

NOTES FOR
A LEXICON OF CLASSICAL CHINESE

volume I

:

*occasional jottings on textual evidence
possibly applicable to some questions of
palæo-Sinitic etymology, arranged in
alphabetic order by Archaic Chinese readings*

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by

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PRINCIPLES OF TEXTUAL CRITICISM

1. Don't never assume nothin.
2. If it don't make sense, you ain't got it right.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book might not have been possible without the people and institutions named here.

First and foremost is a peculiar institution to which many scholars my age owe a debt, and yet I have never seen it acknowledged. I mean the Cold War. The Pentagon colonels who decided that training young GI's to become translators was a wise use of manpower, the legislators who voted tax money to support language study so that a few Americans would know the language of any country we decided to make our enemy, the administrators whose paperwork yielded checks for GI Bill recipients, Fulbright scholars or what not, all were even more basic to my education in Chinese than the actual teachers and schools who taught me. A US government agency not part of the Cold War complex was the National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded one of my years of research in the far east.

The Institute of Far Eastern Languages (IFEL) at Yale, as wantonly destroyed by the wilfulness of Kingman Brewster as ever was any ancient statue by a mad mullah, was a marvel of efficient and deeply effective language teaching, thanks mostly to its moving genius, Robert Tharp, but also to the patience and dedication of the instructors whose lot in life was to make Chinese-speakers of an endless procession of eighteen-year-old American boys. One of those instructors was Parker Huang, a native Cantonese-speaker whose Mandarin was more than good enough to qualify him to teach it; he offered an optional course in Cantonese to Air Force students of whom a dozen or so of us took it. After a few weeks the class had dwindled to me alone, and at that point it somehow changed from a language course to one in T'ang poetry, on which he was a notable expert. A year at IFEL taught me that studying Chinese, if properly done, is as hard work as digging ditches, but also that an alert digger can find gold and diamonds.

In operational training I came under the aegis of George Sing, whose idea of training you for a job was to set you to doing it. While struggling with low-level cryptanalysis under his helpful supervision, I was persuaded against my sceptical inclination that it is possible to discover and learn the meaning of a word one had never heard of in a cryptic text in which one had not even suspected its existence. That was the best training I could imagine for textual analysis of dead languages.

After a tour of operational duty overseas, I was assigned to a training center. There it was decided that too little time remained of my enlistment to justify sending me through instructor training, so it looked as though I would sweep floors and run messages for those ten months until I met the third of my USAF angels, Charles Semich. He put me to work as curriculum clerk and factotum for the advanced course he and other experts were teaching. One day I replaced one in the classroom so he could keep a dentist's appointment, and from then on I was employed full time in teaching advanced translation to translators more experienced than I was. The first few weeks of that made ditch-digging seem easy, but by the time I returned to civilian life I had discovered that one could learn a subject by teaching it.

My dissertation advisors, Hugh Stimson and A.C. Graham, were among the few non-dogmatic sinologists I have met. Graham in particular I consider second only to Wang Li as premier sinologist of the twentieth century. My students at Berkeley in the 1970's taught me a great deal in their Socratic way, things I would not have learned otherwise.

The great textual scholars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries cleared away much of the rubbish and undergrowth that cluttered the texts that have survived from ancient China; I have tried to repay them by developing my own reading power to the point where I no longer need follow them blindly. The great translators into English, in particular Legge and Waley, provided models of subtlety and accuracy that I would not have considered attainable in the days when I churned out translations lickety-split on a military typewriter. Without the reconstructed Archaic Chinese of Bernhard Karlgren I would have found the Classical Chinese word-class problem much harder going, and might not have solved it at all.

With this book in particular I benefited from discussions of phonetics and phonology with my wife, Professor Mary Beckman of the Ohio State University, whose editorial skills also have made my prose less unintelligible. Myriad errors of my own remain. Credit entropy for them.

THE PROJECT

Earlier drafts of these notes have circulated for the past decade among longtime associates of mine who knew what I had been doing, how and why. When a former student put the previous edition of them on his website they became available to the general public, for whom background information might be helpful.

I call this the Comprehensive Classical Chinese Lexicon Project. It began in 1961 when I started keeping notes of Classical Chinese words. It moved closer to its present form of a database in 1967, when I substituted indexed 3 X 5 cards for looseleaf notebooks. That card catalog expanded through the 1970's, partly with the help of some of my students at the University of California, Berkeley, until it became unwieldy.

The advent of the personal computer facilitated the collection of vocabulary into a relational database. It began on an Apple II in 1979, into which I entered data from those cards. But at 1 MHz clock speed, 48K memory and 50K floppy disk capacity, that machine could neither hold much data nor search it very effectively. The software was my own, written partly in BASIC and partly in 6502 assembly language. That was version 1.

Porting version 1 to a CP/M machine with two 8-inch floppies with 1 MB capacity gave version 2, which also used homemade software. Version 3 used commercial software running under DOS 2.2 on a PC XT clone with 20 MB hard drive. Version 3 ran faster on a 33 MHz 486 machine under DOS 3.3. Porting to Windows 3.1 on the same machine made version 4, the first in which, thanks to a program called Fontmonger, I could display and print Chinese graphs, as well as the GSR romanization in its own typeface. Installing the Japanese-language versions of Windows and Paradox made version 5, the first one that allowed me to display and print thousands of Chinese graphs (using their Japanese readings as keyboard input). Porting to Access from Paradox made version 6. Version 7 returned to English-language Windows using TwinBridge Chinese Partner, a program that despite its many shortcomings tripled the number of Chinese graphs I could display and print.

In 1998 I first circulated a printed collection of my notes (I had been printing drafts for my own use since 1994). By then I had enough words to begin the second stage of the project, in which I looked for plausible sets of comparands. I found several hundred sets, enough to convince me that the classical historical-comparative method of philology could be applied to old Chinese despite the phonetic opacity of its script. Conversion to Unicode and addition of Konjaku Mojikyo led to more new versions, and the word-collection of the first stage continued through that in parallel with the word-collation of the second stage.

The third stage of the project is now under way; it requires that the texts themselves be entered in a database, divided into utterances within which each word is identified both by lexical identity and by local function. I have begun by providing a translation for each text, done to a uniform standard. But I avoid the usual approach of translating one text at a time. Instead I move around from text to text, concentrating on a particular word or idiom or turn of phrase as I find it in any text. The result will be that I will not have a finished translation of any one text for years to come. (Some texts on which I have been working for decades, such as 國語, 呂氏春秋, 論衡, 淮南子, and 戰國策 are well along by now, but I see no reason to rush any of them. The integrity of the project's method requires that the entire corpus be treated as a single body of data, which means that technically speaking no text will have been properly translated until all have been.)

Stage one, the collection of vocabulary, and stage two, the collation of vocabulary into sets of comparands, now go much more slowly, since advances in them depend on feedback from stage three. That has reduced the addition of new vocabulary to these notes to a trickle. The philological work goes slowly (as of course it must if conducted with due caution) while the lexicographic work attendant on translating texts proceeds apace. I had thought to issue addenda and corrigenda to the

previous edition as separate files because in the layout of previous drafts the formatting made it laborious to fit a new entry in without uglifying the page beyond my tolerance. I have since come across a few tricks of formatting and layout that reduce white space and allow insertion of new entries quickly with little or no disruption.

This edition adumbrates my first major step toward a fundamental reworking of Karlgren's Archaic Chinese, namely the elimination of initial clusters. Also, the dictionary portion of volume I is now more than half again as large as in the previous edition. This expansion comes less from new words than from addition of citations from CC texts showing usage of the words. Most citations are entered more than once, but if each is counted only once, ignoring duplications, the quantity of translated CC cited here approaches a hundred thousand words. That may be only of the order of one percent of the total extant text from the period, but since it consists of utterances taken from many texts to illustrate a wide variety of words it should be enough to give aspirant readers a fair choice of windows through which to examine the corpus. Even those hopelessly mired in the nineteenth-century mode of "reading characters" might be able to benefit from these examples.

In addition to the brief excerpts I favored in previous editions, in this one I have added longer excerpts, as well as a few self-contained anecdotes and medium-length poems each entered under the name of a person with whom it is associated. I divide the anecdotes into manageable chunks, and further subdivide those chunks as illustrative citations redundantly entered under noteworthy words they contain. This allows scope for learners to practice the reading of connected CC text with the aid of this type of dictionary while letting them cross-check their own work. I also give, in appendix 4 to volume I, an example of the practical use of comparands in resolving the apparent vagueness of mimetic binomes into something more specific than what can be had from most commentators. I have made changes and additions to the tables of comparands and phonetic elements, corrected a few errors and omissions in the 反切 tables, and entirely rewritten the introduction to show my materials and methods and their factual and procedural justifications in more detail.

Two things have gradually impressed themselves on me as this work has progressed. One is the surprising power of the seemingly very simple method of cross-comparison in search of regularities as applied to a database of a textual corpus of a dead language. Others wiser than I will no doubt have recognized this all along, but I have found that being able to ask not just *What does this word mean?* but other questions like *What other words mean something like this one?* and *What other words sound similar to this one?* and *What other words show syntactic behavior like this one?* and even vaguer inquiries like *What other words remind you of this one?* amounts, in practice, to being able to address queries to a native speaker—or rather in this case an early draft of a primitive mockup of a crude approximation of a virtual native speaker. Other linguists may be able to go much farther in this direction in Classical Chinese.

The other thing that impresses me is the growing validation, emerging like a fossil under chisel and brush, of the traditional view of old Chinese as severely monosyllabic and uninflected. I approached this investigation not just willing but eager to find inflection, derivation, affixes, ablaut, agglutination, teratogenic hyperpolysynthesis—any device reported to have been used in any language at any time or place will find welcome in my picture of CC so long as I see good evidence for it. I see no more evidence for any of them now than I did forty years ago, and on one tenet for which I was firmly in the anti-traditionalist camp, that of the existence of polysyllabic roots in proto-Chinese, wave upon wave of evidence has forced me back until now it seems that even George Kennedy's classic examples, words like *butterfly* and *bat*, are compounded of monosyllables. (I hasten to add that they are not synonym-compounds, and I remain unconvinced that there are no polysyllabic roots whatever.)

This work is no less "in-progress" now than it has been. If the previous edition might be regarded as twenty percent advanced toward its goal, this edition would still be less than twenty-five percent.

Little progress has been made on the sorting-out of dialects that must be done before etymologies can even be attempted. Work on comparands of mimetics, promising as it seems, is just beginning. Species and artifacts are still mostly ill-identified. Some assignments of comparands that were made early in the second phase of the project should since then have been altered in the light of further evidence, but have not been. Add to that that in dozens of cases it appears an errant mouse-click must have sent a word to a destination other than what I had meant it for, and you have, if not an utter jumble, at least a few sets of comparands whose labeling must be taken with caution. If I had time to sort them out, it would not surprise me to find hundreds of words assigned to blatantly unsuitable comparand-sets. My proofreading is no better than it was, so be alert for mipsrints.

These are still, as they have always been, my own private notes addressed to myself for my own use. Nonetheless, the additions I have made are substantial enough to justify my suggesting that, despite their errors and omissions, these notes have advanced to a point at which they can be the reference of first resort for readers of Classical Chinese who know English. Rough and gappy as they still are, they are for the most part a better source of lexical information than the dictionaries we have been using. A claim of that sort ought to be subject to critical review, and accordingly I now open these notes to citation and public criticism. The stipulation that this work is not to be cited without permission has been removed from the copyright notice of this edition.

John Cikoski, Saint Mary's October 2008

[June 2009] Draft seven of version fourteen is the last edition of these notes that will be issued in the form of a book. Traditional books are inefficient at conveying the mass and variety of information a modern reader of CC needs; it is past time to enter the hyperlink era. This edition differs little from the one of October 2008: some errors, egregious or subtle, have been rectified, loose ends of discussion have been tied up, and a few hundred words and a few dozen pages of examples have been added. Only volume one has been updated; the comparands in volume two and English index in volume three are obsolete beyond the power of addenda and corrigenda to repair.

[December 2009] Layout & proofreading redone, 21 pages of notes & citations added.

[August 2010] Same version, 14.7. No new philology. 77 pages of newly added citations.

[March 2011] Same version, 14.7. Errors, omissions & infelicities corrected. Many new citations, including long excerpts sliced & diced for cross-reference.

A note on romanization

I romanize modern standard Chinese in pinyin with tone marks thus: First tone is $\bar{\quad}$, second tone is $\acute{\quad}$, third tone $\check{\quad}$, fourth tone $\grave{\quad}$. To refer to sinologists' readings of Classical Chinese in Mandarin I follow their current custom of using pinyin without tone marks; for that limited purpose I use sans serif type. My own use of Mandarin readings of Classical Chinese words is limited to proper names and technical terms that casual readers might encounter in sinological works for the general public. Since most such have used the Wade-Giles without tone marks that was standard for a century, I follow that convention, so present-day sinologists' *Xunzi* is my *Hsün-tzu*; their *Chunqiu* is my *Ch'un-ch'iu*. For such names and terms I give romanization followed by Chinese graphs on their first occurrence; for subsequent occurrences I give only the Chinese graphs.

To romanize Classical Chinese I use the idiosyncratic quasi-phonetic alphabet of Bernhard Karlgren (see below p. xxxvi). For phonetic representation of other languages I use the International Phonetic Alphabet.

TO THE READER OVER MY SHOULDER

These vocabulary notes are addressed to a young enlisted man in the US Air Force. Trained intensively in spoken and written Mandarin, he was dispatched to various Americanized mudholes in eastern Asia, assigned a desk and typewriter and told to turn Chinese into English at twenty words a minute for eight hours a day. This cog in the cold war machine grew curious about the history of the language he had been issued as a weapon, and in course he found H.G. Creel's *Literary Chinese By The Inductive Method*.^a When he saw that the way he read modern Chinese bore no relation to the learned professor's method of reading ancient texts, he wondered how a language that had to be hacked into along Creel's thorny jungle trail could be related to the one he marched through at quick step every day. That GI is of course myself fifty years ago.

I began these notes while teaching myself to read Classical Chinese (CC). They are part of a general inquiry into Chinese texts and inscriptions prior to AD 601, using a database of such texts to reconstruct the grammar, phonology and lexicon of Old Chinese along axes of variation including diachronic change and dialect difference. They focus on texts from the Warring States period and Han dynasty, ie from ca 400 BC to AD 200, or in named texts, from the *Ch'un-ch'iu* 春秋 to the *Shih Ming* 釋名. To key the analysis to the texts I have compiled vocabulary tables. The vocabulary in them is far from complete, less than half its ultimate size, but the notes may be usable by others with caution.

The first volume of the lexical notes is a very rough draft of a dictionary; it contains:

- 24,000 words (including proper names) with English glosses and Chinese graphs
- Archaic Chinese readings for those words, reconstructed according to the system in *Grammata Serica Recensa*^b (briefly GSR) and listed alphabetically by articulation-class of initial
- for many words, my modified Archaic reading, word-class label,^c *Kuang Yün* 廣韻 rime class (for 廣韻, see below, p. xviii), reference to *comparands* (Matisoff's term for words similar enough in sound and meaning to suggest etymological relationship), or illustrative citations
- lists of abbreviations, texts cited, extensions to GSR and examples of comparands of mimetics

I append most citations to more than one word, giving 30,000 tokens of 8500 types. I follow the OED in citing distinct senses and usages under subheadings. I am not yet able to give dates for citations. The source of each citation is given by a graph referring to appendix I. I give no etymologies, which will take years more work, but have been lavish with comparands.

The second volume tabulates information about the script and vocabulary; it contains:

- a table of 214 dictionary radicals
- a table of 540 primitives in *Shuo Wên Chieh Tzū* 說文解字 (for 說文解字, see below, p. xix)
- a table of graphs sorted by phonetic graph-elements, with a list of head graphs
- a list in radical order of graphs proposed for an all-CC font for e-texts
- lists of 廣韻 syllables in rime-book order, in radical order of initial *fan-ch'ieh* 反切 graph, in radical order of final 反切 graph and in GSR-alphabetic order (for 反切, see below, p. xviii)
- a table of 12,000 words in 700 sets of comparands, with a list of rubrics

The third volume indexes the first two volumes; it contains:

- a stroke count index to graphs in definitions, with GSR readings
- an English index to definitions with cross-reference to the table of comparands

^a Volumes I – III, University of Chicago Press, 1938-1952.

^b Bernhard Karlgren, *Grammata Serica Recensa*, BMFEA 29, Stockholm 1957.

^c From "Three Essays on Classical Chinese Grammar," *Computational Analyses of Asian and African Languages* 8-9, Jan-Mar 1978.

Use with caution

Anyone with a basic reading knowledge of Chinese may find these notes usable, but not all will be found useful. Their occasional compilation over decades left some in a slapdash state, and they have many typographical errors. Working toward definitions based on research for which these notes hold data, I have used as stopgaps the glosses of Chinese scholiasts (and the sinologists who follow them like a line of ducklings) that mislead even experienced readers (see below, p. xxviii). If no text is cited for a word defined here, the definition is tentative, a placeholder for a real definition to come; or the word itself may come to be rejected as unattested. My own considered definitions are not all complete and accurate. Important problems lurk unsolved in them. Many names of objects in the material culture or creatures in the natural world need more work on specificity; it suffices at this stage to gloss them as “kind of basket”, “kind of bird”, and the like. Not every graph found in texts is in these notes. They include some not in the K’ang Hsi dictionary 康熙字典 (briefly 康熙字典) but they cannot yet replace that vade mecum. I normalize all reconstructed readings to modified Archaic Chinese, so these notes give pronunciations for some words for a time at which their existence is not attested. For my research, this is in order; for reading a text in its own language, it can be misleading.

What is Classical Chinese?

Classical Chinese is a family of languages spoken and written in northern and central China during the 6th through 3rd centuries BC, now known only in writing. (It shows varying continuity with much writing through the 6th century AD, which is CC in a looser sense.) Early China was ruled from walled cities by a warrior aristocracy who fought each other from horse-drawn chariots with composite bows. Before that, China was inhabited for millennia by village-dwelling farmers raising grain, vegetables, pigs and chickens on rich land irrigated by channels they dug and maintained with stone tools. Comparative anthropology suggests that the chance that the neolithic farmers invented those bows and chariots—and the walled cities their use prompted—on their own is as near zero as anything can be in human experience. They were brought to China from the west and used to conquer and subjugate the farmers. The pattern occurs over and over, of warriors from the edge of the steppe conquering the agricultural civilization to their east or south, then adopting civilized ways to a degree that made them vulnerable to the next wave. Thus we should ask how much influence the language spoken by the conquerors had on the indigenous languages. (In a comparable case, Norman French had influence on English out of proportion to the number of Normans who went to England after the conquest. Similarly, some common words in Mandarin stem from Mongol.)

Our earliest linguistic evidence in China is inscriptions on shell and bone made at the great city Shang in the second millennium BC. They are written in characters that resemble those in which CC was written, and many of them can be sensibly interpreted by reading them as CC. The chance that that script was devised by the conquerors is also near zero. Writing is as useless to migratory herdsmen as fancy horsemanship is to farmers. Did the rulers for whom those divinations were recorded speak the language in which they were recorded? And how was that related to the language spoken by the farmers? The makers of those inscriptions, whom we misleadingly call the Shang dynasty, were conquered by another wave of barbarians from the west, whom we misleadingly call the Chou dynasty, who also made inscriptions, ones that seem to be in a different language from that of the shell and bone inscriptions, though a closely related one. The Chou language looks to me more different from

CC than the Shang language. The view of those three as a simple historical procession analogous to Latin→Vulgar Latin→Italian is one I can no longer accept. I reject the simplifying assumption that CC is descended from the language of the *Shih* 詩 (*Book of Odes*, or *Odes*) in the sense that my own English is descended from that of Chaucer. The textual history of the *Odes* is murky and its poems are of heterogeneous origin, but they are quoted so often in CC texts that we must allow for their influence on the CC vocabulary. Lacking proper historical and linguistic analysis, early inscriptions can be of little use to help us read CC texts. I include nothing in the *Shu* 書 (*Shang Shu* 尚書 *Book of Documents*) in the CC corpus.

We have indirect and direct evidence (see below, p. xxii) of regional variants of CC. The language of the texts shows some but not much variation. It was a *koiné*, perhaps from Shang language with admixture of other languages, probably learned as part of education in basic literacy and spoken with local accents. As a reasonable guess the languages of North China differed roughly as much as modern Romance languages. If so then spoken *koiné* could have been acquired easily. We know hardly more about languages of the Yangtze valley than about Hsiung-nu. The *Li Sao* 離騷 is in CC *koiné* with a Ch'ü 楚 accent, not, I think, typical 楚 language.

CC grammar is mostly the interaction of lexical properties of uninflected words with patterns of syntax and their transformations. There is a very limited morphology of two sorts. First is the use of a few grammaticised words, traditionally called *empty words*, that when attached to *full words* generate phrases with different lexical properties from the full words. There is evidence, both from the prosody of verse and from a phonological effect called *fusion*, that in some cases this attachment was close enough to resemble *affixation*. Second is a phenomenon in which two words of related meaning have a phonetic contrast that appears later as a difference of syllable-tone.³ For example, 去 *k'iab* read in what became the second tone in Ancient Chinese is “remove” but read in what became the third AC tone is “depart; depart from.” We do not yet know if this is derivation, dialect mixture or both. (A graphic device called *hanging a bell* is sometimes used to indicate this tone difference: an arc of a circle is added to one corner of the graph, upper left indicating 1st AC tone, lower left 2nd tone, upper right 3rd tone and lower right 4th tone. The two readings of 去 just mentioned can thus be distinguished as 去 and 去. These pedagogic symbols are of post-classical origin and are not found in most editions of CC texts, though they are helpfully present in Legge's.)

The word-class system of CC is elegantly simple and regular. There are no inflections, no government or agreement, no tense, number or case. Mood, aspect and voice are expressed by idiom, not by a modified verb. Class-membership shows in contrasting semantic regularities in a paradigmatic set of syntactic contexts. To wit, nouns differ from verbs in the regular semantic contrast they show in the function of adjunct. A noun like 人 *ñièn* “people” as adjunct regularly means “of people,” as in 人事 “human affairs”. A verb like 小 *siòg* “to be small” as adjunct regularly means “that-is-small” as in 小事 “minor affairs.” Rummaging texts will reveal a consistent relation of nouns like 人 in constructions like 人事 to constructions like 人有事 “people have affairs.” Verbs like 小 in constructions like 小事 turn out to have a consistent relation to constructions like 事小 “the affairs are minor.” Several sub-classes of verb contrast in such contextual paradigms. Two such are ergative verbs and neutral verbs. A neutral verb has its subject as agent whether or not an object is present. With an ergative verb the presence or absence of an object reverses the direction of the agent-patient relationship. That is, with a neutral verb like 食 *ḍiək* “eat,” an utterance like 人食犬

³ Gordon Downer, “Derivation by Tone Change in Classical Chinese,” *BSOAS* 22 (1959), pp. 258-90.

“people eat dogs” relates consistently to 人食 “people eat,” while with an ergative verb like 服 *b'ǐāk* “submit | subdue,” an utterance like 犬服 “dogs submit” relates consistently to 人服犬 “people make dogs submit.” In practice, CC can show as much subtle complexity as any other language, but through it all these word-classes are reliable.

These regularities went unnoticed by sinology, partly due to sinologists' equating Chinese characters to words in their own languages like beginning language-learners (see below, p. x), but also in part because they have been misled by the terminology they adopted from European language-study. There the word *verb* is used to label both a word-class, denoting permanent properties that a word retains out of context, and a syntactic function, denoting adventitious properties that a word acquires relative to others in context of a particular utterance. I call this syntactic function *nucleus*, reserving *verb* to label the word-class. There is no obscurity about saying that a noun may be a nucleus. Sinologists perpetuate confusion by claiming that in CC a noun may be a verb and so there are no word-classes. (A few have begun to observe the distinction between class and function, but without distinctive terminology.^a)

The required component of a *nuclear sentence*, the principal type of CC sentence, is a word or phrase with the function of nucleus (a subject is optional). The nucleus may be negated with 不 *piǔg* and may have the aspectual final particle 矣 *ziǎg*. The nucleus may be either a noun or a verb, or it may consist of two elements, an *object* preceded by its *factor*. Both factor and object may be either a noun or a verb. The object may be replaced by the pronoun 之 *ŋǎg*. For more detail, see the dictionary entries in this volume for 不, 矣 and 之.

Another type of sentence is the *appositional sentence*, with no nucleus. Its required components are a B-term and a final particle, of which the unmarked one, 也 *dǐa*, is most common. Often but not always, a preceding A-term is found in apposition with the B-term. Both A-term and B-term may be either a noun or a verb or a phrase with some internal structure. This type of sentence is negated by 非 *piwər*. (See dictionary entries for 非 and 也.)

Fixed word-order is a bedding-stone of CC syntax. In phrase structure, subject precedes nucleus, factor precedes object and adjunct precedes head. There is no freedom of word placement in CC; departures from formulas of phrase structure are by transformational formulas, all of which have semantic effect on the transformed sentence. Common examples are left-shifting and left-shifting with deixis, both of which add emphasis to the left-shifted word or phrase. (See below, pp. li-lii; for more detail, see Cikoski 1970 & 1978.)

Classical Chinese is not *wényán*

CC resembles *wényán* 文言, the jargon of scholar-bureaucrats of recent centuries, a linguistic anomaly like law French in England. It was not spoken, and if read aloud would have been hard to understand by one unfamiliar with the subject of the text being read. It evolved, I think, in the Ming as a reaction against the non-Chinese administrators imposed by the Yüan (in some ways like the *gǔwén* 古文 reaction in the Tang) and was rigidified under the Ch'ing. Schooling began with memorizing the classics, followed by composition larded with quotations from the classics. Nothing I would call literature is written in this style of prose. Literary works I have seen from the Ming and Ch'ing were, like those of earlier eras, written either in vernacular or in imitation of older styles that had originally been vernacular. The term *wényán*^b was also loosely applied to Classical Chinese which, as a source of *wényán*, shared much of its vocabulary and idiom. To call *wényán* *Literary Chinese* is misleading; it is not the same sort of

^a E.g. Dan Robins, “Mass Nouns and Count Nouns in Classical Chinese”, *Early China* 25 (2000), pp. 147-184.

^b Sinologists persisted for a century in calling it *wēnlǐ*, a term never applied to it by the Chinese.

thing as *Literary English* or *Literary French*, which refer to works like *Rasselas* or *L'Avare* that are still largely accessible without special language training.

CC has been claimed to be not a representation of speech but a directly-encoded representation of ideas. Moreover, it is said that all *wényán* uses the same idea-code. This claim fails. Modern European examples show that an artificial language will not find extensive practical use. Had the graphs begun as ideographs, they would have been co-opted to write real language so soon as to have left little trace of such an origin.

Record-keeping has been a tool of government in China for millennia, since before bureaucratism began to be equated with classical language in the conventional wisdom. (In the first century AD, Wang Ch'ung 王充 noted that bureaucrats studied bureaucratic rather than Confucian texts, and knew little of the classics, while Confucians were ignorant of administrative matters.) The inefficiency of requiring its clerks to learn a new code of ideas rather than to read and write their own language would have doomed any regime in the cutthroat competition of pre-dynastic China, as also in that from Han to Sui. Even under the Ch'ing much work was done by clerks who had passed only a low-level examination, or none at all. Advanced graduates were fast-tracked to the policy level.

What kind of lexicon?

Lexicology is to linguistics somewhat as engineering is to science. It is said a lexicographer must record how people *do* use words rather than how they *ought to* use them. That is not to be pushed to the point where speakers' confusing words like *compose* and *comprise* is held to imply that *compose* and *comprise* are synonyms. A lexicon is not just a linguist's field notes in alphabetic order. A lexicographer should note that careful users object to such confusions.

I hope to provide instructive definitions and illuminating examples for readers of CC texts. But readers range from those like Ezra Pound to those like Arthur Waley. Waley is my model of a good reader. Pound is a warning to us of how bad a reader one can be who is intelligent and studious and consults the best authorities. Pound is also a model reader: he provides examples of misreadings I would not have imagined, and inspires me to seek definitions that reject such misreadings. I aim at a lexicon for aspiring readers like eg I.F. Stone, who taught himself Classical Greek to research the trial of Socrates. To teach oneself CC now would take decades. That is not inevitable. The script would not be the barrier it has been if instead of having to learn the writing without its language, one could learn CC so that reading it one could hear it in one's mind.

No dictionary of any language can avoid fallacies inherent in the very idea of a lexicon. We can only try to minimize the practical effects of these limitations. Consider the illusion of the snapshot, the impossibility of insulated inquiry and the artificial isolation of the word. We cannot get a static picture of a language like a drawing of a statue. The language develops during the time taken to describe it; the lexicographer also changes. Still, a dictionary that labels words as obsolete or jargon or dialect is more valuable than one that simply sets them out in rows like kewpies. Few words in Chinese character dictionaries are labeled as dialectal, fewer as jargon and none as obsolete. We are more likely to find a word that never existed than to be informed that one is no longer used; at most that would be implied by a remark of the sort, "This *a* is what we now call *b*."

How one phrases a question about a stone does not alter the stone. Inquiry about words is not so insulated. Some alternate readings for graphs in 廣韻 (see below, p. xviii) suggest to me that their presence is due to the question having been asked not, "Is some word pro-

nounced **X**?” but, “What graph can be given reading **X** to fill a place in the rime table?” Were such readings imported from dialects? Dug out of old poetry and assumed to rime in a scheme not used by the old poet? Perhaps some are sandhi-readings, or abstracted from a syntactic context that altered the reading from the citation-form? Or even coined for the purpose, in the manner of Hyman Kaplan? In cases where the essential information of who said it that way, when, and in what context is unavailable, we lack firm grounds for saying that graph *a* in reading **X** writes a real word in citation form, not just a sound that fills a gap in a pattern.

Isolation of words from their language is no virtue. As an English speaker you know many distinct senses of *shell*. Reading *Clemens was shelled in the third*, you think of batters hitting baseballs, not cannon firing projectiles. You do not think of a piecrust or a jacket or a spoon or a rowboat, although given *shell* in other contexts those are just what you would think of. This is part of what we mean by saying that you know the word *shell*.

Learning words is not mastering language. Language-learners equate foreign words with words in their own language, misleading them to say risible or incomprehensible things. Later, distinct equations are made. No English speaker learning Spanish *gato* “cat” would guess that in Mexico *gato* means the tool that raises a car to change tires. These two are learned as distinct items. Most learners never pass this stage however many more isolated words and potted idioms they may add to their vocabulary. (Jerzy Kurilowicz said of Roman Jakobson, “He speaks fluently Russian in six languages.”) A few acquire a genuine command of their new language, so that they can coin new uses for *shell* which seem natural to native speakers who know that an air of standoffishness is the same thing as the integument of an egg and the same thing as a gutted building. They know the word *shell*.^a

I think no one has a genuine command of any form of old Chinese in that sense. Most sinologists are between the first and second stages, and it is assumed that the second stage is the utmost attainable. Modern readers of CC—including Chinese sinologists—translate each graph or digraph into a word in a modern language and then think in terms of those words. We must understand a word in many contexts in its own language to get its force in any given context. This cannot be done by *za-zen* on the “meaning of the character”. We need usage examples of the word. To read a text as it was written, it helps to know how a word is used in its contexts; providing annotated sets of such contexts can be most useful in a lexicon of a dead language.

Common sense about Chinese writing

Alphabets are efficient ways to record speech. The idea of an alphabet is the germ of dozens of ways of writing a language, all learnable as systems in much less time than it takes to learn the languages they write. Syllabaries are hardly less efficient if the number of distinct syllables is not large. In Old Chinese it is. Over 3800 syllables are distinguished in 廣韻, and Archaic Chinese had more. That would be a burden if each syllable had one symbol, but in Chinese writing we find the inventory multiplied ten-fold. It is the worst script in the world, save only one, and that one is derived from it. (I mean of course the one Sir George Sansom called “surely without inferiors”,^b the monumental junk-sculpture of a script that the Japanese have made by remorseless bricolage of Chinese books.)

^a Much use of language is by prentice speakers. (This is one of few plausible explanations of the existence of “areal features”.) Even adult native speakers misapprehend technical vocabulary. Computer specialists annoy mathematicians by using the word *mantissa* in a way they consider as illegitimate as calling π an integer. Designers of Asian fonts crimped the word *radical* to refer to any graphic element, not just the 214 that have been selected to head sections of dictionaries. *Tarmac* is often misapplied, as is *epicenter*. Roy Miller’s joke about loan-words in Japanese holds in a more general context: that in some cases when we say a word was “borrowed” it would be more accurate to say “kidnapped and ravished.”

^b *Historical Grammar of Japanese*, Oxford UP 1928, p. 44

Readers of old Chinese texts must fix in mind that **Chinese graphs were not devised to allow readers in later times to apprehend their meaning without knowing Old Chinese.** The assumption that graphs have meanings independent of language,^a that can be looked up and cobbled together as a do-it-yourself kit of the text, underlies many of the mistakes one can make in this pursuit.^b (Ulterior motives abound. David Bergamini, who took a dislike to the city of Liaoyang, renders the graphs 遼陽 for its name as “Far-from-the-sun^c.”)

Writing carries information by conveying speakers’ utterances to other speakers in their common language. In the science of linguistics the utterance is what is primary, not its written representation. A shipowner got a note from a captain: *Owen to the blockhead—the vig is spilt.* Knowing the captain’s accent, the owner read: *Owing to the blockade, the voyage is spoilt.* Without that knowledge of the captain’s language the owner would have been like a modern reader of CC asking, “What does this character mean?” To look up *blockhead* while ignoring *blockade* in varied pronunciations would have been an unintended irony.

A second point: **each Chinese graph represents one syllable of spoken Chinese.** This is a minority opinion. Received opinion is that each graph writes a distinct word with its own meaning. That is plausible—after all, each graph has its own place and definition in Chinese dictionaries. We are taught that graphs originated as drawings of things, and if you squint hard enough you can make out the likeness. What could look more like salt than 鹵? Diehards say each graph encloses a nugget of meaning, like the pork ball in a potsticker. Moderates grant each a pronunciation that distinguishes it from most other graphs when read aloud. But the one-graph-one-word doctrine is hard to sustain when applied to texts. (Demarcating *empty words*^d (above, p. vii) did not help the doctrine, but did create a new publisher’s category, dictionaries that give the meanings of the meaningless words.) The more one insists on one-graph-one-word, the less likely that one can read old Chinese without bogging down.

Advanced opinion accepts disyllabic words, but the practical effect of this concession is to admit digraphs to the list of word-symbols. It allows dumplings to stick together,^e some merging to share a porkball, while others can be pried apart. Examples from English show what happens then. On ships a *hawser* goes through a *hawsehole*. Etymology derives *hawser* from a French word meaning “hoister” while *hawsehole* is indeed *hawse* + *hole*, from a Norse word for “neck.” In a character dictionary we could only enter *hawser* under *hawse*. We can add significs like “fiber” for *hawser* and “boat” for *hawsehole* to the symbols for these syllables, but that leaves intact the notion fostered by the script that the *hawse* of *hawser* is a word. Consider *crawdad*, a variant of *crawfish*. Accepted etymology is OHG *krebiz* “crab” → MF *crevice* → ME *crevis* → E *crayfish* ~ *crawfish* → *crawdad*. Sinology has neither tools nor methods for discovering or verifying this sort of etymology, and even if it did, *crawdad* and *crawfish* still have to go under *craw* in a Chinese-style lexicon. But *craw* is a non-word;

^a For example, *A Dictionary of Chinese Buddhist Terms* by W.E. Soothill & Lewis Hodous (London: Kegan Paul 1937) gives no Chinese readings for its Chinese terms, although Sanskrit and Pali readings are cited freely.

^b If one persists in this approach long enough to discover that it makes the Chinese sages appear to be talking twaddle, it saves face to claim that twaddle is a superior brand of sense, of which the uninitiated can have no appreciation. The logic is, “Wittgenstein is profound; he is hard to understand. I have more trouble understanding Lao-tzū, therefore...” I suspect it is this approach that makes the first chapter of *Fire in the Lake* so silly, in contrast to the clarity and wisdom of the rest of the book. Fitzgerald seems to be to be trying to convey the impression that she has arrived at a philosopher’s understanding of Confucianism, when she has only acquired a student’s swotted-up command of the terminology. Even knowing no Chinese, a little scepticism might have saved her from so much sappy sinology; but would *Fire in the Swamp* have sold fewer copies?

^c David Bergamini, *Japan’s Imperial Conspiracy*, New York: William Morrow 1971 (*passim*).

^d For example, Legge says of the graph 惟: “...it is hardly susceptible of translation, and we may content ourselves with saying that it is an initial particle. Here we may call it, *now*; there it is simply as the note which a man gives when he clears his throat preparatory to speaking.”—*The Chinese Classics, vol. 3, The Shoo King*, p. 677. One marvels at the comprehensiveness of a set of ideographs which even has one for *ahem*.

^e A scientific fact known to the ancients: 釋名: 餌而也相黏而也. “Dumpling is sticky; they stick to each other.”

we have no text in which a crustacean is called a *craw*. An alphabet can display that as **craw*-. A Chinese graph might be modified to that end, but I have not seen it done.

Third: **we learn nothing of the meaning or history of words by analyzing graphs.** The Chinese speak as they do and spoke as they did for reasons found in their speech itself; how they write, except when writing pastiche, derives from how they speak. The legend of an “ideographic language” is false; reading Chinese is not grokking images of a man standing by his words or a woman kneeling under a roof or a bear riding a skateboard through a dentist’s office or whatever. Some purveyors of this moonshine conflate Chinese with written Japanese. A glance into a Japanese-English *kanji* dictionary shows the pitfalls that lie on that road. Example: “Hirohito...chose [the *nengō*] of Showa, Peace Made Manifest. Its ideographs carried something of the force of ‘millennium in which men shall speak with tongues’.”^a This is from analysis of the graphs 昭和. (The usual translation “Enlightened Peace” is better rendered “Displaying Unity”. There is also a pun on 和 that makes it mean, “We will show how Japanese we can be.”) To catch that sort of nuance you have to know the language. Analyzing ideographs yields only the artifacts of your imagination.

Achilles Fang praised Ezra Pound’s farcical translation of 惟義所在 as *only that bird-hearted equity make timber and lay hold of the earth*, expressing reservation only about his “compromise with popular etymology”.^b Few sinologists go to that extreme; even those who translate 拜 as “put the hands together” do not render 曰 as “stick out the tongue” or 尾 as “sit on a feather.” But the legend was explicitly endorsed by Joseph Needham. Discussing “pseudo-sciences”^c he says, “Glyphomancy (*chhe tzu*) is a very curious game, which could only have arisen in a culture with an ideographic language. It consisted in dissecting the written characters of personal and other names, with a view to making prognostications from them.”^d “Could only have” implies no counter-examples. But dissection of a word is common in English; vide this analysis of *expert*: “An **X** is an unknown quantity and a *spurt* is a drip under pressure.” Written English words lend themselves to “glyphomancy” also, as when *therapist* is analyzed as *the rapist*. A kind of puzzle clue works by such analysis, eg two much-quoted ones by Torquemada, *panorama*: “an orphan has neither,” and *domain*: “inciteful to matricide.”

Needham’s analysis of 觀 “observe” is “It combines Rad. 147, which indicates ‘seeing’, with a graph which in its most ancient form was a drawing of a bird, probably a heron. The meaning contained in the word, therefore, was essentially to observe the flight of birds...”^e He gives 11 pages of “*Ideographic Etymologies of some of the words important in scientific thinking*”.^f If “ideographic etymology” is nonsense one would expect to see some far-fetched derivations; this list is packed with them. Nor is it improved by including words that were not even in Classical Chinese (是 “is”) or that never were at all (是 “existence”). He draws serious conclusions from this game of glyphognosis or whatever, describing garb and gestures of shamans thousand of years ago from analysis of graphs like 𠂇 and 𠂆.^g

Fourth: **the logographic theory is also invalid.** A graph is not a word, just as a pointing finger is not the moon. A word may be written with a certain graph at a certain era, but in other eras that graph may write other words or that word be written with other graphs. If the common word diverges from the graph’s received readings, usually other graphs are

^a David Bergamini, *Japan’s Imperial Conspiracy*, New York: William Morrow 1971, p. 363.

^b In Arthur F. Wright, ed., *Studies in Chinese Thought*, Chicago 1953, p. 280.

^c Being called a pseudo-scientist by a Marxist must be like being called an enthusiast by a holy roller.

^d *Science & Civilization in China*, vol ii, p. 364.

^e *Ibid.*, p. 56. He assumes the birds were oracles, but neglects to mention whether they spoke in tongues or not. (See below, vol 2 p. 3.)

^f *Ibid.*, pp. 220-30.

^g *Ibid.*, p. 134. See below, p. 719 col 2

pressed into service to write the everyday word while the former graph continues to be used, with its “literary” reading, to write an obsolete synonym used in pastiche and sometimes in pompous talk.

An example is the graph 也, now used to write the adverb 也 “also”. Its precursor wrote a final particle which is a pervasive feature of Classical Chinese, which appears suddenly from unknown—indeed, puzzling—antecedents. Precursors of 也 in Chou bronzes may correspond to later 匜 or 它 or 蛇; those in Yin bones may be modern 蚩. The Mandarin adverb may stem from a word written 亦 in older texts, while the CC final particle does not survive in Mandarin (though it might in other dialects). To reconstruct readings for this particle we need to know, not other words the graph 也 might have been used to write, but other graphs that might have been used to write the particle and its variants in the Classical Period. So graphs such as 邪 and 與 are directly relevant to our reconstruction of the word written 也 in CC, while earlier and later occurrences of the graph 也 are only tangentially relevant.

Words develop independently of writing, but writing can affect them, as witness the graph 弗. In Western Chou Chinese the final *-t* of 弗 was not a reduction of the object-pronoun 之; 之 is found in nuclei negated by 弗. In Eastern Chou Chinese, a distinct language, the preposed object-pronoun fused with the negative and the resulting monosyllable is written regularly with 弗. (The name-taboo of 孝昭帝 resulted in the replacement of many instances of 弗 with 不 in a historically anomalous reading *pwət*). When pronoun objects of negated factors were no longer preposed, the graph 弗 came to be viewed as a stylistic variant of 不, used especially when writing pastiche. Having been used in the classics allowed its continued use even after the words it wrote in the classics were no longer used.

Fifth: Chinese, like all languages, has diachronic and dialectal variation. Sinologists read old texts with faux-Peking pronunciation. (Imagine scholars of Roman texts twisting Latin into let’s-pretend Parisian, reading the name Augustus as *oo!*) They imply that all Chinese since the Shang era would have read these graphs as would any stroller in Tienanmen Square. (Well...sort of. Běijīng huà has tones. Sinological Pekinese is toneless.³)

Sixth: the reading given a graph by a writer who concocted it bears no necessary systematic relation to readings given for it by later lexicographers. They spoke different dialects at different eras and had no science of historical linguistics to inform their native-speaker intuitions. Look at readings and definitions in works like *Chi Yün* 集韻 and *Chêng Tzū Tung* 正字通, particularly with reference to the question of when two graphs with slightly different readings are interchangeable variants. You may agree that they cannot be implicitly relied on, and that to accept them uncritically is to make it impossible to do one’s own work any more carefully than they did, which was not carefully enough.

Graphs can acquire spurious readings. The graph 窞 *p’ôg* “pit” has a reading *kôg* through confusion with another graph 窖 used to gloss it. The graph 瑤, a variant of 瑤 *ts’â*, is now read *què* through misconstruing, perhaps by the compilers of the Chinese telegraphic code, of the notation 音闕 “No reading given,” in 康熙. The graph 墟 *qū* “rubble” is misread *xu* by sinologists who confuse it with 虛 *xū* “vacant”. A graph may write totally unrelated words. As signific-phonetic 眈 writes *kăp* “wink,” as dual-signific *twən* “sleepy.”

Philology versus sinology

Sinology, traditional Chinese studies, is a bypassed island in academia. It holds a clerisy that

³ A teapot tempest in my time has been the argument that Pekinizing obsolete Chinese in toneless Wade-Giles is an anachronism. Instead let’s Beijingize it in toneless Pinyin. Thus does sinological scholarship advance, dead slow sideways.

distributes to its members prestige and money infused to it from the real world, ensuring that this kudos and cash go to insiders. Its organizing principle is a convention inherited from the Confucian literocracy, that seniors know everything and juniors may only learn it from seniors.³ Among its absurd claims are that Classical Chinese has no grammar and that Chinese graphs have meanings. The latter dogma especially baffles anyone who encounters it knowing how readily it can be shown that nothing is an intrinsic sign of anything, only held to be one by convention, and that no sign can have a meaning not given it by a perceiver, nor can it retain an assigned meaning out of context. (Consider a sign “OPEN” hanging in the window of a defunct business. The word *open* can be defined from its occurrences; this sign has no more meaning than a leaf hanging on a tree.) The former dogma is also false, and the persistence of the two reveals sinology as not an intellectual discipline. Its dogmas are ratchets that allow sinology to take from the world without giving to the world. That is sad, because there is much to be given. Scholars need better and easier access to Classical Chinese texts than sinology can provide.

Sinology has an onerous apprenticeship; the lawyers’ union is a walk-in by comparison. Sinologists know that the script and the examinations protected the privileges of the scholar-bureaucrat-landlord oligarchy in imperial China. Few see the analogous function in their own fiefdoms. There is also the pedagogy: CC is not taught as language, only as texts. The student must know some form of modern Chinese, typically Mandarin, and must recognize hundreds of graphs and be able to look others up. A text is plowed furrow by furrow, clod by clod. Commentaries are deciphered and translations are memorized. To read a paragraph can take a week; to read a book is the labor of years. It need not be so.

A key concept in sinology is *to know a character*. This comprises distinguishing it from other graphs (including writing it recognizably), associating it with a faux-Peking reading (pronouncing it recognizably is not crucial) and equating it with standard glosses in a modern language. A sinologist may ask of a student, “How many characters does he know?” This measures raw power, like asking of a football lineman, “How many pounds does he bench-press?” To qualify as knowing the character 師 (don’t write 師 or 師 or 帥!) one learns a reading *shi* (any *ssh* sound will do for all but precisians) and a meaning “teacher.” Additional meanings are “army,” “capital city,” and “blind.” Sinological character-meanings were laid down in the nineteenth century and can be misleading, eg 德 “virtue”; 凡 “generally”; 客 “guest”; 義 “righteous”; 桓公 “Duke Huan”; 安 “peace”; 智 “knowledge.”

Consider 草. To sinologists it is *cao* “grass.” The term includes hornwort, beggartick, pigfoot, burdock and thistle, but all are grass to sinology. This graph occurs in 草書 *cǎoshū* “flowing cursive script,” translated “grass writing.” Objecting that grass has nothing to do with it may get a wooden-headed reply of the sort, “That’s what the Chinese call it.” An expert might reply that 草 also means “rough.” Asked how this gracefully flowing calligraphy can be called rough, an expert may display a higher level of xylocephaly: “That’s the meaning of the character 草 in this context.” Sinologists might be open to discussing how *rough* is related to *grass* but they would think in terms of the words for *rough* and *grass* in their own language. Such discussions focus on “the meaning of the character” and consist of intensive semiotic analysis of a few cherry-picked examples. Much of what is called scholarship in sinology is only this, eg the endless march of proposals to replace “virtue” as the sinological meaning of 德.

³ Though perhaps meant as a joke, this is a valid view of present-day sinology: “Whereas modern Chinese is merely perversely hard, classical Chinese is deliberately impossible. Here’s a secret that sinologists won’t tell you: A passage in classical Chinese can be understood only if you *already know what the passage says in the first place*.”—David Moser, “Why Chinese is so damn hard,” *Sino-Platonic Papers* 27 (August 1991), p. 66.

Sinology defies philology. Yang Lien-sheng, one of the best ever in the field, whose work is still worth careful attention, says, “I wish to point out one thing that should be obvious; namely, that the student of Chinese history should be adequately equipped in philology. Lacking this requirement, the student may become an amateur in Chinese studies but never a sound Sinologist.”^a His examples show Karl Wittfogel mistranslating an inscription and Meng Sen not noticing that a citation of his text in another work has 十 instead of the 千 in the standard version. Neither illustrates philology. “Learn the language” and “verify the text” are not rules of philology but propaedeutica.

It was Yang’s own intelligence, informed by common sense and supplied by his vast reading, that gave his work value. To the extent that it is sinological it is anti-philological. The use of faux-Peking readings of graphs for the Chinese languages of all times and places flies in the face of the historical-comparative study that has been at the core of philology since the eighteenth century. Focus on the character as the vehicle of meaning, leaving only the most paltry role to analysis of the utterance, ignores methods basic in philology since the Renaissance. That a sinologist of Yang’s caliber did not even know what philology is betrays the intellectual poverty of the field in which he worked.

In Chinese as in all languages some words are related to others. That eludes sinology. It treats each character as an independent abstract entity.^b Sinological Pekinese obliterates information needed to approach the problem in any other way. A sinologist reading 蓬 as *zha* would not think of a possible etymological relation with 草 *cao*. Who reading them *yong* and *ren* could suspect that 用 and 任 might be cognate? Or 治 and 知; look how many *zhi* there are in a dictionary. Why single out these two? No sinologist would.

If the comparative approach then already in full operation in the scholarship of other languages had been applied to Chinese in the middle of the nineteenth century, by the end of that century when the neogrammarian reform came along sinology might have had a robust philological tradition ready to deal with it. Instead, it was not until the twentieth century that reconstructive work began, and then it centered not on language but on characters. The work I took up in 1967 should already have been well in hand by 1867.

The first serious methodical student to apply to the Chinese language the historical tools that had been developed for, and worked so well on, Indo-European was Julius Klaproth. Many of his findings are no longer accepted by linguists, but not because of faulty method. His initial assumptions precluded success before he began. Taking literally the biblical account of the flood, he assumed all the world’s languages could be traced to Noah’s family some five thousand years ago.^c Having assumed that, he proceeded to prove it to himself. In the process he laid the groundwork for the historical study of the languages of central and southeast Asia. By including Mandarin Chinese among the languages he compared, he made a second vitiating error: he assumed that it gave a clear reflection of Chinese around 3000 BC and so did not include other modern Chinese languages in the comparison.

Klaproth began on the right road, if with unsuitable baggage. The opening of China drew people who shifted western views of China from the idealization of the eighteenth century toward the condescension of the nineteenth and twentieth. The orientalism of traders, missionaries and functionaries pulled sinology off Klaproth’s road. To them China was a source of

^a “Economic Aspects of Public Works,” in *Excursions in Sinology*, Harvard University Press, 1969, p. 194.

^b A praiseworthy exception is the twentieth century’s premier sinologist, Wang Li 王力. He deserves a biography instead of just this footnote. But his example was set in vain; only Gordon Downer joined him in mining the rich lode he opened, which has lain abandoned since the 1950’s.

^c *Asia Polyglotta (zweite Auflage)*, Paris 1831, pp. 39-42

profit or of souls or of whatever it is that draws people to become bureaucrats. They brought with them the racial and social-class attitudes of their origins, which in expatriate isolation continued unexamined for generations until they had built up a body of “common knowledge” about China that was largely inaccurate, some preposterously so. It was from “China hands” or from Chinese who worked for them that early sinologists would have learned enough of the language to be able to proceed to independent work. But which Chinese language should they learn? For missionaries, the language of the people they would proselytize was indisputably needed, much of it language of low social status. Languages of treaty ports, such as Yüeh, Min and Wu, were needed by traders and their clerks. These “local dialects” were severely outranked by the one used by those who dealt with officials. The people who ranked highest among expatriates in China spoke Mandarin if they spoke any Chinese at all. And nearly all Chinese who had mastered traditional learning had done so in training to become mandarins.

Classical Chinese read aloud in Mandarin is unintelligible. People discussing a classical text often ask for characters or waggle a finger as if writing characters, signing a language-beside-a-language to rival the *furigana* that irked George Sansom^a. Many Chinese scholars surmised that the ancients must have pronounced differently from moderns. Some westerners saw this also. But, unlike philological scholarship in Europe, reconstructing a dead language would confer no prestige. Years of work would yield only another non-Mandarin dialect, like the jabber of muddy-legged peasants who could not even recognize simple characters. Mastery of the sinologists’ craft lay in knowing characters, beyond which they saw no need to go. In current parlance, the arcane script was not a bug but a feature.

Classical Chinese authors did not write characters. They wrote language in the slithery medium of phonetic syllable-graphs with significs. To read characters instead of language is to distort what they wrote. There is no easy way to mastery of a language. Sinology has always shied away from this hard truth, with the result that it is now little more than a sort of affinity group—“The Friends of Chinese Characters”—masquerading as an academic discipline.

Sinology is not a failed discipline; it never was a discipline at all. It was a congeries of ad hoc gimmicks for westerners dealing with the ruling classes of the Ch’ing empire. They never gave it the fundamental principles required by any genuine intellectual discipline. Sinologists choose to ignore that, or maybe just don’t notice it. Near the two hundredth anniversary of the start of Klaproth’s research and the hundredth of Karlgren’s, sinology stagnates, lagging farther and farther behind putative equivalent disciplines in other languages and literatures. In what follows I will suggest measures to bypass what has been a roadblock on the way to better understanding of early China. Traditional language study is at the core of these suggestions, as it should have been at the core of the study of old Chinese texts all these years.

The job and the tools

Philology is a massive subject. I can give only a sketch; a detailed treatment would fill a book.^b One of its basic principles is that we can reconstruct ancient pronunciations for historical comparison because sound change works unconsciously through tiny alterations in how the speech organs are moved. All languages constantly undergo such changes, and they happen the same way to the same sound regardless of what word it is in. These small changes can be context-dependent, but the context is a phonetic one, such as the presence or absence of accent in a syllable. Such alterations can of course be made under conscious

^a *Historical Grammar of Japanese*, Oxford University Press 1928, p. 44

^b Eg Hans Heinrich Hock & Brian D. Joseph, *Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship*, New York: Mouton de Gruyter 1996.

control, as anyone who has learned another language in adulthood can attest, but this is not the case in the acquisition of one's native tongue as a child. If that were all, reconstruction would be simple. But people intentionally change their pronunciation of some words for many reasons, most of them unrelated to systemic sound change and all of them unpredictable. The number of words to which deliberate changes are made can be small compared to the whole vocabulary, to which unconscious changes apply, but they can muddy the water to the point of demanding extensive knowledge of the history and sociology of the culture that spoke the language to sort them out. Deliberate systemic sound change as a means of affirming the solidarity of an in-group^a also occurs.

Can we get any reliable linguistic data from these texts? Does rejecting Karlgren's claims of uniform rime in the *Odes*, backward regular development, and rigidly homorganic phonetic series (see below, p. xxxviii) leave nothing on which to base the reconstruction of old Chinese? If so, it would be better to acknowledge that than to pretend we can read text without language. But rejecting these notions does not close every avenue to the language of these texts. We are not the first to try to reconstruct something from scattered remains that were distorted by fossilization. We can learn from what others have done.

I use the modified Holmesianism that many paleo-something-ologists employ to reconstruct old buildings or old animals or old climate or whatever. Sherlock Holmes's formula, "Once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains—however improbable—must be the truth," is unworkable. My version is "Eliminating what is very improbable, give added credence to what is less improbable." (By *improbable* I mean *implying what does not happen and not what does happen*.) This approach starts from a conjectural explanation of the phenomena under investigation, makes predictions implied by that explanation, modifies it to make its predictions differ less from new observations, and so on back and forth. The rest of this essay concerns tools and methods of quasi-Holmesian philology and some difficulties of applying them to CC.

We have these kinds of good or fairly good evidence:

- a. rimes. There are many thousands of them; we need not depend solely on the *Odes*.
- b. puns. They are trickier to use than rimes, but they can give evidence about initials. Bodman's study of puns in late Han (see below, p. xx n) is an example.
- c. phonetic elements of graphs. They can be hard to identify, as I show below (p. xxxv).
- d. alternate graphs. They are informative if they use different phonetic elements.
- e. Chinese writers' reports of Chinese languages not their own. Noteworthy are Yang Hsiung 揚雄 (below, p. xvi) and much later Yen Chih-t'ui 顏之推, but there are others.
- f. comparands within Chinese. This vast body of data has been nearly ignored. Wang and Downer broached it, as I mentioned above (p. xv n. b); Karlgren toyed with it.^b Serruys's work on Han dialects used a "comparative method"^c that compared real words to made-up ones, giving, of course, made-up results. (See below, p. xxxix.)

We have these kinds of marginal or poor evidence:

- a. analyzing the structure of graphs. This game is called *etymology* by sinologists.
- b. loan-words from non-Chinese languages. They are few—Chinese is not hospitable to foreign words—and their paths of transmission to China are mostly impossible to trace. It is a vitiating oversimplification to assume that a foreign word arrived in China in the same phonetic shape it had in a standard language in its country of origin. (See below, p. xxii.)

^a William Labov, "The social motivation of a sound change" *Word* 19 (1963), pp. 273-309

^b "Cognate words in the Chinese phonetic series" *BMFEA* 28 (1956), pp. 1-18

^c *The Chinese Dialects of Han Time According to Fang Yen*, University of California Press 1959, pp. 102-194

c. Chinese writers' guesses about their own language. These are as accurate as any English-speaking amateur's guesses about English, which is to say mostly ill-informed.

Two restrictions distinguish my treatment of this evidence from that of sinology. **There are no privileged data.** Even measurements taken in laboratories with calibrated instruments can be in error, a fact so widely recognized that scientists have developed statistical procedures to allow for the likelihood of error. No end would be served by an attempt to list all kinds of error to be found in the old Chinese texts we have inherited. Instead we need a continuous conscious effort to keep in mind that although we must utilize this evidence there is no datum in it to which we can point and say with confidence, "We can be sure this is valid." **There are no privileged opinions.** The assumption that Chinese ethnicity amounts to an intellectual high ground or superior coign of vantage from which to view old Chinese texts is a widespread fallacy among sinologists. At its mildest this is mere laziness but more extreme forms can verge on racism. Unfounded reliance on the accuracy of all traditional scholia is just one of the unfortunate results of this unjustifiable attitude.

Rime books, 反切 spelling and pronunciation

The most complete rime book of medieval Chinese we have is 廣韻, published in A.D. 1008, four centuries later than the earliest rime-book we have, *Ch'ieh Yün* 切韻, which does not survive in its entirety. The fragments of 切韻 preserved at Tunhuang are available together with other old rime-book fragments collated with 廣韻 in *Shih Yün Hui Pien* 十韻彙編.^a They give readings of graphs in 反語 "split words". (This 反 was a word for "split" related to words like 版 and 叛, later re-analyzed as "reverse".) The method spells one syllable by splitting two syllables of which the first gives the initial including aspiration and the second the rest of the syllable including tone, so that /*d'iwɔ:* is spelled 直呂反 "/*d'ɪək* and /*liwɔ:* split." Discard the final of 直 /*d'ɪək* and the initial of 呂 /*liwɔ:* to get /*d'ɪək liwɔ:* by merging what is left. In 廣韻 the formula is altered to 直呂切 "/*d'ɪək* and /*liwɔ:* cut." Substitution of 切 for 反 in this formula is an example of a thing we see again and again, the replacement of an obsolete word by a current one in a traditional phrase. The later term 反切 for the spelling-graphs combines the two verbs. (The 切 of the book title 切韻 is not "cut" but rather the stative verb "be closely related.")

Some indication can be seen of variation in the use of 反切 between 廣韻 and earlier rime books. Part of that difference may be due to early stages of fronting and palatalizing of velar initials before certain vowels. A yod-glide is, in theory, only to be represented in 反切 spelling by the choice of a syllable with yod to represent the final; the first syllable contributes, in theory, only its initial to the syllable being spelled. But how, then, does one spell a type of syllable that is only just beginning to work its way into the language, for which equivalents do not exist in the standard inventory of 反切 graphs? I think we see one answer to that in entry 1.37.38 𪛗, whose 反切 乞加 ought, in theory, to give the same syllable as the 苦加 of 1.37.32 𪛗, but which I think might instead indicate an emergent /*k'ia* or even something partway between /*k'ia* and /*i'ia*. The same thing is seen in 4.28.15 𪛗 whose 反切 居盍 may contrast with the 古盍 of 4.28.11 𪛗.

Palatal fricatives and affricates occur in 反切 for use with finals lacking yod. Spellings like 賞敢 /*šâm:* and 昌來 /*tš'âi* might be unusual ways of writing /*šâm:* and /*tš'âi*, or they might indicate that some speakers in the time of 廣韻 felt a distinction between a retroflex tongue posture and a more bunched alveopalatal gesture.

^a e.g. the edition published 1984 by 臺灣學生書局.

Transliterations like /*lǎng* and /*d'ǎng* might be rendered /*lǎng* and /*d'ǎng*. This cannot be specified with more precision than our exiguous knowledge of dialects allows, but if some speakers in the time of 廣韻 said /*lɛk* with tongue-gestures more similar to those of /*ʃɛk* than those of /*liək*, the development from Archaic *t-* preceding *a*, *ǎ* and other vowels to Ancient /*l-* would be consistent with that of *s-* to /*ʃ-* in the same environment.

Important as these questions are, they are not major difficulties. The labial glide is. The lips can be rounded anywhere in a syllable, including while shut as during a labial stop, but 反切 as we understand them allow labialization at only one place in the syllable, and indicate its presence or absence inconsistently; thus 遠支 /*jiw*^(an ts)*ie* gives /*jiw**ie* while 居万 /*ki*^(o miw)*om-* gives /*ki**om-*. Karlgren's claim of two degrees of lip-rounding, /-u- and /-w-, has been questioned, but evidence does point that way. I think it worth taking seriously.

We cannot extract more precision from a handbook than went into the making of it. Transliterated 反切 can give the impression of being phonetic transcriptions; they are not. To view rime-book compilers as forerunners of modern linguistic scientists applying uniform methods to homogeneous data is a serious error, as is also to think of 反切 as either phonemic rather than phonetic or vice versa. What they are, for the most part, is conventional. We do not know who first proposed any given pair of graphs as 反切 for a syllable, nor by what standards the sameness of the sounds was judged. Such standards not being explicit, we may doubt that such judgments were made consistently by speakers of varied dialects over the centuries from 切韻 to 廣韻 and however long prior to 切韻, even before we take into account the absence of basic concepts like minimal contrast. In reconstructing pronunciation from 反切 we need other sources of data to supplement 反切.

The theory called 等韻學 of Szü-ma Kuang 司馬光 and others is not a tool of research but an object of research, like alchemy or herbal lore. Its terms are too vague to be accurately applied by anyone but a speaker of the theoreticians' own dialect. Its concepts are so abstract from human speech that some are illustrated with a diagram of a hand, not a mouth. Distinctions we consider important, eg relative speed of a tongue gesture, or tongue shape versus contact point in stop closures, are unknown to it. And it lacks historical perspective.

Classical Chinese word-books usable with caution

Four Han-era word-books, *Shuo Wen Chieh Tzū* 說文解字 *Dissecting Graphs & Explaining Elements* (briefly 說文), *Fang Yen* 方言 *Regional Speech*, *Erh Ya* 爾雅 *Copious Euphuism*, and *Shih Ming* 釋名 *Explaining Terms*, are themselves CC texts. I include few citations from 說文. Its glosses are unhelpful in reading CC texts; its dissection of graphs is arbitrary. (Dissection in the mode of 說文, which amounts to little more than playing charades on paper, is what sinologists call "etymology.") The research it deserves would require a knowledge of CC at least as good as that of its author, Hsü Shên 許慎. The other books are better, but all give difficulty in their approaches to the questions they address.

The author of the 方言, Yang Hsiung 揚雄, is notable for the variant graphs he uses for ordinary ones, and his poetry employs a huge vocabulary. His 法言 and 太玄, "improved versions" of two classics, remind one of Ralph Vaughan Williams's improvements of old English tunes, meant to show how much better these things can be done than they have been done. In the 方言 I see not the careful methodical notes of a field linguist but the jottings of a poet seeking exotic words for his gorgeous verses. It is ill suited to be the sole foundation of a systematic differentiation of the dialects of its author's time, but collation of its evidence with comparands from other texts might yield rich results.

Few readers can have been able to gain elucidation of words met in the reading of texts from the laconic glosses in the 爾雅. I think it is a thesaurus to broaden the active vocabulary of students learning to write. The words it glosses are largely drawn from canonical texts because the accretion of glosses they had already accumulated was a fine crib for such a book and because in elegant writing one was *supposed* to quote the canon: Confucius advised studying the *Odes* to improve one's vocabulary. We need caution in using such a book to translate CC texts, but its glosses are worth quoting to the modern student.

The 釋名 is patently meant for students learning to read and write. It glosses thousands of everyday words. Most of its glosses are puns, so it is easy to mischaracterize the 釋名. Learned Chinese scholiasts, grave and solemn with the weight of their erudition, glossed the 釋名 in the conviction that a book that must have taken so much work to write could hardly be meant to expound anything less momentous than exegesis of the lapidary aphorisms of Yao and Shun or the subtle involutions of the Yin, the Yang and the Five Elements; they were painting legs on a snake. As well take Dr. Seuss to be a guide to the writings of Thomas Aquinas. The author, of whom we know little more than his name, Liu Hsi 劉熙, may simply have been an irrepressible punster. I take it he meant students to memorize the book and thought the puns would help them do that.

The formula which most 釋名 glosses share is “A is B because something about B,” where A sounds like B. An example of this form in English: “Dog is dig; it buries bones to dig them up.” But sometimes that formula is modified (I suspect because the author lacked a pun for his definiens, A, but had a good one for a synonym B), and we get “A is B because something about B,” where B sounds like one of the other words in the “something” part. English example: “Sweet is candy; nothing so dandy as candy.” No problem if the point is to give the kids a key for memorizing. But if you insist that B is a sound-gloss of A you distort the book, because then you must either find a reading of B, no matter how improbable or how tenuous its supporting evidence, that will sound like A, or you must find another graph to substitute for B, justifying your emendation by appeal to your theory and your theory by the evidence of your emended text.

Now if 劉熙, surely one of the most resourceful punsters who ever lived, could not find a common word to pun on A, are we likely to do so? The result is as if my example were emended to “Sweet is thwait; nothing so dandy as thwait,” justified by some rigmarole about how the well-known dandy Beau Brummel preferred Hepplewhite furniture and *-white* is a doublet of *thwait*. Observe:

252. Example 252a is discussed in Karlgren's gloss 1358. The **a** word [ie 埴] means “sticky, clayey.” The **b** word [ie 臍], properly “slice of dried meat” is substituted [for 臍] by Pi because of a passage in Chuang-tzū, and the Wu version follows Pi also. Yet here, although the reading is *ŋiək/tsiək*, it must stand for 糈 l.f. “glue, sticky matter.” The commentators also point out that Liu Hsi followed the chin wen “modern text” of the *Shang Shu* here.³

Just so. And Dr. Suess followed the English-language text of Aquinas. Bodman did not give this the big razoo George Kennedy might have done, but his scepticism is clear.

A third formula, “A is B [because] something about AB,” splits binomes. This does not define A as B; it associates A with B to aid recognition of the word. English example: “Hinder is land; the mind is hindered in the hinterland.” Real examples: 丁壯也 *tieng* [cyclical] is *tɕiəŋ* “strong” [*tiengtɕiəŋ* “healthy”]. 偃蹇也 *ŋiən* “lie down” is *kiən* “crippled” [*ŋiənkiən* “remiss, negligent”]. 筋力也 “Sinew” is “strength” [筋力 “vigorously”].

³ Nicholas C. Bodman, *A Linguistic Study of the Shih Ming*, Harvard UP, 1954, p 128.

Explicit definitions accompany some puns in 釋名. Examples:

土黃而細密曰埴埴膩也黏肥如脂之膩也 If dirt is yellow-brown and finely powdered it is called clay. Clay is *niar* “greasy,” *niamniar* “sticky” like the *niar* “greasiness” of fat.

二達口歧旁物兩爲曰歧在邊口旁此道並通出似之也 “Two lanes are called ‘split-side.’ What acts pairwise is called ‘split,’ and at the edge is called ‘side.’ On this road they both get through so it’s like that.”

And the justifications of the puns can be gems of concise informativeness. Examples:

雪緩也水下遇寒氣而凝緩然也 “*siwat* ‘snow’ is *snīwār* ‘comforting’; water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.”

氛粉也潤氣著草木因寒凝色白若粉之形也 “*b’iwān* ‘hoarfrost’ is *piwān* ‘flour’; the nourishing vapor adheres to plants and trees and freezes due to cold; it becomes white like the appearance of flour.”

Etymology is not meaning

With the minor exceptions of newly-coined technical terms and newly-introduced loan words, no word ever has a limited sense that can be called “fundamental” or “original.” Words are used in extended senses every day. An extension that is widely adopted becomes another acceptance of the word. There is never a point in the history of any language at which it has only a core vocabulary without variants or doublets or extended senses. Consider these examples from English:

check (= “draft on a demand deposit”)	Check that! (= “Let me correct my error.”)
Check! (= “That’s correct.”)	checker (= “game piece”)
Check! (= “Guard your king.”)	checker (= “tallyman”)
Check! (= “Bring the bill, please.”)	Checkers (<i>name of a dog</i>)

The syllable *check* in all of the above examples derives from the same word, Persian *šāh* “king”. Would someone learning English be helped to master these idioms by knowing that? Would a fluent speaker asked to *Check out this book* be enabled by this etymology to decide whether the request is to examine the book or to withdraw it from a library?

Etymology is an essential part of the historical study of language. For learning to read a language to draw information from texts written in it, etymology is a distraction. It can be of use in following the discourse of certain learned writers who pay careful attention to derivations of words they use. Most writers do not; nor should most readers. It is better practice to make out a word’s meaning from examples of it in the works of your author and contemporaries. Typically, etymology only comes into play when a reader may be tempted to take a word in a sense that was not yet widely adopted at the date of the text.

Reanalysis changes meaning abruptly

Reanalysis is not folk-etymology nor malapropism nor punning, though it resembles all those. An example of reanalysis is *clean-cut*, used to refer to a face of stereotypically Nordic appearance, as if cut cleanly along planes from a block. It was reanalyzed as if *clean* meant “bathed” and *cut* meant “shaven and shorn.” Another example is *truck farm*, in which *truck* “trade, business” is often taken to be an unrelated word meaning “cargo vehicle.” Reanalysis of words like *miscegenation*, *problematic* and *sacrilegious* is common.

Sound change facilitates reanalysis; loss of the unvoiced velar fricative in English allowed the reanalysis of *playwright* that assimilates the second syllable to *write*. Reanalysis finds what is not there: the *rage* in *outrage* is re-analyzed as “anger” instead of the same *-age* as in *arbitrage*. Reanalysis can change the meaning of an idiom. For example, the word *round* in reference to gunfire means a single shot. I have seen news articles in which a burst of shots is called *a round*. (I suppose reporters reanalyze *round* here in the context of *a round of drinks*.) The reanalysis

of *prove* from “validate” (i.e. *probo*) to “invalidate” (as in *proving ground*) in the catch phrase *the exception proves the rule* is another example. The results of reanalysis can be amusing to one who knows the previous use of the idiom, as illustrated by a journalistic lapsus reported in *The New Yorker*: said of a greengrocer, “...he ‘knew’ fruits and vegetables in the biblical sense.” Chinese writing is especially conducive to, and may almost be said to encourage, reanalysis by the incautious. Examples abound, eg the reanalysis of *dim* in Cantonese *dimsum* from “kindle” to “a little bit.”

Foreign loans and dialect loans complicate development

Subgroups 18 through 27 in the rime 戈 in 廣韻 are not in GSR, as not found in early texts. These subgroups may illustrate one aspect of the actual—rather than theoretical—development of sound-change in Chinese.

The 切韻 fragment with this rime has a lone example of one syllable of the ten in 廣韻. It transliterates *kya* in the name *Śākyamuni* and other Indic words. The 切韻 entry is

伽無反語虔之平聲一 “No 反切. Level tone of 虔 [*kiwo*]^a. One.”

Before GSR, Karlgren reconstructed^b 伽 and 茄 from 反切 in 廣韻, making them *gia*. George Kennedy disputed^c that reconstruction based on the word in his native Wu dialect for “eggplant” which lacks yod and is in minimal contrast with a word for “brave” which has yod. There are indeed objections to Karlgren’s treatment of Archaic *g’i-*, (see below, pp. 1-1i) but the solution Kennedy proposed, to derive Tangsic *gha-* from Archaic *g’a*, is questionable, as, for that matter, is Karlgren’s *gia*. Both ignored information they should have considered.

Karlgren’s final */-a* instead of */-â* would put these words into the next rime, 麻, in which no final with yod takes a velar or knacklaut initial. The corresponding rimes in second and third tones, 馬 and 禡, also have no velar nor knacklaut initial with yod. Karlgren reconstructed a syllable that is not only out of its rime-group but phonotactically unlikely to boot. But Kennedy’s archaic *g’a* is also out of group. The compilers of these rime-books were no more immune to error than any other humans, but if we cannot assume that they had at least a fairly clear idea of what they were doing and did it fairly consistently then we cannot use these sources. If we accept them as sources of data then we ought to take what they say at face value unless strong considerations argue against doing that. In discussing these words, Kennedy ignores the fact that if the 切韻 compilers had wanted to spell */-a* or */-ia* they had means to do so which they did not use. They placed this syllable as a rime of */-â*, compared it to a word ending in */-o*, and said they could not find any way to spell it.

“Eggplant” is a bad choice on which to base a critique of Archaic Chinese, since it is likely that neither the plant nor the word was known in China in the Archaic period. There are several species of eggplant, some of which grow wild in northeastern India, where the cultivated species, *Solanum melongena*, is thought to have been domesticated. From there eggplant was introduced to China by some unknown route. I have seen no evidence that it was known in China before the T’ang dynasty at the earliest. Its common English name comes from the fruit of *S. melongena esculentum*, which is white. Another name, *aubergine*, had an exemplary career as a loan-word. Apparently Hindi *bhaṅṭā*, from Sanskrit *bhaṅṭākī*, became Persian *badingan* or *badilgan*, which became *badinjan* in Arabic. *Al-badinjan*, with

^a The graph 虔 has readings */g’iwo* and */kiwo-* in most rime books, but I do not find the level tone reading in the copy of 切韻 with this entry. The graph 伽 with reading */kiuâ* was later replaced for transliteration by 迦, with 伽 then being used with reading */g’iuâ* to transliterate *gha*.

^b *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese*, Paris 1923, repr. New York (Dover) 1974, p. 122.

^c “Voiced Gutturals in Tangsic,” *Language* 28 No. 4 1952 repr. in *Selected Works of George A. Kennedy* (Far Eastern Publications, 1964), p. 190.

enclitic article (as with *alcohol*, *algorithm* and the like) went into Spanish as *alberengena*. French reanalyzed *alberengena* into *à le berengene* and hyper-urbanized it into *aubergine*. Spanish *alberengena* became Italian *melanzana*, folk-etymologized as *mela insana*. From Arabic *badinjan*, through Portuguese *bringella*, it was brought back to India to become the Anglo-Indian *brinjaul*. (The entry BRINJAUL in *Hobson-Jobson*, from which much of this comes, is worth reading in its entirety.) As *brinjal* the word went from Hindi into Malay. From India the British took the variant *brinjalle* to the West Indies where it became *brown-jolly*. There is also the Hindi *baingan*, either re-borrowed from Persian or, more plausibly, directly from Sanskrit *vanga*, *vangana*, “of Bengal.”

Consider this imaginary scenario: a Chinese monk from Ch'êngtu who has studied Sanskrit but not Pali is tutored in a certain text by another monk, a Tibetan who knows little Sanskrit but has a good, if bookish, command of Pali acquired from his tutor, a Uighur. Later the Chinese monk goes to Ch'angan, where he expounds this text to other monks who may have a bit of trouble with his accent. Anyone who can trace a line of phonological development of a loan-word through that thicket would have no trouble deducing the geometry of Euclid from a plate of spaghetti. One thing does seem likely, however, and that is that divergent pronunciations in Mandarin, Wu, Min and Yüeh of loan-words from Indic languages would have undergone some of their divergence before their initial contact with the various Chinese dialects, and furthermore that some of that divergence would not have been anything a linguist would call “regular development”.

Now consider someone who feels a religious obligation to pronounce holy names as accurately as can be done. The first thing to note—and for the purpose of reconstructing obsolete Chinese, this must be grasped firmly as a basic principle of the endeavor—is that it does not matter how the word was pronounced, by anyone at any time, in a land where the source-language is or was spoken. The only available model for the learner is the individual human being, the teacher, who enunciates the word in the learner's presence. That, and no other, is the sound the learner will imitate.

Early tries will be sounds that lie entirely within the phonemic possibilities of the learner's language. Only with disciplined practice can a better imitation be achieved. Then how does one who has acquired the ability to produce that imitation convey in writing a sense of how it is done? One way would be with a physical description of the movements of the speech-organs. Another might be to prescribe a combination of phones from the learner's language that, while phonotactically unacceptable, still gives a good approximation if one can force oneself to enunciate it. In my experience of teaching languages, that way doesn't work very well. But I think that is the method the 切韻 compilers selected, in their poverty of choice, for the syllable they wrote 伽 and tacked on to the end of the 歌 rime with the comment that it was pronounced like a word in the 御 rime but in first tone. They wanted to indicate a syllable that could not have been generated by the phonology of their native language but which some of them had learned to pronounce artificially in a foreign word. My best guess at its sound is /k̄iuâ. If that guess is accurate then there must have been some rounded quality to the second vowel in *Śākyamuni* as pronounced by educated Chinese in Ch'angan in AD 601 regardless of what might have been heard in Chittagong or Chandigarh—and regardless of how it may seem to us who see the letter *a* in the romanization of the written Sanskrit.

Separation of the rime 戈 is first seen in 廣韻. Earlier books conflated it with the preceding rime 歌. The table of contents of 廣韻 says of 歌 rimes 戈同用 “they are used the same as 戈”, which seems to indicate that they felt the labial medial rather than the vowel quality

was distinctive. Finals that have labial medial do not interchange as 反切 with finals that lack it, as far back as we can trace the use of 反切. (I am happy to follow Kennedy's example in the article cited above, of deferring the question of the labialization of vowels after labial initials as a distinct problem. There is no end of delicious detail in this labyrinth, but to savor it all would extend this essay to book length.) The same segregation can be observed of finals with yod versus those without, but the rime-book compilers seem to assign more distinction-making power to the labial medial. All new rime groups that 廣韻 inserts by splitting unitary rimes segregate those with labial medial.

In 廣韻 there are nineteen words in the ten subgroups we are considering. Their entries are given in full here. (The number at the end of the first entry of each subgroup is not the number of homophonous words but the number of graphs with that reading.)

- (I) **鞞**鞞鞋釋名曰鞞本胡服趙武靈王所服許脰切四 Boots. Shih Ming says they were originally C. Asian clothing, that worn by the Wu-ling King of Chao. The 反切 are 許脰 (/ɕiŋwâ). Four.
- (1) **鞞**上同 Same as above.
- (2) **批**搗 To wave.
- (3) **靴**道藏疏云吐氣聲也 Taoist Patrology commentary says sound of expelling air.
- (4) **脰**脰髀手足曲病於靴切二 Disease of hands & feet being bent. The 反切 are 於靴 (/iŋwâ). Two.
- (5) **餓**餓恒癡兒出釋典 /iŋwâk'iŋuâ a way of being stupid. From Buddhist scripture.
- (6) **髀**手足疾兒去靴切二 Describes disease of hands & feet. The 反切 are 去靴 (/k'iŋwâ). Two
- (6) **髀**上同 Same as above.
- (7) **伽**伽藍求迦切三 Monastery. The 反切 are 求迦 (/g'iŋuâ). Three.
- (8) **茄**茄子可菜食又音加 Eggplant. Acceptable in vegetarian diet. Also read 加 (/ka).
- (9) **枷**刑具又音加 Tool of punishment. Also read 加 (/ka).
- (10) **佉**丘伽切四 The 反切 are 丘伽 (/k'iŋuâ). Four.
- (II) **呿**張口兒 Way of opening mouth.
- (12) **欸**欠去 Missing, gone away.
- (5) **恒**餓恒 [Used in this word.]
- (13) **迦**釋迦出釋典居伽切又音加一 Śākya. From Buddhist scripture. The 反切 are 居伽 (/k'iŋuâ). Also read 加 (/ka). One.
- (14) **脰**脰也醋伽切二 Tender. The 反切 are 醋伽 (/ts'iŋuâ). Two.
- (15) **𨾏**𨾏疾 Lively.
- (16) **𨾏**安也子髀切二 Comfortable. The 反切 are 子髀 (/tsiŋwâ). Two.
- (17) **𨾏**骨𨾏出異字苑 Bone marrow. From *Garden of Odd Graphs*.
- (18) **癩**脚手病巨靴切一 Disease of feet & hands. The 反切 are 巨靴 (/g'iŋwâ). One.
- (19) **臄**驢腸胃也縷髀切 Mule's guts. The 反切 are 縷髀 (/liŋwâ).

I see not aliens but native words, some with pedigrees of millennia in China, mixed with a few aliens. They look even more Chinese after we leave out three kinds of word:

- a. Post-Archaic loan-words. Word 1 is likely to be an old loan-word, perhaps as old as the former Han, but out of period for Archaic Chinese. Indic antecedents for 7, 8 and 13 are known or conjectured.
- b. Proper names and onomatopes, as lacking semantic content. Such are words 3 and 10.
- c. Word 5, on the grounds that its meaning is vague and its provenance compromising.

That leaves twelve words that are as Chinese as chopsticks.

Word 2 is a member of a huge word-family, of immemorial origin, meaning "flutter, flap, fly." Two of its cousins are the posthumous epithets of the Chinese heroes Wên Wang and Wu Wang.

Words 4, 6 and 18 belong to a family mentioned here (see below, p. xxxvi).

Word 9 is related to old words for “yoke” and “to harness.”

Word 11 has many relatives, some with well-attested labial final, such as 廬, 𠂔, 𠂔, and 𠂔. The family includes a very old word, 𠂔 *k'u* (my *k'eb*) “mouth.”

Word 12 is hardly disguised at all. A close relative is found in oracle bone inscriptions.

Word 14 belongs to an old family of words related to crumbling and crushing.

Word 15 looks similar to words like 𠂔, 𠂔, and 𠂔. I relate them to words like 捷 *dz'iap* “quick.”

Word 16 belongs to another big Chinese family, many of which are written with phonetics like 妥 and 委.

Word 17 is mentioned below (p. xxxvii). Note that the the 廣韻 editors felt no need to cite another word for “marrow” as definiens; the mere repetition of the definiendum in the context of bone must have been thought to suffice. Contrast “eggplant” which had to be identified as a vegetable in its definition.

Word 19 comes from yet another big old family; a typical member is 累 “twist, twine.”

In the interval from 切韻 to 廣韻, that is to say in a few years more than the length of the Tang dynasty, the sound /-iuâ has been domesticated from the exotic lilt of a recent immigrant to a number of *echt*-Chinese, even *ur*-Chinese, words. What happened? There are phenomena attested in other languages that cannot be ruled out but that strike me as implausible in this case. One might be conscious exoticism, like corn-fed midwesterners donning sari or dhoti to eat curried brinjal. Raiders of the lost affix might espy here a new trophy; something like a lateral nasal click would fit that empty niche in their étagère. I suggest some Chinese pronounced the word for “go away” as /k'iuâ before they had heard of *Śākyamuni*. This pronunciation would be a reflex of the standard Ancient Chinese word *k'iab* (my *k'iāb*) in a low-status dialect avoided by anyone likely to write a learned book.

One function of pronunciation is to give an indication, often an inflated one, of the speaker's social status. Dialect borrowings are unlikely unless the status difference between them can be neutralized or overridden. I suggest that was the case in Ch'angan in the Tang dynasty. Exotic words the like of which could not be heard in standard Chinese were bandied about by high-status people, including the highest. Sounds like /k'iuâ must have dropped from many a lofty lip, not only with no stigma but even with a certain cachet. In such surroundings a high-class lady's /k'iwo- “go away” might be replaced by a maid's /k'iuâ without the status difference being obvious. The standard word would have remained /k'iwo-, but /k'iuâ would have climbed from unacceptable vulgarism to acceptable variant within standard speech.

Graphic variation adds to uncertainty

Old Chinese texts have passed through many scribal brushes. The freedom granted the Chinese brush exceeds any claimed for the western pen. Difficult calligraphy is admired of which the equivalent in western penmanship is execrated. (Mark Twain amuses us by mocking the illegibility of Horace Greeley's handwriting; a Chinese writer doing that would tar himself as a boor.^a) Labels like 俗 and 譎, englished by “vulgar,” “corrupt” and other sniffy pejoratives, tempt us to pursue a *fata morgana*, the uncorrupted original form of a graph. In the chaotic history of Chinese writing, the phrase “original form” is meaningless. Of these graphs 𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔 for *χiek* “spear,” some look very much like careless copies of others; note 𠂔~𠂔, 𠂔~𠂔 and 𠂔~𠂔~𠂔 in particular. Plausible phonetics are 勺役兮号号, while 𠂔𠂔𠂔𠂔 could be dual-significs. Knowing which one is attested earliest, or that some also write other words, or write the same word in other readings, adds nothing to our knowledge of which is altered from which, nor to our knowledge of what a *χiek* is.

^a The *Fei Tsao Shu Lum* 非草書論 *Against Grass Writing* of Chao Yi 趙壹 (translated below, pp. 459-60) condemns his late-Han contemporaries' 草書 for departure from classical norms; he also notes that it is hard to learn to write. His attitude is not common among the educated.

We can guess at some variants' antecedents. Consider 坐, a variant of 坐 *dz'wâ* "squat" not found in 康熙字典 or GSR, though it is in a book recommended by GSR,^a 十韻彙編.^b The form of 坐 in 說文 became 聖. Perhaps 坐, like the variants 聖 and 聖 (not phonetic in 聖), evolved directly from the ancestor of 聖. Noting that in cursive forms like 坐 the 人 looks like 厶, I suggest rather that the perceived 厶 was re-regularized as 口, of which it is a common variant. We may find a graph's earlier forms to be unlikely ancestors. The graphs 筭, 筭 and 筭, says 康熙字典, are all variants of 筭 *tsäk* "a quiver." The only graph GSR gives for this word is 筭, but older forms of phonetic 806, such as 806d and 806e, show that a more direct development of the graph now written 乍 would have been 𠄎, which seems to give 筭 a stronger claim than 筭 to be the "proper way" to write this graph.

Respect for standards is valuable to anyone who puts writing to practical use. A writer who misuses *whom* or uses *beg the question* to mean *prompt one to ask* or writes a barbarism like *as best as possible* inspires in a careful reader not only disdain but distrust. But standards are not eternal and are never beyond dispute. Thus of what seem to me to be variant forms of a graph, I label a few ranges on a continuum from error at one end to free variation at the other. Error is what a writer would correct if given the chance. It may be obvious, as typing *hte* for *the*, or less so, as using *it's* for *its*. Correctness depends partly on currency, so a form which was correct, like *iland*, may come to be considered an error for a usurper like *island*, now the correct form. Free variation is shown in such choices as *recognize* versus *recognise*. Pedantic pressure to codify such differences *post factum* is strong, so what is free variation in one era may become substandard in another. I say a graph is "used for" another if I put it toward the error end of the spectrum, and "variant of" if I put it toward the other end. I call variant graphs that have been reduced from longer forms "scribal simplifications," and others "casual variants." (So-called "loan graphs" such as 說 and 悅 for *diwat* "happy," I enter without comment.)

Textual corruption falsifies evidence

Few English speakers seeing *Let's have a mice cop of ten* would look for rodent police. The invitation to *a nice cup of tea* is too clear for that. Knowing varied forms of writing might help one see how such errors could occur, but would not contribute to noticing that the line makes no sense. A non-English speaker using sinological methods to read that line would be deep in sludge. One who had learned English as a language would have much less trouble. But if our only source of speech on which to model our growing language competence is the very texts which confront us with such errors, we need an unusual, artificially cultivated mental state I call "tentative confidence."

The *Huainantzü* 淮南子, which has enough textual corruption to suggest that copying texts for sale might have been done by child labor, has an example. The context is that a guard who deliberately allowed a surrounded man to escape is wounded by the fugitive passing through the cordon. The guard says 我非故與子反也. Nothing in sinological principle or practice would prevent us from translating that as, "We rebelled with the viscount for a false reason." One who reads only characters and has learned only character-meanings, regardless of how many thousands of them, is nearly defenseless against such a preposterous misreading. One who reads utterances, and notes their syntax while reading them, is better armed. Such a reader would recognize that the *subject-非-nucleus-也* pattern of the embedded nuclear sentence has far the strongest claim to this utterance, and if that claim

^a *Grammata Serica Recensa*, p 3 n. 2.

^b e.g. pp 157, 232 *et passim*.

is granted, 故 must be a nuclear adjunct. Some readers only know 故 as nuclear adjunct meaning “therefore,” but others have seen 故 where 固 is common, as “surely, firmly.”

So we have “It is not true that I firmly with you 反,” and must learn what 反 means here. From context we guess at an idiomatic extension of “reverse, turn around” to mean “oppose, fight against.” Thus we lead ourselves into the temptation to make a grave strategic blunder. This is how Bernhard Karlgren, for all his years of experience, could get so many things so wrong: having solved a problem he took that solution not as a good guess but as a proved theorem, on which further deduction could be soundly based. It took dynamite (or George Kennedy) to get him to alter such fixed opinions. That works in mathematics and only in mathematics. In science you must go back and re-examine everything, again and again, in the light of new evidence. There is no end to the process. Never assume that having solved a problem you can lay it aside and go on to new ones. Instead, each problem’s solution is a new item to be tested against other solutions.

If we do that in this case, we find that further examples of 與X反 meaning “oppose X” are not forthcoming. So for all its excellent fit with context, our solution turns out not to fit the use of the word 反. What to do then? Examine words we see as Y in the pattern 與XY. We find a plausible emendation to the text: 我非故與子爭也 “I wasn’t seriously resisting you.”

Han forms of these two graphs such as 反→反 and 爭→爭 are more similar than modern forms, which would explain how the error might have come about, but note two things: first, it was not paleography that led to solving the textual difficulty, but vice versa. Second, if we could not find similar old forms of the graphs, still the probability is high that 爭 and not 反 was written originally, because it is 爭 and not 反 that is used in this manner. No matter how close the visual resemblance may be, linguistic analysis, not comparison of handwriting, led us to this decision. This solution, though it is more persuasive than the one it replaced, must be given the same “tentative” label as the earlier one.

This difficulty is not a rare curiosity, nor is it limited to examples like the one just cited that are not immediately obvious. It is common enough and crude enough to have already been a joke around 250 B.C. when the author of *Lü Shih Ch’un-ch’iu* 呂氏春秋 told of a scribe reading the line 晉師三豕涉河 “The Chin force and three pigs crossed the Yellow River,” which in the original document turned out to be 晉師己亥涉河 “The Chin force crossed the Yellow River on the day chi-hai.” There are two obvious examples in the very same story from which the [反→]爭 example comes. When the man first tried to flee they 圍三帀 “forfended three circles.” What I suggest they did is 圍之市 “surrounded him in the marketplace.” When all seemed hopeless, he 將舉劍而伯頤 “was about to raise his sword and make his chin the Overlord,” which I suggest is an error for 將舉劍而自[頸→]剄 “was about to raise his sword and cut his throat.”

Rime and parallelism can correct errors

Obligatory in poetry, rime also plays an important role in Chinese prose. That is helpful to those who would read old texts as their authors’ contemporaries would have, the more so when it intersects the frequent use of parallel sentence structure. Anything highlighted for any reason in a prose passage, as a telling aphorism or a climactic revelation or an emotional response or whatever, may be cast in parallel lines of rimed verse. A well-known story in the *Tso Chuan* 左傳, appended to the 春秋 entry 鄭伯克段于鄆, has a fine example: 大隧之中 *lîông* 其樂也融融 *dîông-dîông* . . . 大隧之外 *ngwâd* 其樂也洩洩 *ziad-ziad*

A passage in *Chan Kuo Ts’ê* 戰國策 puzzles commentators. A snipe says to a mussel that has trapped its beak 今日不雨明日不雨即有死蚌. The problem is what has rain to do with it? It

can be solved by noting that the strict parallel structure requires a rime. The snipe says 今日不亢明日不亢 即有死蚌 “If you don’t open today and don’t open tomorrow there will be a dead mussel.”

Unnoticed errors can be winkled out with these tools. Seeing *When what to my wondering eyes should appear/ But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny jackasses* if we are sensitive to the rime we need not know that the original read *reindeer*, we need not even be aware that the word *reindeer* exists, to perceive that something is amiss. The 淮南子 has many errors like 惑 for 聳, 高 for 嵩, 難 for 難, 舟 for 餘, 門 for 門, 捐 for 捐, 號 for 躑, and 容 for 容 which commentators pass in silence, ignoring their crashing break in the rime. (Note the tendency for the error-graph to be the more frequently-seen one of the pair.)

The reader has as much responsibility to be alert for such errors as the copyist had to avoid making them. Lacking rime or parallelism, their recognition must come from your *sprachgefühl*: seeing 淪門 you read [淪→] 審門 “go through a gate.” No number of memorized characters confers this language competence; only language learning does.

The Chinese exegetic tradition

Commentaries appended to some texts are keys that let beginners in. The temptation to take them as final authority superior to evidence and logic is strong, and many a scholar who claims to be reading a classical text is only doing *pilpul* with its commentaries.³ Those that adduce parallels from other texts the reader might not have encountered are valuable. Not so those in which the exegete appends to a passage like, “Beat drums bang-bang,” some solemn idiocy like, “Bang-bang is the sound of beating drums.” Many definitions in dictionaries are just these text-glosses, adding to their failings the chance of the lexicographer’s misunderstanding the commentary. With questionable economy of effort, each copies definitions of precursors, intact or truncated or garbled. Watch cascading commentaries in operation: on page 185 of Mathews’s Dictionary is the graph 瘳 with two glosses. The first is “To be healed. To reform,” and the second, “(a) Injury.” The second gloss is illustrated with a citation 於己何瘳 what harm can it do? Read in context, this passage does not support such an interpretation. The ruler of one of the petty states that bespeckled the Ch’ün-ch’ü landscape had a bad dream, in which an ogre announced that the supreme ancestor was going to allow one of the larger neighbor states to invade him, and to press the attack right up to the palace gate. A dream-reader identified the ogre as a kind of celestial attorney-general. The ruler proceeded to counter this threat by taking magical measures against the bogle, such as ordering that his dream be celebrated as if it had been a felicitous one, instead of trying to rally his populace and look to his defenses. One of his officers saw the folly of this, and remarked in private that the prediction he has heard, that this state will not much longer remain in existence, seems to be well justified by this kind of behavior, since 君不度而賀大國之襲於己也何瘳 “Our ruler does not make plans; instead he celebrates a larger state’s incursion into our own. What will that alleviate?”

The scholiast Wei Chao 韋昭 (ca. AD 200 – 273) adds three glosses:

度揆也 “Make plans” is “measure”. [Synonyms, claims the scholiast.]

大國晉也 “A larger state” is “Chin”. [A better gloss would have been 大國謂晉 “A larger state” refers to Chin, distinguishing connotation from denotation.]

瘳猶損也言君不揆度神意而令賀之何損於禍 “Alleviate” is like “decrease”. It says the ruler does not take the measure of the spirit’s meaning, but orders it to be celebrated. What does that decrease of the calamity?

³ For a sinologist’s view of this phenomenon see R.P. Peerenboom, *Law and Morality in Ancient China*, SUNY Press 1993, p. 2.

The first gloss misidentifies which word written with the graph 度 is meant. The second merely confirms what the reader would have inferred from the preceding text. The third begins a daisy-chain of blunders that ends in Mathews. Note two things about this third gloss. It seems that the scholiast did understand what the text says, but his gloss is amateurish and badly phrased, and a reader who has been following the text well enough to get this gloss does not need it. Mathews's claim that the same word means both "get better" and "make worse" originates in this clumsy, flab-minded nugatory graffito.

Commentaries must be taken into account, but they must be read with caution, not uncritically given plenary authority. One of the dangers they pose is their fortuitous resemblance to a thing all language students are familiar with, notes appended to a learners' edition of a text for advanced language courses. A moment's consideration should show the fallacy of assuming that these glosses were meant to teach CC to foreigners centuries in their authors' future, yet their form can mislead us to fall into that assumption unthinkingly.

In the example 大國晉也, 大 and 國 are such high-frequency words that anyone who reads this far into the text surely already knows them. The commentator's contemporaries did not need to be taught the words 大國. Other occurrences of 大國 show that it does not refer exclusively to 晉. It seems 韋昭 wanted to identify the correct one of the set of 大國 from which a reader might have chosen. A proper definition of 大國, something like 大國巨邦也, would need words of lower frequency than 大 and 國. This gloss 大國晉也 has the form of a general definition of a phrase abstracted from a sentence, but its content is an amplification of what that sentence connotes in this specific context.

With the same mismatch between form and content of a gloss, but with the relation of the words' frequencies reversed, so that a seeming definition couched in common words applies to words that are less common, it requires a conscious effort not to see a textbook compiler defining a word for students who had yet to learn it. Few sinologists make that effort, or even recognize the need for it. David Hawkes's "with...strained smirking laughter,"^a for 啞啞儒兒 "forced to act like a submissive dependent child" reflects the comment 強笑嚙也 by Wang Yi 王逸 (fl. ca. AD 125-140). I suggest 王逸 would have taken for granted that 儒 and 兒 did not need to be defined for his contemporaries, just as 韋昭 would have assumed 大 and 國 did not need it for his. The graph 儒 (variant 儒) writes a stative verb meaning "mild; gentle." The graph 兒 (variant 兒) writes an ergative verb meaning, of a child, "form a bond of dependency with parents," and of parents, "prompt a child to form such a bond." Extending this word to relations between adults in a political context is no stretch. It is used in *Hsiüntzū* 荀子 to refer to a ruler buying allegiance from his subjects with handouts, and in 淮南子 to refer to those who are well-disposed to the government as contrasted with those who are alienated from it. The gloss 強笑嚙也 does not define 啞啞儒兒; it describes the situation of an official serving a patriarchal autocrat. He must not only 儒兒 to his ruler in person but perforce to the harem and eunuchs as well. (A Sung gloss calling 啞啞 and 儒兒 mimetics for 強笑 apparently inhibited Hawkes from further exploiting his valuable insight that parallel structure requires acceptance of the textual variant 粟 for the standard text's 粟 in the preceding line.^b Parallelism also illumines the syntax of 啞啞儒兒, but Hawkes, like most sinologists, yields plenary authority to any Chinese scholiast.)

Nothing made by humans is ever just what it purports to be. We need to consider makers' motives in deciding how to use such things. Comparing makers' motives could let us predict

^a *Chu Tzū The Songs of the South*, Oxford 1959, p. 89.

^b *Ibid.*, p. 197.

in advance of experience that a phone book will be a more reliable list of referents of numbers than a gamblers' dream book. Helping other readers reach their own understanding of a text is not generally the motive of commentators; that is more likely to be the desire to show readers how superior the commentator's understanding is to their own untutored gropings. The result can be a cargo-cult imitation of scholarship. The mountebank W.A.C.H. Dobson was far from unique; he stood in a long line of phonies. An early specimen is the poseur who wrote the commentary to 淮南子 variously attributed to *Kao Yu* 高誘 and 許慎. It is a model for all time of how not to do the job if your aim is to further readers' grasp of the text. Compare it to Humpty Dumpty's commentary to *Jabberwocky*. Given *'Twas brillig and the slithy toves did gyre and gimble in the wabe*, the 淮南子 commentator would probably single out *'twas* as the word we need to have explained. Nor could we even count on him to make it out to be *it was*; he might construe it as referring to the ballad *Twa Corbies*. The words Humpty Dumpty glossed would likely be ignored.

Character dictionaries

Reading Classical Chinese we rely heavily on character dictionaries that vary in quality from poor to execrable. I mentioned their use of cascaded commentaries; here I show how their function is vitiated by their focus on characters rather than language. George Kennedy joking about looking up *garden* in a Chinese dictionary³ understates the case. As well as the split into *gar* and *den*, and the association with *cigar* and *rock den*, one might find the non-word *dengar* written with those graphs in inverted order, defined as synonymous with *garden*. In a compendious dictionary one might find it asserted that those graphs or their near relatives write words like *cordon* and *guardian*, or even *gander* and *danger*. It might be claimed that the graph for *gar* also writes *den*. There might be fantastic non-words like *dargen* or *gendar*. What would probably not be there is useful reference to the doublet *yard* or the names *Garth* and *Bogart*. There would be no mention of foreign equivalents like *jardin* or *garten*. Looking up characters is a miserable way to learn Chinese.

The efforts of traditional lexicographers to deal with variant graphs can be as inconsistent and unhelpful as anything to be found later in sinology, but they are worth a look for the light it may shed on their treatment of familiar "standard" graphs. Consider 旻, found in 康熙字典 with definition 入水又出 "go into water and come back out." Here is a puzzle for those who channel the spirits of long-dead Chinese scribes through a meditative trance on the elements of a graph. How did this graph come to be applied to this word? *Sun* over *father* meaning "go in and out of water"—hmm! Perhaps one ought to meditate on an older form of the graph? But 康熙字典 cites only *P'ien Hai* 篇海, a work of the 12th C. AD. Look it up in 說文—it's not there. Nor does one find a version of the graph with *sun* beside *father* instead of over it, nor anything under radical 88 父.

Before accepting 旻 as a unique graph for a unique word, we might have a last resort to advanced research techniques, such as considering the pronunciation of the word instead of the structure of the graph. The graph is not in 廣韻. Its reading in 康熙字典 is 他骨切, Ancient Chinese /tʰuət/. If the word is in 廣韻 it should be in the subgroup headed by 突 /tʰuət/. It is not, nor is any word that gets closer in meaning to 旻 than "protrude." Specific mention of water is lacking. However, if one's eye should wander over this same page of 廣韻 it might light on the graph 旻 in a subgroup by itself, not in the earlier rime books,

³ "The Monosyllabic Myth," *JAOS* 71.3 (1951), pp. 161-6, reprinted in *Selected Works of George A. Kennedy* (Far Eastern Publications, 1964).

defined as 入水又出 and given the reading 土骨切. The initial of 土 is the same as that of 他, and 𠂔 differs from 𠂔 only in having 冂 for 日, which may be casual variation. Is this confirmation of the existence of a word /*tʷət* meaning “go into water and come back out,” written with a graph consisting of *sun* over *father*? I’m not convinced.

Why is 𠂔 in its own subgroup of 廣韻 instead of in the 突 subgroup? In our earliest manuscript of 切韻, the 突 subgroup has three graphs; in 廣韻, three more have been added. Couldn’t 𠂔 have been added to 突 more easily than by creating a new subgroup for it alone? Note the graph 𠂔 on the same page, read 莫勃切 /*mʷət*, meaning “go into water and get something.” The graphs 𠂔 and 𠂔 differ only by two dots (Nowadays 𠂔 is written 𠂔~𠂔 while in older manuscripts such as 切韻 it is written 𠂔, a form now reserved for radical 79 and used to write /*ʒju*.) The graph 𠂔 is in 說文, where it is written 𠂔, analyzed as 𠂔 *swirling water* plus 𠂔 *grasping hand*. The barrier to conflating these graphs is not dots or lines but initials: *t-* and *m-* have essentially no contact within Chinese word families.

Perhaps doubt about whether 𠂔 writes a different word from 𠂔 kept the 廣韻 editors from putting it under 突 with other /*tʷət* words. Drawn by the graphic resemblance and semantic proximity, yet repelled by the outré notion of a pair of doublets with /*t-* and /*m-* in middle Chinese, they may have chosen not to choose, to quarantine 𠂔 with its distinctive 反切 and leave the choice to the reader. This reader has little doubt. If as I suppose the 土骨切 in 廣韻’s source was a copyist’s error for 亡骨切, it would not be the first time I have seen such an error. Whether 篇海 got 𠂔 from the 𠂔 of 廣韻 or the the two drew from a common source at one or more removes I cannot say, but the 他骨 of 篇海 accepts the bad choice that the 廣韻 editors rejected.^a This variation 𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔 is like that of 𠂔~𠂔~殺~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔 *χiek* “spear” and 𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔~𠂔 *dz’wâ* “squat” (above, p. xxvii). The dots might be drops of water falling from the hand, or they might be calligraphic flourishes like the dot that is sometimes added to 土 or 石 to make the fully equivalent variant 𠂔 or 𠂔. Or they might be flyspecks on the old manuscript.

The graphs 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 have no attested existence outside dictionaries, yet they are not uninformative about words found in old texts. There is a family of words whose generalized sound I represent as M#T, where M is a labial initial (including the devoiced nasal *m-* that yielded a later uvular fricative /*χ-*), # is a vowel and T an apical final. These words mean disappearing, going away, diving, ducking under cover, dying, vanishing. They remind me of another family of words I analogously represent as M#K, having to do with darkness, smoke, fog, death, blackness, covering up, nonexistence, vanishing. I have seen other pairs of families, eg those for “bend” (see below, pp. xxxiii) that seem to show a similar contrast of T vs K. I ask if T is related to K by more than coincidence. Evidence on that question includes the graph 𠂔, but that is hard to see from how it is presented in 康熙字典 and 廣韻.

Graphs are inconsistent evidence

I say **there is no system in Chinese writing**. No principle of construction or use of Chinese graphs pervades their history. The closest we can get to one is the use of a graph for a spoken syllable, and there are sporadic exceptions to that, a graph writing more than one syllable and a graph writing less than one. We don’t know if the first Chinese writing was pictographic or

^a Of course it’s more complicated than that. It always is. Notice that 廣韻 distinguishes readings of two graphs that previous rime books treated as homophones: 搯 /*yʷət* and 𠂔 /*yʷət*. That opens the possibility that the 廣韻 editors, or some of them, distinguished 𠂔 /*mʷət* from 𠂔 /*mʷət* and that the scribal error of 土 for 亡 occurred in the transmission of the text of 廣韻 rather than before its compilation. What that would mean for Chinese historical phonology can be ignored here; my topic is what all this means for readers who get their Classical Chinese from dictionaries.

logographic or syllabic, so we can't tell what language it wrote. It may have been as different from Chou language as Cantonese is from Mandarin. Using faux-Peking readings for oracle bone graphs obfuscates that question. Theory-driven phonology blurs it even more.

For example, the idea that Chinese might once have been an inflected language has long inspired investigators. Some evidence supports it, just as evidence can be found to support nearly any idea one might form about old Chinese. But all such evidence is indirect, inferred from interpretations of the only direct evidence we have, text written in Chinese graphs. The graphs are such a chaotic jumble of the detritus of centuries that by picking a few choice bits one can assemble a proof of any theory at all, especially if one is willing to assume the truth of the theory beforehand. Even without begging the question, this linguistic jungle should not be mistaken for a garden, let alone as one of a single crop. All attempts I have seen to identify and dissect affixes were hothouse gardens with a few plants from this jungle. Some have transplanted conjectural elements from reconstructed old Vietnamese; others have imported bits of obsolete Tibetan spelling. These seekers of affixes have found what they went in search of because their very methods of search planted it there. The confusion and misdirection that arise from graphic variation make it easy to do that without necessarily noticing what one is doing. Meanwhile the evidence considered in full remains inconclusive.

Another idea is that each graph represents a word. (The theory that it does not matter how we pronounce the word appeals mostly to non-Chinese students.) The totemic ancestor of this one's adherents is The Father of Sinology, the author of 說文. From him we get our opinion that the majority of graphs consist of two parts, a signific and a phonetic. This opinion is another example of how we see not what is there but what we assume must be there.

As a GI my job was to translate thousands of words of Chinese into English every day. The English was batted out on a typewriter as fast as I could go. The Chinese was handwritten by people who also wrote fast: they scribbled. In all the time I did that work, and later taught it to others, I hardly recall seeing even one graph written out distinctly in the form in which it is printed in a dictionary. On the other hand, I saw many a case in which an entire utterance was represented by the squiggles of one long meandering pencil line. Far from being able to say which part of a graph was signific and which phonetic, I would have been hard put to specify the point on that line where one graph ended and the next began. I could not have read these utterances, of course, had I not first learned the words and the graphs used to write them, but that would not have been enough. I had to learn Chinese as a language. When I looked at a wiggly line on a page it produced in my head the sound of a voice speaking Chinese. I translated what that voice said into English. That is how anyone who knows a language reads it, regardless of how it is written. That is why proofreading, which ought to be easy, is in fact so difficult: a skilled reader normally only pays just enough attention to the writing for it to prompt that voice in the mind, so that misspellings, transpositions and the like are read right through without being noticed.

It is claimed that those wiggly lines call to mind proper discrete-stroke graphs which convey meaning. That belies my subjective experience. Comparing variants shows that if at some stage a cursive form was used in transcribing a graph, retranscription into discrete-stroke form can introduce so much variation that the graph loses its identity. I don't think 乏 *b'iwǎp* is phonetic in 眨 *tsǎp*; 乏 is a copyist's guess at a cursive form of 畚. (畚 is read *sǎp* by 康熙 citing 集韻.) In 𪗇 *k'ǎp*, 乏 replaces 去, while in 𪗈 *b'iwǎp*, 乏 is replaced by 𠂔.³

³ Since 𪗇 is also read *b'iwǎp* and 𪗈 also *k'ǎp*, we might consider the possibility of dissimilation due to a co-occurrence restriction like P#P → K#P in some dialect. As a further complication, 𪗉 is read *p'iwǎp*, perhaps by false analogy with 法 in which 𪗉, not 去, is phonetic, but its variant 𪗊 is read *k'ǎp*.

Thus though we may see that a graph contains a phonetic element, we can't always tell which element. For example, the slant and direction of the topmost stroke distinguishes 夭 from 夭. But slants and directions of strokes are varied for convenience in fast writing. All we can say of the cursive form 夭 out of context is that the phonetic looks more like 夭 than 夭. In context, we read the word—whichever it is—without applying a protractor.

Even a dot has an unpredictable importance. A dot distinguishes 玉 and 王, graphs that write unrelated words of dissimilar pronunciation. The same dot distinguishes 国 and 国, in which it is a distinction without a difference. The graphs which, if they had evolved less idiosyncratically, might now be written 二 and 二, are instead usually 下 and 上. But books exist in which they are printed 下 and 上. Who needs the dot? Who notices the difference between 殺 and 殺? One difference is that that dot distinguishes the Chinese *zì* from the Japanese *ji*. A Japanese reader must distinguish 井 and 井, graphs which to a Chinese reader are interchangeable. It is not enough to recognize the graphs. One must know the language. There are similar examples with the apostrophe in English, for example *its* distinguished from *it's*. Who reading *The cat licked it's paw* would insist on equating *it's* with *it is*? In examples like *The Smith's went home* a proofreader's eye would note a solecism but no one who knows English would see the possessive of *Smith*.

A stroke distinguishes 氏 from 氏. In the earliest forms of these graphs I can find, that was the sole distinction. Bernhard Karlgren, one of the stuffer upholders of the claim that there is a proper way to write each graph, splits these into two distinct phonetic series on his theory of regular development, which assigns one graph's Archaic reading final *-r* and the other final *-g*. I see that stroke as insufficient to support such a distinction. Karlgren notes that forms with 氏 and 氏 “are often confused in various editions.”^a I suggest they are interchangeable and should constitute one phonetic series.

The graphs 骹 *'iwär'jwiq:* and 骹 *'iwēg'jwiq:* “bent leg bones,” illustrate the complexity of this tangle, which a probably related homophone 委 does little if anything to sort out. There seem to be two sets of words that mean something to do with bending, a set with apical finals typified by 屈 *k'iwət* and one with velars typified by 曲 *k'iwək*. Thus no reading we might reconstruct for 骹 could shed light on the nature of the final of the word for “nine.” We cannot know that the 九 of 骹 is not a casual variant of 丸. (Cf [芄→]芄 in 淮南子.) Or it could be a variant of 九 *wâng*, in which case the right side might not be a phonetic at all but half of a dual-signific graph, *bone + gimpy leg*. The element 九 signifies just that in the graph 尫 for *kwət* “knee trouble,” in which 骨 is phonetic. Interdialectal homology of *-k* and *-t* is acoustically plausible, especially so if, as I think, the unvoiced finals in CC were unreleased; thus 尫 *kwət* might be related to 膕 *kwek* “bent knee.” And since Karlgren's *k'iwət* is plausibly rendered as *k'iwət*, I may end up deciding that a localized shift of *-t* to *-k* over time could have become a dialect difference, so the apical set and the velar set could be doublets of the same “bend” words, without altering my judgment (below, p. xlii) that “tapeworm” was only one word.

This leads to another objection to the claim that diachronically consistent phonetic elements indicate fine details of the pronunciation of the words they write. Not only is that not logically defensible as a canon of method, it is also not practically feasible as a way of interpreting the evidence we have to deal with. For example, if one wished to ask whether words in GSR phonetic series 12 (坐) might have had a final obstruent rather than being open syllables, a

^a *Grammata Serica Recensa*, p 229

word one might want to consider in that regard is *liwat* “clumsy,” written with the graph 𠂔 or 𠂕. This is inadmissible evidence on the question. The word is also written with the graph 拙, and cursive forms of 出 and 坐 are similar. Flowing cursive forms of 坐 such as 𠂔 could as easily be cursive forms of 出 or of 生 or even of the 𠂔 variant of 乍. (Another flowing form, 𠂕, is of the variant 坐.) If 𠂔 is a casual variant of 拙 then the word *liwat* has nothing to do with series 12. Despite the clear distinction between 出 and 坐 in discrete-stroke forms, the more we learn about the history of Chinese writing the less we can be sure of what the phonetic in 𠂔 is.

Going on with series 12, consider 瘡 *dz'wâ/dz'uâ* “pustule.” (This definition is from the woefully unreliable 說文.) I wish to know if this word is related to others meaning various sorts of skin blemish or other surface roughness, such as *ts'iang* 瘡 “wound”, *diang* 瘍 “skin ulcer” and *ts'iak* 皸 “chapped skin.” If that association is demonstrable, my reconstruction would then become *dz'wâg*, showing the final velar common to this set of comparands. But if this word for “pustule” is related to these others, how is it related to the word for “skin ulcer” written 疥? The graph 疥 is not found in present-day versions of early texts, but given the cursive confusion between 𠂔 and 坐 just mentioned, it is open to question whether 疥 might have come down to us in the guise of 瘡.

The graph 瘡 writes a personal name of conjecturable pronunciation in the 春秋. In 荀子 it writes *dz'wâ* (my *dz'wâr*) “crime, offense”, more commonly written 坐. Its earliest use for a word that might mean “pustule” is in late 3rd C. BC. There is a dubious example in 呂氏春秋, and good examples in *Han Fei Tzû* 韓非子, a late chapter of 莊子, and 淮南子. My reading of these passages is that the word written 瘡 means not a pustule but peccant matter within a pustule or other skin abscess. That could associate this word with 臍 *siwəd* “sebum,” 髓 *swia* (my *siwâr*) “marrow,” and 髓 *tsiwâ* (my *tsiwâr*) “marrow” in comparand set 627, allowing the reconstructed reading *dz'wâr*.

I only find 疥 as the first syllable of words like 疥癩 and 疥腮. I relate 疥癩 to words like */ts'anga:* 斥屃 “untoward,” while 疥腮 just might belong to our set of “ulcer” words if it came from an unattested doublet of *dzwârts'iäg* 瘡疽 “pus-filled abscess” with the two elements inverted. So the monosyllable at Mathews number 81 is either a distant reflection of *ts'iäg* or, far more likely, merely a word-fragment amputated by the monosyllabic myth.

The graph 𠂔 may be evidence for a final velar in series 12; in addition to readings like */ts'uâ* and */dz'uâ*, 廣韻 also gives it the reading */dz'uk*, in which it is said to be interchangeable with 𠂔. The reading as well as the meaning of this definiens might have been assigned to its definiendum in pure carelessness, but I think this is an example of another pitfall for reconstructors of older Chinese, miscopied 反切. A single stroke distinguishes 昨木切 from 昨禾切, which yields */dz'uâ*. Readings like *dz'ian* and *dz'an* for the graph 壙 seem to fit with final *-r*, but evidence that favors our ideas ought to be suspect. I suggest 壙 read with final *-n* is a casual variant of 壙, a scribal simplification of 壙 *d'ian*. Even more doubtful candidates for membership in series 12 are the graphs 壙 and 壙, both read *'wən*, of which I suggest the phonetic is *'ien* 壙. Note the resemblance of 里 and 壙 to the 壙 variant of 坐.

A systematic approach to Chinese writing like that in GSR is systematized reliance on the inherently unreliable. Consider phonetic series 1148 (焦). Detailed consideration of millions of words of Chinese text has led me to the opinion that there is no such phonetic element. There is a graphic element 焦 which, like 坐, has been used to write a variety of phonetic symbols. But unlike 坐, the graphic element 焦 has no phonetic role of its own apart from the other graphic elements whose place it may take. Some of its uses, as for example in 焦 *tsiok*

“torch,” are as a variant of 雀. Others such as in 樵 *dz'ioŋ* (my *dz'ieŋ*) “gather” are as a variant of 集. Nearly all *-p* words written with this phonetic now use the 集 variant, but as witness of a labial final there is 蘸 (variant 蘸) *tsām*. Also 鑣 (variant 鑣) is used for 鑣 *tsiap* in copy 3 of the Tunhuang 切韻.^a Series 31 (垂) may split between 坐 and 差 in a similar manner. (Note 垂 also occurs as a casual variant of 垂.)

Distinct graphs traceable to distinct early forms cannot be presumed to have always been kept distinct. When the Ch'un-ch'iu era began, Chinese graphs had already been developing for a thousand years. They wrote contrasting dialects in varied social environments, used by people of differing rank who had learned the graphs by rote to uneven standards of accuracy. They cannot have formed a simple standard system under those conditions. Confusion and conflation were already common. The view of phonetic elements as discrete entities, subject to rigid rules of usage, only changing with calligraphic fashion, when all change at once like a regiment of symbol-soldiers marching through history, is too tidy to accommodate the evidence.

Consider series 4 它 ← 𠄎 and 569 鬼 ← 𧈧. Through centuries, as each graph's later forms replaced earlier ones, the two never looked much alike, so that my guess that 鬼 is phonetic in 𧈧 seems absurd. That comes of a false perspective that views them in abstraction. Graphs with Archaic readings including *kwər*, *g'wər*, *k'iwər*, *k'wər*, and *'iwər* have 鬼 as phonetic. Graphs with 畏 ← 𧈧 as phonetic have readings like *'wər*, *'iwər*, *'iwət* and *g'wər*. Notation like 鬼 ← 𧈧 and 畏 ← 𧈧 can mislead. The graphs 𧈧 ← 𧈧 *tsiət* and 人 ← 𧈧 *niən* are not interchangeable, but as I have shown, that is not proof that 𧈧 and 𧈧 never interchanged. That arrow applies only to the forms of the graphs, not to their practical use. We do not know enough about the Shang language and the early Chou language to be able to decide if the distinction between 鬼 and 畏 is a later pedantic codification of earlier free variation or, on the contrary, the two graphs were always reserved for distinct words. (The same indifferent difference is shown by 見 ← 𧈧 *kian* and 畏 ← 𧈧 *kən*.) Noting that the 𧈧 element in 鬼 rewrites a 口 ← 𧈧 significant later added to 𧈧, I suggest GSR series 569 鬼 (and 600 裛 and 481 𧈧) should be merged with series 573 畏.

I read 𧈧 and 𧈧 as *k'iwər* and 𧈧 as *'iwər* (see above, p. xxiv). If 它 *tâ* is phonetic in 𧈧 *k'iwər* this is sound change beyond the scope of GSR. I can read 𧈧 as *'iwər*; for 𧈧 I have no 反切. The evidence for my guess is weak, mainly variant graphs from eclectic word-books, but it is consistent. Take 𧈧, which 康熙 quoting 集韻 plausibly calls a variant of 畏 (cf 食~倉~倉). In an old, worn, perhaps mildewed or worm-eaten scroll it would be easy see 由 as 山. And the unusual 𧈧 is ripe to be seen as the standard 𧈧. Then how far is 𧈧 from 𧈧, measured by the graphic variation demonstrated above (pp. xxv-xxvi)? In turn, 𧈧 is outlandish enough to be reanalyzed as the very familiar 它. The 𧈧 of 𧈧 is then just another graphic variant of 畏. (Note also 里 for 畏 in 裡 *k'wər*.) And there is 𧈧, which 康熙 quotes 集韻 as calling a variant of 會 *g'wəd* or *kwəd*, perhaps 畏 as loan-graph.

Another possibility is that 它 in 𧈧 is for 虫 *χiwər*. As phonetic 虫 mostly writes things like *d'ioŋ*, but 𧈧 *χiwər* is a counter-example. That wouldn't explain 𧈧. If the 𧈧 of 會 ← 𧈧 is a significant *gather* as in 合 then the 𧈧 might be phonetic. If 𧈧 is a Chou version of Shang 𧈧 then 𧈧 might be phonetic in 𧈧 ← 𧈧. (The 𧈧 in the 𧈧 variant of 𧈧 is not independent evidence. The 竹 is dubious; 𧈧 may be an attempt at something like 𧈧, with 𧈧 added later, making 𧈧 ← 𧈧 phonetic in 𧈧.) That would make 它 | 虫 phonetic in 𧈧~𧈧 and 畏 | 𧈧 phonetic in 𧈧. My guess of 𧈧 for all has fewer assumptions and better-attested evidence. Tracing 𧈧 as descendant specifically of 𧈧, 𧈧 or 𧈧 would require testimony from scribes who died long ago.

^a 十韻彙編, p. 309.

A juxtaposition of specific elements is not the only sort of phonetic. Another is a geometric alignment of a general type of graphic element. Well-known examples are 晶 and 磊. The concept of phonetic series might be extended to encompass such configurations. According to 說文 the phonetic element in both 焦 and 集 is 隹 as a scribal simplification of 隹 *dz'jəp*. I accept that as a good guess, adding that 焦 and 集 themselves might be scribal simplifications of 隹.^a Then if I united 隹 and 晶 and 磊 into one series, the same consideration would require me, for consistency, to unite 磊 and 晶 and 隹 and 聶 and 龍 into another series and to agree with 說文 in taking the phonetic element of 襲 to be 龍, as a scribal simplification of 龍. But 說文 speaking of 襲 writes 龍 as 龍. Some system!

Grammata Serica Recensa

When I began to study CC, my task was not ordinary language-study: no one could read old Chinese fluently. The promising research of the Ching philologists waned with the fall of the dynasty; the orientalist mumbo-jumbo of sinology, naïvely charming as it may be in dinner party anecdotes, cannot sustain an intellectually honest discipline. When I found Creel's "inductive method" to be a fatuous burlesque of genuine language teaching, I could only memorize long passages in faux-Peking readings. When I began my dissertation (*Classical Chinese Word-Classes*, Yale 1970), I was aware that systematic reconstruction of Old Chinese had been going on for decades. Rejecting sinological Pekinese for citations in that work, I did not attempt a reconstruction of my own. I used Archaic Chinese as the least unsatisfactory of the available systems.

Bernhard Karlgren's *Grammata Serica Recensa* groups characters into 1235 *phonetic series*, sets of characters containing the same *phonetic element*. (Series 1236 – 1260 contain characters for which Karlgren felt unable to reconstruct an Archaic reading.) For each character Karlgren gives one or more definitions, and provides readings from three eras:

人 **njən/njən*/jen
古 **ko/kuo*:/ku
帶 **tād/tái*-/tai

The first, with the asterisk, is the Archaic form (early Chou); the middle one is Ancient Chin. (the language of Ch'ang-an around 600 A.D.); the third is modern Mandarin.^b

The toneless readings Karlgren calls "Mandarin" I call "sinological Pekinese." They are there for sinological reasons, and I ignore them. I omit Karlgren's asterisk. Where I cite the Ancient reading I precede it with the virgule that GSR employs as a separator, thus:

Archaic: 古 *ko* "old"
Ancient: 古 /*kuo*: "old"
Archaic and Ancient: 古 *ko/kuo*: "old"

The word in quotes is my gloss of the Chinese word cited.

GSR is a monument of Chinese studies,^c and like many monuments is less impressive seen up close. In George Kennedy's felicitous phrase, Karlgren's scholarship is "governed by powerful inner convictions."^d One is that Chinese "has not, as certain other languages, disyllabic or polysyllabic stem-words (*kitchen*, *anchor*)."^e GSR hacks dozens of monosyllables

^a It is more complicated than that: 集 read *dz'jəp* writes a word "to perch" related to 鷺 *ljəb* "grasp." Read *dz'jəp* it writes a word meaning "flock" related to *dz'jəp* 習 "replicate"; in the latter use it may be a simplification of 隹. We also find 隹 as a back-formation variant of 集.

^b *Grammata Serica Recensa* p. 4

^c A layman's appraisal: "*Grammata Serica*, a Chinese grammar, is a standard work even in China, and the Chinese have been able, thanks to [Karlgren's] researches, to reconstitute their badly eroded grammar and simplify their written characters." — Frank Ward, "Ancient Chinese Art," *Scanorama Magazine* Oct-Nov 1976, p. 21.

^d "The Butterfly Case," *Wen-ti* 8 (1955), repr. in *Selected Works of George A. Kennedy* (Far Eastern Publications, 1964), p. 295.

^e *Sound and Symbol in Chinese*, Hong Kong 1962 (repr. of 1923 ed.), p. 14.

out of disyllables. Nor is this butchery confined to disyllabic stem-words. From *k'əmɣ'əm* 頰頰 “hollow-cheeked,” Karlgren, apparently seeing a *synonym-compound*, defines both “hollow” and “cheek” as “emaciated”.

GSR does not define words. It defines an artificial construct, “Chinese characters”.^a In many cases GSR gives a literal translation of a commentator’s casual gloss. A good example comes from a commentary to *Chuangtzu* 莊子 by Kuo Hsiang 郭象 that glosses 無朕 as 無迹. If 迹 is not a copyist’s error, 郭象 read 朕 as a word meaning “evidence,” often written 朕. The scholiast Lu Te-ming 陸德明 provides 反切, 直忍反, that accord with this reading. The gloss “evidence” for 朕 ill fits the sense of its context, which advocates freeing the mind from preconceptions, but Karlgren accepts 直忍反 (which he reconstructs *d'iən/d'iën*;) and translates the additional gloss 兆 as “omen, sign.” He inserts this 朕 into series 893 (莽) with the comment that the final consonant is very enigmatic. It would not be enigmatic in series 450 (寅), which I combine with series 560 (矢). Both 矢 and 寅 are from an early 𠂔 or 𠂕, sometimes written 𠂔~𠂕 in modern graphs. This muddle gives the lexicographer (not the translator) a choice. If I reject the 反切 of 陸德明 and assign this 朕 to series 893, I can read it as *d'iəŋ/d'z'iəŋ* “boundary path,” also written 脛. If I accept 直忍反 and assign this 朕 to series 450, I can take it as an otherwise unattested doublet of 脛 *liən/tsiën*: “boundary path.” Taking 朕 to be a variant of 脛 requires fewer assumptions. (The two words for “boundary” might of course be related.) “Boundary” fits the sense better than “evidence” not only in this passage of 莊子 but also for similar occurrences of 朕 in 淮南子, including the one 郭象 parroted in his 莊子 gloss.^b

When I began to computerize this database in the 1980’s I still considered Archaic Chinese the least unsatisfactory of the published reconstructions, as I had in 1967 and as indeed I still do. Yet it will not bear the weight I have had to put on it. The more evidence I tried to fit into this system the more it creaked and groaned and finally cracked and broke down. Linguistics is not physics; inconsistencies, far from overthrowing a system, can even reassure us of its validity, if they are the sort of thing our experience with other languages would lead us to expect. But important pillars of Karlgren’s structure rest on no foundation in either fact or theory. Such are that the *Odes* adhere to a unitary rime scheme, that the voiced finals *-b*, *-d*, *-g* were still in the spoken language of the *Odes*, that reconstructed voiced finals must all be homorganic with the preserved unvoiced finals of words written with the same graphic phonetic element, that the readings given in 切韻 all come from a single contemporary dialect, that the 切韻 dialect is directly and regularly derived from the language of the *Odes*, and that all modern dialects derive directly from the dialect of 切韻.

The neogrammarians’ concept of regular development works forward through time. It is validated by empirical data. Karlgren’s version turns the time crank backward. Language does not work that way. Karlgren’s backward-cranking regular development makes no allowance for the mixture of dialects that goes on in all languages and that must have happened around and about Ch’ang-an, of all places, for a dozen reasons one could name offhand, between Archaic Chinese and Ancient Chinese. Dialect mixture is not lightly invoked: many comparisons of words and texts are needed to make such a determination in any given

^a A revealing passage: “I have inserted here the Anc. Ch. tones of every character, not only its tone with its principal meaning...but also the tone variations it has undergone when used with other shades of meaning or as...phonetic loan character.”—*Grammata Serica Recensa*, p. 2. Note that the character is what has a meaning and a tone. That is not careless phrasing by Karlgren, but an accurate reflection of the sinological view.

^b A.C. Graham, by reading characters instead of language and analyzing commentary instead of text, adopted the same misreading, translating 體盡無窮而遊無朕 as, “Become wholly identified with the limitless and roam where there is no foreboding of anything” instead of, “Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam without bound.”—*Chuang-tzu: the Inner Chapters*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1981, p. 98.

case. (I suggested examples above, pp. xxii-xxv.) In advance of such comparisons I think it prudent not to become rigidly committed to a formulaic reconstruction.

Riming in the *Odes* is not precise. Even with arbitrary assumptions, Karlgren must still accept many near-rimes, as *-iòk* with *-iok* and *-wek*, *-ad* with *-âd* and *-ât* and others not even that close. Karlgren notes that words written 心, 林 and 風 rime in the *Odes*, but while 心 and 林 continue to rime in 切韻, there 風 is found riming with 東. He reconstructs a reading for 風 which is close enough to that of 林 to allow for a rime in the *Odes* but different enough to allow for its separate development: making 林 *gliəm*, he makes 風 *piùm*. Compare a homophone of 林 in 切韻, written 臨. This word rimes with four others in Ode 258, 蟲蟲 *d'ìong-d'ìong*, 宮 *kìong*, 宗 *tsông*, and 躬 *kìong*. Three of these rime in 切韻 with 東 and one, 宗, with 冬. Give Karlgren credit that he does not take the easy way out, of denying that 臨 is part of the rime in this stanza. He marks it as a riming word^a and assigns it the reading *bliəm* based on his reading for 品, which he considers phonetic in this graph,^b and gives no explanation. Riming of 臨 and 宮 in Ode 258 is not *hapax legomenon*: the *Chang Mên Fu* 長門賦 of Szü-ma Hsiang-ju 司馬相如 has this sequence of rime words: 心音宮臨風淫陰音檐閨吟南中宮崇窮鍾.

Three centuries after 司馬相如, 張衡 rimed 楓 with 林; 切韻 rimes it with 東. In 切韻 are two readings for 彤 “sacrifice”: it rimes with both 林 and 東. In 廣韻 it rimes only with 東. In 釋名 both 汜 and 放 pun on 風. For some people at some times and places some words rime in *-m* and for other people, times or places, rime in *-ng*. Karlgren’s backward-cranking regular development cannot explain how some *-iəm* words became */-iung* words, while some *-iòng* words contrarily became */-iəm* words. Rather than demanding a simple explanation, I ask what more we can learn about *-m* and *-ng* in Chinese. Comparing hundreds of words in *-m* and *-ng* gives the impression of a deep and wide-ranging connection between these two finals, that may be synchronic as well as diachronic, that may include morphological sound-change as well as interdialectal loans, and that at any rate is neither simple nor regular (see below, p. lvii).

Karlgren rejects even the possibility of both open and closed syllables in a phonetic series. Where his backward-cranking regular development requires a non-homorganic final, he splits a series into two, eg 毆 and 醫, or 耳 and 聒, or 甫 and 博. I think some syllables he reconstructs with *-g* were open syllables, and in others *-g* is less plausible than *-r* or *-d* or *-b*.

I don’t believe Chinese passed through chokepoints at which a standard speech formed the sole ancestor from which a later blooming, buzzing confusion of tongues emerged. A blooming, buzzing confusion of tongues is the natural state of all languages at all times. A standard speech even in one large city, let alone over a whole nation, would be, not impossible, but so improbable as to require a historical explanation of how such an anomaly came to be. We are offered no explanation. I don’t believe the dissimilarity of languages spoken in widely removed places was less at any time in recent millennia than it is now. It is unlikely that Mandarin, Wu, Yüeh, and Sino-Xenic readings of Chinese graphs all stem from one dialect of one locality in one brief era.

Karlgren ignored Ancient tones in his reconstruction of Archaic. It may be that not only did tones not exist, but no nontonal precursor of them needs to be considered—for that is how GSR leaves the situation—but questions not asked tend not to be answered.

^a *The Book of Odes*, Stockholm 1950, p. 223

^b *Grammata Serica Recensa* p. 178. I suggest the phonetic is not 品 but 𠄎 which would put the graph in GSR series 836 (霽).

Karlgren's four-way system of initial contrasts, voiced versus unvoiced and aspirated versus unaspirated, might be more convincing as a three-way system after dialects have been sorted out. But which sounds were phonemically equivalent to which others is no simple question, and is further entangled with the problems of tonogenesis and of affixation; its answer is unlikely to take the simple form of dropping one of his four.

GSR has initial clusters that are subjectively plausible to those of us who speak languages that utilize consonant clusters. Considered in the light of comparands drawn only from Chinese, that plausibility decreases with increasing amounts of evidence. Put to the test of cross-comparison in a large data base, it vanishes. Working with comparands has convinced me that every initial cluster proposed for Archaic Chinese in GSR is a spurious artifact of some flaw in Karlgren's methods as applied inconsistently to an alphabet-mediated model (see below, p. xliii) of language change. I invoke these empirically grounded principles:

a. The phonetic elements of Chinese graphs have nothing to do with etymological relations among Chinese words (see above pp. xxxiv-xxxix). Phonetic series are mere heuristic contrivances that help us learn to read. That two words are written with graphs in the same phonetic series, even homophones with the same graph, has no etymological significance.

b. Any part or all of a graph can be varied by a casual copyist (see above, pp. xxxvi-xxxix). Therefore two modern graphs having the same identical element as phonetic cannot be blindly assigned to the same phonetic series without the risk of distorting our evidence.

c. A graph that has acquired a spurious reading (see above, pp. xiii-xiv) must not be assigned to any phonetic series when given that reading.

d. One and the same graph may write entirely unrelated words; one and the same word may be written with entirely dissimilar graphs (see above pp. xiii-xiv). Thus a method that depends on the assumption that Chinese graphs were devised in one place in a brief era and then used consistently over the following millennia must yield to methods that have been developed in historical linguistics for comparing words.

First, the principle of paucity of entities tells against reconstructing homorganic initial clusters on no more evidence than phonetic series. In the great majority of series are words with contrasting homorganic or nearly homorganic initials. We do not know what significance, if any, to attach to such concurrence, and many a midnight lamp must burn before such evidence is properly sorted out. Until then, if 720 易 *diang* can be phonetic in 傷 *siang* and 暢 *liang*, I see no need to reconstruct initial clusters for series 730 襄. The clusters *sn-* (eg 134 需) and *sn-* (eg 730 襄) depend on the implausible development of Archaic *n-* to Ancient *n̄z-*. (See below, p. xlix.) The relation between Ancient */s-* and Archaic *s-* is still not clear to me, but I see *ziu* as phonetic in *siu* with no cluster needed. I concede that old Chinese might have had initial clusters such as *l-* and *n-*. I deny that their existence could be demonstrated solely by the evidence of phonetic series; thus I accept the null hypothesis.

Second, the graphic variation that is ubiquitous in Chinese writing compels caution about identifying phonetic series. Karlgren reconstructs an initial *ml-* cluster for words he puts into series III₄. I have to disagree: the 卯 in 質 is not the same phonetic as in 留. There is a variant of 留 written 畱 with a form of the phonetic 畱 that occasions some difficulty. The claim in the entry for 酉 in 說文 that 畱 is a variant of 酉 is untenable, as is shown by the presence of 𪚩 rather than 畱 in Karlgren's examples III₄ n-o. But Karlgren jumps to a false conclusion through a fallacy he commits again and again, the assumption that evidence that impeaches a competing theory thereby confirms his own theory.

This is a convenient point to address a problem that bedevils those who try to learn CC by sinological methods, namely that many hundreds of the graphs, among them some of the most common, are used to write more than one word. How is that possible? It depends on how much the distributions of the words overlap. The number *six*, for example, will occur in a set of contexts practically identical to those in which we would find the number *seven*. We could not use the same symbol to write both numbers and expect anyone to know which we meant. But if we use the same symbol for *six* and *door* we can assume no one who knows the language would read *His six is the doorth one from the left*. Yet there would still be some chance of confusion, and I think that is what we find in series III₄.

The cyclical character 卯 is one of a sequence of twelve that combine with a sequence of ten to form a cycle of sixty. The number sixty seems to have no particular significance in Chinese culture, but it was the basis of an arithmetic developed far to the west of China, in the same region from which came chariots and compound bows. Most early Chinese graphs are stick-figure drawings of things: a horse, an eye, the moon, a flowing stream. Few of these 22 symbols strike me as in that tradition. I would not be surprised if archaeological investigation could someday establish a line of transmission of these symbols into China from the west. Thus I find it interesting that 許慎, author of 說文, saw the precursor of 卯 as a drawing. To identify the word (which has no meaning whatever except for its position in the sequence) instead of a non-existent definition he makes a pun in the style of 釋名: 卯冒也二月萬物冒地而出象開門之形故二月爲天門 “*môg* [cyclical] is *môg* ‘cover.’ In the second month everything springs forth, covering the ground. [The graph] looks like an open door. Thus the second month is a door to the sky.” Now 卯 does look a bit like 𠂔 turned inside-out, as if the leaves of the door had been pushed wide open. Thus we have an easily recognizable pun, an explanation of the pun, an analysis of the graph and a clue to the usage of the word. There is nothing irregular about any of it.

What needs explaining is the claim (rejected by Karlgren^a) in the 說文 entry for 酉 that anciently 酉 – 酉 was written 𠂔 – 卯. The association of 酉 with a door, like 卯, can be explained by Han notions of cosmology, but equation of the graphs 𠂔 and 酉 is uncalled for unless there was a graph that looked like 𠂔 and was read like 酉. If there was, I can put my finger on just the word it would have been used to write: 牖 *zîôg* (my *diab*) “window”. Already in the time of 許慎 this word was written with a direct ancestor of the modern graph. I do not find it written with any other graph in extant texts. But the assumption that long before the 2nd C AD there had been a graph that looked like 𠂔 and was read like 酉 would account for both the phonetic element of 留 and the puzzling remark in 說文. (Cf the parallel situation with 門 used to write both *mwən* and, as a casual variant of 𠂔, a phonetic element of graphs read *liën*.)

This raises the question of whether Karlgren was hasty to dismiss 說文 summarily without considering whether there might have been a factual basis for this seemingly idle remark. And that question brings enough doubt to Karlgren’s conflation of *m*- and *l*- initials to prompt me to accept the null hypothesis. I suggest a new series, I₄₂₃, for the *l*- initial words in series III₄, leaving only the *m*- initial ones, and discarding the spurious reading of *klôg* for 窮.

Karlgren reconstructs an initial *bl*- cluster. Do near-synonyms like 並 *b’ieng* “side by side” and 兩 *liang* “pair” show the distribution of such a cluster between dialects? How about 冰 *piəng* “ice” and 冷 *liəng* “cold”? Two words for “writing-brush” mentioned in 說文, 聿 *bīwət* (楚 dial.) and 不律 *piŭgbīwət* (吳 dial.) might show *bīwət* irregularly^b becoming *liwət* in 楚

^a GSR p. 286

^b That is, irregularly according to the backward-cranking development mill of GSR. But perhaps regularly according to a more traditional philological analysis; see below, pp. lviii–lix.

dialect and dimidiation in Boodberg's sense^a of *pl-* in 吳 dialect (if these words exist at all, which I would not assume of anything in 說文 without corroboration). But some evidence for *bl-* might stem from the confusion of graphic elements we saw illustrated above in the case of 卯, such as 京 for 稟 or 品 for 卯. If series 502 聿 is spatchcocked from distinct phonetic elements, there is no *bl-* cluster in 律 nor a *pl-* cluster in 筆. The “brush” words in 說文 may instead show initial *d-* in 楚 and a compound word in 吳. That is, there may be three words for “brush,” two unattested outside 說文: 筆 *piət* “writing-brush” related to 拂 *p'iut* “cleaning-brush,” 聿 *d'iwət*^b “brush” (楚 dial.) related to 棼 *dziwəd* “broom,” and 不律 *piurliwət* “brush-tube” (吳 dial.) related to 拂 *p'iut* “brush” and to 籥 *liwət* “pitchpipe or blowpipe.” (For the relation between 筆 and 拂, note that 說文 says the 燕 dialect word for “writing-brush” is 弗 *piut*). The graphic resemblance between early forms of 聿 and 筆 does not seem to me so convincing of the commonality of their phonetic element as it once did, so I make this series into two, one with apical and one with labial initials, just as I split series III₄ 卯 and perhaps others along the fault line of initial apicals and labials. Series 178 might split three ways: 彎 *wan* 變 *pian* and 蠻 *mwan*. The parallels mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph can be explained in other ways. It could be that 並 *b'ieng* “side by side” is related to words like 辟 *p'iək* “beside” while 兩 *liang* “pair” is related to words like 絡 *glâk* “connect.” The relation of 冰 *piəng* “ice” to 冷 *liəng* “cold” is complicated by the existence of 凝 *ngiəng* “freeze,” 凜 *g'liəm* “cold” and 凜 *g'liəm* “cold,” which might make 冷 *gliəng*. Karlgren's hypothetical *bl-* initial cluster is plausible, but his evidence for it is not. I accept the null hypothesis. (See below, pp. lvi-lviii.)

Third, phenomena routinely encountered in languages are slighted by alphabet-mediated models of sound change. One such is that an obstruent can be replaced by another with a distinct point of articulation, because the sound they make is heard as nearly the same. Some non-homorganic Ancient Chinese initials such as $\chi-$ and *m-* within a phonetic series (eg 17 麻) do not need the hypothesis of initial clusters. The $\eta-$ sound made by devoicing *m-* sounds much like $\chi-$, even though the points of articulation are very different. I see another example of that with initial *l-* and initial velars (symbolized collectively as **K-**) as in series 766 各.^c

Karlgren's criterion for initial clusters in such a series is not clear. In some series with both initial *l-* and initial velars he reconstructs initial clusters:

76 呂	351 果	655 林	855 鬲
77 旅	609 監	694 立	1015 牟
123 婁	613 僉	755 京	1069 琴
185 東	627 兼	766 各	1125 樂

and in some he does not:

1 可 (eg 砢 <i>lâ</i>)	668 稟 (eg 凜 <i>g'iəm</i>)	992 九 (eg 琿 <i>liôg</i>)
53 户 (eg 炉 <i>lo</i>)	823 令 (eg 欵 <i>χiəng</i>)	993 久 (eg 吹 <i>liôg</i>)
55 乎 (eg 杼 <i>lo</i>)	928 力 (eg 勑 <i>g'iək</i>)	1068 咎 (eg 縉 <i>liôg</i>)
313 蜀 (eg 臍 <i>lâp</i>)	931 革 (eg 革 <i>lək</i>)	1172 工 (eg 岷 <i>lung</i>)
470 倫 (eg 論 <i>kwən</i>)	979 𦉳 (eg 𦉳 <i>χiək</i>)	1208 泉 (eg 𦉳 <i>kük</i>)

^a See my critique of this device as employed by Paul Serruys below, pp. xliii-xlvi.

^b Or perhaps *biwət* after all. See below, p. lix.

^c Some of the examples in what follows may be suspect as possible artifacts of confusion between 力 and 加 as initial 反切 graphs. The 口 element of 加 can be reduced in handwriting to a little squiggle that a copyist might overlook.

The score is cluster I6, no-cluster I5, nearly a tie. (We see the same inconsistency of cluster and no-cluster in series with both **K**- and S- initials, eg 346 歲 and 864 支. See my note under 稜 *diam* below, p. 475 col I.)

More interesting are comparands with initial *l*- and initial velars. There are pairs of words that are synonyms and exact homophones except for the contrast of initial **K**- versus *l*-. Here is a taste of the smorgasbord of comparands with **K**- and *l*- initials that can be assembled.

Word	K- initial	l- initial	Word	K- initial	l- initial
“direct route”	徑	衍	“carve”	刻	勒
“neck”	頸	領	“arrive at”	詣	戾
“C. Asian”	胡	虜	“scrape”	搗	掣
“admirable”	傑	裂	“defective”	缺	劣
“shelter”	居	廬	“attach”	繫	麗
“understand”	曉	了	“ship”	航	艤
“group”	群	倫	“forfend”	扞	攔
“bent bone”	觥	癢	“hit”	擊	攏

Only one of the words in this table, 攔, is written with a graph from a phonetic series for which GSR gives **Kl**- clusters. Are we to bung clusters into the other series as well? There are more such pairs, and there are even more in which the vowel quality is close but not an exact match, such as these:

Word	K- initial	l- initial	Word	K- initial	l- initial
“category”	彙	類	“trigger-catch”	機	椽
“mus. note”	角	齧	“all”	均	淪
“carry on shoulder”	肩	揸	“wail in grief”	吟	臨
“desire”	願	戀	“bind round”	緯	累
“plow”	機	犁	“fruit”	果	耒
“bind”	緊	縈	“clear”	潔	洌
“flail”	枷	羅	“grasp”	挾	攏

If we don't insist on an exact match for either the vowel or the meaning, allowing plausibly similar pairs such as 角 *kük* “antlers” and 鹿 *luk* “deer” or 疆 *kiang* “boundary” and 量 *liang* “measure”, we could easily wind up pasting a *g*- onto every word in GSR that now has a simple *l*- initial. We need to keep in mind that language change does not work through letters of the alphabet; it works through movements of the speech organs and perception by the ears. Concurrence of both initial *l*- and initial velars in a phonetic series is insufficient evidence on which to base a reconstruction of initial clusters. (See below, pp xlix-l.)

After GSR

Karlgren's reconstructions were accepted by many as validly done by reliable methods. As such, they were taken as evidence on which to base investigation of the possible relation of Chinese to other languages. Claims of such relationship emerged in profusion: Tibetan, Burmese, Thai, Austronesian...I have yet to encounter proto-Sino-Siberian, but it would not surprise me. I am far indeed from denying the possibility of such relationships; on the contrary, I affirm that the search for them is a prime task of philology. But faulty reasoning should be

avoided in that search as in other fields of scholarship. Chinese must be done properly if another language is to be compared to it.

For some phonologists, sound change consists of two letters connected by an arrow. Such an alphabet-mediated model may have little to do with the actual making of human speech sounds. If used as a frame to support a display of data for further consideration, it can lead to insight, but as the goal of a study such a model is not likely either to be very enlightening or to have any but superficial validity for the body of data as a whole.

The words of a language can be sorted into synchronic and diachronic structures. Synchronic structures include patterns of inflection such as declension and conjugation; in CC they are virtually limited to patterns of phrase structure and compound-forming. Diachronic structures include patterns of word-derivation. To confuse words themselves with their written symbols is an elementary error in applying linguistic science that blurs what might have been clear divisions in structural word-grouping. Sinology has been confounded by that simple blunder for centuries. One of its many lamentable results is GSR's focus on characters instead of words. Reconstruction in the mode of GSR barely scratches the surface of philological inquiry into old Chinese. As a body of collated data, GSR is valuable. Hardly a day in my work goes by that I do not consult it. As a work of historical linguistics it is so deficient that I do not accept it as validly done by reliable methods. (Not the least of my objections to it is that its magisterial scope and depth established its alphabet-mediated inquiry into character-readings as the standard form in which research into old Chinese is to be done.)

I no longer pay any attention to work of Karlgren's successors, having found major examples of it to be pervaded by the flaws that blemish GSR. Any proto-Sino-whatsic based on such work contains too much proto and not enough Sino. To illustrate that, I will briefly consider as a typical example a successor work that was expanded from the PhD dissertation of Paul L-M. Serruys, whose vigorous mind had the misfortune to fall under the influence of Peter Boodberg, the Immanuel Velikovsky of sinology. In contrast with the roughly contemporary study of the 釋名 by Bodman^a, Serruys's study^b of the 方言 (see above, p. xx) not only presents and analyzes data from a Han-era word-book, but also goes on to extend the GSR reconstructions far into speculative territory. This book is a hard slog to read. It is written at a high level of abstraction in a toplofty Latinate style containing appeals to authority that are not integrated into the text but merely given as footnotes. Other unsupported assumptions besides the flaws I mentioned above underlie this work in place of the well-tested and verified data that ought to be its foundation. Serruys presented dogmas of sinology as resolutions of what, to many, are empirical questions of fact. "The literary text could by virtue of the Chinese script always dissociate itself from the spoken form,"^c is a primal meme of sinology that has never been empirically demonstrated. Another baseless sinological dogma is idolatry of 說文, of which he went so far as to say "its mistakes may have meaning."^d

A striking feature of Serruys's work is his carefully formulated abstract accounts of considerations that would tend to impeach a source of evidence.^e They are insightful, well-informed and clear. What is striking about them is that each is followed by Serruys's declaration that he will use a source regardless of such cogent objections. I don't deny that data known to be flawed may nonetheless be used, but carefully, cautiously, as if treading thin ice. It does not do to assert flatly, having laid out grounds for doubting Karlgren's Ancient

^a Nicholas C. Bodman, *A Linguistic Study of the Shih Ming*, Harvard UP, 1954.

^b *The Chinese Dialects of Han Time According to Fang Yen*, University of California Press 1959.

^e Ibid, pp. 3-10

^c Ibid, p. 5

^d Ibid, p. 31

Chinese, that his results “stand and could be proposed as *faits acquis*.”^a Saying it in French added no validity to that arbitrary claim.

The fallacy of affirming the consequent permeates Serruys’s work. For example, when he included the identification of parts of speech in an explanation^b, he tacitly implied that parts of speech in old Chinese had already been isolated and identified, not troubling to inform his readers how that might have been done. At that time no one claimed to have done it, and prevailing opinion was that it could not be done.^c Serruys called his work “*a posteriori* argumentation”^d There is nothing wrong with guessing at a solution to a problem. But a guess is not research. To qualify it as research the guess needs to be tested against independent data. A way must be found to generate falsifiable predictions from it, and determined efforts must be made to find facts that tend to falsify them. Any assertion that two old Chinese words are cognate—including my own such claims—amounts, in the present state of research, to a prediction that if the requisite work is ever done, such a relation will turn out some day to be demonstrable. I have set out to do such work, and in the next two sections I will show how I think it can be done. Serruys shirked that job, tacitly pretending that it had already been done and that he and his mentor Boodberg were privy to its outcome.

From his empyrean overview, Serruys descended to consider words one by one. Intermediate levels such as that of utterances in connected text drew little of his attention. He adduced hundreds of old Chinese words in this book; I do not find even one of them given in the context of an utterance from a text. He avoided phenomena in the real-life working of language, dealing in generalities far removed from how anyone ever spoke any language, eg “frequently complicated and sometimes hypothetical monosyllabic forms [*that “sometimes” is fine, isn’t it?*], which in some extreme cases cannot be considered as anything more than general formulae of word structures.”^e By “general formulae” he meant not paradigms of inflection displaying patterns of ablaut or affixation, but reconstructed syllables like “/**l̥ymən*, *bl̥g(w)ən*, *bl̥y̯ə^{mz}* > *-ei*, *lkmən*, *lqmən*, *p̥ylwən*”^f that are too complicated to be plausible.

At the level of concrete detail, Serruys’s work was deficient in what sinologists like to call philology, namely textual criticism that seeks the most reliable wording of texts (see above, p. xiii). Graphic variation is ignored, eg 坐 taken as phonetic in 墜^g (see above, p. xxxiv) and 兮 taken as phonetic in 矜^h (see above, p. xxv). Miscopying of 反切 is ignored, eg reading 銚 as *dz’uk^l* (see above, p. xxxiv). He thought and wrote at an intellectual altitude from which such details on the ground are hard to make out. One needs to sort through old texts word by word as if sorting grapes, keeping the good and discarding the bad, to learn to spot faulty data in context of language. (See above, pp. xxvi-xxviii.) I see scant evidence of language study in this book. Throughout his chapter on “Preliminary Remarks” he does not cite even one single utterance from a Chinese text to illustrate his points.

Launching his forays into the jungle of words, he delivered pronouncements on matters many consider empirical questions to be resolved by weighing evidence, not by arbitrary declarations. He also flatly rejected basic precepts of historical reconstruction. Examples:

“[Chinese script] forces us to express all the Hsh contacts in terms of phonetic elements clustered around one syllabic core.”^k (*Or in plain English, “Don’t expect me to apply the principle of paucity of entities to the structure of my reconstructed syllables.”*)

^a Ibid., p. 8
^h Ibid., p. 16

^b Ibid., pp. 106, 118
^j Ibid., p. 16

^c Cikoski 1970, pp. 11-16
^k Ibid., p. 103

^d Serruys 1959, p. x
^e Ibid., p. 103

^f Ibid., p. 47

^g Ibid., p. 16

“The first [important principle] is that a reduction of words, as found in the monosyllabic forms, must not always be of the same nature.”^a (*Or in plain English, “Don’t expect me to demonstrate a consistent method of reconstruction.”*)

“The second consideration is that...both developments binom > monosyllable and monosyllable > binom must be considered equally possible...”^b (*Or in plain English, “Don’t expect me to crank the time handle in the standard direction.”*) One can imagine a historical development in which *supine* → *spine* while *spur* → *super*, but that would not fit easily with the general picture of language change worked out over centuries by philologists and linguists, and would require independent evidence, not mere conjecture.

“The binoms, being real world units written by two graphs, can only be reconstructed on the assumption that these binoms were attempts to represent more clearly a word structure which the monosyllabic stem indicated only in forms too reduced and compact.”^c (*Or in plain English, “After millennia of trying to write their own language they still hadn’t figured out how to do it, but their clumsy attempts incorporated recondite phonetic clues that only Boodberg and I can discern.”*)

Now to his “comparative method”. “The method then to obtain to some extent the real word form hidden behind a binom must consist of two steps: to list according to time and sources the words written by means of two graphs, and to identify them whenever possible with a corresponding monosyllabic form, reconstructed from one graph, which alone and by itself is clearly used for the binom; to compare the two graphic representations (the binom and the simple graph) and deduce a reconstruction, which in one form is extremely reduced and compact, in the other more extended and complete.”^d

Discussing his equations of monosyllables and binoms, he presents the pair 汎 and 汎濫. Reconstructing a monosyllable */*p’lwām*, he notes that the vowel of 汎 differs from that of 濫 and adds, “It is natural to ask if there was also another monosyllabic form */*/bglām?*”^e Natural is as natural does; there are millions of people to whom it would be natural to ask whether space aliens had anything to do with it. What I find natural is to ask to see each word in context. I was led to expect him to show me that by this declaration: “It is clear that each case is to be investigated and decided in the light of every available shred of evidence in the history of the word.”^f Well said! Every available shred of evidence—the heart thrills to see such a brave gonfalon unfurled. Nor was that an idle boast. All he had to do was to walk upstairs in Durant Hall to the East Asiatic Library to find that evidence. He didn’t do it. He ignored the real world use of his “real world units”. By “sources” he meant only mere word lists, not texts meant to be read as connected language.

He justifies comparing 汎 and 汎濫 by claiming they mean the same thing, “to overflow, float.”^g (I assume this comma is for a semicolon and that he did not mean to imply that *overflow* is a rough synonym of *float*.) To see his comparison in perspective, note that there are cases in which we can be reasonably sure that merging or splitting of syllables did occur. The first are called fusion words; the second are called 反語. In the case of fusion words, we believe the binom and the monosyllable are the same word because we find them in free variation in context. In neither case do I see evidence of writers selecting graphs hinting at the meaning of the word concerned. Sound was the only consideration in writing 之 + 於 as 諸 or in spelling 東 as 德 + 紅.

^a Serruys 1959, p. 104

^b *Ibid.*, p. 105

^c *Ibid.*, p. 103

^d *Ibid.*, p. 104

^e *Ibid.*, pp. 103-4

^f *Ibid.*, p. 104

^g *Ibid.*, p. 104

Texts show a more complicated situation with the graphs 汎 and 濫 than Serruys's account allows for. Both graphs have multiple readings and overlap the usage of other graphs, eg 泛,汎 and 滄,瀆. (Examples of all these are given in the dictionary portion of this volume.) Some we can ignore as unlikely to be relevant, eg the use of both graphs to write place names (though I can't help wondering whether to refer to inhabitants of *p'ylwām* as *p'ylwāmians* or *p'ylwāmites*). As to the words I see in 汎濫, the first means neither “float” nor “overflow”. It is an ergative verb meaning “expand”, with comparands like 凡 *b'iwām* “extending to all cases” and perhaps also 放 *piwang* “release, abandon”, given the contact between *-m* and *-ng* I mention elsewhere (see above, p. xxxviii, below, p. lvii). The second word is a neutral verb meaning “overwhelm”, with comparands like 函 *g'am* “contain; conceal” and 滄 *glām* “immerse”, (The /l- initial of “immerse” in Ancient is not reduced from an Archaic *gl-* cluster but is instead a probable regular development from a lenited initial *g-*; see above, pp. xli-xliii, below, pp. xlviiii-xlix.) Thus in 汎濫 I see not one syllable unpacked into two, but two distinct words joined in a compound, *spread + inundate*; that is “to flood (sc a river or lake)”. I get that by comparing real words attested in texts with other real words attested in texts. What does Serruys get?

Thus **p'iwām-lām* represents a most simple form, and *##*p'ylwām* a most reduced and complicated one. In between we could range other forms, equally deducible from the comparison of the two sides of the equation, so as to obtain a schema:

1. *##*p'ylwām* */*/bglām*
2. */*p'ylwām-lām* ~ */*p'ylwām-glām* (*l'ýâmb*) ~ */*/b'ýwām-glām* (*l'ýâmb*)
3. **p'iwām-lām* *lām^a*

This looks like fun. Try it with an English example, “Candy is sweet.” Even a duffer like me can construct a monosyllable conjoining *candy* and *sweet* as *##*csyweeandt*; an adept might add *gum drops* and *peanut brittle* to the proto-form. With no reality-check to test them, Serruys's imaginary Chinese words are only a silly game like this one. He had no “comparative method” because he had no method. He just made things up. Sinology having no ethic that prohibits doing that, such games were played by others also through much of the twentieth century and are still played today. There is no need to consider any more of them in detail. My opinion of the whole genre can be summed up in one monobinom of reconstructed Yiddish: *nbs*.

Comparands

For examples of how I choose comparands, see how the graphs 帥 and 草 mentioned in the context of “knowing characters” (see above, p. xiv) can illustrate contrasts between the old-fashioned traditional sinological approach and the even more old-fashioned philological approach. Karlgren's evidence for final *-r* in series 559 (帥) is that 帥 rimes in the *Odes* with other words for which he reconstructs final *-r*. Without assuming that all odes are in the same dialect and all voiced finals were still present in that dialect, there is no more evidence for *-r* in 帥 than there is for *-b*, *-d* or *-g*. Noting that the phonetic element in this graph is 帥 *tsəp*, I consider words with labial rather than apical finals as comparands.

When translated “army,” 帥 occurs often as object of 帥 *sl'iwət* (my *š'iwət*) “to lead (an army).” The similarity of the graphs is misleading. The 帥 element in 帥 might be signific, perhaps meant for 追 *tiwər* “pursue.” The 帥 element of 帥 is probably phonetic *twər*. 說文 glosses 帥 as “kerchief” and says it is also written 悅 *š'iwad*. That would make the 帥 element the “cloth” signific. This 帥 writes *sl'iwəd* (my *š'iwəd*) “leader (of an army),” which I compare

^a Serruys 1959, p. 105

to 遂 *dziwəd* “go | send forth.” The relation between *-d* and *-t* in pairs like *šiwəd* “leader” and *šiwət* “to lead” is one I would love to be able to explain.

The word for what we usually mean by *army* that would be used to express ideas like *army life*, *armed service*, *military law* and the like is not 師 but 軍 *kjwən*. Both 兵 *piǎng* “weapons” and 武 *miwo* “martial” can express the idea *army* in certain idioms. There are other words, for instance 旅 *gliə* (my *gliəg*) “expedition.” The word written 師 means not “army” in general but a force for a specific mission, and the mission is almost invariably one of attack, not defense. (After the regularizing and tightening of military discipline by Ch’in, the term came to be applied to an army unit of a specific size and organization, but before that it meant any attacking force.) Words with an apical initial and a labial final meaning something like “attack” are easy to find. Two common ones are 侵 *ts’iəm* “encroach” and 襲 *dziəp* “invade.” I have put them in a set of comparands sharing the general idea of *insertion*. So my suggested reconstruction for 師 “strike force” is *šjəb*.

As for “capital city,” the expression written 京師 refers to the royal Chou capital. I suggest this is a fusion of 京所於立 *kiǎng šjə iə gliəp* “where the capital was set up,” with voicing of the final. That is, not the original Chou capital but the capital-in-exile set up after they were chased out of the original one. So I make this word *kiǎngsliəb*. For “teacher,” I see no relation to any word I know for “teach.” Noting that the word also means “orchestra leader,” I suggest the fusion of 所於立 works here too, taken to mean “one by whom established.” The meaning “blind man” is said to come from the traditional blindness of these musicians. So “teacher” and “music-master” and “blind” are also *sliəb*.

I suggest the graph 草 writes three distinct words. The one for “cursive” seems easiest. Evaluating 草 as a comparand of 蓬 (variant 筊) *dz’əp* “cursive” yields a set that includes 暫 *dz’əm* “brief,” 寔 *tsəm* “fast,” and 眨 *ts’əp* “quick eye motion,” so I reconstruct *ts’əb* for “fast (sc writing).” (That tips the balance of indecision on whether to relate 早 *tsōg* “early, soon” to words like 速 *suk* “speedy” with a final velar or to make it *tsəb* in this set, but since 草 is not a very early graph, I am ready to rescind that assignment given more data. Words like 樵 *tsōk* “grain harvested early” are not to be ignored, but neither is the possibility that 早 is phonetic in 覃 *d’əm* “extend” and 戛 *djəm* “sharp-pointed.”) “Rough” is less obvious. I find words like 麤 *ts’o* “coarse,” 粗 *dz’o* “rough,” and 剝 *dz’u* “cut into coarse bits,” none of which shows evidence of having had a final obstruent. The form of the graph 麤 tempts me to reconstruct a final labial based on the parallel with 轟 (above, p. xxxix) but I resist. In GSR, Ancient /-əu is never cranked back to an open syllable, but that is in GSR. I put “rough” in this set and assign it an open syllable. For “weeds” I defer choice. Weeds differ from other plants in too many salient ways to allow me to choose one and look for comparands among words with that sort of meaning. Weeds are coarse compared to vegetables, so we might consider the set of “rough” words. Weeds sprout sooner than many cultivated plants, so we could try a set of “fast” words, either *ts’ōg* or *ts’əb*. Weeds grow in thickets unlike cultivated plants, so we might look at 叢 and comparands making it *ts’ōg*, or at 雜 and comparands making it *ts’əb*. Herbaceous plants are more pliable than woody plants, so we might look at 翼 and comparands making it *ts’əb*. The last seems most plausible, but my choice awaits further evidence.

That illustrates the comparison of words and graphs needed in the reconstruction of any word of older Chinese before the questions of dialect and chronology are addressed, as in turn they must be answered before any reconstruction can be offered as part of an etymology. It is laborious work, with many false starts and turnings-back from blind leads. Claims like Karlgren’s regular development must emerge from amassed evidence rather than being

assumed *a priori*. Magic affixes are unacceptable shortcuts in this task. No wonder sinologists prefer to rely on their own in-house methods rather than adopting those worked out by generations of philologists and linguists. To the nescience we share as part of the human condition, sinology adds its own form of self-inflicted ignorance. It must be gratifying to be able to answer so many questions by simply not troubling to ask them. Sinologists can be so innocently ingenuous about it that it seems harsh to point out that it is a form of cheating, but really one can't think what else to call it. (To be fair, sinology has no tradition of detailed large-scale comparative work, nor any incentive for sinologists to do it.)

Comparative reconstruction

Karlgren's backward-cranking rule that the Archaic reading of any word written with a given phonetic must also be the Archaic reading of all its homophones in 切韻 written with the same phonetic is unsustainable. For example, *piug/piu* 夫 “plebeian,” cognate to words like *b'ïük/b'ïuk* 服 “submit,” is not related to *piwâr/piu* 夫 “husband,” which is cognate to words like *piər/pji-* 比 “associate.” The word *miwâr/miu:* 舞 “dance,” cognate to *miwät/miüät* 物 “variegated pennon” and *miwâr/χjwei* 揮 “to flutter a pennon,” (as figurines and murals attest) is unrelated to *miwäg/miu:* 舞 “window lattice,” which is cognate to words like *miwang/miwang:* 网 “net.” The word *'iäb/iwo-* 於 “satiated” is cognate to words like *'iam/iäm-* 厭 “satiated,” not to *'iwâr/iwo* 萎 “wither,” a doublet of *'iwâr/jwie* 萎 “wither.”

The evolution of my proposed Archaic *-b* to Ancient *-u* by lenition of the stop closure is simple. I get candidates for Archaic *-ab*, for example, by examining Ancient *-au* words for comparands to Archaic words in *-ap* and *-am*. Where Ancient *-u* seems to be related to Archaic *-t*, *-r* or *-n*, the Ancient *-u* would likely derive from the nature of the Archaic vowel rather than the articulation of the lost voiced final. That would imply Archaic finals such as *-ur*, *-ut* contrasting with *-wər*, *-wät*. Unlike the case of Archaic *-uk* vs *-wək*, whose voiced versions *-ug* and *-wæg* yield Ancient *-əu* and *-uəi*, no Archaic contrast of *-ut* vs *-wät* has obvious reflexes in 切韻, which does not prove that no dialect ever had such a contrast. I postulate a small number of such words as *b'ïür/b'ïü:* 婦 “wife,” cognate to *p'iwär/p'jwei* 妃 “consort,” on the shaky evidence of the contrast in 切韻 of *-iüät* (物韻) vs *-iüät* (術韻) and the firmer evidence of comparands which is now being developed.

The metathesis of *-au* to *-ua* is still just a guess. The only evidence I have for it yet is the number of likely-seeming comparand-sets it could account for. But when, where and how it may have occurred are questions that cannot be addressed by theory. There must be detailed, case-by-case consideration of every riming pair in the entire corpus, sorted by dialect and date. To do that we need to recognize that our present account of Archaic readings includes many ill-founded assumptions. There are hundreds of words for which Archaic readings are taken for granted although they do not occur as rimes in the *Odes*, because of their homeography and homophony in 切韻 with another word that does.

Thus we cannot establish a word's older pronunciations from the phonetic element of a graph used to write it without knowing when and by whom that graph was used to write that word. I reject the claim that all words whose graphs contain a common phonetic must have homorganic finals. A phonetic whose Ancient Chinese final-stop forms all end in *-k* may be used to write an Ancient open syllable which etymological investigation might assign an earlier *-d*, not *-g*. Of four graphs that write */γuəi* “tapeworm,” two (蛔, 痾) point to Archaic *g'wər* while two (蛭, 蛭) point to *g'wæg*. Even if no textual evidence favors one or the other, common sense reinforces the principle of paucity of entities in suggesting that it must have

been one of the two, and that a graph that points to the other was used later, after voiced finals had become open syllables. I will not assume without evidence that *-g* and *-r* forms of the same word co-existed, and I say these graphs by themselves are flimsy evidence.

An Archaic reading with final *-d* for 替 does not imply that graphs with the phonetic 虎 all write words with final *-d* as well, despite the use of 替 and 遞 to write Ancient doublets /*tʰei-* and /*dʰei-* “discard and replace.” We must know when and by whom each graph was used for what word before we make such a claim in any individual case.

In extending Karlgren’s Archaic Chinese, I omit none of the consonants or vowels he proposed. I let them combine in ways not in the GSR system, by allowing final *-b*, *-d* and *-r* with a wider range of vowels. I append my reconstruction to Karlgren’s thus: 古 *ko* (my *kâb*) “old.” I hate to add to the rickety stage-machinery that clutters Chinese historical phonology, but I need such means to show the possible etymological connections that abound in this corpus. My extensions to GSR, in appendix III, p. 766, are merely a stopgap. The system must be re-done without the preconceptions I have noted here, using all the evidence available. My extensions only rebut claims such as, “Anc. Chin. final *-iəu* regularly goes back to Arch. **-iôg*.”^a The reconstructions in these notes still owe more to Karlgren than Cikoski.

I also modify Karlgren’s Ancient Chinese, mostly tweaks to correct misread 反切, but one systemic change is the replacement of his initial /*hʰz-* with a voiced retroflex sibilant /*z-* homorganic with /*ʃ-*. While there may indeed be some Archaic *h-* that yield Ancient /*z-*, most words with this initial can be simply explained as unchanged from Archaic to Ancient: *z-* → /*z-*. The evidence for a nasal quality in /*hʰz-* seems to me to point to Wu and perhaps other dialects having little effect on those of Ch’angan and K’aifeng. (See above, p. xxxix.)

A major departure from GSR is recognition that the hypothesis of initial clusters is not needed to account for the development from Archaic to Ancient, so they ought to be left out of any model that adheres to the principle of paucity of entities. I propose a cluster-free model that is pleasingly simple. Of course when it is applied to texts it will turn out to have been oversimplified; for one thing, it still presents a unitary language without dialects, which is very improbable. But the project is still in an early stage and I am still erecting scaffolding. My proposal is based on a modified version of the proposal of George Kennedy^b for dealing with the asymmetry of Karlgren’s treatment of his initial *g-* in Archaic Chinese. I start with a stage—I can’t put a date on it within centuries yet—at which old Chinese had a uvular-velar contrast. There were three uvulars, unvoiced and voiced fricatives and an unvoiced stop (in IPA, [χ,ʁ,q]). There were five velars, voiced/unvoiced and aspirated/unaspirated plus a nasal (in IPA, [k,k^h,g,g^h,ŋ]). I am inclined to think syllable tone was at that time either not distinctive at all or at least not phonemically distinctive. I could put it that in phonemic terms there were seven velars (to be interpreted either in Karlgren’s mode or in Kennedy’s), since both in comparands and in phonetic series the uvulars remain in firm contact with the velars except for a few aberrations like the replacement of *m-* by *χ-*. But the contrast came into prominence when the increasing lenition of voiced unaspirated initials (perhaps leading to tone becoming phonemic) brought a velar into confusion with a uvular. A lenis velar *g-* might have been hard to distinguish from a uvular fricative [ʁ]. Speakers can do several things to mitigate the confusion that can arise if phonemically distinct sounds become phonetically similar. They can shift the point of articulation of one or both, they can modify the vocal quality of one or both (eg by nasalizing or denasalizing), or they can replace one or both with other sounds that are

^a *Grammata Serica Recensa* p. 55

^b “Voiced Gutturals in Tangsic,” *Language* 28 No. 4 1952 repr. in *Selected Works of George A. Kennedy* (Far Eastern Publications, 1964), p. 188.

similar enough to leave the words that contain them recognizable but different enough to make the two sounds more readily distinguishable.

I suggest that third option as one thing that happened to Archaic *g-* on the way to Ancient Chinese. In acoustical terms, when for some speakers it approximated a guttural /r/ too close to the uvular fricative [ʁ], they replaced it, as speakers of many other languages do in varied circumstances, with an apical /r/, or rather with the closest thing their inventory of phones contained, the apical liquid initial *l-*. In articulatory terms, it is to be noted that some speakers make an apical /l/ with the rear of the tongue raised, as if coarticulating [l] and [ʁ]. For such speakers, a direct transition from a lenis *g-* to an apical *l-* might have been simple and obvious, perhaps even overlapping in their normal range of articulation.

Another shortcoming of alphabet-mediated models is that the human beings whose actual everyday speech is the medium of language development are not interchangeable. Some speakers cannot produce the entire range of phones in their language because of imperfect control over some of the muscles that shape the vocal tract. The lateral lisp, for example, is surprisingly widespread. Emotional openness or resistance to change also varies widely among individuals. Group solidarity can affect how sound change progresses in sub-dialects, and political change can then move such a group from a position of little influence to one of power, in which all aspects of their style of behavior including their pronunciation may be emulated by members of other groups. Saying that Archaic *g-* became Ancient *l-* summarizes untold human interactions over centuries. Such a formula is like articulating two bones of a fossil; however sure we may be that these two bones belong together, that gives us little information about the beast's behavior when it was alive.

Our present knowledge does not permit reconstructing clusters while we lack answers to the general question of who pronounced a word how, when, and in what context. To assume that, given clusters, there must be affixes is to ensure finding affixes regardless. Consider an infix *-l-* postulated on the evidence of pairs like *siəg* 司 “oversee” and *sləg* 史 “scribe.” Does the infix survive if you reconstruct *siəd* 司 “oversee” and *l̥iəb* 史 “scribe”? In the GSR system, evidence for final *-g* in 司 or 史 would be either a reading with final *-k* or *-ng* for one of the graphs in series 972 (司) or 975 (史), or else a regular development of Archaic *-iəg* to Ancient */-i*, neither of which Karlgren has. And the evidence for the *sl-* cluster seems to be that Karlgren couldn't think of any other way to relate Archaic *liəg* to Ancient */s̥i:*. An initial *sl-* would be the probable result of fusion of prefix 𠄎 with a word with initial *l-*, but I think it would have been realized in speech as simple *s̥-*. I am still actively searching for possible affixes in CC but I no longer feel justified in seeking them in initial clusters reconstructed from disparate initials in phonetic series.

Here is the disposition of GSR's initial clusters I now view as most plausible. Homorganic clusters like *dl-* and *tl-* are rejected on grounds of violation of paucity. (See above, p. xxxix.) Labial-apical clusters like *ml-* and *bl-* are rejected on grounds of weak evidence. (See above, pp. xl-xlii.) Of the velar-apical clusters, *kl-* is merged with *k-*, *k'l-* with *k'-* and *ngl-* with *ng-*. I keep *gl-* on the understanding that this digraph represents not a cluster but a simple obstruent subject to a sound change that can be written *g→l* but cannot yet be dated or localized. Clusters like *ks-* are merged with the corresponding velar even though the phonetic element is clearly used to write both **K-** and **S-** initials. (See note under 𠄎 *diam* below, p. 475 col I.) The uvular affricate *χ-* and stop *ʔ-* are left as they were. The rest will need painstaking work that will probably not be finished before I heave this edition out over the transom. Karlgren made such a mare's nest of his initials *g-*, *g'-* and */ɣ-* that every word he gave one of them

will have to be re-examined in the light of comparands. His initial *l*- words, also, will have to be vetted to see which were probably apicals throughout the period and which more likely came from earlier *g*-. (See below, p. lviii.)

Now consider some of the difficulties that have emerged in this process so far, and how the tools I am making might help attack them. First, consider a few problems that subsist mostly in the realm of grammar and syntax, perhaps not needing phonological information for their solution. Solutions to some of them have been proposed by sinologists; I find most such unsatisfactory.

Exceptions to standards of word-order

Within the structure of its phrases, word-order is rigid in CC. (See above, pp. vii-viii.) The flexibility that all languages require is provided by a sentence structure that lets nuclei and co-nuclei be coupled by mere juxtaposition with no prescribed order, allowing semantic relationships among them to be varied without needing to inflect any of their constituent words. There are also transformations that can be applied to a sentence by shifting a word out of its prescribed position in a syntactic phrase, typically leftward. In order to parse a CC sentence properly one needs a broad and clear understanding of how any word's class-membership interacts with its phrase-structural functions, and in this endeavor it is important to recognize that identical word-order does not imply identical phrase-structure, even though the converse implication does hold.

For example, appositives are distinguished from adjunct-head phrases only by the possibility of occurrence of the adjunct-marker 之 between adjunct and head acw the occurrence of a co-nuclear factor like 與 or 及 between appositives. Where the connecting word is not present there is no surface difference between the two types of phrase. Given a sequence of two nouns there is no mechanical way for a student to determine which of these two structures to assign it; that takes an advanced knowledge of the language, which is just what the student is trying to acquire. Given 王赧 “King Nan” do we find a parallel in 王子 “king's son” or 王公 “kings and dukes”? The only method I have found to give good results when applied to this type of problem is the use of comparands, and as always in the application of this method, the more comparands we find, the more confidence we can place in our conclusion.

Sinologists' intellectual laziness blurs the view through this window, as it does many others, by idly seizing on superficial resemblances to western ideas and customs instead of working to see Chinese on its own terms. Europeans refer to a monarch by his title and name, as *King George*. So 惠王 must be *King Hui*—what else could it be? And if 王赧 is *King Nan* then we need pay no attention to word-order and are free to “understand” CC by mashing up “character meanings” and indulging our imagination to make the text say whatever we please. No wonder sinology shows so strong a need for authority in its reading of texts; without it, what is still sometimes plausible would lapse into mere word salad.

I say factor always precedes object in CC phrases. Thus given 肉食 “eat meat” where I would expect 食肉, I have some explaining to do. Glad to oblige. First, this anomalous phrase structure is found only with a tiny minority of the CC vocabulary. “Chop trees” is 伐木; you will not see that expressed *木伐. “Throw stones” is 投石, not *石投. You will not see “dig ditches” expressed *渠鑿. Moreover, the anomalous phrase is not synonymous with the standard one. If a man ate meat only once in his life, we would say of that occasion 食肉 “he ate meat”. We would not say of it 肉食 “he ate a meat diet.” The first nucleus refers to distinct acts, the second to a habitual practice. This is true of all examples I have seen of this anomalous structure, eg

穀食 “eat a grain diet”, 布衣 “wear hemp-cloth”, 葛衣 “wear kudzu-cloth”, 儒服 “wear Confucian garb”, 巢居 “dwell in nests”. Also, for two of these verbs there is a noun related by what is often called *tone-change derivation*^a. A third, 居, also has a related noun “shelter” but so far as I know the noun is a homophone of the verb.

Having set out to define every word and analyse every sentence in the corpus, I am faced with the question of what function labels to apply to the components of this idiom. I see the necessity to dig into details of historical relation of CC to earlier languages to find how such a construction might have arisen. That is not a high priority on my list. If anyone else wants to tackle this problem, please go at it with my blessing. On a strictly synchronic level, it does not matter whether a locution like 穀食 evolved by re-analysis of an earlier object-factor structure. The question is how we fit it into a general synchronic model. What other structures do we classify with it that are less obviously parallel to it than 巢居? I have let myself be unconsciously misled by the irrelevant consideration that *grain* is syntactically an object in the English translations of both 食穀 and 穀食 even after seeing hundreds upon hundreds of examples of nouns in the function of factor and of verbs in the function of object in CC. Descriptions of animals, for example, abound in such locutions as 赤首鼠目, syntactically *verb/factor* + *noun/object*, *noun/factor* + *noun/object*. Semantically “has the eyes of a rat” is not miles away from “has a diet of grain;” the only obvious difference is that in these nuclei 鼠 is putative while 穀 is not. Noting that the way to say “does not make his diet of grain” is 不穀食, I now consider 肉食 and its cousins to be simply analyzable as factor-object. This may lead me to reconsider some uses of stative verbs that I had been calling nuclear adjuncts.

Loose ends in the word-class system

The CC word-class conundrum was cracked in 1968, but many of its details remain unilluminated. One aspect of the CC word-class system that has gone almost entirely unexamined is the diachronic. An example of the kind of thing that can be observed only over time is that as Chinese developed through post-Han into T'ang, more and more one can observe neutral verbs in absolute use treated as if they were ergative. Clearly the system that flourished ca. 300 BC evolved into a different system. This is in no wise remarkable since all languages change all the time, but a careful reader needs to know in detail how the 左傳 word-class system differs from that of *Shih Chi* 史記, and it in turn from that of *Pao-p'u-tzū* 抱朴子. One way in which such changes can arise is by the derivation of new words from old on the analogy of yet other words. The word *play* in English, for instance, has spun off so many clones, some neutral some ergative, that hearing *They're playing Jones* one cannot tell without context whether *Jones* is a game, a strategy, a team, a player, a song, a *dramatis persona* or the victim of a fraud. Even with the neutral-ergative distinction still operative, what looks like the same word might be ergative in one dialect, neutral in another. Such things show us that we need careful attention to detail in comparing words from one text to another, and when we do that we find that, as detailed scrutiny typically reveals, things are more complicated than they had first appeared.

Some ergative verbs in *Kuo Yü* 國語 seems to be intransitive or transitive in 左傳, e.g. 弑 *šīəg* “assassinate.” Maybe 左傳 just happens not to display the full paradigm. But some seem to be neutral in 左傳, e.g. 入 *niəp* “enter”; 聘 *p'ǐəng* “ask for wife”; 殺 *sat* “kill”; 舉 *kio*

^a Gordon Downer, “Derivation by Tone Change in Classical Chinese,” *BSOAS* 22 (1959), pp. 258-90.

“select”. 呂氏春秋 and 淮南子 have 得 *tək* “get” as ergative. We have multiple readings for 化 to apply to 呂氏春秋: 往教者不化 召師者不化 “A teacher who goes to his student does not instruct; a student who summons his teacher is not instructed,” where one word is clearly ergative and the other neutral. Cf the next sentence, 自卑者不聽 卑師者不聽 “One who humbles himself gets no deference; one who humbles his teacher gives no deference.” GSR 835d’ gives 聽 two readings. As well as *niəp*, 入 is read *nəp*, and 殺 has *-d* readings. This may be fruitful ground for research on the *-t* | *-d*, *-k* | *-g* “tone-derivation” phenomenon.^a

Some seeming exceptions to the rule that no verb is both neutral and ergative can be sorted out by semantic criteria, e.g. 居 *kio* “occupy” is neutral and has as object a word for a place, while 居 *kio* “give | take shelter” is ergative and has as object a word for a person. Comparands, though not needed to make such a determination, can illuminate the distinction by showing how such homophones could stem from distinct sources. “Occupy” fits well with set 48 “grip tight” while “shelter” fits with set 54 “emplace”. In the process of verifying that, we might also notice that a third verb written 居, namely *kio* “sit”, fits less well with either of the first two than with set 57 “bend”. The words that show up ergative in late CC may have something in common semantically: 得, 取, 舉 come to mind. In Ode 78, 火烈具舉, 舉 seems to be ergative, parallel with 揚 in 火烈具揚. Maybe “rise, raise” is ergative, “choose, select” neutral?

Morphological reduplication

What we call morphological reduplication in Mandarin is chiefly three phenomena:

A. reduplicating nouns to mean “all, each”: 人人都有 “Everyone has it.”

B. reduplicating verbs to mean “have a go at it”: 看看吧 “Why don’t you take a look?” (It may be worth noting that it is possible to insert *yi* 一 between the two occurrences of the verb, 看一看 “look one look,” as if the second were the object of the first as factor.)

C. reduplicating adverbial statives to intensify them: 好好的 “thoroughly, very well.”

In my non-native Mandarin, A can only be done to monosyllables while B works also with polysyllables, and C may be accompanied by a tone change on the second iteration.

To a sinologist for whom a character is a packet of meaning and whose only training in grammar has been in the grammar of Mandarin there is no problem: repeating a character gives more of the same meaning, just as two pounds of fertilizer is more than one pound. To a linguist for whom a graph writes a syllable of an utterance which has an internal structure, there are three problems of language development: these three patterns are either rare or, arguably, nonexistent until Han. (George Kennedy made that observation in the form I call Kennedy’s law: $X-X \neq 2X$.) What might be precursors of the three emerge in late Chankuo and continue through Han, though still rare.

There are examples of the very same sequence of graphs 人人 in Mencius that superficially resemble type A. When Mencius says 人人親其親長其長 “Treat people as people. Treat their parents as parents, their elders as elders,” he is not claiming that the world will only be at peace when every last man behaves properly; he is saying that officials need to treat subjects as people rather than cattle in order to minimize rebelliousness. Mencius is no populist, but a patronizing elitist who sees that if subjects are condescended to in accordance with the same relative rankings of deference and precedence they use among themselves, not only is their resentment at being ruled somewhat placated, their own observance of these rankings is

^a Gordon Downer, “Derivation by Tone Change in Classical Chinese,” *BSOAS* 22 (1959), pp. 258-90.

reinforced by the example, which in turn strengthens the dominance of the rulers. This occurrence of 人人 is a nuclear sentence with the structure of factor + object, parallel with the structure of the two sentences that follow it.

A second occurrence is a bit more complicated and has analogs worth discussing. When Mencius says 焉得人人而濟之 “Where did he get that taking them across one by one?” the context makes it clear that Mencius does not mean everyone in the state of Chêng; he means some people, whose number is indeterminate, of whom the noteworthy thing is that they are dealt with one by one, as individuals. Unlike the preceding example, in which the erroneous analysis of 人人 takes it to be the subject of the sentence as in the Mandarin of example A, here 人人 could not be the subject. Its semantic relation to 濟之 is that of an adverb of manner, which is no help to analysis of its structure but does give a clue of where to look for possibly enlightening similar examples.

Consider 與子人事一人焉 “Let you and me each of us serve one of them,” and 予之人百金 “He gave them each man a hundred ducats,” in 韓非子. Here 人 as adjunct is paired with a number in what follows. This is analogous to a similar locution with 日. Examples: 論語 has 吾日三省吾身 “Each day I thrice critique myself.” 淮南子 has 日日行一度而歲有奇四分度之一 “The sun moves one degree each day and each year it has one-fourth of a degree left over.” The usage of 歲 in the second example is the same, as shown by 歲行三十度十六分度之七 “Each year [Jupiter] moves $30\frac{7}{16}$ degrees.” We also find 日日 parallel to 人人, as in 荀子’s 日日相親愛 “Day by day they grow more solicitous of each other.” And 歲歲 as in 論衡’s 皇天歲歲怒 “August Heaven is angered year after year.” This may be simple reduplication; I cannot convincingly refute that idea yet, though I prefer to think of it as syntactically identical to my first example of 人人 (ie “take each person as a person”, “make each day a day”) and thus syntactically unrelated to the non-reduplicated form. But whatever we call it, it is a productive mechanism, whose products are co-nuclear phrases, not subjects. The entire corpus has but three or four exceptions to that, which are simply explained as scribal corruptions of 人各.

Now take a brief look into the future. Writing some six centuries after Mencius, Ko Hung 葛洪 says 仲尼荅之人人異辭 “When Confucius replied to them, he used different words to each man,” which resembles the usage of Mencius rather than the modern usage in that 人人異辭 could be paraphrased as 人人而異辭. His is a mannered literary style, modeled on classical usage (though he does use a few distinctive post-classicisms such as 不爲之) and full of parallel structures and ultra-concise allusions, but I am sure it would have been intelligible if read aloud to an educated contemporary. Whether 人人 would have meant “man by man” in his contemporary vernacular or, on the contrary, training in the classical language would have been needed to teach one to interpret 人人 as “man by man” rather than “everyone,” is a question for which data are lacking. Some five centuries after that Po Chü-yi 白居易, who is known to have made an effort to write his poems in a style very near his contemporary vernacular, begins a poem with the line 人人避暑走如狂 “Everyone runs about like mad, trying to escape the heat.” I see no grounds to distinguish that from the modern usage.

There are cases in which blind application of the two principles of sinology mentioned above (Graphs Have Meanings and There Is No Grammar) show what appears to be early examples of reduplication paralleling B above. And since the surface is where all sinology is conducted, no further inquiry ensues. A fine example is in Ode 8, where 采采 appears to be echoed by 采之 in the very next line. One would think that the occurrence of 蒹葭采采 in Ode 129 and 采采衣服 in Ode 150 would prompt a re-thinking of what had appeared to

be obvious, but that is not how sinology works: the character 采 has two Meanings and the translator, if sufficiently senior, is privileged to choose between them (if not, the teacher's choice must be accepted). The character 采 Means both “pluck” and “color” and if “pluck-pluck” doesn't work in Ode 150, “color-color” is sent in as substitute and play goes on as before. (I take 采采 as an onomatope *ts'ab-ts'ab* in all three cases.)

A possible precursor of the seeming reduplication of stative verbs as in C above is seen in examples like 蒼蒼 “cerulean” and 章章 “blatant.” Ode 304 has a good example: 如火烈烈 “Blazing like fire”. I say “seeming reduplication” because, although 蒼 and 章 and 烈 are perfectly good monosyllables, they lack the frequency of occurrence of words like 日 and 人. I would feel more confident in calling this a productive mechanism if I saw it done to words like 大 or 善 or 多 instead of what I do see, 甚大 and 甚善 and 甚多. I see no indisputable examples with such common words before the Han era, when we find a few such locutions as 其小小者, “the very tiniest of them,” in the *Shang Lin Fu* 上林賦. Even here there is no certainty; note that 其小小 could be a copyist's corruption of 甚小. The earliest convincing example I have found so far is in the *Lun Hêng* 論衡 of 王充 (late 1st C. AD), in which he uses both 青 and 青青 with the space of a paragraph to refer to the green color of flourishing plants, and where 青青 is rhetorically parallel to 泉泉 referring to lively noises made by active creatures, so that it is unlikely to be a copyist's inaccuracy.

It may be that this idiom is merely a semantic specialization of the regular construction factor + object, in which 蒼蒼 would be translated “make blue bluer.” An example of this is 高高下下 “make the high higher and the low lower,” in 國語. And note that here, as everywhere, we need to read the sound of the syllable and refuse to be led astray by the “meaning of the character”. For example, in Ode 225 Karlgren renders 狐裘黃黃 as “their fox furs are very yellow.” It is well to bear in mind that 黃 means “brown” more often than “yellow,”^a but either way that seems far-fetched; those fox-fur cloaks were made of the throat and belly fur and were pure white.^b I suggest this binome might more regularly—according to modern orthography—have been written 煌煌.

Any prosodic difference between 蒼蒼 “cerulean” and 蒼蒼 “make blue bluer” may by now be lost beyond recovery. A few clues might be found in examples of partial reduplication that resemble the tone-shift often seen in C above, e.g. the existence of both 幾 *kīər* and 幾希 *kīərxiər* “minute,” or 虛 *χio* “without result” and 虛居 *χiochio* “uncaused.”

For an explanation broad enough to cover all cases instead of a few selected ones, the problem to solve may be not how reduplicatives are formed from monosyllables but how attributive disyllables work when reduced to monosyllables. As Kennedy pointed out^c translations are not to be relied on with regard to these expressions: doubled graphs tend to be uncommon ones, common graphs are rarely found doubled, and the attempt to apply the sinologists' traditional formula $x-x = 2x$ typically founders in futility; the translators are then reduced to guessing the meaning from the context, a game at which the student can play as well as the expert. As far back as we can trace the writing of Chinese we find repeated graphs, but they are not a unitary phenomenon. They must be analysed case by case.

A reply to my objection about 大, 善 and 多 might start from observing that onomatopes seem to fit the pattern of 蒼 and 蒼蒼. In e.g. Ode 165 the nucleus 嚶其鳴矣 looks like 嚶 as

^a E.g. in Ode 78 Karlgren's “yellow horses” really would be better rendered “brown horses.”

^b As witness 淮南子: 天下無粹白[之]狐而有粹白之裘 “There are no pure white foxes in the world, but there are pure white fur cloaks.” Ode 41 cites foxes as an example of things that are 赤 “red”.

^c George A. Kennedy, “A Note on Ode 220,” in *Separatum: Studia Serica Bernhard Karlgren Dedicata*, Stockholm 1959, pp 190-8

factor and 其鳴 as object; the same ode has 鳥鳴嚶嚶, allowing the inference that onomatopoes for bird and animal cries are lexically stative verbs. But how do 蒼, 章 and 烈 differ from 大, 善 and 多?

In my investigation of the modal 其 thirty years ago, I considered 其 X of the sort we see with half of a reduplicated binome as being modal; but in some texts the analogous word is 厥, which is evidence that it is adjunct, not modal, assuming those occurrences are not spurious concoctions. Pairs like Ode 167 雨雪霏霏 and Ode 41 雨雪其霏 lead me to wonder if there is another word written 其, one that has not yet been isolated. In Ode 41 the adjacent line is 北風其喈 in which the parallel word to 霏, 喈, seems to be another of the onomatopoes just mentioned, as witness Ode 168 倉庚喈喈, parallel to 鳥鳴嚶嚶 just cited. That allows the inference that 霏 is a stative verb.

The reason 蒼, 章 and 烈 but not 大, 善 or 多 are reduplicated might not be the difference in frequency of occurrence; CC does reduplicate a common stative verb, 一 *iet* “be | make one”. I analyze 一一 as factor-object, just as I do 蒼蒼. Now 一 differs from 大, 善 and 多 in that, in the acceptance of 一 with the counting-number sense of “lone; isolated”, which is what it surely has in 一一, one cannot say *甚一; that may be enough to tip the balance of permitting or prohibiting reduplication; my *sprachgefühl* says *甚嚶 is an unlikely locution. Reduplication might only apply to stative verbs denoting qualities not measurable on a scale named by a pair of opposites, as 大小, 善惡 or 多少; I find no paired opposite of 蒼, 章, 烈 or 一.

Separability of binomes

A long-running controversy concerns analysis and interpretation of binomes that are not reduplicative. (I have already discussed and dismissed the accordion-pleating of monosyllables with disyllables; see above, pp. xliii-xlvi.) Some are nouns and some verbs. Some mimetics look like onomatopoes but others do not. The dispute has mostly been conducted on the barren ground of the ancient factional quarrel between The Knowledge Of The Ancients and Plain Old Common Sense. Neither faction goes as far as the first step of the scientific method: taking a careful look at the data in as large quantities as can be managed.

Unanalysable does not mean indivisible. In some contexts—eg as objects of the same factor repeated—we find the parts of non-reduplicative binomes, e.g. 鳳皇 etc, split up but we needn't take that as evidence that the halves have separate existence so long as that's the only way we find them divided, i.e. so long as one is not contrasted with the other. No one doubts that *tomahawk* is monomorphemic because Samuel Johnson called one a “tom-axe.” The occurrence of “Cali-bloody-fornia” doesn't make *California* a synonym-compound.

Another form of splitting that does not lead to analysis is that disyllabic mimetics can be reduplicated in a way reminiscent of MC, eg in Ode 47 委托 becomes 委委托托, and in 呂覽大樂, 渾沌 becomes 渾渾沌沌. This may be what we see in Ode 200 with 緝緝翩翩 and 捷捷幡幡, and in Ode 209 with 濟濟蹢蹢. This pattern is seen also in 子子孫孫, not a reduplication of 子 followed by one of 孫 but rather a reduplication of the disyllable 子孫.

In disyllables in texts I find synonym-compounds to be exceedingly rare, but so are words with a high probability of being unanalysable disyllabic stem-words. All need to be tested case by case. Disyllabic comparands are illuminating. For example, set 450 *languid* (below, vol. II p. 236) and set 514 *swirl* (below, vol. II p. 239) show, I believe, development of a disyllabic monomorphemic mimetic from an earlier two-word phrase that is analyzable syntactically. Both, if my guess is right, show the sort of development seen in English forms like *itsy-bitsy*. This is a baby-talk variant of *itty-bitty*, itself a baby-talk form of *little-*

bitty. The underlying form is the three-word phrase *little bit of*, realized in fluent speech as [lɪtəbɪtə]. It is a quantitative that is used with mass nouns, exactly parallel to *small glass of* and *tiny cup of*. Frequently-used multi-word forms, it appears, can be stored in the brain as unitary forms that are produced by speakers in the same manner as single words, and are susceptible to being fused into single words. If that happened to *little bit of*, the quantitative meaning of *bit*, vague as it already was, may have been lost utterly, with the result that the syntactic restriction of *little bit of* to mass nouns might not have been felt by all speakers in all contexts. Then the widespread confusion between /ə/ and /i/ as open final syllables in English could give [lɪtəbɪti] as a variant of [lɪtəbɪtə] for *little bit of*, allowing reanalysis of the /i/ of [lɪtəbɪti] as the /i/ of *sandy, windy* and so forth, freeing [lɪtəbɪti] for use with count nouns as a polysyllabic but monomorphemic adjective meaning “very small.” I suggest some such process produced the monomorphemic mimetics in set 450 from an underlying two-word resultative compound consisting of a first word meaning “bend” (ie a member of set 57) and a second word meaning “fall down” (ie a member of set 268). For set 514 I propose a factor-object phrase, the factor meaning “to wave” (ie a member of set 142) and the object meaning “trailing sash” (ie a member of set 268). Further analysis must await sorting-out of examples to be found in texts. (See appendix IV, pp. 767-8.)

Words for “tadpole” seem to illustrate resyllabification. A common word is a binome 蝌蚪 *k'wātu* (my *k'wärtug*), a compound formed from a first word meaning “blob” (a member of set 329 *lump*) and a second one meaning “head” (a member of set 262 *swell*). The initial stop of the second syllable seems to have been geminated in 活東 *g'wâtung*, a form given in 爾雅. A resyllabified form may have lost its final vowel in 蜎 *k'wât*.

Problems discussed in the foregoing sections may be solvable without reference to phonology, but that should not be assumed *a priori*. Phenomena like those reported in Kennedy’s “Two Tone-patterns in Tangsic”^a should be constantly in mind, despite the slim odds of finding evidence of their presence or absence in this corpus. A careful study of loan graphs in their syntactic context might shed some light, as might any examples of resyllabification that turn up. In particular, in word-class shift or reduplication such phenomena may have played a role, and they cannot be ruled out in the contrast of factor + object with adjunct + head.

Voiced labials

How the final obstruents are distributed among words in GSR partly depends on the meaning we attach to “word” and “in GSR.” Making these two assumptions:

- “in GSR” means written with a graph listed in GSR
- “word” means a monosyllable, including reduplicatives but not including Karlgren’s split binomes, defined as a word in my database (even if the definition is not among those in GSR)

I find a total of 7745 graphs writing 11,244 words of which 9735 have one of the ten final obstruents *-p, -t, -k, -m, -n, -ng, -b, -d, -g, -r*. They are distributed thus:

<i>-p</i> 299	<i>-t</i> 666	<i>-k</i> 1229
<i>-m</i> 574	<i>-n</i> 1831	<i>-ng</i> 1632
<i>-b</i> 18	<i>-d</i> 522	<i>-g</i> 2168
	<i>-r</i> 796	

^a *Language* 29 No. 3, 1953, pp. 367-373

Nothing about language requires symmetrical distribution of its elements, but there is a strong tendency for languages to make efficient use of available resources. It would be surprising to find a language with, say, four hundred homonyms pronounced *bop*, and only one each of *bip*, *bep* and *bap*—surprising but not impossible. If this table had come from transcribed data there would be no point in saying it has too few *-b* and too many *-g*. One might hazard explanations for the skewed distribution, but to object to the distribution as such would be silly. But this table contains no data. It contains only the artifacts of conjecture. That such conjectures include “Anc. Chin. final *-iəu* regularly goes back to Arch. **-iôg*”^a suggests that the frequency of *-g* might be lower if a different set of assumptions had motivated the reconstruction. Applying the methods I described above (pp. xxxii-xxxiv), for the same set of 11,244 words the table becomes:

-p 299	-t 666	-k 1229
-m 580	-n 1830	-ng 1629
-b 498	-d 567	-g 2240
	-r 1104	

I made no attempt to correct an imbalance of too few *-b* and too many *-g*. The number of *-b* words has increased but so has the number of *-g* words. There are also more words in *-r* than in Karlgren’s version. These increases have come at the expense of Karlgren’s open syllables. It should be particularly noted that these figures are in no sense final. This table still includes much of the skewing effect of Karlgren’s theoretical bias toward final *-g*, which may be eased by identifying more and more comparands. That process has only begun; as it runs, questions like the following should be kept in mind.

Can we account for the seeming tendency for labial and apical finals (with the notable exception of *-n*) to be replaced over the long term by velars without postulating some supra-personal linguistic entity with an entelechy of its own? And could such an account also deal with the loss of non-nasal voiced stops?

Is the alternation of final *-t* and *-p* analogous to the relation between *-d* and *-b*? Or do we have suffix *-t + -p → -pt → -t*? There is a tradition that 葛 can be read with a final *-p*, and there does seem to be some contact between 葛 and 蓋, eg in the name 葛天~蓋天. Series 695 (內) is a puzzle to which Karlgren’s solution of *-b* evolving to *-d* is only one possibility. If, as seems more and more plausible, we ought to reconstruct 入 as *ziəp* instead of *niəp* it may be that 入 in 內 is not phonetic but signfic, that 入 is related to 插 *ts’əp* and not to 內, and there never was any *-b* in words for “interior”.

Do any of these alternations involve co-occurrence restrictions such as are attested in some modern dialects? Words represented by graphs with the phonetics 葉世替施曳失 seem to alternate *-p | -t*; do their initials have anything to do with this?

Is there a *-b | -d* dialect split, ie early *-b → -d* in some dialects? Doublets written with phonetics 爪少 | 又差 are interesting in this regard, although 少 itself looks good for *-g* on account of the *-k* in 削. Are *-b* and *-g* in the same relation as *-m* and *-ng*? What is that relation? Both *-m* and *-ng* occur in the same series eg 893 (莽). Archaic *-m* parallels Ancient *-ng* in words like 風. Some word-pairs with *-m* and *-ng* may be related, e.g. 替 *ts’əm* | 曾 *dz’əng*, 甚 *điəm* | 盛 *điəng*, 參 *siəm* | 升 *siəng*, 臨 *liəm* | 陵 *liəng*, 黔 *ts’əm* | 蒼 *ts’əng*. There are alternate words for the same thing with contrasting *-m* and *-ng* as eg words for the bird *Upupa epops*. Its common

^a *Grammata Serica Recensa* p. 55

name is 戴勝 *təgsiəng*, but it is also called 戴鶯 *təgniam* and 戴南 *təgnəm*. And there is the musical instrument 空侯 *k'ungg'u* also called 坎侯 *k'amg'u*. What grounds have we for calling any of this diachronic sound change rather than synchronic dialect difference? Note also that 司馬遷 uses 同 *d'ung* instead of 談 *d'âm* to avoid a name-taboo. Perhaps he and his contemporaries felt a connection between *-m* and *-ng*. Do *m-* and *ng-* relate as initials?

We are told 却 is a “vulgar” form of 卻 for *k'iak* “push away, keep off,” but what if 却 is the earlier form? (The evidence of 說文 might have been valuable on points like this if it were anything but a ragbag of shallow ignorant arbitrary opinions.) Could there be doublets with contrasting *-p* and *-k*, leading us to discover some with contrasting *-b* and *-g*? If so, there may be words for which we cannot choose between *-b* and *-g* without first demarcating areas and eras respecting this distinction. Scribal casualness about the phonetic elements 叟婁曼爰 has created a confusion which seems to imply that uncertainty.

Or was there a shift of *-b* → *-g* as well as or instead of *-b* → *-d*? With words meaning “loud roar or rumble” we have all three types of paired final, *-p* | *-k*, *-b* | *-d* and *-m* | *-ng*. Onomatopoes are weak evidence for this sort of thing, but better examples may exist.

An alphabet-mediated model may suggest the assumption that the same letter undergoes the same change regardless of context. But, because of differences in both acoustic and articulatory environments across syllable boundaries, we may not take for granted that initial obstruents change in the same way or at the same rate as final obstruents. The study of comparands has suggested many words as probably having had final *-b* (see above, pp. xl-xlii). No such success has attended a search for possible initial *b-*. Karlgren reconstructed a lone example of the simple initial *b-*, 聿, and marked it as questionable. In these notes I add five, only one of those with real confidence, 婁 *biwər*. This reading has support both from a comparand, an alternate reading *b'iwər* of the same proper name written 婁, and from a common phonetic element used to write *p-*, *p'-* and *b'-* initials and only those. (Three others have 聿 as phonetic, and the fourth, 梘, is from a small series not even in GSR, that has one member with a *k-* initial, and a motley array of finals.) It could turn out that *b-* was the first of the voiced unaspirated initials to lenite itself out of existence, and that the six words written with these five graphs are all that remained at whatever stage GSR is supposed to be.

Still, the contrast between that pathetic remnant of six words and the vast array of words given an initial *g-* by GSR suggests that a vigorous search might turn up other initial *b-* words, the more so since all those *g-* words were generated by Karlgren's backward-cranking regular development mill (see above, p. xxxiii). That mill would have generated Archaic Chinese *giwər* for 婁 from the Ancient Chinese */jwɛi* given in 廣韻 by the 反切 雨非. But the comparand and the phonetic element make that improbable. Perhaps a close look at other words with */j-* initial and labial glide in Ancient Chinese will turn up more words with possible Archaic *b-* initial. One word that looks promising in that regard is 雲 */jiuən* “cloud”, if given comparands like 饋 *piwən* “steam” in the huge set 142. More examples are 曰 */jiwət* “say” with 發 *piwät* “emit”, and 鉞 */jiwnt* “ax” with 伐 *b'iwät* “to chop”. Ambiguity about */b/* and */g/* may include *b-* and *g-* initials as well as *-b* and *-g* finals. Nor should we ignore the Archaic *d-* initials the mill churns out from Ancient */i-*. Compare 淫 */iəm* “to exceed limit” with 汎 *b'iüm* (my *b'iəm*) “to spread out”.

Tonogenesis

All languages utilize—in some way or other—the phonetic phenomena that make syllable-tones. Modern Chinese languages vary greatly in how lexical tones of individual syllables

are realized in speech. Perhaps we should ask not when and how Chinese syllables acquired tones but when and how syllable tones became an important part of rime schemes.

The *terminus ad quem* is AD 601, when 切韻 rimed syllables in four phonetic categories, three pitch-tones plus *-płk*.^a Captions attributed to *Kuo P'u* 郭璞 (AD 276 - 324) in *Shan Hai Ching* 山海經, use a rime scheme very similar to that in 切韻. Noting the voluminous Han rimes that give a strong impression of lexicalized tone, I do not see the *Odes* as a *terminus a quo*. Despite its heterogeneous origins and its mucked-about textual history, statistics got by assigning 切韻 tone to each of 4845 tokens in riming position in the *Odes*, ignoring the certainty of sound change and dialect difference, show that rimes in the *Odes* have a closer resemblance to the tone system of 切韻 than what can be ascribed to chance. This table shows how many of the total of 1650 sets of riming words contain a word in each pitch-tone and how many of those contain no word of any other tone:

tone	sets	unmixed sets
1	866	665
2	426	165
3	358	248

Given the parlous state of transmission of both *Odes* and 切韻, there is no point in basing precise calculations on these numbers. We can be sure that if tone played no role in rime, the odds of a distribution anything like this are slim.

My scientific wild guesses, absent the massive research that remains to be done:

- The lexicalization of syllable-tone was essentially complete over much of North China by 700 BC (and maybe centuries earlier).
- That process was related to the loss of non-nasal unaspirated voiced obstruents, which was also well advanced by that time.
- Different dialects likely had different tone systems, not all of which can necessarily be reconstructed from surviving evidence.
- No suppositious affixes need to be postulated solely to account for the phonetics of this process. (However, if affixes are postulated on the evidence of etymology, their possible role in the process must be considered.)

No use waiting for sinology to get better

If you have read this far you probably are not a sinologist but you may want to take CC texts into account in your own research, in history or sociology or literature or any of a hundred fields. If so, I see three realistic options for you: learn to read them in their own language for yourself, accept what sinologists tell you about them, or fake it.

Don't dismiss that third option without thought. The heyday of Pound, Ayscough & Co. was a century ago, but that does not mean it is no longer possible to build an awesome career out of stone fakery. Avoid making claims that might call for fact-checking; never take positions vulnerable to objections that would be hard to finesse with trendy buzzwords. Keep a high-minded tone, be unfailingly obsequious to your seniors, recycle perennial middlebrow memes, concentrate your most detailed work on the most nebulous, insubstantial part of your thesis, footnote anything and everything, and Bob's your uncle.

^a The *Szū Shêng P'u* 四聲譜 of Shên Yüeh 沈約 is said to have done that nearly a century earlier, but it has not survived.

If you care enough about the value of your work for its own sake to reject the third option, then to take the second option is to walk on quicksand. The objections to sinology I noted above show that what sinologists call scholarship is shoddy stuff. Their rule is simple: *Never ask if things are genuinely done in sinology as they are in other intellectual endeavors.* Instead, imitate surface forms and blandly assert that generally accepted standards are being met, relying on the refractoriness of your primary sources to stymie outsiders' inquiries into how you utilize them.

There have been honest sinologists, importing the rigor of other disciplines they practised, as anthropology for Owen Lattimore, with scant transference of it to the field of sinology, or, like George Kennedy, voicing blunt native candor to even less effect. But to me, all that distinguishes an eminence like Peter Boodberg from a scapegrace like Edmund Backhouse is that Boodberg kept to middle-class standards in daily life, I believe, while Backhouse was *louche*. Backhouse's ethical laxity extended to money; Boodberg confined his to matters of the intellect. Did Boodberg believe in the objective validity of his cedules? Well, did Backhouse believe in the existence of the notional Krupp guns he tried to sell?

You might wonder if learning to recognize a few thousand characters could give you a means of cross-checking sinologists' conventional wisdom by comparing what they say with what the texts say. That is unlikely at best. If you learn characters you have no choice but to learn their conventional meanings—unless you choose to invent your own character meanings, which would not, I assure you, be an improvement on the status quo. Unless and until you learn CC as a proper language you can only accept what you are told by sinologists, if not directly then at two or three removes.

If you are reluctant to utilize linguistics

I am no longer willing to concede any legitimacy to a sinologist's rejection of linguistics. Does a good gardener reject botany? Does a doctor reject physiology? Does a student of Shakespeare object to being informed that in *Who keeps the gate here, ho!* this *Who* is the relative pronoun, not the interrogative? A focusing incident in my brief and pointless career as a sinologist came in a workshop on Chinese philosophy at Harvard in the summer of 1976. A doyen of sinology looked me right in the eye and rejected all my work with one curt phrase: "You linguists and your 'izations!'" At that time one of his favored students was actively peddling the meme that CC isn't a language, but I think I saw more than mere protectiveness in his resentful glare. I wonder if he dimly foresaw that I would take the position I now hold, that **sinology done without linguistic science is intellectually dishonest**. And by linguistic science I do not mean the superficial use of the terminology of linguistics.

If you ever deal with poetry, you will have to come to terms with mimetic binomes. Everyone who has translated *fu* or *tz'ü* or *sao* has struggled with their semantic unyieldingness, and they are not unknown in *shih* nor yet in prose. You cannot rely on commentaries to bail you out; nothing less than a genuine command of the Classical Chinese language will save you from grotesqueries like the one I cited above (p. xxix) in which David Hawkes misread a description of a statesman forced to assume the demeanor of an obedient son to a queen and turned him instead into a perfumed fop snickering to hide his embarrassment at Nell Gwynne's catty asides about her royal stud. I believe CC mimetics can be sorted out as words, and the tool of choice is the study of comparands (see above, p. xliii, and the appendix *Mimetics and comparands*, pp. 767-8). Comparands have many more uses as well. Investigating traditional crafts may be helped by identifying the origins of some of their

technical terms. Comparands can shed light there, as they can in the history of Chinese medicine, biology, music and other ill-understood subjects. But working with comparands in sinological Pekinese is like juggling handfuls of dust.

For a study of any historical phenomenon, you will have to read hundreds of thousands or millions of words if you are not to run a grave risk of missing important information. In English you could read that much in weeks. Reading CC in faux-Peking pronunciation as characters rather than as language it might take you a bit longer. If you master CC as a language you can read it with little more trouble than Mandarin. What I have seen of the reading of CC by sinologists' methods does not impress me as anything approaching mastery.

My emphasis on reading in reconstructed pronunciation may seem like asking students to take up saws and hammers and build their own library carrels before reading any books. Well, if carrels are needed someone must build them. We can't read books that are still on shelves; we can only pretend to read them by clairvoyance. Still, as good researchers are not necessarily good carpenters, so philology done by specialists in other fields has dubious value. Recreating sounds of old Chinese is going to take a long time; I may well not live to see its outcome. And in the meanwhile, there are CC texts you want to read now, and you wonder why I tantalize you by claiming you could read much better when there isn't anything you can do about it except continue to plod along in the traditional way. But there is.

You can help build e-texts with hyperlinks. Imagine yourself reading a book while at a computer. On the screen is the same text as in the book. You come to a word you don't know, do some form of mouse-clickery and your screen shows all occurrences of that word in your text. Or all occurrences in all texts of that period. Or an array of definitions for that word. Or a list of comparands for that word. Or examples of how that word has been translated into Pǔtōng Huà, Nihongo, Français, Deutsch, English.... You could hear comparands in a synthesized voice. You could view examples of the graphs in writing of the period of your text. It is now a tedious task to look up a word in that fashion, and the next reader of that text has to do it all over again. With hyperlinked e-texts you could get on with learning what really interests you instead of playing junior sinologist for thousands of hours of the most productive years of your life.

What would that require? A new 16-bit font, containing all and only the graphs that we need to read and study CC. The Unicode font is entirely inadequate for our purpose, while the admirable *Konjaku Mojikyo* fonts are overkill. With all the graphs in one font, books could be scanned into text files by OCR, and each search for a graph would yield only that graph. I give a tentative list of graphs for such a font in volume II, table 5, pp. 93-III.

Then the slow job of scanning books needs to be done even for those of which e-texts already exist. Secondary sources would also have to be scanned. (I don't know the legal status of fair use by scholars under such conditions. It might turn out that only works in the public domain could be put to such use.) And the software would have to be written. It would help to have an introductory textbook of the *amo-amas-amat*, *gāo-máng-hǎo-lèi* variety. An interactive HTML textbook could be made self-paced, and could be garnished with hyperlinked sidebars on any relevant topic.

If you are are willing to utilize linguistics

Don't put implicit reliance in basic principles of linguistics; these do not have the solidity of their seeming analogs in the physical sciences. A good example is the phonemic principle, which is about as well-grounded a theoretical generalization as one can find in this field. It is

a special case of the psychological principle of categorical perception; its pervasiveness makes possible the use of alphabets. To the kind of mind that seeks simplicity and regularity it can seem to be a diamond edge that will smooth any material. Non-linguists who wander into historical phonology seize it like an adze to hack data into smooth symmetric shape. The salient fact that mutually intelligible dialects can have differing inventories, and even different numbers, of phonemes gives them no sense of the artificiality of any scheme that claims to phonemicize an entire language. Even a particular idiolect might not follow a consistent phonemic system throughout its existence; for example, someone born and raised in one milieu and educated in another might address the later group in an “educated” accent, the earlier in an “uneducated” one, and the two could be mutually intelligible while having incommensurate phonemic systems. The mind quails at the prospect of phonemicizing a corpus consisting of the dialect jokes of a clever mimic. Other empirical principles should be treated with equal caution. Any of them might turn out to be a suitable tool to apply to your given material, but you must be sceptical, the more so if you get promising results at first.

The principles on which you should rely are instead the basic ones used to test intellectual validity. One worth especial stress in this context is Ockham’s razor, that entities are not to be multiplied beyond necessity. The need to stick to this principle in the historical study of the Chinese language cannot be overemphasized. The temptations to ignore it are innumerable and for some, perhaps, insuperable. The result has been a dismaying quantity of imaginative invention presented in the guise of scientific discovery.

For academics, the need to claim to know something is powerful. Those scrubbed faces staring expectantly from classroom seats, those senior visages peering dourly from committee-rooms, demand a display of knowledge, and if the knowledge is not there, a convincing front is required. Above the mundane motive is the artistic one: making up stories is fun. And when one may coin fantastic words like *hjckrrrh* or *btfsplk* the lure can be irresistible. What tenure-referee could withstand such Connecticut-yankee conjurations? The result is even more impressive if tricked out in typographic costume; not mere **btfsplk** but ^ʰ**tf**_[pl:k]. How exotic it all looks, redolent of Tibetan mysticism and Burmese hill-tribe magic! And yet how scientific, like Einstein’s lunch napkin! Resist the temptation to dress up opinions and present them as facts, especially to yourself.

Once move beyond conjecture, beyond saying things like if there were a glottal-stop affix it would explain certain later developments, once allow yourself to suppose that the occurrence of your later developments proves the existence of your conjectural affix, and you have opened the door to writing fiction in the name of phonology. Then nothing but personal taste determines whether you invent a few simple sounds to which you ascribe vast combinatory power, or instead range boldly into exotica like nasal implosives, pharyngeal trills and eustachian clicks. When I see speculation on whether the tip or the flat of the tongue touched the teeth or the gum of an unknown speaker of an unrecorded language four thousand years ago, I wonder where the tip of the theorist’s own tongue is.

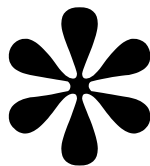
Don’t put uncritical trust in the exact wording of any text. There was a burning of books in Ch’in,^a and the imperial library burned at the end of that dynasty. Texts recovered later were redacted and consolidated to standards we would now consider inappropriate. Some were reconstructed from memory. Some were blatantly faked, others more subtly so. Pass-

^a Needham’s disbelief of this well-attested historical event is on no firmer grounds than that similar accusations have been made against other great men, which is no evidence at all. My personal reaction is to wonder if the burning of books and burying of scholars might have reminded him too uncomfortably of Stalin’s purges, which he also disbelieved.

ages were interpolated from fragments that may not have originated with that text; marginalia were incorporated into texts; strips were assembled out of order. The imperial library was burned again at the end of the Han dynasty. After that, surviving texts were copied and re-copied and the standard of accuracy was variable, to put it politely. (Remember, even if we could have an author's original copy, we could not be guaranteed that it contained no errors.) Always look for more examples of anything you are interested in.

Don't be misled by the erudition of traditional Chinese scholars into the assumption that they are infallible. None is superhuman, and some are quite unreliable. Glosses and commentaries are not primary evidence; they are opinions expressed by your elder colleagues.

Don't get fancy with Sino-Xenic. If you have well-attested regularities involving many words, you still might have difficulty (eg 接雜立壓 and others have SJ readings that point misleadingly to a final *-t*); with only a few words you lack adequate support. One sinologist notes that the Japanese write the name Tsushima with the graphs 對馬 and, assuming this must have sounded to them like *tus-ma* (why not *tu-sma*?) he reconstructs final *-s* for many words. The tag given reconstructions based on much imagination and little evidence is *ex pedem Hercules*, but this seems to me more like *ex calculo Roma*. I may know either too little phonology or too much Japanese, but I find that leap takes more faith than I can summon. A pity, really: I would love to be able to stun the sinological world by reconstructing final *-s* for 奧 from the place name 奧大利 *Aus-tri-a*.



Karlgren sticks a little star on the forehead of each of his creations. He did not originate the symbol; it is standard in historical linguistics to indicate that a cited form is reconstructed rather than attested, as for instance a word in vulgar Latin contrasted to one taken from a play by Terence. But since every reading in Archaic Chinese is, and necessarily must be, reconstructed, these stars swarm like gnats in summer, with not a whit more individual distinctiveness. They are as meaningful as flags on the Fourth of July in Peoria: no longer noticed except for the occasional absence, which can be ascribed to accidental oversight.

Some scholars who cite Karlgren's forms along with their own omit Karlgren's stars but apply them to their own Karlgrenoid reconstructions, as if to mark them as not merely hypothetical but hypo-hypothetical. This may be of some institutional use in the shin-kicking rope-climb that is academia, where precisely who did what needs to be sorted out down to the tiniest detail: A dotted *i*'s, B crossed *t*'s and C bussed *r*'s. I stake no claims.

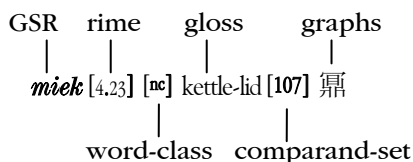
And there are those who do not know what the star stands for, like me when I first encountered it and tried to pronounce the thing.

The muscular strength which it gave to my jaw/ Has lasted the rest of my life.
I would spare others that agony.

So, for those who insist that no souvenir is authentic without a Made In Ruritania sticker, at the head of this page is a high-velocity splattered splotch of hypotheticality which you may reproduce *ad libitum* and stick wherever you will in token of the founder's motto of this firm:

It's All Guesswork.[®]

STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES



Items in square brackets [] are not present in all entries.

GSR Archaic Chinese, reconstructed as in GSR from *Kuang Yün* or other rime-book. Polysyllables including compounds are run together thus *samk'üung*. Reduplicative and semi-reduplicative binomes are hyphenated thus *sək-sək*, *p'wät-lät*. For a minority of these words I propose a modified reconstructed reading; these have the GSR head struck through and the modified reading inserted at right thus ~~kuäd~~ *kuäd*. In an early version of the data base which had to fit in very limited storage, some entries were truncated, eg *b'jög'jög* became *b'jög'jög*. Their tails are slowly being re-attached. Some entries had multiple readings thus *kuäd kät*. They will eventually be split into separate entries. Entries are alphabetized by head word in order of the sequence shown at the foot of the page. (NB all words are reconstructed to the same arbitrary norm without regard to time or place. No two words are sure to have co-existed in one dialect unless they are attested in the same homogeneous text. Some of these words were not in use as early as the readings reconstructed here for them might indicate.)

rime The category of *Kuang Yün* in which this word rimes in Ancient Chinese. For consistent numbering, I have linked 上平 and 下平, so that 下平/1/先 is given as 1.29. The rime-categories of *Kuang Yün* are listed in table 6 in volume II, p. 112.

word-class As in Cikoski 1970 & 1978, and as these have evolved since then. For technical reasons this is the item most prone to error in these entries. All are provisional.

gloss Typically taken from some Chinese word-book. My glosses aim at a proper definition, an explanatory phrase grammatically and semantically substitutable for the definiend, to give a modern English speaker the denotation, connotation and usage of the word. But most glosses simply parrot Chinese sources which are just trots or memory-joggers pointing to words already in the user's vocabulary. For example, two definitions of *bank* for a learner might be "land abutting flowing water" and "establishment accepting money deposits and making loans." A fluent speaker could be apprised of which I mean by the trots "river bank" and "savings bank." Chinese sources that define tend to use rough synonyms; in my English example, "*bank is shore*" and "*bank is crib*" might be two such. The user would be expected to know that *bank* and *shore* may not be interchangeable in every use, and that *crib* is on a different stylistic level from *bank*. (Laconic glosses can be cryptic: *Kuang Yün* glosses 肺 as 金藏, not "hoard of gold" but "metal viscera"—the lungs are classed with metal in the five-element scheme.) Other trots are the use-example, e.g. "launch from a bank" and "borrow from a bank," and the semantically vacuous context-indicator, used mostly of mimetics, "a way hills are," "a way water flows," and the like. Abbreviations are in appendix II pp. 764-5.

comparand-set Listed in table 4 in volume II, p. 159. These are sets of words whose sound and meaning are similar enough to suggest that they might be related in some way.

graphs How Chinese write this word. Graphs for polysyllables are written without spacing thus 丞相史. If a choice of graphs for a word exists, all are listed with spacing thus 牒牒牒 or 魍魎 罔兩 罔兩. The symbol □ stands for a graph illegible in its source text.

Citations follow definitions and consist of source, text and translation. Sources are indicated by single graphs; their full names are in appendix I, p. 763. Textual emendations are shown by square brackets. [X] means "insert X." [X↓] means "delete X." [X→]Y means "replace X with Y." My translations are idiomatic, not literal. For each CC sentence I try to provide an English sentence that says the same thing, as near as I can get, at the sentence level. I do not follow the phrasing of the original in detail. Where I consider the phrasing of the original worth attention, I append an italicized note to that effect. A word I cannot yet define is rendered in English with a nonsense-word. Entries may continue overleaf.

Velars: *k, k', ɣ, g, g', ng*

k

kâ kâb 1.35 **v** sing **320** 歌 哥

釋：人聲曰唱歌柯也所歌之言是其質也以聲吟詠有上下如草木之有柯葉也故克冀言歌聲如柯也 [Of music] of the human voice we say "sing." *kâ* "sing" is *kâ* "stem." The words sung are its substance. When intoning, the voice has ups and downs like plants and trees having stems and leaves. Thus in Yüan and Chi they pronounce *kâ* "sing" with a sound like *kâ* "stem." [perh 哥 was pron *kuá* in CC koiné?]

莊：鼓盆而歌 singing using a basin as a drum
戰：居有頃倚柱彈其劍歌曰長鈇歸來乎 After a while he leaned against a pillar, plinked his sword and chanted, "Long sword, do we go home?"

晏：公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing.

淮：弦歌鼓舞以爲樂 using strings, singing, drums and dancing to produce music

詩：矢詩不多維以遂歌 I have set out verses; they're not many/ They're only to complete the song

選：文成頌歌的 Tien-folk singing of Wên-chêng

選：幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

選：長歌正激烈中心愴以摧 Throughout my singing I am unfailingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

衡：人性怒則响吁喜則歌笑 It is human nature to shout when angry and to sing and laugh when happy.

b. rhythmic shout, work chant

淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

非：茲鄭踞輦而歌前者止後者趨 Tzû Chêng crouched on the poles and called cadence, and those in front stopped while those in back surged ahead.

*The rhythmic chanting used to direct work gangs affected the prosody of everyday language. The chains of pedantically periodic sentences seen in CC prose as well as verse have prompted the inference that CC could not be a polished form of a spoken language. I suggest we ought to infer just the opposite, that infusion from a purely oral form can account for what is otherwise an improbable restriction to find imposed on what is claimed to be an ideographic language. (V. 謳 and notes under 說 *shuat* and 說 *shuat*)*

c. seller's cry, pedlar's chant

淮：疾商歌 cried his wares in a loud voice [疾 *caus fac*, 商歌 *adj-head as obj* "made-loud his commercial singing"]

d. sing praises of

選：皋陶歌虞 Kao Yao sang of Shun.
淮：天下歌謠而樂之諸侯執幣相朝三十四世不奪 Then the world celebrated him in song, the barons brought gifts to each other's courts and for thirty-four generations they were not usurped.

kâ 3.40 to sow **70** 稼

戰：使得耕稼以益蓄積 allows them to plow and

sow so as to increase their stores

呂：奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯀作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, Kun-wu invented potting and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls.

呂：憚耕稼采薪之勞 They begrudge the labor of plowing and sowing, reaping and gathering wood.

kâ 3.40 grain in field (esp green?) **70** 稼

呂：稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns. It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it.

呂：孔子行道而息馬逸食人之稼野人取其馬 While Confucius was traveling he paused for rest, his horse strayed and ate someone's grain, and the rustic seized his horse.

非：冬耕之稼后稷不能羨也豐年大禾減獲不能惡也 Grain planted at winter plowing—Hou Chi couldn't make it prosper. The large grain of a bumper harvest—Jack and Jill couldn't harm it.

呂：蝗螟農夫得而殺之奚故爲其害稼也 Locusts and cutworms: when a farmer catches them he kills them. Why? Because of their harm to crops.

呂：冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

月：行秋令則丘隴水潦稼不熟 If autumn ordinances were carried out then high ground would get so wet water would flow from it, and grain would not ripen. 搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?"

kâ kâr 1.45 ax handle **343** 柯 戩 戩

國：大其柯 make the ax handle bigger

史：伐柯者其則不遠 If you're cutting an ax handle, the pattern isn't far to seek.

kâ kâr 1.45 stem of plant **343** 柯

搜：有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres.

漢：形氣發于根柢分柯葉藁而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

kâ kâr 1.45 stick **343** 柯 矰

藝：稼船於岸而步戰…以且蘭有稼船矰河處乃改其名爲矰河 They staked the boats to the bank and did battle on foot... because Chü-lan had a place to drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed its name to "Upright Stake." [prob *fetymo of loc pln*]

衡：譬之以[物→]矰擊鼓以椎扣鍾 Compare it to striking a drum with a stick or beating a gong with a mallet.

kâ kâr 2.33 shaft of arrow *ar kân* **343** 矰

考：以其矰厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft.

kâ **nc** big boat (t13) 舸

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced.

選：弘舸連舳巨樞接艫 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.

kâ kâb thick (sc liquid) **250** 澇

淮：甚渾而澇其纖而微 It is very thick and viscid; it is very thin and tenuous.

淮：道之浸洽渾渾纖微無所不在 The Way's pervasiveness is through everything, thick or thin.

kâ **np** **pln** 柯

左：十三年…冬盟于柯 In the thirteenth year...in winter they made a treaty at Ko.

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立於魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

kâ 1.35 **np** **pln** 或

kâ kâr 2.33 good, acceptable **50** 咈

詩：咈矣富人哀此惻獨 All is well with the rich/ Woe to us wretched and forlorn.

kâ 1.45 girls' teacher 廣韻 *ar'â* 嬰

kâ ko fish stb 南越 name for 鮓 魷

kâ **np** river & marsh name (dist 澇 *rad* 140) 澇

kâ **nc** goose of 鵝 鵠

kâng 1.39 edge-rope→rule **195** 綱

呂：用民有紀有綱壹引其紀萬目皆起壹引其綱萬目皆張 For employing the people there is also a control-string and a drawstring. As soon as one pulls the control-string the loops all open. As soon as one pulls the drawstring the loops all tighten. [nr]

非：善張網者引其綱不一一攝萬目而後得則是勞而難引其綱而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult.

When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught. Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace; the wise man controls the officials, not the populace.

語：苞之以六合羅之以紀綱改之以災變告之以禎祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 [Sky] surrounds us with the six directions, enmeshes us with the net-cords. It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems. [nr]

kâng 1.39 to control **665** 綱

詩：受福無疆四方之綱 He receives blessing without bound/ He controls all about him.

詩：顛顛印印如圭如璋令聞望豈弟君子四方爲綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

kâng 1.39 hard **42** 剛 鏗

呂：寒不信其地不剛 If the cold is not prolonged, the ground there does not harden.

呂：金柔錫柔合兩柔則爲剛 Gold is soft and tin is soft; if you combine the two softs they become hard

[ie the alloy is harder than its components].

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-tung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

b. fig

荀：血氣剛強則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.

新：剛柔得適謂之和反和為乖 If rigidity and flexibility can be well-adjusted it is called harmony; to invert harmony is to be dissident.

2. of people

左：使勇而無剛者嘗寇而速去之 Send some who are bold but not tenacious to try a raid against them and then quickly withdraw from them.

非：交爭逆令謂之剛材 If they are disputatious and disobey orders we call them "hard stuff."

非：鮑叔牙為人剛愎而上悍 剛則犯民以暴 愎則不得民心悍則下不為用 As to the kind of man Pao-shu Ya is, he is hard, stubborn and overbearing. Hard, he assaults the people with violent force. Stubborn, he does not win the people's hearts. Overbearing, he is not well served by his underlings.

三：渠剛猛捷悍為諸種深所畏懼 Chü was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

kāng ^{vs} odd (number) 677 剛

淮：凡日甲剛乙柔丙剛丁柔以至于癸 For all days, first is odd, second is even, third is odd, fourth is even and so all the way to tenth.

禮：外事以剛日內事以柔日 External business is done on odd-numbered days, internal business on even-numbered days.

藝：凡始豎牙必以剛日 The ensign must in all cases be first hoisted on an odd-numbered day.

衡：禮曰外事以柔日外事以剛日剛柔以慎內外不論吉凶以為禍福 Rites says tend to internal business on an even-numbered day and external business on an odd-numbered day. Odd and even are to be paid attention with regard to external and internal, but it makes no distinction of auspicious and inauspicious to cause good or ill fortune.

kāng 1.39 ^{mp} constellation, part of Virgo 亢 罡 淮：中央曰鈞天其星角亢氏 The center is called "balance-sky." Its constellations: *chiao, kang, ti*.

史：亢為疏廟主疾 *Kang* constitutes a separated ancestral temple; it is responsible for sickness.

隋：亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也一曰疏廟主疾疫 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes. Another version is that it is a separated ancestral temple, responsible for sickness.

史：以十月與角亢晨出曰大章 When [Jupiter] rises with the constellations *chiao* and *kang* it is called "great emblem."

後：九月蚩尤旗見于角亢 In the ninth month [of AD 191] a Ch'ih-yu flag was seen in *chiao* and *kang*.

kāng 1.39 ^{nc} hill 500 岡

詩：陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros vessel/ Let me not suffer long.

爾：山脊岡 The spine of a hill: *kāng*.

kāng lift high 500 亢

藝：亢音高歌 They raise the notes and sing high.

kāng 1.39 ^{nc} bull 綱 剛 抗

史：駢剛之牲 the sacrifice of a red bull 禮：夏后氏牲尚黑殷白牲周駢剛 The Hsia-hou rated black animals highest among sacrifices, the Yin a white cow and the Chou a red bull.

kāng ^{nc} animal track 434 亢

kāng 2.37 a salt marsh ?-m 421 亢 鹵

kāng ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鮒

kāng ^{nc} 爾雅: hollow-stemmed plant 386 筲

kāng ^{nc} neck 386 亢

kāng 1.39 carry on shoulder 118 扛

kāng 1.39 steel 42 鋼

kāng 3.42 steel 42 鋼

kāng 1.39 ^{nc} urn 386 罍 鋼 甌 瓦 亢

kāng 1.39 ^{mp} star name 抗

kāng 2.37 extend the legs 215 踉

kāng 2.37 knock the ankle 踉

kāng 1.39 ^{nc} bed slat 榻

kāng 1.39 ^{nc} ko tree 榻

kāng 1.39 field boundary (趙魏 *dial*) 阡

kāng 3.42 harden by tempering 煏

kānglāng empty 434 康 寔

kāngmlōg ^{nc} ko charm worn at belt 剛卯

漢：夫劉之為字卯金刀也正月剛卯金刀之利皆不得行 Now 劉 as a graph is 卯, 金 和 刀. Neither the *kāngmlōg* of the first month nor the profit of the gold-knife can get to move. *Commentary* 剛卯以正月卯日作佩之長三寸廣一寸四方或用玉或用金或用桃著革帶佩之今有玉在者銘其一面曰正月剛卯金刀莽所鑄之錢也 "Kang-mao are made on a mao-day in the first month and worn at the belt. They are three inches long and an inch wide, square. Some are made of jade, some of metal, some of peachwood, and a leather thong is attached for wearing at the belt. A jade example is extant, inscribed on one side 'Kang-mao of first month'. 'Gold-knife' were the coins cast by Wang Mang."

kāt cut off, cut up, destroy cf 刮 273 割

史：割雞 to cut up a chicken

淮：大制無割 The great pattern-cutting cuts nothing.

戰：今雖于將莫邪非得人力則不能割刺矣 Even Kan Chiang and Mo Yeh [famous swords], for example, except by getting the power from a man are not able to cut and wound.

新：日中必焚操刀必割 The sun at zenith must parch; wield a blade and it must cut.

漢：昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻唇斷其舌 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed its tongue.

b. fig.

史：夫事秦必割地以效實故兵未用而國已虧矣 Now if you serve Ch'in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play.

史：今茲效之明年又復求割地 If you cede them this year, next year they will ask for more land.

戰：且割而從天下乎 Is [Hán] going to bribe the whole rest of the world into a vertical alliance?

戰：空割 an empty show of ceding territory

釋：治事能斷割爰刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

史：割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'ü and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'ü and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

戰：是強秦而弱趙也以益愈強之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

新：從散約解爭割地而賂秦 The vertical alliance dissipated and the treaties dissolved. They vied with each other to cede pieces of their territory as bribes to Ch'in.

kāt 4.12 ^{nc} *Pueraria montana (lobata)* 343 葛

詩：葛生蒙楚葳蕤于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

左：始用葛莠 We first used kudzu bier-ropes.

史：夏日葛衣 In summer they wear kudzu-cloth.

kāt horse fleet of foot (←p?) 242 駙 駟

kāt 4.12 ko plant grows in water 菻

kāt 4.12 ^{mp} riv name (*dist wāg rad* 140) 蕩

kātātān stb sef 獨狙 獨狙

kāt'ienāijēg ^{mp} folk name 葛天氏

史：奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人如山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the dance of T'ao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-tien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.

kāttsio ^{nc} 山海經: ko animal 獨狙

山：有獸焉其狀如狼赤首鼠目其音如豚名曰獨狙 There is an animal there, shaped like a wolf with a red head and rats' eyes. Its cry is like a pig's. It is called *kāttsio*. [郝懿行: *this should be 獨狙*.]

kād 3.14 lend, borrow (cf 假) 匄 匄 丐

史：丐沐我請食飯我 If I asked for shampoo she washed my hair; if I asked for food she fed me.

kād ^{vs} find | be found to be (cf 果) 蓋 蓋 蓋 呂：曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, "How did you come to be begging?" He spoke with her for a while and it turned out she was his mother.

衡：廢而不用蓋有以也 That [Mohism] was abandoned rather than being maintained was, it turns out, for good reason. [蓋 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

風：蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely. [蓋 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

莊：技蓋至此乎 Can skill really go this far?

史：蓋難言之 It turns out to be hard to describe.

隋：蓋天之三門猶房之四表 As it works out, the three gates of the sky are like the four outside faces of a house.

人：蓋人物之本出乎情性性之理甚微而元非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 We find that the origin of human nature emerges from the nature of our emotions. The logic of our emotional nature is extremely recondite; except for a great genius, who could fathom it entirely?

衡：此欲言堯以精誠射之精誠所加金石為虧蓋誠無堅則亦無遠矣 This means to say that

Yao shot it with total concentration. What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. If hardness actually is irrelevant to concentration then so would distance be.

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽繳紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也。It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and urgent dispatches flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

漢：詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success. [I suggest 蓋 "it emerged that" beginning a rescript means its contents were determined as the result of discussion in open court. 蓋 *put caus fac* || 寧 etc]

b. 蓋...云, infer from hearsay

呂：聖人上知千歲下知千歲非意之也蓋有自云也。Wise men can see the past and future for a thousand years; it's not that they guess, we can infer that they have some source.

kād←kâb ^{nc} cover; sunshade 蓋 *vo* 曷? 47 蓋 蓋 蓋

管：衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬 He wears yellow clothes and a yellow hat and drives a carriage with a yellow canopy drawn by small horses.

衡：天之居若倚蓋矣 The sky sits just like a tilted umbrella.

衡：極星在上之北若蓋之葆矣 The pole star, being in the north—the top—is like the umbrella's ferrule.

呂：或遇之山中負釜蓋簞 Someone happened to come across him in the mountains; he bore a cookpot on his back and used a parasol as a sunshade. [蓋 *fac*] 史：五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄涼涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzu says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' They

one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'

kād←kâb ^{vn} to cover 蓋 *vo* 曷? 47 蓋 蓋 蓋 三：觀人圍棋局壞粲為[覆→]復之棋者不信以把蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

隋：日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.

b. *fig.*

戰：宋君奪民時以為臺而民非之無忠臣以掩蓋之也 That his people condemned the Sung ruler when he usurped their seasonal labor to build towers was because he had no faithful retainer to shield him from it.

戰：威蓋海內 His awesome reputation covers the known world.

kād ^{vn} to impress a seal 59 蓋 蓋

kād ^{np} [part of?] man name 璫

kād kât ^{np} man name (范宣子) 勾 勾

左：范勾趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. Between Chin and Ch'u it is up to Sky to decide. What is there to be troubled about?"

kād'ien *astron* theory of shape of sky 蓋 天 隋：漢末揚子雲蓋蓋天八事以通渾天 At the end of Han, Yang Tzu-yün made eight objections to the parasol sky so as to promote the turning sky.

隋：以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼狐間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

kân ^{nc} liver 肝

管：酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

非：宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup.

衡：人食鮭肝而死 When people eat porpoise liver they die.

b. *meton*

史：使天下無罪之人肝膽塗地父子暴骸骨於中野不可勝數 They caused innocent people all

over the world to leave their innards smeared on the ground and the skeletons of fathers and sons to lie exposed in the borderlands, in uncountable number.

kân 1.25 seek *cf* 閒 **kân** 71 干 奸 姦

左：其敢干大禮以自取戾 Would I dare expect such a grand ceremony, bringing blame on myself? 左：干擷有淫者 We are to arrest an adulterer.

晏：古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

史：以漁釣奸周西伯 got to meet Wên Wang by going fishing

史：驪忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封為成侯而受相印 Tsou Chi got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern; thus he advanced in government, was ennobled as Completion Marquess and received the seal of office of minister.

孟：以食牛干秦穆公 fed oxen hoping to encounter Ch'in Mu Kung

衡：言干七十國增之也 To say that [Confucius] went job-hunting in seventy countries exaggerates.

淮：甯[越→]威欲干齊桓公 Ning Ch'i wanted a chance to talk to the Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i.

戰：鄙人不敏竊釋鉏耨而干大王 This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM.

漢：干賞蹈利之兵 army motivated by prizes and loot **kân** trunk, frame, branch, limb 343 幹 幹 杆 衡：僂之折幹摺脅 They punished him, breaking his limbs and crushing his ribs.

kân violate 忤 干

左：干國之紀犯門斬關 He violated a great principle of the state, attacking a gateway and breaking its gates.

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level.

kân 1.25 ^{vs} dry 269 乾 漘 干

左：口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you ignored it.

戰：今韓梁之目未嘗乾 Now eyes in Hân and Liang are never dry [ie never stop weeping].

呂：單脣乾肺 wear out the lips and dry the lungs 禮：濡肉齒決乾肉不齒決 Moist meat is bitten through; dried meat is not bitten through.

法：日昃不食肉肉必乾 If we don't eat the meat by sundown it will have dried out.

kân 2.23 spread with hand, smooth out 145 扞 擗 扞 紆

呂：管仲扞弓射公子小白中鉤 Kuan Chung drew his bow, shot at the ruler Hsiao Pai and hit his belt-hook.

kân 3.28 guard; care for 343 扞

左：請無扞采樵者以誘之 Let's deceive them by not guarding our wood-gatherers.

漢：以葬為太傅幹四輔之事號曰安漢公 [Wang] Mang was appointed Grand Tutor. He dealt with the business of all four high officials. He was titled Duke Secure-Han.

kân 3.28 ^{nc} rod, stick 343 杆 干 幹 梓

衡：旌旗垂旒旒綴於杆 A flag or banner hangs

from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff.

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之紈斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

kân 2.23 straw, grain stalk 343 秆 稈 稈 稈 民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.

kân 3.28 ^{vt} to be late 590 汗

左：日汗不召而射鴻於囿 It was getting late in the day and he had not sent for them, but was shooting at geese in his park.

左：楚君大夫其汗食乎 I suppose the ruler and great officers of Ch'u will have dinner at a later time?

kân slender bamboo 343 簾

kân 3.28 ^{nc} ko tree 杆 櫟

kân black in face 庀

kân hit 杆

kân vermilion 512 杆

kân thick rice gruel 杆

kân sunrise 512 杆

kân ^{np} 集韻：another name for 越 干

kân 3.28 ^{nc} ko plant 幹

kân 1.25 go forward 71 赶

kân 2.23 run fast 709 趕 趕

kân 3.28 ^{nc} cloth bag 杆

kân ^{nc} 廣韻：seeds of 薏苡 芋

kân 1.25 treachery, disobedience 姦 奸

kân shinbone 343 胛

kân 1.25 ^{nc} river bank (cf 岸) 干

kân ^{nc} bamboo rod, bamboo stick 343 竿

kân 1.25 ^{np} pln 干

kânkwâ ^{nc} shield & hook lance—weapons in general 干戈

史：偃干戈 to down arms

漢：甸六十四井也有戎馬四匹兵車一乘牛十二頭甲士三人卒七十二人干戈備具是謂乘馬之法 A *dian* is 64 *tsien*. It has four warhorses, one war chariot, twelve oxen, three knights in armor and 72 soldiers completely armed. This is called the chariot-and-horse law.

左：君不察臣之罪使有司討臣以干戈 YL does not inquire into YS's guilt but has those in charge punish YS with armed force.

史：五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

kânsiën ^{np} man name 干辛

kântsiang ^{np} famous sword 干將

戰：今雖干將莫邪非得人力則不能割劇矣 Even Kan Chiang and Mo Yeh [famous swords], for example, except by getting the power from a man are

not able to cut and wound.

選：攝烏號佩干將 Holding strong bows, wearing fine swords.

呂：辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法一]決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.

kânts'ioh ^{nc} shields & spears used in ceremonial dancing (*pm?*) 干戚

晏：鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀 When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the shields & spears present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.

kânts'jak ^{nc} ko bird stb prescient (cf 寒將) 鴝鵒

kânde'ang black in face 庀黧

kânŋ'iwân dried rice 干飯

kâr 3.38 tally [meas] 58 个

kâr 3.38 part of room? 个

kâr 3.38 piece, item (cf 个) 677 箇

kâr 3.38 one-sided (cf 奇 et al) 58 個

kâs'jak agriculture as an industry 稼穡

史：及為成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

kâp 4.28 talk a lot 242 嗑

kâp 4.28 ^{np} surname 蓋 盖

kâp 4.28 onomat 648 佞

kâp 4.28 jawbone 47 頤

kâp'ioh ^{np} FL: pln 郊 鄆

kâptsiang ko fish 集韻 ar *âptsiang* 鱸 鱸

kâp'ap ko bug (蚌 sko weevil?) 蝻 蝻

kâp'wâng ^{nc} sko warmer 666 鏊 鏊

kâm 1.51 ^{vt} good-tasting, sweet 331 甘

非：酸甘鹹淡不以口斷而決於宰尹 If sour, sweet, salty and insipid are not decided by taste but arbitrarily determined by the chief steward

釋：甘含也人所含也 *kâm* "sweet" is *g'am* "hold in mouth"; what people keep in the mouth.

呂：甘水所多好與美人 Places with sweet water have many amiable and attractive people.

史：寡人臥不安席食不甘味心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄 I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food. My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

史：夫寒者利短褐而飢者甘糟糠 The freezing welcome even a short summer garment; the starving consider dregs and chaff delicious.

藝：郭舍人曰齧[妃女→]衛姓脣甘如飴 Kuo Shê-jên said, "Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wèi; they are sweet as honey-cake."

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公黜驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the

cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

b. *fig.*

史：甘言好辭 sweet talk and beautiful words

史：貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也 Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease. [*nr*]

史：彼楚王怒子之負以商於之地是且甘心於子 That king of Ch'u is angry at your having double-crossed him about the land at Shang-wu. He wants to take out his anger on you.

kâm 2.49 ^m dare (to) 42 敢

新：信理遂悵謂之敢反敢為拚 If one trusts in reason and cultivates coolheadedness it is called courage; to invert courage is to be oppressed.

詩：不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他 We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho with no boat/ People recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others

國：莫敢言道路以目 None dared speak; they pointed out the road with their eyes.

淮：亡者不敢夜揭炬 A fugitive dares not carry a torch at night.

淮：羣臣輻湊莫敢專君 All the servants are attached like the spokes of a wheel, none daring to monopolize the ruler.

國：余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未酬少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

左：君命瑤非敢耀武也 The ruler's giving me orders was not because he is so arrogant as to parade his military power.

左：非寡人之所敢知也 It is not a thing of which We dare to take cognizance.

抱：不敢保其無也 I cannot confidently guarantee that they do not exist. (*lit* "their not existing")

史：[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中幫廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

b. 敢不 would I dare? [*neg impl*]

禮：某固辭不得命敢不敬從 I, so-and-so, have firmly declined yet have not got your permission; I dare not but respectfully comply.

左：敢不薦聞 I beg leave to present what I have heard.

越：敢不如命 Would I dare not do as you order?

kâm 1.51 ^{np} pln 甘

史：大戰於甘 They fought a great battle at Kan.

kâm ^{np} name of a mud flat 澗

kâm 3.54 廣韻: tasteless salt 421 齶
kâm 1.51 ^{nc} ko tree 柑
kâm 1.51 ^{nc} sko licorice? 苜
kâm 1.51 cook, prepare food 46 泔
kâm harmony, loyalty 320 磨
kâm 1.51 children's ailment 疳
kâm 1.51 a flavoring sauce made from rice 料
kâmgjwo gentle rain, acw storms 甘雨
 淮: 昔者神農之治天下也神不馳於胸中智不出於四域懷其仁誠之心甘雨時降五穀蕃植春生夏長秋收冬藏 Long ago when Shên Nung ruled the world, his spirit did not gallop within his breast nor did his cognizance go beyond the four bounds. He held his humane pure heart within and the gentle rain fell on time and all the crops sprang up flourishing. In spring they came up, in summer they matured/ In autumn they were harvested and in winter they were stored.
kâmgjâm olives, olive tree ++p 橄欖
kâmstâm tasteless 46 澈齶
kâmst'og ^{nc} licorice 甘草
kâmud'ak ^{np} pln 甘澤
kâmde'ivan ^{np} pln 甘泉
 史: 帝初幸甘泉 HIM paid his first visit to Sweet Fountain.
kâmde'ivankeiöng ^{np} name of a palace building 甘泉宮
 史: 秦王乃迎太后於雍而入咸陽復居甘泉宮 The king of Ch'in then met the empress dowager in Yung, brought her to Hsien-yang and restored her to her dwelling in the Sweet Fountain Hall.
kâmmiög kâmmeb ^{np} man name 甘茂
 史: [武王]二年初置丞相榑里疾甘茂為左右丞相 In the second year [of the Martial King] they established the office of premier, and Chü-li Chi and Kan Mao were left and right premier.
kâm'wâk insipid taste 46 澈饅
ka 1.37 ^{nc} flail 319 架 枷 枷
 釋: 枷加也加杖於柄頭以撻穗而出其穀也或曰羅 [枷三→]加之杖而用之也或曰丫丫杖轉於頭故以名之也 *ka* "flail" is *ka* "add"; we add a stick to a handle so as to beat the ears and expel the grains; some call it *lä*, because we add a stick to it and use it; some call it 'a "fork", because the forked sticks turn at the head, so that gives it its name.
ka 1.37 ^{vst} desirable, pleasing 50 嘉
 詩: 公尸嘉告 The late ruler's personant has a pleasant announcement.
 大: 子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"
 漢: 食謂農殖嘉穀可食之物 "Food" refers to edible things, good grain planted by farmers.
 戰: 王嘉單之善 The king lauded Tan's good deed.
 戰: 敝邑寡君亦竊嘉之 Our poor city and forlorn ruler also venture to felicitate that.
 戰: 乃賜單牛酒嘉其行 He then presented an ox and some wine to Tan to show approval of his actions.
 楚: 后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.
 選: 木則樅栝檉梓桤楓樞嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蓊菱葍藟藟檉樗吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nammu, catalpa,

hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.
ka 3.40 ^{vb} to yoke, harness cf 假 48 駕 枷
 左: 駕以待 He harnessed up in anticipation.
 戰: 駕而見太子 He harnessed up and went to have audience with the heir-son.
 左: 命夙駕載燧 He ordered that they be harnessed early using torches.
 藝: 梁王曰驂駕駟馬從梁來 The Prince of Liang said, "I came from Liang with a team of four harnessed side by side".
 藝: 太僕曰循飾輿馬待駕來 The head charioteer said, "Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service."
 史: 及留侯明言入關便即日車駕西都關中 When it came to the Marquess of Liu, he clearly said that it would be best to go within the passes. The first day it could be done the carts were harnessed and they went west and made the land within the passes their capital.
 釋: 如乘曰乘丘四馬曰乘一基在後似車四列在前似駕馬車之形也 If it resembles a cart and horses it is called "team hill." Four horses are called a team. One base is at the rear and resembles a cart, while four rows in front resemble harnessed horses: the shape of a cart and horses.
 晏駕⇒晏
ka 1.37 attack, hit, attain (*swa* next?) 70 加
 戰: 黃雀...不知夫公子王孫左挾彈右攝丸將加己乎十仞之上 The sparrow...is unaware that some princeling or royal scion has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet, and is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead.
 衡: 此欲言堯以精誠射之精誠所加金石為虧蓋誠無堅則亦無遠矣 This means to say that Yao shot it with total concentration. What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. If hardness actually is irrelevant to concentration then so would distance be.
 衡: 時或遭狂人於途以刃加己 One may on occasion meet a madman on the road who would attack one with a knife.
ka 1.37 ^{vb} add, augment 70 加 架
 絕: 千鈞之重加銖而移 A ton of weight may be tipped in balance by adding an ounce.
 史: 夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.
 左: 公使大史固歸國子之元寘之新篋裝之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzü. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding-sash on it.
 西: 漢制天子玉几冬則加緋錦其上謂之緋几 Han ordained a jade-inlaid low table for the emperor. In winter it was covered with thick silk brocade. It was called "thick silk table".
 衡: 截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush

and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.
 顏: 屋下架屋牀上施牀 to add a roof beneath the roof and set a bed above the bed
 衡: 功名之下常有非實之加 Beneath a reputation for accomplishment often there are spurious accretions.
 晉: 是時大修宮室加之以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.
 左: 其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.
 晉: 天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."
 b. apply to, use against
 左: 將加而師 They will send a force against you.
 左: 凡晉楚無相加戎 Chin and Ch'u will always refuse to send troops against each other.
 淮: 不能將加誅於子 If you cannot, I will inflict punishment on you.
 左: 有加無瘳 Things were applied [to the rash] but they alleviated nothing.
 史: 威王八年楚大發兵加齊 In the eighth year of the Frightener King, Ch'u mobilized against Ch'i on a large scale.
 戰: 大王加惠以大易小 YGM exercises benevolence in exchanging a great thing for a small one.
 史: 且臣奉王之節使楚楚何敢加誅 Furthermore, I will go as emissary to Ch'u with YM's accreditation. How would they dare apply punishment?
 漢: 天子加恩赦王太子建為庶人賜曰諡曰刺王 The emperor had mercy in absolving the prince's heir-apparent Chien, reducing him to the status of commoner, and granting Tan a pheap "The Evil Prince".
 史: 冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must go on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be tied on the feet.
 藝: 神農時民食穀釋米加燒石上而食之 In the time of Shên Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them.
 衡: 不能禁人加非於己 They cannot prevent others from lodging condemnations against themselves.
 非: 主令所加莫敢不聽 No one to whom a ruler's order applies would dare to ignore it.
 淮: 及加之砥礪摩其鋒則水斷龍舟陸剗犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of their points and edges, on the river they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through

rhinoceros armor.

非：知伯必加之兵 Chih-po will surely use force against him.

衡：知典冠愛己也以越職之故加之以罪 He knew that the cap-keeper had done it from solicitude for himself, yet he punished him on the ground of having exceeded his responsibility.

漢：加笞者或至死而笞未畢 Of those to whom whipping is administered, some die before the whipping is completed.

非：法之所加智者弗能辭勇者弗敢爭 Of those to whom a law applies, intelligent ones can't talk their way out of it nor valiant ones resist it.

淮：乳狗之噬虎也伏雞之搏狸也恩之所加不量其力 That a dog nursing pups will bite a tiger, or a brooding hen will strike at a raccoon-dog, is because they don't measure the odds concerning what they love.

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

史：期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上 A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of oxen and placed him above the whole populace.

c. *w/vst as obj*, increase

孟：鄰國之民不加少寡人之民不加多何也 The neighbor states' populations do not grow less and my population does not grow more; why is that?

荀：登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs a height to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

荀：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

史：燕王知之而事之加厚 The king of Yen was aware of that, but treated him with greater generosity.

莊：舉世而譽之而不加勸 If even the whole world praises him, he is not any more encouraged.

史：齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚王之計過矣 Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken.

ka 3.40 **nc** stand, support 架 枷 椽

晉：衣服在架 His clothes are on a rack.

隋：危三星主天府天庫架屋 The three stars of Roofend govern the framing and roof of the sky treasury and the sky storehouse.

ka **mp** 𪗇 茄

左：楚子使遺射城州屈復茄人焉 The Ch'u leader had Wei She build a wall around Chou-ch'ü and restored the people of Chia to it.

ka **nc** ko bird 鷓

ka 1.37 ko central Asian bamboo flute stb w/o finger holes 343 箛 葭

選：眾聲繁奏若箛若簫 A throng of tunes all played at once/ Some as whistles, some as flutes.

選：胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

ka **nc** 1.37 爾雅：stalks of plants 343 茄 嘉

漢：衿芰茄之綠衣兮被夫容之朱裳 Donning a green upper garment of water chestnut stalks/ Wearing a vermilion lower garment of lotus.

ka **nc** lotus cf 荷 387 茄

ka **nc** 1.37 hold tight 66 扼

ka comedo 痂

ka **mp** river name 迦

ka uf translit 迦

ka 1.37 **nc** hair ornament 珈

kag'o 說文：immobilize (ie cause traffic jam) 319,388 迦互

kangá (swa prec) 迦枒

kat 4.15 **nc** ko plant *ar kwat* 葍

kasa barbie's dress 袈裟

kad 3.17 **nc** straw; 方言：weeds 343 芥 介
a. one straw

孟：一介不以與人 wouldn't give one a straw

莊：芥為之舟 a straw might be like a boat to it
山：瑤瑁取芥 Tortoise shell picks up straws.

b. the bulk material

選：如拾地芥 like picking up straw in the dirt.

衡：一口之氣能吹毛芥非必焱風 A single puff can blow away feathers and straw; it doesn't need a whirlwind.

c. fig.

戰：無纖介之禍 hadn't the least thing go wrong

衡：纖芥之毀 the tiniest wisp of scandal

衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the Ch'un-ch'ü, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

kad 3.17 castrate cf 去 273 犗

kan 1.27 treachery 392 姦

國：姦以事君者吾所能禦也 One who serves his ruler with treachery is one I can face to fight.

戰：夜行者能無為姦不能禁狗使無吠己也

One who travels at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.

戰：凡群臣之言事者皆姦臣非忠臣也

Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch'in is a treasonous minister, not a loyal one.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

史：掘冢姦事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

漢：出之未死笞問愛自誣與醫姦 They got her out and she was not dead. Questioned under whipping she denounced herself for adultery with the doctor.

藝：共姦通之 They gang-raped her.

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙縮等姦利事召案縮臧縮臧自殺諸所興為者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan

and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

kan 1.27 **nc** sedge grass, *Carex* spp. 菅

漢：其視殺人若艾草菅然 His view of killing people was like cutting weeds or rushes.

淮：有菅屨趾[跨→]跣短褐不完者 there will be sedge-grass sandals, walking on bare feet, and tattered tunics.

kan 3.30 **nc** stream in ravine 澗 澗 澗

kan 3.30 **mp** river name 澗

kan 3.30 **nc** part of carriage, sta 鍇 鍇

kan 1.27 **mp** mtn name 葦

kan 1.27 **mp** riv name 葦

kan 1.27 **nc** plant name (cymbidium?) 葦

山：曰吳林之山其中多葦草 It is called Wu-lin Mountain, and there are many *kan* plants in it.

kan 3.30 skirt 襪

kalà **mp** surname 茄羅

kap **nc** kosp stone 珮

kap **nc** ravine, valley between hills 47 岬

kap **nc** coat, outer garment 47 裱

kap **nt** stem 1 甲

釋：季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也

“Last” is “K”; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of “last”.

呂：孟春之月日在營室昏參中旦尾中其日甲乙其帝太皞其神句芒其蟲鱗其音角 The first month of spring: the sun is in Ying-shih. At sunset Shen is at zenith; at dawn Wei is at zenith. Its days: first and second of the ten-day cycle. Its ancestral spirit: Tai Hao. Its bogle: Kou-mang. Its critter: scaly ones. Its note: *chia*o.

選：骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwatto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *nièld'ïök* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

衡：謂宅有甲乙巢穴復有甲乙乎 If you claim dwellings have geomantic directionality, do nests and dens, by the same logic, also have it?

b. so-and-so, “John Doe”

衡：夢見甲夢見君明日見甲與君 They dream of seeing A and dream of seeing the ruler and the next day they see A and the ruler.

衡：病者見鬼云甲來 Sick people see ghosts and say A is here.

史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石於是景帝曰石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵→]寵尊乃集其門號奮為萬石君 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names may have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 *shih*. Then the Glorious Emperor said, “Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household.” He called Fên “Wan-shih Lord.”

kap 4.32 **nc** armor; shell; scapula 47 甲 鉀 胛 國：唐叔射兕于徒林噎以為大甲 Tang-shu shot at a rhino in the Tu forest, killed it with the first shot and made “big armor”.

史：被甲蒙冑以會戰 don armor and helmet to

join battle

孟: 棄甲曳兵而走 Shedding their armor, trailing their weapons, they run away.

漢: 魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and drew crossbows of 12 *diàk* pull.

戰: 身自削甲扎曰有大數矣妻自組甲緝曰有大數矣 He himself cuts plates of armor to shape, and it is said there are already very many. His wives themselves bind the cords of armor, and it is said there are already very many.

史: 蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郾 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days.

史: 大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇被甲兵者以趙之爲蔽其南也 Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south.

竹: 背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之. On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

kəp'd'iar official mansion, 1st rank 甲第

史: 賜列侯甲第 granted him an official mansion of nobility of the first rank

漢: 以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第 made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han

選: 骨都先自誓曰逐次亡精玉門罷斥侯甲第始營修 The *kwatlo* lords first lost heart for war; then the *niēd'ioh* king could fight no more! The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

kəp'de'jəg ^{nc} soldiers 甲士

左: 帥車三百乘甲士三千人 led three hundred chariots and three thousand armored men

kəp'wo stdw manner of sitting 跏趺

kəp'jat crowded, jammed up 320 岬岬

kək 425 玉篇: sit|stand up straight (反切 *em'*?)

perh 得 *vice* 偈? *phon* 蓋 *r kəp'?* 469 媼

kək 425 collar? lapel? 48 襪

kəg 2.15 ^{ve} alter (cf 開起 etc) (cf 革) 73 改

左: 人誰無過過而能改善莫大焉 Of all men, who is without fault? But if, being at fault, one can change it, there is no greater merit than that.

左: 請改盟 They requested altering the treaty.

論: 過則勿憚改 If you are at fault, don't be grudging about changing it.

論: 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 If in the three years [of mourning] he changes none of his father's ways, he qualifies to be called filial.

左: 冬十月庚申改葬惠公 Winter, tenth month, day *kēng-shēn*, we reburied the Benevolent Marquess.

史: 夏漢改曆以正月爲歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.

淮: 道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all

and never altered; individual affairs are like stringed instruments; each string gets retuned.

列: 穆王乃爲之改築土木之功赭堊之色無遺巧焉五府爲虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jēn*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

kəg ^{nc} big toe 胛

kəg 方言: roots 說文: weed roots 廣韻 *ar*

kəg 290 垓 菱

衡: 莖葉根垓莫不洽濡 stems, leaves, trunks and roots are each saturated

kəg 1.16 plenitude, superfluity *ar k'jəg* 玆

kəg **kəd** ← **kəb?** 1.16 ko sweet cake 331 餠

kəg 1.16 hang 469 絃

kəg 2.15 throat; lower jaw *ar g'əg* 386 頰

kəg 2.15 說文: 彈彊 ?unstring bow? 297 絃

kəg ^{nc} bare hill *cf* 肥 389 峽

kəg 2.15 ^{ve} rely on *ar g'əg* 忒

kəg 1.16 ^{mp} ko ceremonial music 祓 該

kəg provide 70 賅

kəg hundred million 62 垓 垓

風: 十萬謂之億十億謂之兆十兆謂之經十經謂之垓 Ten ten-thousands are called hundred thousand; ten hundred-thousands are called million; ten millions are called ten million; ten ten-millions are called hundred million.

kəg ^{mp} proper name 該

kəg **kəd** limit, territory (*cf* 域) (*rel to* 界?) 448 垓 垓

kəg ^{nc} steps, staircase 651 該

kəg ^{mp} pln 郊

kəg'jəg ^{nc} ko magical doodad, stb seal worn at belt *ar k'əg g'əg* 毀改

kəg **kər** 1.16 all, complete 1 該 該 賅

莊: 百骸九竅六藏賅而存焉吾誰與爲親 The hundred bones, the nine apertures, the six viscera all are there—which of them am I to hold most dear?

kəng 3.48 切韻: dry in sun 晒

kəng 3.48 to ?compare ?measure 恒

kəng 3.48 extreme, utmost 260 互 互 晒

選: 經途所互五千餘里 All the way to the end of the road/Is more than five thousand *li*.

kəng 3.48 ^{nc} road 434 壘

禮: 及壘日有食之 When we reached the road, the sun was eclipsed.

kəng ^{mp} surname 互

kəng 1.45 stretched tight (sc string of mus instr) 215 捩

kəng 3.48 說文: pull vigorously 215 捩

kəng 3.48 violently strum lute 絃 絃 纏

kəng 3.48 說文: waxing moon 215 互 恆

kəng cut open 229 割

kəng 1.45 big rope 195 絃 絃 纏

kəng k'əg 2.43 meat sticking to bones 肯 冑

kəd 3.19 ^{ve} wash, sluice, irrigate 455 漑 漑

晉: 漑田數千頃 They irrigated several hundred thousand acres of farm fields.

史: 西門豹即發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田田皆漑 Hsi-mên Pao then mobilized the populace to

dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.

kəd straw; trifle 343 槩

淮: 雖天下之大不足以易其一槩 Even the vastness of the whole world would not suffice to exchange for its merest trifle.

kəd 3.19 to strickle, strike excess grain from measure 273 槩 槩 乾

非: 槩者平量者也吏者平法者也 Strickles are what make measures even; officials are what make laws even.

管: [水]量之不可使槩至滿而止 When you

measure [water] in a vessel, it can't be scraped even with the rim; it reaches fullness and stops

kəd ^{nc} vessel used as grain meas 273 槩 槩

kəd 3.19 firmly embedded 66 藪

kəd stdw temporary host? (*rel to* 介?) 概

kəd moved, feeling 69 概 概 槩

莊: 是其始死也我獨何能無概然 When she had just died, how could I have been unable to be moved just like anyone else?

kəd 3.19 ^{mp} river name 漑

kəd *ɣjəd* wash, scrub, scour ("scrape" ← "strick-le") ?) 273 槩

kədt'sjəm irrigate 漑 浸

kən 3.27 ko sprout? 莨

kən 2.22 rear of jaw 頤

kən 3.27 semi-pr stone *ar* t1 瓊

kən 2.22 speech difficulty 243 詛

kən 3.27 speech (*cf* 言) 詛

kən 3.27 trigram 艮 艮

kən 1.24 root; trunk (*cf* 幹?) 343 根

淮: 木樹根於土 Trees embed their roots in earth.

淮: 萍樹根於水 Duckweed puts its roots into water.

淮: 草木注根 Plants and trees send down roots.

淮: 根莖枝葉青蔥芴龍雀蔥炫煌 Their roots, stems, branches and leaves are green and flourishing and then die and turn brown. [nr]

管: 地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth: the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living.

淮: 馬齒非牛蹠檀根非荔枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa.

Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

晉: 詭託近於妖妄迂誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens;

contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

kən 3.27 refractory, obstinate 480 艮

kən 1.24 ^{nc} heel 跟

kənt'iar trunk & roots, solid lower part of tree 根 根

漢: 形氣發於根根分柯葉彙而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

kəg 方言: steps, stairs *cf* 階 651 階

kər 方言: to stand up *cf* 起 69 陞

kər 說文: sickle 273 剗

kər-kər ^{rb} sturdy 255 磈 磈

kəp measure of volume 1/10 升 66 合

史: 膀胱重九兩二銖縱廣九寸盛溺[九斗]升九合 The bladder weighs nine ounces two scruples and is 9" across. It holds 1.9 *sheng* of urine.

漢：本起於黃鐘之龠用度數審其容以子穀和黍中者千有二百實其龠以井水準其概合龠爲合十合爲升 Its origin is in the flute with the note [kung] of the Brown Bell. If we ascertain its volume with numerical measurement, we take 1200 individual grains of black millet of the middle grade to fill the flute and strickle it to a level using well water; what accords with the flute is deemed to be a *ko*. Ten *ko* amount to a *sheng*.

kəp 4.27 a container 320 合

kəp 方言: chin; jawbone (*dial*) 47 頷

kəp a plow 596 耜

kəp pigeons & doves 鴿

kəp confer 47 詒

kəp 4.27 two-foot bar 652 鈿

kəp 爾雅: be together 320 合

kəp ^{nc} gate; gatehouse 閤

kəp ^{nc} mussel or clam 320 蛤

大: 蚌蛤 [龜珠→] 珠龜與月盛虛 Mussels, clams and smurfies fill and empty with the moon.

史: 果隋贏蛤不待賈而足 Fruit and shellfish are plentiful and need not be bought.

kəp pick up, take 66 佻

kəp ^{mp} clan name 領

kəp ^{nc} lizard 辭海: *Phrynosoma* sp. 蛤蚧

kəp ^{nc} 方言: prow of boat 46 閤

kəp ^{nc} edible marine clam (*Macra* sp?) 320 合蜆 合蜆

kəm 1.50 ^{mp} 唐韻: cover (*psua* 簣 *et al*) 46 傘

kəm 3.53 ^{mp} 縣 name 瀨

kəm 2.48 plant 藟

kəm 3.53 plant 藟

kəm 1.50 ^{mp} river name 淦

kəm 1.50 說文: (boat) taking water 46 淦 淦

kəm 3.53 purple 74 紺 緡

kəm ^{nc} 集韻: ko bird 鴿

kəm ^{nc} ko fish 鯁

kəm general term for boxes; vessel cover,

coolie hat 46 篋 篋

kəm 2.48 ^{ve} move by resonance 320 感

詩: 無感我帨兮 Don't pluck my sash like that!

呂: 人臣亦然號令不感則不得而使矣 Your servants are like that also. If your orders are not perceived, they cannot be put to employment.

衡: 萬人舉口並解吁嗟猶未能感天 A myriad men raising their mouths and shouting "Cushlamo-chree!" in chorus would still not be able to move Sky.

衡: 魯君無感麟之德 The ruler of Lu had not the attractive power to bestir a unicorn.

漢: 軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣爲之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the generative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

漢: 於是上感誼言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓 The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own hand, so as to encourage everyone.

搜: 臨去謂班曰感君遠爲致書無物相奉 When it came near time to leave he said to Pan, "I

appreciate your coming a long way to deliver a letter for me, but I have nothing to present to you in return."

kəm ^{nc} sickle, reaping knife 596 劊

kəm 2.48 ^{nc} carp *Elopichthys bambusa* 鰻 鰻

kəm 3.53 bird noise 鳴

kəm-kəm ^{nb} (in 荀子 *cf* 鉗鉗) 訃訃

kək 4.21 alter 73 革 犛

史: 變其俗革其禮 change their customs and alter their usages

呂: 子肉也我肉也尚胡革求肉而爲 You're meat, I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat?

隋: 晷漏沿革今古大殊故列其差以補前闕 Use of the gnomon and clepsydra has continuously changed, modern being greatly at variance from ancient, so I have listed the differences to fill in previous gaps.

國: 牧協職工協草場協入虞協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

kək 4.21 hide, rawhide 494 革

易: 黃牛之革 hide of brown cow

左: 犀革 rhino hide

史: 爲革囊盛血印而射之命曰射天 He made a leather bag, filled it with blood, hoisted it and shot it and said, "I have shot Sky."

荀: 西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

b. hardened hide used as armor

衡: 兵革滿道 Weapons and armor filled the roads.

史: 故堅革利兵不足以爲勝高城深池不足以爲固嚴令繁刑不足以爲威 Thus hardened hide and sharpened weapons are not enough to cause victory. High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security. Stern orders and many penalties are not enough to cause respect.

史: 趙王與之精兵十萬革車千乘 The king of Chao gave him 100,000 first-rate soldiers and 1,000 armored chariots.

漢: 壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If once they refuse an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.

kək 4.0 circumspect 諱

kək 4.0 embellish 諱

kək ^{nc} war chariot (*pron?*) 革車

史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 武王卒三千人革車三百乘制於牧野 King

Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Chou under control at Mu-yeh.

kək 3.16 suspicious 117 戒

kək 3.16 ^{vb} warn 117 戒 戒 戒

新: 思惡勿道謂之戒反戒爲傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.

語: 上陳五帝之功而思之於身下列桀紂之敗而戒之於己 Higher, they set out the accomplishments of the five ancestors and hope to find these in

themselves; lower, they list the defeats of Chieh and Chou and guard against these in themselves.

史: 蘇秦乃誡門下人不爲通 Su Chin then warned his staff not to grant entry.

漢: 天戒若曰與楚所謀傾覆覆家 Sky warned them as if saying, "What you are plotting with Ch'u will topple your state and overturn your house." [nr] 官: 各屬其州之民而讀灑以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

kək 3.16 press, harass 48 戒

左: 爲仍牧正基澆能戒之 He became chief herdsman of Jéng, and still feared Yao's ability to pursue him.

kək 1.14 every other day fever 651 瘵

kək 1.14 path to temple hall? 械

kək 3.16 headband 48 幘 幘

kək 3.16 humane man 儿

kək 4.14 ^{nc} sounding-box 1 戛 樺 措

kək 4.14 norm, normalize 1 戛

kək 4.14 ^{nc} ko lance 114 戛

kək 3.16 reach to; limit oneself 1 屆

選: 不終朝而濟所屆 Before the morning ends we reach our destination.

kək 3.16 說文: motion impeded 1 屆

kən 1.28 distress 243 艱 堇 莫

楚: 長太息以掩涕兮哀民生之多艱 I sigh loud and loud and hide my tears, ah! I lament the many troubles in the lives of the folk.

選: 北上太行山艱哉何巍巍 Climbing the T'aihang mountains in retreat/ The going is hard.

How can they be so steep?

藝: 因磯爲高墉 [枕→] 抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇是曰黃鵠磯寔乃舟人之所艱也 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically. This was called the Great Swan Bar and it gave trouble to boatmen.

後: 皇后年少希更艱難或驅使巫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

kən ^{nc} ceremony straw mat *ar* **küt** 343 楷 鞞

kən 1.14 ^{nc} ko tree 楷

kən **kək** 1.14 stepped masonry 651 階

kən 1.14 ^{nc} 爾雅: male partridge 69 鶉

kən (prn) 階

kən **kək** 1.14 ko caterpillar, st know when it

will rain *ar* **g'er** 565 階

kən 1.14 cold (?) 39 階 階

kən 1.14 ^{vs} form group, associate with 1 皆 偕

左: 星隕如雨與雨偕也 "Stars fell like rain"

means together with rain. [偕 *nuc*]

左: 與之皆死 died together with him [皆 *nuc* *adj*]

史: 皆高祖一切功臣 They were all, in every way, high-achieving servants of the Founding Emperor. [皆 *put* *caus* *fac* || 寧 *etc*]

隋: 每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作

役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all

used to divide the hours for changing guards and

replacing shift workers. [皆 *put caus fac*]

人：無恒依似皆風人未流 The inconstants and simulants are a lot of nobodies, the least of the human types [皆 *put caus fac*]

史：此皆誠壹之所致 These have in common their being brought about by concentrated unity. [皆 *fac*]
漢：將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚恥言人之過失 His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adornment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Ch'in; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 *fac*]

b. as *nuc adj* be uniform, apply to all cases
戰：此皆似之而非者 These are all things that resemble it but are something else. [皆 *fac*]
呂：稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns. It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it. [皆 *nuc adj*]
左：小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.
史：叔孫通出皆以五百斤金賜諸生 When Shu-sun Tung came out, he dispense all that five hundred catties of gold among his students.
草：孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇→] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by Kung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.
釋：物得備足皆喜悅也 When things are got and are entirely sufficient, everyone is pleased and happy.
衡：魏一國皆闔門 The whole state of Wei did not bar their gates.

國：天地百物皆將取焉胡可專也 All should partake of the abundance of nature; how could it be monopolized?
史：蘇秦恐請使燕必報齊蘇秦去趙而從約皆解 Su Ch'in was afraid and asked to be sent as emissary to Yen to repay Chi. When he left Chao the vertical treaty came entirely undone.

呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.
衡：卓礫時見往往皆然 Eminence appears at the appropriate time; that is always the way it happens.
釋：物皆成其體各申束之使備成也 Creatures all develop their bodies and limbs, extending and contracting them to get them to be completely developed.
呂：萬物殊類殊形皆有分能不能相為 The myriad things all differ in kind and in shape, all have separate functions and cannot substitute for each other.

國：其左右皆卿才 His personal servants all have the talent to be state ministers.
衡：觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

衡：皆以其真是不假他類也 always because it is the real thing, not something else substituted for it
漢：箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

史：群臣皆莫敢言 Not a single one of the servants dared say anything.

後：嘗於陳梁間行遇雨巾一角墊時人乃故折巾一角以爲林宗巾其見慕皆如此 Once while traveling in the area of Ch'ên and Liang he was caught in rain and a corner of his hat drooped. His contemporaries then purposely bent one corner to make "Lin-tsung hats." Such was the extent to which everything about him was admired.

c. often as modifier in *app sent*
論：四海之內皆兄弟也 Within the pale of civilization, all are elder or younger brothers.

戰：此皆能乘王之醉昏而求所欲於王者也 These are all ones who can take advantage of the king's being fuddled with drink to get what they want from him.
考：爍金以爲刃凝土以爲器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

晏：此皆力攻勅敵之人也 These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy.

禮：此皆有功烈於民者也 These were all ones who had accomplished things that made them glorious to the people.

漢：先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.

ker ^{nc} hemp stalk (廣韻 *r küt*; cf 措) 343 稽
ker 1.14 elevate 69 階

國：今王外利矣其無乃階禍乎 Now YM is letting the benefit go to the outgroup; is that not simply bringing ill fortune upstairs?

ker keg 1.14 ^{nc} steps, stairs cf 階 651 階
史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

國：夫婚姻禍福之階也 Now marriage is the stairway of good and ill fortune.

ker-ker ^{rb} so bird song 啾啾
詩：春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采芣祁祁 The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay*/ They gather chickweed, baskets full.

ker'ioq sko tally? "stepped tally"? 皆要
管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [nr]

kep ko sweets 331 鈴 鈴

kep buff jerkin 47 鞞

kep firm, resistant 610 鞞

kep kəp 4 ^{nc} knee cover 231 鞞

kem 1.54 rope; to tie 195 緘

kem 1.54 ko semi-pr stone 瑊 玲

kem ^{nc} 說文: ko basket 46 械

kem 3.58 salty taste 421 齶

kem reduce *ar g'em* 340 澹

kem ^{mp} surname 421 減

kem'em black blot 540 黷

kia lodger, lodging 308 羈 羈

kia 3.5 lodge (*rel* to 家居 etc?) 308 倚 倚
非：倚輒於北門之外 He set a chair-pole outside the north gate.

非：先王寄理於竹帛 The ancient kings put their reasoning on bamboo and silk.

b. *fig*

淮：立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.

草：[依→]倚正道於邪說 Get true wisdom installed among silly opinions.

kia 2.4 pull to side 58 倚 倚 倚

漢：呂嫚怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said, "You always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man."

選：機不虛倚弦不再控矢不單殺必疊雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it transfixes both of a brace.

非：名正物定名倚物徙 If terms are exact then things are under control; if terms are skewed then things shift about.

非：魯人燒積澤天北風火南倚恐燒國 When Lu burned the Chi marsh, the wind went to the north and the fire shifted to the south; they feared it would burn down the capital.

kia 1.5 odd or incommensurable number; remainder after integer division (*v. 偶*) 58 奇 畸 畸

白：陽數奇陰數偶 Yang numbers are odd, Yin numbers are even.

淮：日日行一度而歲有奇四分度之一 The sun moves one degree each day and each year it has one-fourth of a degree left over.

禮：鼎俎奇而籩豆偶陰陽之義也 The *ting* and *tsu* vessels are odd-numbered, the *pien* and *tou* vessels even-numbered; that is proper in Yin-yang terms.

~~*kia*~~ *kieb* 2.4 stand at side of door 47 倚 倚
公：二大夫出相與踰閭而語 Two high officers went out and talked, each standing on one side of the gatehouse.

搜：門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨兩甚而衣不沾漬 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain. It was raining very hard but her clothes were not soaked through.

kia 3.5 爾雅: stepstone stream crossing 64 倚
戰：[寄→]倚徑 to get right of passage thru alien territory

kia 3.5 quarter of animal carcass 58 畸

~~*kia*~~ *kieb* 1.5 pick up w/chopsticks 47 欬

~~*kia*~~ *kjār* 1.5 the self (cf 己) 80 騎

kia wing of army 58 畸

kia 1.5 gores of land not included in survey squares 58 畸

kia 1.5 pick up w/knife 刻

kia nujia knock against 踣

~~*kia*~~ *kieb* 1.5 ^{nc} bridle, halter 47 羈

kiam so walking fast 242 趨

kiakeq soo 奇資

kiakeük entrap, ambush 58 倚 倚 倚 角

kiagho foreigner employed by feudal lord (cf 外臣) 308 羈旅

kiat 4.16 ^{vs} clean 1 潔 潔 潔

莊：其竝乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以潔吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby dirty myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.

呂：離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

衡：才高行潔不可保以必尊貴 If one's talent is high and his actions blameless, that does not ensure that he will be honored and rich.

衡：案古篡畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.

藝：顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor.

kiat g'iat 4.16 bind, restrain 1 繫 契

淮：汜論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢契呢綳之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to dam the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

kiatg'ju 4.16 like cicada but smaller 蜩 蚳

kiad a knot cf 結 1 紵

kiad kian ^{nc} lintel (cf 介, 間) 1 枅

藝：大匠曰柱枅薄樞相枝持 The master builder said, “Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other.”

kian 3.32 ^{vn} see 41 見

淮：夫有形埒者天下訟見之 Things with distinct form, everyone sees them.

論：甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'eng saw it and said, “How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?”

衡：人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不要疑也 People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

國：見其涓人疇王呼曰余不食三日矣 The king saw his valet Shou and shouted, “I haven't eaten for three days!”

選：未窮激楚樂已見高臺傾 Before the concert is played to its end, we see the high tower begin to totter.

國：吾見雄雞自段其尾而人曰憚犧也 I saw a rooster cut off its own tail, and someone said it was because it balked at being a sacrificial victim.

b. fig.

左：見可而進知難而退 Seeing possibilities, he advances; noticing difficulties, he retires.

論：年四十而見惡焉其終也已 If at age forty you see bad in him, that's an end to it, no more.

漢：凡人之智能見已然不能見將然 All human intelligence is able to see what has already happened but is not able to see what is going to happen.

左：民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear about.

戰：山東見亡必恐 When the eastern region sees their doom they will be afraid.

左：周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, “He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds.”

史：愚者闇於成事知者見於未萌 Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones see into what has not yet begun to emerge.

孟：見賢焉然後用之 He does not employ him until he sees competence in him.

c. also of eyeless things

淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火方諸見月則津而為水 When the sun-kindler sees the sun it kindles and produces fire; when dew-catcher sees the moon it moistens and generates water.

d. w/o subj in abstract sense

左：鞭之見血 whipped him until blood appeared
呂：吾國有妖書見星而天雨血此吾國之妖也 There were omens in our state. Stars appeared in daytime and there was a rain of blood. Those were the omens in our state.

e. w/nuc as obj, experience (source of next wd!)

史：遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment.

史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed.

kian ^{vn} passive-marker 見

a. orig w/n

左：隨之見伐不量力也 That Sui was attacked was because they did not measure the strengths [of the armed forces].

晏：曷為見召 Why have I been summoned?

左：黜也進不見惡退無謗言 An, when he came forward, aroused no dislike, and when he withdrew, was not the subject of critical remarks.

國：佞之見佞果喪其田詐之見詐果喪其賂 Flatter him, be flattered; in the end, lose the territory; cheat him, be cheated; in the end, lose the bribe
晏：三請不見許 He asked three times and got no permission.

史：國一日見攻雖欲事秦不可得也 If some day your state is attacked, though you may wish to submit to Ch'in, that will not be possible.

史：潛王時單為臨菑市掾不見知 In the time of the Min king [of Ch'i], Tan was a clerk of the city of Lin-tzu, and had achieved no recognition.

漢：武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴使留二十年 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years.

b. by late Ch'in-ch'iu, also w/ve

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

衡：見拘之寃 the resentment of being arrested

史：有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見敖於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

荀：君子恥不修不恥見汙恥不信不恥不見信恥不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not being employed.

非：見以為華而不實 be taken to be promising but unsubstantial

史：六國為一并力西鄉而攻秦秦必破矣今西面而事之見臣於秦夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 If the six states, having been made unanimous, turn their combined force to the west and attack Ch'in, Ch'in will surely be smashed. On the other hand, if you face west and serve them, you will be made a servant by Ch'in. As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? [Here is a contrasting pair: the explicitly passive phrase 見臣 followed by the non-passive use of the noun 臣 as nucleus.]

c. even late Han writers retained a sense of the origin of this construction 見 as factor:

草：又想羅趙之所見嗤 [沮→] 詎 I also thought of the ridicule and derision to which Lo and Chao were subjected.

kian 3.32 ^{vn} meet person-to-person 41 見

戰：願見於前口道天下之事 I would like to speak directly to you about the affairs of the world.

史：商君曰鞅之得見也從孟蘭皋今鞅請得交可乎趙良曰僕弗敢願也 Lord Shang said,

“When I have met you it has been by way of Méng Lan-ka. Now I would like to form a direct personal relation to you. Would that be acceptable?” Chao Liang said, “I would not dare wish for it.”

孟：孟子見梁惠王 Mencius appeared at the court of the Benevolent King of Wei.

戰：駕而見太子 He harnessed up and went to have audience with the heir-son.

史：已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.

淮：有客衣褐帶索而見曰臣能呼 There was a stranger who appeared for audience wearing kudzu-cloth, with a rope for a belt, who said, “I can shout.”

戰：固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君 I assure you I would not dare speak of human affairs. I assure you I wish to have audience to speak of the affairs of supernatural beings.

漢：會稽海外有東鯤人分為二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

淮：楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善為偷者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣偷也願以技齋一卒 The Ch'u general Tzu-fa liked to seek out men with special talents. There was in Ch'u a man skilful at being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, “I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army.

戰：王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子為見王則必掩子鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 “The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your

nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

左: 求見公辭焉以沐謂僕人曰沐則心覆心覆則圖反宜吾不得見也 He sought an audience but the marquess declined as he was washing his hair. He said to the attendant, "When one washes one's hair, one's heart is turned upside-down. If one's heart is upside-down, one's estimates are backward. It is best that he not be permitted a meeting."

漢: 高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

b. *fig.*

淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷗而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrowhawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

漢: 堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

後: 劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

kian 1.29 shoulder 383 肩

晏: 臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

史: 臨菑之塗車擊人肩摩 In the streets of Lin-tzu carts knock wheel-hubs and people rub shoulders. 史: 樊噲覆其盾於地加彘肩上拔劍切而啗之 Fan Kuai set his shield upside down on the ground, laid the pork shoulder on it, drew his sword, cut it up and ate it.

非: 此其爲馬也踔肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and swollen knees.

國: 虎目而豕喙爲肩而牛腹 He has eyes like a tiger and a snout like a boar, shoulders like a kite and a belly like an ox.

kian 2.27 *nc* callus (cf next) 145 趼 趼

kian 2.27 blister (cf prec) 145 繭 趼 趼

莊: 百舍重趼而不敢息 Piling blister on blister through a hundred travel-stages, never daring to rest.

kian 2.27 blood blister? bubo? 145 蠱

kian 2.27 silk cocoon 568 繭 緝 蠶

kian 2.27 *nc* robe stuffed w/silk floss 襦

kian 1.29 carry on shoulder 383 肩

kian *nc* 爾雅: big strong deer 255 麕 麋

kian 3.32 棺衣: "shroud"? 梲

kian 3.32 a plug 梲

kian 2.27 water pipe, drain pipe 澆 筧 梲

kian 2.27 rub 145 攄 攄

kian 1.29 *nc* 3-yr-old pig 獮

kian even, level 开 开

kian *nc* 爾雅: ko plant 蒨

kian 2.27 strong (bow) 鞞

kianmǐwǎn know, knowledge 見聞

史: 難爲淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by shallow and slight knowledge.

kia 4.30 *nc* chopsticks 47 筴

kia *nc* 2-edged sword cf 劍 47 缺

戰: 長缺歸來乎 Long sword, do we go home?

kia 4.30 *nc* pod of legume 47 莢

kia 4.30 *nc* bandanna 47 挾

釋: 幘...或曰耿耿折其後也 *tsək* "headband" ...is also called *kia* "bandanna" because it dangles flappingly at the back. [pun on 莢 "beanpod"?]

kia 4.30 *nc* cheek, jowl 47 頰 挾 耿

釋: 在頰耳旁曰髻 [Hair] on the cheek beside the ear is called "whiskers."

淮: 曼頰齒齒 smooth cheeks, white teeth—a pretty face

釋: 齷鼠之食積於頰 The food of the loxacc accumulates in its cheeks.

淮: 齷齪在頰則好在頰則醜 Dimples: in the cheeks they are pretty, but (as furrows) in the brow they are ugly.

kia *nc* tongs 47 挾

kia *nc* lapel 47 挾

kia *kap* 4.30 *nc* chopsticks 47 挾 挾

kia-kia *rb* garrulous 啾啾 耿耿 耿耿

kia *siap* *nc* ko butterfly 703 蛺蝶 蛺蝶

kia *djor* *np* pln 莢 莢

kia *d'ia* *nc* ko butterfly 辭海: *Vanessa xanthomelas* 703 蛺蝶 蛺蝶

kia *pieng* *np* pln (ex burial mound) 莢陵

kia *də'ian* *nc* ko coin? (named for shape?) 莢錢

kia *mior* *nc* *Viburnum delatum* 47 莢蒾 [英

kia *'iäng* *nc* seed pod "enclosing leaf"? 47 莢

衡: 從當今至千世之後人可長如莢英色如嫫母壽如朝生乎 A thousand generations after the present time, might people be the size of seed pods, ugly as Ma-mu and live as long as mayflies?

kiam *kiam* 2.51 sit/stand straight 72 媼

kia *d* 說文: rich vegetation 560 蔦

kia *d* 說文: mountain 屵

kia 1.12 inquire by divination 44 卜

kia 方言: strong (dial) 255 鑿

kia 1.12 cultivate, inquire, seek, calculate (cf 計) 44 稽

非: 請無以此爲稽也 Let's not make this a demand. 選: 稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this. 草: 稽歷協律 work through all musical keys and tunings

藝: 天命不可稽神器不可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

kia get to, reach to 44 稽

kia 2 *nc* hair-pin 217 筓 筓

戰: 摩筓以自刺 sharpened a hairpin to stab herself 山: 其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筓而黑端 [The porcupine] looks like a pig with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼摩曼者施芳澤正娥

眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Chî, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

kia "apply hair-pin to" espouse 217 筓 國: 吾有妾而愿欲筓之 I have a maidservant and dearly wish to make a wife of her.

b. *coa* ceremony, equiv to boys' capping 史: 後宮之童妾既齷而遭之既筓而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

kia *nc* ko lance 217 稽

kia *rel* 3.12 calculate (perh *kia*? *rel* to 幾? *swa* 稽?) 計 峯

衡: 從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be recomputed.

史: 費以巨萬計 The expenditure was calculated in hundreds of millions.

衡: 計之日得一人之作 It figured out that each day he gained the work of one man.

漢: 計一人三百日食用糈十八斛非牛力不能勝 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load.

史: 賢其說而不計其實 You assume their proposals are clever but you do not work out their practical aspects.

史: 臣以爲計無便於此者 I take it that there is no plan more advantageous than this.

晏: 三子何不計功而食桃 Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?

漢: 八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節 At eight *sui* [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home.

史: 雖得燕城秦計固不能守也 Ch'in reckons that even if they gain some cities of Yen, they definitely won't be able to hold them.

漢: 計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者 [聚→] 堅居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

b. to figure out a plan of action

史: 竊爲大王計 Permit me to make a plan on YGM's behalf.

史: 故爲大王計莫如爲秦 Thus, to plan on YGM's behalf, it is best to side with Ch'in.

戰: 此以一易二之計也 This is a plan that exchanges one for two.

戰:不用子之計而禍至爲之奈何 I did not adopt your plan and disaster ensued. What can I do about it?

戰:君釋此計勿復言也 Let YL drop this plan and say no more of it.

史:尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

史:寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也 Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation.

史:願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

漢:凡民守戰至死而不降北者以計爲之也 Whenever the people battle resolutely to the death without surrendering or fleeing, it is out of calculation that they do it.

史:夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred *li* but to take seriously what is beyond a thousand *li*--no calculation is more misguided than this.

晉:棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-ping is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

漢:夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.

淮:狐白之裘天子被之而坐廟堂然爲狐計者不若走於澤 Cloak of white fox fur: the emperor wears one when he sits in the ancestral hall. But reckoning for the fox's sake, it would rather be running in marshland.

史:范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所爲說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.

kīar 說文: divine by tortoise [cf 龜] 44 占 **kīarliōg** stay a while, be detained? 稽留 **kīek** vt strike 75 擊

呂:子何擊磬之悲也 How is it you strike the music-stones so sadly?

淮:爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them 史:臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑門雞走狗六博蹴鞠者 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

呂:甯戚飯牛居車下望桓公而悲擊牛角疾

歌 Ning Ch'i remained dismounted after feeding the oxen, gazing at the Foursquare marquess. He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn.

淮:雖巧有力擊之不中 Even if you are skillful and strong, if you strike at him you will miss.

衡:雷之所擊多無過之人 There are many innocent people among those struck by lightning.

淮:武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

釋:震戰也所擊[輒→]搗破若攻戰也 "Thunder" is "battle." Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle.

戰:擊其中身首尾皆救 Attack its midsection and both head and tail will defend.

衡:舒手而擊人 reach out and hit someone

淮:始下型擊則不能斷刺則不能入 When they first came from the mold they would not cut if swung nor pierce if thrust.

衡:恐瓦墮擊人首也 for fear that a roof-tile will fall and hit someone's head

史:群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝患之 When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

新:秦國失理天下大敗眾擄寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰[攻→]工擊奪者爲賢[貴人↓]善突盜者爲[折→]折 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skilful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.

b. *mīl* attack

左:吳人耍而擊之 The Wu attacked them in a constricted place.

三:邀賊前後擊之 They enfiladed the raiding party and attacked them front and rear.

韜:須其畢出發我伏兵疾擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

史:已濟未陳又曰可擊公曰待其已陳 When they had finished crossing but had not yet got into formation, he again said, "They can be attacked." The duke said, "Wait until they have all got into formation."

漢:博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無→]爲將將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

漢:今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入霆擊且以創艾胡虜 Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians.

戰:請以秦女爲大王箕箒之妾效萬家之都以爲湯沐之邑長爲昆弟之國終身無相攻擊

Please allow Ch'in to make the king's daughter your housemaid, turn over to you a major city of ten thousand households to supply your expenses, become brother states over the long term and never attack each other.

(1). *ironic*

漢:今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

kīek pottery before being fired 擊

kīeg 3,12 **we** connect, continue 469 繼 繼

晏:臨淄三百閭張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [lie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

左:君子曰苟信不繼盟無益也 A gentleman would say, "If integrity is not maintained treaties add nothing."

左:飲桓公酒樂公曰以火繼之辭曰臣卜其晝未卜其夜不敢 They gave a drinking party for the Foursquare ruler and it was a good one. The marquess said, "Let's carry on by firelight." He would not, saying "YS has divined about the daytime, but not about the night. I dare not."

三:今世之人多不務經術好翫博穿廢事棄業忘寢與食窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Nowadays too many people neglect study of the classics; they like to play parcheesi and go, abandoning their work and neglecting their duties, forgetting either to sleep or to eat, playing all day until daylight has gone and then continuing by the light of tallow candles.

b. *fig.* succeeding (generations)

禮:昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.

淮:古之用兵者非利土壤而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

晉:賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [lie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

淮:武王崩成王幼少周公繼文王之業 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King.

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Chiu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

kieg 1.12 ^{nc} chicken 雞

淮：人主有伐國之志邑犬群噪雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.
禮：雞初鳴而衣服 When the cock first crew he donned his clothing.

人：函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will contain an ox should not be used to stew a chicken.

國：吾見雄雞自段其尾而人曰憚犧也 I saw a rooster cut off its own tail, and someone said it was because it balked at being a sacrificial victim.

史：季氏與邱氏鬥雞季氏芥雞羽邱氏金距 The Chi family and the Hou family had a cock-fight. The Chi family armored the wings and the Hou family armed the spurs with metal.

抱：鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受褻於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.
莊：雞三足 “A chicken has three legs” (*paradoxical proposition of the logicians*)

史：寧為雞口無為牛後 Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse. [nr]

kieg 3.12 traffic jamming 75 壅 繼

周：凡道路之舟車擊互者敘而行之 Wherever boats or carts in transit become jammed up in traffic he makes them go in sequence.

kieg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 藝

kieg ^{nc} metal 圭 (*r kieor?* swa 稽 “lance”?)
114 銚

kieg axle shaft of well-rope (*rel* 機?) 49 繫

kieg 爾雅: ko horse both forelegs white 驥

kieg 3.12 ^{nc} 爾雅: thisdes (*Cirsium* sp.) 釧

kieg 3.12 ^{pp} pln 薊

後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran out he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.

kiegtsiag chicken egg 雞子

民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾豉麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

kieg'j'ang ^{nc} ko bird 繼鶉

kieg'd'u ^{pp} mountain name 雞頭

史：西至于空桐登雞頭 On the west he went to Kung-tung and climbed Mt. Chickenhead.

kieg 1.43 warp of weave or net 76 經 絜 坭
淮：凡地形東西為緯南北為經 In topography, east and west constitute the woof while north and south constitute the warp.

b. thing going consistently straight

左：兼弱攻昧武之善經也子姑整軍而經武乎猶有弱而昧者 To annex the weak and conquer

the inattentive is a good principle of war. You might devote some time to putting your army in order and making war by principle; there are yet others who are weak or inattentive.

史：群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以為表經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the accomplishments and transformative power of the emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to be a sighting-post for going straight.

衡：山海經 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness [book title]

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也 The saying, “Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army,” is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

c. fig. classic book a small set formally so called

衡：截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

釋：經徑也如徑路無所不通可常用也 “Classic” is “shortcut.” Like shortcut roads they go everywhere and can always be used.

草：余懼其背經而趨俗 It worries me that they turn their backs on the classics and scurry to the current vogue.

法：惟五經為辯說天者莫辯乎易說事者莫辯乎書說體者莫辯乎禮說志者莫辯乎詩說理者莫辯乎春秋 It is the five classics that are really subtle. Nothing is more subtle at explaining Sky than Changes, nothing more subtle at explaining affairs than Writing, nothing more subtle at explaining exemplification than Rites, nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Odes, nothing more subtle at explaining reason than Spring-Autumn.

衡：殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics
衡：顏淵之曰博者豈徒一經哉 How could Yen Yüan's referring to it as “broad” mean only one classic?
衡：如無命史經何為言天乃大命文王 If there is no Decree, why do the histories and classics say Sky decreed to Wên Wang?

荀：學惡乎始惡乎終曰其數則始乎誦經終乎讀禮其義則始乎為士終乎為聖人 Where does study begin and where does it end? I say its method begins with reciting the classics and ends with reading rituals. Its content begins with becoming an officer and ends with becoming a sage.

三：今世之人多不務經術好翫博弈廢事棄業忘寢與食窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Nowadays too many people neglect study of the classics; they like to play parcheesi and go, abandoning their work and neglecting their duties, forgetting either to sleep or to eat, playing all day until daylight has gone and then continuing by the light of tallow candles.

草：第以此[篇→]偏研[思↓]銳精豈若用之於彼聖經 If we were to give a comparative rank to this business of polishing the mind lopsidedly, how could it measure up to using it in studying the classic

books of the sages?

d. ex c. compendium *poss ex recanal of title* 山海經多：水經 The Book of Rivers [book title]

多：孝經 The Book of Filiality [book title]

藝：神異經 The Book of Magical Marvels [book title]

漢：護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言長者咸愛重之共謂曰以君卿之材何不宜學乎 Hu had many hundred thousand words of medical texts, herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of the family all thought him very promising and said that Chün-ch'ing had talent and that he ought to study for an official career. [官學 *fac + obj*]

kieg 1.43 ^{ve} pass → be normal (*swa* next) 76 經釋：徑經也人所經由也 “Shortcut” is “go through”. What people follow in going through.

淮：經霜雪而無跡 He passed through frost and snow without leaving tracks.

後：是歲長沙有人死經月復活 In this year [191] there was a man in Ch'angsha dead a full month who came back to life.

選：經途溟溟萬有餘 The routes across the deep dark [sea] are myriad myriad and more.

選：經途所互五千餘里 All the way to the end of the road/ Is more than five thousand *li*.

隋：東井八星天之南門黃道所經天之亭候 Eight stars of *tungching*: south gate of sky, where ecliptic goes through, tower watchman of sky.

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

官：體國經野 He unifies the state and aligns its land.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

晉：詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

kieg 1.43 flow thru, communicate 76 涇 經史：其語闊大不經必先驗小物推而大之至於無垠 His language was grandiose and not straightforward. He insisted on first examining small things, extending and enlarging them as far as infinity.

kieg 2.41 decapitate 414 剗

淮：自剗 cut his own throat [throat and left it there].
衡：拔劍剗而棄之 He drew his sword, cut its

kieg suicide by strangling (*tone?*) 414 經

荀：辟之是猶伏而唔天救經而引其足 Comparing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet

淮：病熱而強之餐救喝而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

kieng 3.46 diameter; shortcut, path 徑 徑
釋: 徑經也人所經由也 “Shortcut” is “go through”. What people follow in going through.
禮: 送喪不由徑 A funeral cortège should not take shortcuts.

釋: 經徑也如徑路無所不通可常用也 “Classic” is “shortcut.” Like shortcut roads they go everywhere and can always be used.

史: 行前者還報曰前有犬蛇當徑願還 Those leading the way came back and said, “Ahead there is a big snake blocking the path. Let’s turn back.”

戰: 寄徑 (here 寄 假?) to get right of passage

周: 禁徑踰者與以兵革趨行者與馳騁於國中者 He prohibits taking shortcuts, running while under arms and speeding within the city limits.

史: 收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 Accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.

隋: 周三徑一 The circumference is three; the diameter is one.

b. as *nuc* to take a shortcut

禮: 是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one’s ancestors.

漢: 夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scrupulously to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

史: 二女皆經自殺 The two women had both killed themselves in anticipation. [ie they had short-circuited the process of being put to death]

龍: 使天下無物指誰徑謂非指 Suppose the world contained neither things nor concepts, who would rashly refer to a contradictory concept?

衡: 惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾→]否欲安吾之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, “How would you help my state?” how do we know it wasn’t that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods?

kieng ten million 經

風: 十萬謂之億十億謂之兆十兆謂之經十經謂之垓 Ten ten-thousands are called hundred thousand; ten hundred-thousands are called million; ten millions are called ten million; ten ten-millions are called hundred million.

kieng gone away 76 逕

kieng 1.43 𠵼 river name 434 涇

詩: 侵鎬及方至于涇陽 They invaded Hao and Fang/ As far as the north bank of the Ching. [nr]

kieng 3.46 *nc* sko tool used on silk thread 經

kieng 1.43 pillar? 經

kieng 3.46 *nc* ko tree st have hard wood 經

kieng burned smell 五音集韻 ar **ngieng** 經 經 warm 經

kieng 3.46 millipede 蚘 蚘

kiengkiäd interfield boundary 經界

孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of

humane government must commence from field boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

kiengkjæg [astronomical] records 經紀
kienggiwæng control, govern 經營

詩: 何人不將經營四方 What man do they not lead/ To control and govern surrounding states?

史: 夫以一詐偽之蘇秦而欲經營天下混一諸侯其不可成亦明矣 It has now surely become clear that controlling the world and amalgamating the barons by employing the totally false and deceptive Su Ch’in could not have been done.

kiengngjad the six classics (“straight-line sighting-post”) 114 經藝 經執

kiengdjang 𠵼 pln 涇陽

漢: 當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the Perspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control. They went all the way to the border and turned back.

kiengdjangkiwæn 𠵼 yobro of king of 秦 涇陽君

史: 齊使人謂魏王曰齊請以宋地封涇陽君秦必不受秦非不利有齊而得宋地也不信齊王與蘇子也 A Ch’i emissary said to the king of Wei, “Ch’i has asked to be allowed to enfeoff Lord Ching-yang in some of the territory of Sung. Ch’in will never grant that. It is not that Ch’in would not benefit from having Ch’i on their side and gaining land from Sung. It’s that they don’t trust the king of Ch’i and Mr. Su.”

史: 然則王何不使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因以為質則燕趙信秦 If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Ch’in tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Ch’in.

kiengd’ieng 3.46 straight 76 逕庭 徑挺 徑

澁 徑挺 徑庭 徑挺
釋: 二百斛以下曰艇其形徑挺 Below two hundred *hu* call them *d’ieng*; their shape is straight.

呂: 徑庭歷級非禮也 To pass straight through the ranks was a breach of decorum.

kiengd’iwæt the six classics (“straight-line road”) 經術

三: 今世之人多不務經術好翫博奕廢事棄業忘寢與食窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Nowadays too many people neglect study of the classics; they like to play parcheesi and go, abandoning their work and neglecting their duties, forgetting either to sleep or to eat, playing all day until daylight has gone and then continuing by the light of tallow candles.

kiengp’iwad expenses, budget 經費

kiæt 4.16 name of god w/haired 1 髻

kiæt 4.16 a sickle 鋸

kiæt 4.16 *ve* to bind 1 結

左: 顛見老人結草以亢杜回杜回躡而顛故獲之 Ko saw an old man plaiting weeds to hold Tu Hui, who tripped on them, fell on his head and was

thus captured.

漢: 結網 to make a net
釋: 暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 *giwæn* “halo” is *giwæn* “bend”; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way
衡: 氣結闕積聚為癰潰為疽創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.
藝: 騰結如帷 The vines are so dense they resemble a curtain.

史: 此所謂市怨結禍者也 This is what is called serving with resentment and consummating disaster.

b. form personal or political attachment

左: 結艾之盟 to reaffirm the treaty of Ai
荀: 事之以貨實則貨實單而交不結 If you yield up goods and treasures to them, the goods and treasures will be used up and the alliance will not be cemented.

史: 此兩人深相結 The pair became deeply attached to each other.

戰: 約結而喜主怨者孤 Those who make aggressive alliances liking to take all the resentment onto themselves stand alone.

後: 資用乏以販馬自業往來燕闕間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.

c. connect to, communicate

楚: 媒絕路阻兮言不可結而論 With no gobetween available and the road blocked, ah! My words cannot be sent through.

史: 臣竊為大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池面相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch’in at Min-ch’ih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.

漢: 漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

kiæt 4.16 a knot 1 結

管: 不重之結雖固必解 A knot that is not complicated can be untied no matter how tight it is.

kiæt 4.16 𠵼 carry in skirt 1 結

kiæt 4.16 *ve* to jump 造

kiæt 4.16 visit 紇

kiæt 4.16 說文: 治魚 (*dial*) 廣韻: 割治魚 to clean fish? 198 劓

kiæt kiæt 4.16 grasp 198 拮

kiætkeg *nc* well-sweep 桔槔 桔槔

kiætkiäng plant name 辭海: *Platycodon grandiflorus* 桔梗

kiætklek stdw playing music 桔隔

kiætkwæt to bind firmly 1 結綯

kiætke’iwæt compress, crumple 結屈 詰屈

語：道傍之枯楊蠟蠟結屈 Dried-up poplars along roads are gnarled and stunted.

藝：東方朔曰迫窘詰屈幾窮哉 Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up!"

草：直以爲杜崔之法龜龍所見也其攢扶拄控詰屈爰〔乙→〕申不可失也 They just assume that it is according to the pattern of Tu and Tsui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons, and that their pullings and pushings, pokings and proddings, compressings and expandings cannot go wrong.

選：羊腸阪詰屈車輪爲之摧 The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it.

kietk' i'wät' 廣韻：critter aka 狢狢狢狢

kietg' ia 4.16 ㄇ mtu name 鮎埼

kietg' iat high & imposing 桔桀

kietd' iet ㄇ gate name in 鄭 桔秩

kiets' iad ㄨ a matched team? 1 結駟

kied hairknot 1 髻

後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk." [nr]

kien 1.29 strong, stiff 255 堅 堅

衡：石生而堅蘭生而香 Stone is hard by nature; orchids are fragrant by nature.

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-tung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

呂：難者曰白所以爲不物也黃所以爲不堅也黃白雜則不堅且不物也 Someone objected to that, "White is what makes it inflexible and yellow is what makes it not hard. With yellow and white mixed it is neither hard nor flexible."

史：故堅革利兵不足以爲勝高城深池不足以爲固嚴令繁刑不足以爲威 Thus hardened hide and sharpened weapons are not enough to cause victory. High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security. Stern orders and many penalties are not enough to cause respect.

衡：此欲言堯以精誠射之精誠所加金石爲虧蓋誠無堅則亦無遠矣 This means to say that Yao shot it with total concentration. What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. If hardness actually is irrelevant to concentration then so would distance be.

史：以韓卒之勇被堅甲蹀躞弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hán soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.

呂：石可破也而不可奪堅 Stone can be broken but cannot be deprived of its hardness.

風：蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

衡：由此言之精氣不能堅強審矣 Speaking of it in these terms, we have established that the essential vapor cannot be firm and strong.

釋：瓦蹀也蹀确堅貌也 *ngwa* "roof tile" is

g'lwar; it is very hard and stiff.

草：專用爲務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息灰不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

b. *fig.*

莊：有堅而縵有緩而針 Some achieve flexibility by being firm; some make haste by going slowly.

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'ü has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕卽陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'ü and divide that territory.

史：今從者一天下約爲昆弟〔刑→〕剗白馬以盟洎水之上以相堅也 Now the verticalizers have united the world, binding themselves to be as brothers, making their treaty with the sacrifice of a white horse on the bank of the Huan river, so as to strengthen each other.

kien 1.29 ko cloth (ex pln?) 愷

kien 1.29 ㄇ pln 愷

kien 3.32 heat & quench steel to temper 255 堅

kien 1.29 heat & quench steel to temper 255 煙

kien ㄨ 爾雅：ko fish 鯉

kien 1.29 ko bird = 鷓鴣 + +p 鴉

kiend' iet sturdy 255 堅實

kiend' ik "hard white," classifying discourse?

堅白

非：人主所甚親愛也者是同堅白也 What a ruler loves most is the same as hardness and whiteness [*ie can't be removed*].

呂：堅白之察無厚之辯外矣 Subtleties of hardness and whiteness and cleverness about zero thickness become irrelevant.

史：公孫龍善爲堅白之辯及鄒衍過趙言至道乃絀公孫龍 Kung-sun Lung was skilful at arguing the subtleties of hardness and whiteness, but when Tsou Yen passed through Chao and spoke of the ultimate Way, Kung-sun Lung was dismissed.

kiok 4.23 爾雅：ko bird *ar g'io* 鷓

kiok 4.23 high waves (*sua next*) 403 激

藝：因磯爲高墉〔枕→〕抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.

kiok 4.23 ㄨ fast; stimulate, accelerate 403 激

抱：激電之乍照 the brief glare of swift lightning

史：河湯湯兮激滉滉 The Ho is broad and smooth, ah! It flows swiftly.

非：夫弩弱而矢高者激於風也身不肖而令行者得助於眾也 Now, when a bolt flies high although the crossbow is weak, it is because it gets accelerated by the wind; when one's orders are carried

out although one's self is incapable, it is because one gets help from many people.

後：與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭張斷矢激誤中之卽死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave.

The slave's string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.

史：比如順風而呼聲非加疾其〔執→〕勢激也 Compare it to shouting downwind. It's not that one's voice gets louder, it's that it's accelerated by the circumstance.

選：長歌正激烈中心愴以摧 Throughout my singing I am unfailingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

後：順風激靡草 bend down the weeds in the direction the wind is strongly blowing

衡：夫盛夏太陽用事雲雨干之太陽火也雲雨水也火激薄則鳴而爲雷 Now at the height of summer the supreme Yang is in command and clouds and rain run into it. Supreme Yang is fire and clouds and rain are water. The fire flares up and makes the noise of thunder.

衡：以一斗水灌冶鑄之火氣激激裂若雷之音矣 If one threw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter, the eruption of vapor would make a *p'ial-liat* sound like thunder.

說：激水礙袞疾波也 *kiok*: obstruct a river and turn it aside to speed up a wave

後：乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed empty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.

選：狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves'] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

b. *fig.*

史：吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意 I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, so I summoned him and humiliated him to arouse his ambition.

史：蘇秦恐秦兵之至趙也乃激怒張儀入之于秦 Su Ch'in feared the Ch'in army would go as far as Chao, so he enraged Chang Yi and sent him to Ch'in.

尉：將者上不制於天下不制於地中不制於人寬不可激而怒清不可事以財 The general: above not limited by sky, below not limited by terrain, between them not limited by other men. He is so cool he cannot be moved to anger, and so honest he cannot be bribed by wealth.

漢：夫人情莫不食生惡死念親戚顧妻子至激於義理者不然乃有不得已也 Now it is human nature that all cling to life and hate death, think of parents and have regard to wives and children, but when motivated by propriety and logic it is not so; then they may have no choice.

kiok 4.23 denounce 激

kiokts' iet blunt, plainspoken 激切

kiokts' iet integritous 激切

kiog 3.34 border, boundary, barrier 激

史：秦滅燕屬遼東外激 Ch'in abolished Yen and made it part of the border territory east of the Liao.

後：至桓帝延熹九年大秦王安敦遣使自日南徼外獻象牙犀角玳瑁始乃一通焉其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 In Ad 166, Antoninus,

king of Rome, sent an embassy from beyond the purlieus of Indochina to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell, that being our first contact with them. The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.
 後:西南之微尤爲劣焉 The southwestern border regions are to be considered even worse.
 後:一居旄牛主微外夷一居青衣主漢人 One resided in Mao-niu and governed the barbies outside the purlieu and the other resided in Ch'ing-yi and governed the Han people.
 後:樂浪郡微去其國萬二千里 The border of Lo-lang commandery is 12000 li from their country.
 史:除守微亭郭塞見卒不過二十萬而已矣 Leaving aside the garrisons of frontier guardposts and barriers in passes, I have seen troops to the number of at most two hundred thousand, no more.
kiog 3.34 ^m contrive, force, demand 48 微 僂
 荀:寬而不慢廉而不劌辯而不爭察而不激 →]微 relaxed but not slovenly, sharp-edged but not injuriously so, discusses without wrangling, inquires without interrogating
 左:君惠微福於敝邑之社稷辱收寡君寡君之願也 If through YL's benevolence good fortune is brought to our altars and you condescend to receive our lone ruler, that is precisely his wish.
 左:又微事于晉 They also pressed their services upon Chin.
 左:我則不德而微怨于楚 We thus deserve nothing and would stimulate the resentment of Ch'u.
 荀:凡人莫不欲安榮而惡危辱故唯君子爲能得其所好小人則日微其所惡 Everyone without exception wants security and repute and hates insecurity and stigma. Thus only the courtier is to be considered able to get what he likes; the petty man daily brings about what he hates.
 晉:伊尹負鼎以干湯呂尚隱遊以微文 Yi Yin carrying a cauldron to get to meet Tang, or Lü Shang surreptitiously roaming in search of Wén Wang
 左:以險微幸者 those who seek to bring a fortunate result from a perilous situation
 b. 微幸 僥倖 trusting to luck
 非:微幸妄舉之人起 reckless, thoughtless people become active
kiog 3.34 bright, distinct 432 警
kiog 3.34 wolf cub 獾
kiog 1.31 martial bearing 驍
kiog 3.34 sing, chant 432 歎
kiog 3.34 ko bird (jay or pie?) 鶯
kiog 3.34 bouncing along 傲
kiog ^m man name 傲
kiog 3.34 hub cap (dial) 轆
kiog 2.29 bright, distinct 432 皦 皦 皎 敷 皎 皦
 藝:顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor.
kiog dilute 澆
 說:醇不澆酒也 *dīwən* is undiluted wine
kiog shout 471 吼 嘯
kiog 2.29 netsuke 璈
kiog kiok follow course, strive for 403 邀

kiog kiok 3.34 shout, cry, weep 471 嘯
kiog kiok clear, crisp 432 激
kiogts'io ko music (tune name or genre?)
 (aw 傲憊?) 激楚
 淮:豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉 Surely there is no lack of sophisticated tunes from Chéng and Wèi.
 選:未窮激楚樂已見高臺傾 Before the concert is played to its end, we see the high tower begin to totter.
kiog iog ^m man name 釗 釗
kiog iog to see cf 傲皎 釗
kiogg'ialk ^v accept or reject? 傲飢
kiogniog elegant 嬌嬌
kiogts'io 集韻: long 僥 僥 僥 僥
kiogqiang ko critter 曠陽
kiogliog ^{nc} trousers +p 384 校 袴
kiogb'ak come into contact? 激薄
kiog 1.31 hoist head on pole 469 梟 梟
kiog ^{nc} plant name cf 蕎 藹
kiog dilute 滄
kiog 3 call, shout 471 叫 叫 叫
kiog ^{nc} mountain peak (cf 高) 梟
kiog ^{nc} ko bird, stb ko owl 梟 鷯 鷯
 淮:譬白公之畜也何以異於梟之愛其子也 If you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different from a *kiog* cherishing its young? (*Young kiog are said to kill and eat the mother.*)
kiog disorder 梟
kiog ^{nc} piece in game 六博 (← "birdname"?)
 梟
 非:博貴梟勝者必殺梟 In *pák* the *kiog* ranks highest, and the winner must kill the *kiog*.
 戰:夫梟綦之所以能爲者以散綦佐之也夫一梟之不勝五散亦明矣 Now the reason the *kiog* piece [in *pák*] is able to act is because of the deployed pieces assisting it; now it is clear that a single *kiog* cannot overcome five deployed pieces.
 晉:六博得梟者勝 In *pák* the one who gets the *kiog* wins.
kiog-kiog ^{nc} so sounds? "creaking, squawking"? cf 膠 膠 叫 叫 梟
kioglog ^{nc} ko bug 蠹 蠹
kiwat pick up, take 337 缺
kiwat eye inflammation, discharge from eyes 455 眵
kiwat fire flickering 142 焞
kiwat ^{nc} cut off, cut through 273 決 決 决 决 决
 荆 抉 缺
 戰:天下大水而鯨禹決潰 there was a great flood all over the world, and Kun and Yü opened runoff channels
 國:爲川者決之使導爲民者宣之使言 Those who control streams open a channel for them to flow through; those who control people encourage them to speak.
 漢:天闢決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國諧 Sky's threshold is breached, ah!/ earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah!/ and all nations at peace.
 衡:河決千里塞以一摺之土 The Ho breaks out for a thousand li and you try to block it with a handful of earth.
 史:決潰雍 to open and drain pustules
 戰:欲決霸王之名不如備兩周辯知之士 If you want to keep the way open to being named ruler of all of China, you'd best be prepared against the most articulate and intelligent officers of both Chou states.
 史:弓不虛發中必決背胸膈達腋絕乎心繫

The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.
 禮:濡肉齒決乾肉不齒決 Moist meat is bitten through; dried meat is not bitten through.
 鹽:屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.
 選:望濤遠決 Catching the tide we go a long way without stopping.
 b. decide, determine
 左:卜以決疑 Scapulimancy is for resolving doubts.
 史:上疑未能決 The emperor was unable to resolve his doubts.
 晉:先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.
 史:決事 make decisions
 史:與漢王挑戰決雌雄 challenge the Han king to single combat to determine which was master
 戰:郢人有獄三年不決者 There was a man of Ying who had a lawsuit that went on for three years without being settled.
 史:天下一歲決獄幾何 In one year, how many law cases are decided throughout the empire?
 非:酸甘鹹淡不以口斷而決於宰尹 If sour, sweet, salty and insipid are not decided by taste but arbitrarily determined by the chief steward
 藝:廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed."
 史:兵出而相當不出十日而戰勝存亡之機決矣 It would be no more than ten days from the time their forces first went forth and clashed that the outcome of victory or defeat, surviving or perishing, would be determined.
 呂:辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→] 決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.
 史:是故明主外料其敵之疆弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈俟於衆人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.
kiwat 說文: kick; make effort, run fast 709
 赴 决 跌
 莊:我决起而飛 we hurl ourselves into flight
 史:秦馬之良[戎兵之眾 ↓][探→]控前跌後蹄間三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable

horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.
kiwat to die 罍 *sef* 273 殛
kiwat hole, hollow *ar g'iwad* 夫 *sef* 夫 379 夬
kiwat 說文: wry mouth 479 夬
kiwat 𠃉 river name 決
kiwat wear on arm 142 決
 國: 一人善射百夫決拾 One man displays skillful archery and a hundred others put on their arm-guards.
kiwat archer's armguard 142 決 決 夬
 史: 韓卒之劍戟...皆陸斷牛馬水截鵠鷹當敵則斬堅甲鐵幕革拔叻芮無不畢具 The swords and spears of the Hán soldiers...all cut through cows or horses on land, swans or geese [?] on water. Faced with the enemy they slice through hard armor and iron shinguards. Leather armguards and shield handles are all provided.
kiwat 4 stdw fire 142 決
kiwat farewell words 273 訣
kiwat 𠃉 sleeve *rel to 袂?* 142 袂 袂
 晏: 臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.
 禮: 凡為長者羹之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder.
kiwat make deep tracks 337 決
kiwat (prn) (*swa* 袂?) 袂
kiwat stone 329 袂
kiwat 4.16 𠃉 jade ornament 袂 璠
 左: 公與石祁子袂 The Marquess gave Shih Ch'i-tzu a jade semicirlet.
kiwat 4.16 玉篇: distant 邈
kiwatkiwat 𠃉 river name 決 決
kiwatkwâng 𠃉 ko plant 莢 莢
kiwatkwâng 𠃉 famous horse name 馱 馱
kiwatkwang 𠃉 sko dragon (or *sef* 蛟龍?) 夬
kiwan 1.29 ko plant 苜 苜
kiwan 3.32 glance at 睨
kiwan 1.29 𠃉 millipede 蠃
kiwan 1.29 ko pottery vessel 甌
kiwan 1.29 drain hole in bottom of jug 甌
kiwan 1.29 *vst* pure [*swa* 澗?] 涓
kiwan 1.29 purified 澗
kiwan bright, clear *swa* 涓? 涓
kiwan 1.29 stalks of barley or wheat 藶
kiwan 𠃉 river name 涓
kiwan-kiwan 𠃉 so words, of water flowing 涓 涓
kiwankwâd small flow 455 涓 涓
kiwankwâd 𠃉 in Chu, personal attendant who carries messages etc 涓 涓
 國: 見其涓人疇王呼曰余不食三日矣 The king saw his valet Shou and shouted, "I haven't eaten for three days!"
 史: 王枕其股而臥涓人又以土自代 The king used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman even replaced that with dirt.
kiwat 4.16 泉出兒 how spring emerges 455 涓

kiwat lock on trunk or box 1 鑰
kiwat 4.16 deceit, treachery 455 譎 譎
kiwat 4.16 sleeve 142 褊
kiwattek soo 譎 譎
 釋: 脈摘猶譎摘也如醫別人脈知疾之意見事者之稱也 *murektek* is like *kiwattek*; like a doctor distinguishing someone's veins; it means noticing what is wrong. An epithet of inspectors.
kiwadk'iem 𠃉 man name fl ca 6 BC 焮 欽
kiwan 2.27 deceive, mislead 184 詛
kiwan 2.27 irrigation channel 91 畎
 考: 廣尺深尺謂之畎 If it's 9" wide and nine deep it's called *kiwan*.
kiwan 2.27 catch critters in net 45 罟
kiwan 2.27 爾雅: 墜 fall 693 沃
kiwar 1 glare, brightness 214 際
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 shrike 217 鶡 鶡 鶡 鶡
 孟: 今也南蠻鶡舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shrike, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tsêng-tzu! [鶡 *fac* 舌 *obj*]
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 city name 鄭
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 說文: how a dog stares (集韻 *ar xiwek*) 昊
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 ko ape-like critter 昊
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 爾雅: cows 猓
kiwek 𠃉 river name 434 渎
kiwek 4.23 𠃉 爾雅: ko rodent, grain pest 鼠
kiweg 𠃉 FL: pln 邳 邳
kiweg big belly *ar xiweg* 538 胙
kiweg 𠃉 ko bamboo 筍
kiweg 𠃉 集韻: ko plant 葑
kiweg private apartments in palace 376 闈
 衡: 闈門宜甚境外宜微 It ought to be strong in the ruler's quarters and weak outside the territory.
kiweg kiwar 1.12 scepter of 銑 114 圭 珪
 詩: 白圭之玷尚可磨也 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away.
 莊: 白玉不毀孰為珪璋 Who could make scepters and gorgets without ruining white jade?
 呂: 成王與唐叔虞燕居援梧葉以為珪而授唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was playing with Tang-shu Yü [his younger brother]. He plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it to Tang-shu Yü and said, "With this I enfeoff you."
kiweg 3.12 𠃉 surname 昊 香 桂 焮
 廣: 後漢大尉陳球碑有城陽昊橫漢末被誅有四子一守墳墓姓昊一子避難居徐州姓香一子居幽州姓桂一子居華陽姓焮 The stele of Chief Magistrate Chên Ch'iu of Later Han: There was a man Kuei Hêng of Chêng-yang who was punished at the end of the Han. He had four sons. One stayed to care for the gravesite, keeping the name 昊. One son fled the imbroglia and went to live in Hsi-chou and changed the spelling of the name to 香. One went to live in Yu-chou and changed the spelling to 桂, and one went to live in Hua-yang and changed the spelling to 焮. [And one flew over the cuckoo's nest and invented this story.]
kiweg 𠃉 說文爾雅: ko plant (*Rubus* sp?) 葑
kiweg 𠃉 porpoise 537 鯨
 衡: 人食鯨肝而死 When people eat river-porpoise

liver they die.
kiweg small gate 376 闈 圭 闈
kiweg 3.12 𠃉 *Cinnamomum cassia* (also *strm* *Laurus nobilis* & *Osmanthus fragrans*) 桂
 衡: 桂中藥 *Cassia* is just right for medicine.
 宋: 青絲為籠係桂枝為籠鉤 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.
 戰: 馭之食貴於玉薪貴於桂 In the state of Chü, food is more expensive than jade and firewood more expensive than cassia.
kiweg 𠃉 釋名: ko women's upper garment 376 桂
kiweg 𠃉 river name 434 淮
kiweg wâg hollow, concave 集韻 *ar xiweg* 434 窞
kiweggliem 𠃉 pln 桂林
kiweg 2.41 說文: 見也从火日 visible (集韻類篇 *ar kiwâng*) 432 昊 昏
kiweg 1.43 sturdy [sc horse] 42 駟 駟
kiweg 2.41 respectful 182 昊
kiweg 2.41 so startled movement of eyes 201 昊 昊
kiweg 2.41 dazzled 昊
kiweg 1.43 to pull tight 綱 綱
kiweg 3 clear 432 藜
kiweg 2.41 footstool; box, basket 穎
kiweg 𠃉 爾雅: ko caterpillar 565 蝻
kiweg 2.41 cold; freeze (*rel to 硬?*) 258 冱
kiweg 2.41 clear-minded 432 肩
kiweg 1.43 bar, bolt, rod, frame 388 肩
 左: 楚人基之脫肩 A Chü man told him to remove the rangdeedio.
kiweg 2.41 light of 𠃉 焮 焮
kiweg 1.43 far from capital 53 冱 冱
kiwegnieng ko frog or toad 468 蝾 蝾
kiweglieng 1.43 廣韻: 斑鼠 sko small variegated mammal 闕 闕
kiwet 4.16 eyes deep 𠃉
kiwen onomat 𠃉
ko kâg 2.10 explication du texte *ar t3* 229 詰
 後: 盡通古今訓詁百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.
 後: 博學多通遍習五經皆詰訓大義不為章句 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory. He only explained their meaning in general, not giving detailed analysis of the text.
ko 2.10 price; 廣韻: 市稅 73 估 賈
 史: 齊紫敗素也而賈十倍 The purple dye of Chü weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold.
 淮: 世以為裘者難得貴賈之物也 Everyone considers fur cloaks to be things that are hard to get and high-priced.
 漢: 常苦枯旱亡有平歲穀賈翔貴 They often suffered the bitterness of a withering drought, never having a normal harvest; the price of grain shot up.
ko 2.10 to buy 73 賈
 b. fig.
 左: 匹夫無罪懷璧其罪焉焉用此其以賈害也 Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade cirlet. What use would I have for this? It would

only be the purchase price of sorrow.

ko 2.10 ^{nc} a merchant **73** 估買

非：鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful. [nr]

淮：朝不易位賈不去肆 None exchange positions in the court, merchants do not forsake the market.

漢：人君不理則奮賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

ko temporary, nonce **73** 姑

詩：陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros flask/ Let me not suffer long.

左：多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.

ko old (opp 新) **290** 故固

詩：無我惡兮不寔故也 Don't hate me/ So as not to rebuff one you know well.

史：復就故官 Go back to your former office.

淮：各處其宅田其田無故無新惟賢是親用非其有使非其人 Each dwell in his home and cultivate his fields/ Not distinguishing old from new, only preferring the capable/ Using what was not his possession and employing those who were not his men.

選：迷惑失故路薄暮無宿栖 We have lost our way and cannot retrace our steps/ Darkness nears and we have no bivouac.

衡：濫故知新之明 The insightfulness of recognizing the new by retaining the old.

史：及蘇秦死代乃求見燕王欲襲故事 When Su Ch'in had died, Tai sought audience with the king of Yen, wanting to repeat what had been done before.

藝：觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.

漢：去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭兮 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah!/ Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

漢：天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

釋：亂洗也毀洗故齒更生新也 “Cutting teeth” is “washing”; weakening and washing away the old teeth, growing new ones instead.

北：后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades, gauze and gossamer among her clothing and trinkets. [故衣 *fac-obj*]

漢：故廷尉王平 former chief magistrate Wang P'ing [師古 *gloss* 前爲此官今不居者皆謂之故也]

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

ko kâb favor, regard [t3?] **137** 顧

漢：夫人情莫不貪生惡死念親戚顧妻子至激於義理者不然乃有不得已也 Now it is human nature that all cling to life and hate death, think of parents and have regard to wives and children, but when motivated by propriety and logic it is not so; then they may have no choice.

漢：飢寒至身不顧廉恥 When hunger and cold hit home, modesty and shame are ignored.

晏：莊公奮乎勇力不顧于行義 The Dignified Marquess was enthusiastic about courage and strength, caring nothing for proper conduct.

史：夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說誣誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.

史：然而爲大王計者皆爲一時之說不顧百世之利 However, those who plan for YGM all make proposals for a single occasion; none consider the benefit of a hundred generations.

史：然衡人休王交疆虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the “horizontal men” try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

ko 2.10 ^{nc} cow 犛

ko 2.10 ^{nc} ram 羖

五羖大夫⇒五

ko 說文：big gain in marketplace (*dial*) **73** 及

ko restricted to house as punishment 羸

ko ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 藪

ko klâb 1.11 salt-making pond (陳楚 *dial*) **421** 鹽

ko 3.11 ko sacrifice 禴

ko 1.11 rest **297** 𪔐

ko kâg 2.10 relax, rest **297** 𪔐

詩：王事靡盬 There is no rest in the king's service.

ko kâg 2.10 negligent, inferior **297** 沾

選：鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it [admix poor stuff], hoodwinking the rubes.

ko fish guts 鮓

ko 3.11 ko plant 藪

ko kâb 2.10 covered, hidden **231** 覓 兜

ko kâb 2.10 ^{vn} urge on w/drums **320** 鼓

史：君子不困人於阨不鼓不成列 A gentleman does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks.

左：阻而鼓之不亦可乎 To beat the attack drums against them even though they are in straits, surely that's allowable!

左：命二拒曰旆動而鼓 He gave orders to the two formations [on his flanks], “When my banner begins to move, beat the drums for the advance.”

左：公將鼓之闕曰未可齊人三鼓闕曰可矣 The ruler was about to have the drums beaten to advance. Kui said, “Not yet.” The Ch'i beat thrice and Kui said, “Now we can do it.”

左：非日月之眚不鼓 the drums are not beaten for anything but astrological ill-omens of the sun & moon b. *fig.*

選：於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then [the wind] rises more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.

選：岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相槌 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.

ko kâb ^{vn} 2.10 to flap (*cf prec b.*) **648** 鼓

戰：黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囓白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以爲無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

衡：當風鼓箒 fan oneself while in the wind

選：飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea, cross the mountain tops.

ko kâg 斷 cut? decide? **229** 鈞

ko 1.11 traffic [in] (sc wine) **73** 沽

ko ^{nc} cricket 蛄

ko kâb 2.10 ^{nc} a drum **320** 鼓 鼓

詩：鼙鼓逢逢矜腹奏公 They beat the drums

bang-bang! The musicians play for the ruler.

禮：黃桴而土鼓 They flourished their drumsticks while beating the drums. [V. note under 賈]

莊：鼓盆而歌 singing with a basin as a drum

周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the time in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

淮：爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them b. *fig.*

非：至治之國君若桴臣若鼓技若車事若馬 In the best-ordered states the ruler is like the drumstick, the ministers like the drums, skill is like the chariots and the work to be done is like the horses.

ko 3.11 ^{vt} firm **290** 固 忘 故

管：不重之結雖固必解 A knot that is not compli-

cated can be untied no matter how tight it is.

衡：毋以箸相授爲其不固也 Don't pass things back and forth with chopsticks, on account of not being firmly held.

左：固辭 He firmly refused.

史：此一物不具君固不出 If even one of these things is lacking, you refuse to go out.

呂：意氣易動驕然不固 Their attention is easily distracted; they are wilful and unstable.

非：人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals.

管：不悟則法數日衰而國失固 If [the ruler] does not reverse this course of action then the laws and regulations will become weaker every day and the state loses its firmness.

淮：我非故與子[反→]爭也 I wasn't seriously resisting you.

衡：俊疑傑固 heroic resolution

新：秦孝公據崤函之固 The Filial Earl of Ch'in relied on the impregnability of the Hsiao mountains and the Han pass.

史：秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以爲固 The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around.

史：因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine, rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

月：行春則胎夭多傷國多固疾 If spring ordinances are carried out then many fetuses and newborns will be injured and there will be many hard-to-cure ailments in the land.

史：燕王曰吾聞齊有濟濟濁河可以爲固長城鉅防足以爲塞 The king of Yen said, "I have heard that Chi has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. [長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.] 漢：秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand li. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

史：是故明主外料其敵之疆弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈辯於衆人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

b. surely, certainly

戰：狗固吠非其主也 Dogs inevitably bark at anyone but their master.

戰：貪故能立功 The ambitious can definitely get things done.

非：侏儒俳優固人主之所與也 Dwarves and jesters are indisputably among those present at a ruler's feasting.

非：微君言臣故將謁之 Even if YL had not spoken, I certainly intended to mention that.

戰：臣固疑大王之不能用也 I really do doubt YM's ability to make use of them.

戰：魏之壑勢故戰場也 The terrain of Wei is definitely that of a battleground.

戰：此非吾所苦也是故吾事也 This is not what I am lamenting; such is surely my metier.

陳：殷朴周文固無恆格 Yin was plain and Chou fancy; there is certainly no constant pattern.

史：燕固弱國不足畏也 Yen is assuredly a weak state and unworthy of consideration.

史：雖得燕城秦計固不能守也 Ch'in reckons that even if they gain some cities of Yen, they definitely won't be able to hold them.

史：是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕爲之臣也 This is surely the cause of Hân and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch'in but no great thing to serve them.

戰：固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君 I assure you I would not dare speak of human affairs. I assure you I wish to have audience to speak of the affairs of supernatural beings.

史：有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見敖於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

故 *kâb* 2.10 *v* strike (strings of 彈) 320 鼓

衡：何知新聲非師延所鼓也 How do we know the new tune was not played by Shih Yen?

呂：鼓宮而宮應鼓角而角動 Strike the *kung*-note and *kung* responds; strike the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

呂：以爲世無足復爲鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

衡：鼓新聲者 one playing an unfamiliar tune.

史：以鼓琴于威王 got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern

故 3.11 *v* look around, look back [t2?] 顧

晏：刷涕而顧 brushed away his tears and looked back 選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand li it looks back and hesitates.

史：臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭濯然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them.

史：王顧左右而言他 The king looked around at

his servants and changed the subject.

戰：左右顧無人 He looked all around but no one was there.

晏：撤撤無走四顧無告 If they would escape there is nowhere to run to, and looking all around there is no one to whom to complain.

後：怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.

故 3.11 situation; circumstances 290 故

左：公語之故且告之悔 The ruler told him what had happened, and confessed that he regretted it.

呂：此伊尹生空桑之故也 This is the story of how Yi Yin came to be born in a hollow mulberry tree.

左：晉侯使以殺大子申生之故來告 The emissary of the Marquess of Chin arrived to report the news of the killing of the heir-apparent Shên-shêng.

新：時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

後：母望順不還乃噬其指順即心動棄新馳歸跪問其故 His mother looked for Shun and saw he had not returned, whereupon she bit her finger. His heart immediately jumped, he dropped the firewood and rushed home, knelt and asked what had happened.

b. cause, reason

易：王臣蹇蹇匪躬之故 The king's ministers act with restraint; it is not on their own behalf that they act. [故 *fac* "take themselves as their cause."]

左：周公殺管叔而蔡蔡叔夫豈不愛王室故也 The Duke of Chou killed the Kuan sibling and degraded the Ts'ai sibling. How could he not have wanted to spare them? The royal house was his main concern.

呂：凡物之然也必有故 Everything necessarily has some reason for being what it is.

左：冀之既病則亦唯君故 What Chi has suffered since then is all due to YM.

史：賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?

淮：是故不溺於難者成是故不可不慎也 Thus those who do not get enmired in difficulty succeed. This certainly cannot be left unexamined. [The first *故* is *head* to is *as adj*; the second *故* is *nuc adj* to 不可不慎 (*v. under* 故 "firm" above).]

呂：何故而乞 How did you come be begging?

c. from late *Chan-kao* 以故 thus, therefore

戰：韓魏以故至今稱東藩 Hân and Wei to this day call themselves eastern allies of Ch'in for that reason. 史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦長老曰苦爲河伯娶婦以故貧 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most. They said, "The worst is we have to marry a woman to the River Boss, so we're all poor."

d. precedent

國：曰非故也公曰君作故 "It's not according to precedent." The marquess replied, "Rulers make precedents."

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and

only after that was finished were they complete.

商：今若變法不循秦國之故更禮以教民臣恐天下之議君 If now we change the laws, not following the precedents of Ch'in but instructing the folk in new procedures, I fear the whole world will criticise YL.

新：蒙故業因遺策 acceded to the existing strategy and continued the inherited tactics

史：陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃以疾謝吳 The Marquess of Ch'ên wanted to go, but his great officers said, "Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch'u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Ch'ên, and may not be ignored." The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu's invitation, pleading illness.

商：法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk.

c. gimmick, trick

戰：謂而不得有說色非故如何也 When I told you you couldn't have it, your expression was pleased. If that wasn't trickery what was it?

戰：以故掩人之邪者厚人之行也 To use contrivance to hide the misdeeds of others is the act of a generous man.

淮：上多故則民多詐矣 If their superiors often resort to contrivance then the folk will often employ deceit.

漢：敢問天道也抑人故也 I venture to ask whether that is from some natural cause or from man's contriving?

f. as mac adj, so, thus, therefore

論：吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.

墨：夫好美者豈曰吾族人莫之好故不好哉 It's absurd to suppose that a man who loves a beautiful woman would say, "None of my clan loves her, so I don't either!"

呂：三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three great ones put teaching first and killing last, so no one's affairs were more successful than theirs.

史：吾故列其行事次其時序毋令獨蒙惡聲焉 I thus set out his deeds and put his chronology in order so as to prevent there being nothing but evil spoken of him.

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

衡：人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不可不疑也 People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肉不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-t'ung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

ㄏㄠˋ ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 time past 58 古

Refers to distant past. Contrast 昔, which refers to all the past from a minute ago to the beginning of time.

後：仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修

之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high.

Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

國：古之聖王唯此之慎 This is just what the ancient sage-kings were cautious of.

國：古之善用兵者因天地之常 The ones who were good generals in ancient times relied upon the regularities of sky and earth.

國：古之明王不失此三德者故能光有天下 The intelligent kings of old did not lose grasp of these three generators of good will; thus they were able to possess the whole world.

非：古之人目短於自見故以鏡觀面 The men of old, since eyes have the shortcoming of not seeing themselves, used mirrors to inspect their faces.

衡：古天與今無異 The ancient sky differed in no way from the present one.

衡：非古之天厚而今之天薄也 It is not because Sky used to be generous and now is stingy.

藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆為戲以習輕趨者 The Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

b. past events, history

論：我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.

漢：奮其私智而不師古 Excited by his own personal intelligence, he did not take history as a guide.

衡：案古篡畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.

後：能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

c. 古者, as topic, "anciently"

非：古者丈夫不耕草木之實足食也 In ancient times the men didn't plow, because there was enough wild fruit to eat.

淮：古者民澤處穴 In ancient times people made dwellings in caves.

釋：古者列樹以表道 In ancient times they planted trees in rows to mark the edge of the road.

d. divided into eras

非：上古之世人民少而禽獸衆 In the era of remote antiquity the population was small and there were many wild animals.

非：中古之世天下大水 In the era of middle antiquity there were great floods all over the world.

非：近古之世桀紂暴亂 In the era of recent antiquity Chieh and Ch'ou were violent and unruly.

草：夫草書之興也其於近古乎 As to when grass writing arose, it must have been in the recent past.

ㄏㄠˋ 1.11 ㄇ river name 汨

ㄏㄠˋ ㄏㄠˋ obstruct, frustrate 231 鋼

左：若無益於晉晉將棄之何勞錮焉 If he does no good for Chin, they will get rid of him. Why go to the trouble of trying to block the appointment?

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 ㄋㄠˋ net 罟

國：宣公夏濫於泗淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szü River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them aside.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

ㄏㄠˋ but, only [tone?] 顧

ㄏㄠˋ ㄋㄠˋ 1.11 fasis or husmo 姑

非：其姑以為多私而出之 Her mother-in-law thought she was keeping too much to herself and sent her away.

ㄏㄠˋ ㄏㄠˋ ㄎㄠˋ meas measure of wt or vol 260 鼓

ㄏㄠˋ ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 ㄎㄠˋ blind 231 瞽

ㄏㄠˋ 1.11 guilty 290 辜

漢：凡殺無辜十六人 Altogether he killed sixteen innocent people.

衡：周宣王殺其臣杜伯而不辜 The Perspicuous King of Chou killed his servant Tu Po, who was not guilty.

淮：殺不辜則國赤地 If you kill the innocent, the earth throughout your state will go barren.

ㄏㄠˋ 1.11 to buy, deal in 73 賈 酤

非：宋人有酤酒者...遇客甚謹 There was a wine-seller in Sung...he received customers most punctiliously.

史：盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.

漢：高祖每酤留飲酒讎數倍 Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold.

ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 extremely seductive 蠱 蠱 蠱

草：趙女善舞行步媚蠱學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo".]

ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 ㄋㄠˋ vermin; noxious influence 蠱 蠱 蠱 國：夫文蠱皿為蠱 In writing, *ch'ung* and *min* make *ku*.

ㄏㄠˋ ㄏㄠˋ 2.10 ㄋㄠˋ thigh? haunch? hip joint? pelvis? ㄉㄞˋ 後 384 股 骹

左：枕尸股 laid his head on the corpse's thigh

非：腓大於股難以趣走 If the calf is larger than the thigh that makes it hard to run fast. [nr]

史：王枕其股而臥銅人又以土自代 The king

used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman even replaced that with dirt.

史：循其兩股以至於陰當尚溫也 Feel both his thighs as far as the genitalia; they ought to be still warm.
戰：讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran down to his foot.

ko k'o ^{nc} ko tree 樺

koog ^{nc} 2.32 white, brilliant 432 皜 皜 皜

koog ^{nc} punting pole 343 篙

koog 3.37 smear, moisten 432 膏

語：無膏澤而光潤生 Their brilliant gloss emerges without any polish [varnish?].

koog 3.37 withered tree 290 槁 槁

語：彼則槁枯而遠棄此則為宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through.

koog 3.37 white (undyed) silk 432 縞

戰：天下縞素 the world is in undyed cloth (mourning garb)

koog 2.32 straw *cf* 芥 藁 藁 藁 稿 藁 篙

左：去表之稿道還公宮 The removed the straw outside it and cleared a way around the marquess's palace.
衡：篙不能鳴鐘而螢火不爨鼎者何也鐘長而篙短鼎大而螢小也 A straw cannot ring a bell nor can a firefly's light boil a cauldron. Why? The bell is long, the straw short; the cauldron is great, the firefly small.

koog 2.32 dead plants (*sua* 稿?) 藁

koog ^{mp} pln 鷓

koog 1.34 height 500 高

koog 1.34 ^{rst} tall (*cf* 臯) 500 高高

荀：不登高山不知天之高也 Without climbing a high mountain, one may not recognize that the sky is even higher.

非：酤酒...者懸幟甚高 A wine merchant...hung up a shop sign, very high.

淮：聖人不高山不廣河 Sages consider no mountain too high nor any river too broad.

國：高高下下 make the high higher and the low lower

衡：何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar while your appearance is so fine?

淮：病偃僂脊管高于頂 His back became bent and hunched up, so that his spinal column was higher than his cranium.

戰：高枕而臥 to have a high pillow to sleep on [高枕 *fac-obj*]

非：夫弩弱而矢高者激於風也 Now, when a bolt flies high although the crossbow is weak, it is because it gets accelerated by the wind.

後：城中好高髻四方高一尺 If high top-knots are favored in the city, in the provinces they go up a full foot.

史：高城深池不足以爲固 High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security.

荀：登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs high [*subj+nuc*] to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

戰：毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛 Birds with

incomplete plumage may not fly high on it.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而爲燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

b. *fig of human rank*

衡：生有高大之命其時身有尊貴之奇 When one is born with a grand high destiny, at that very time his body will have oddities foretelling honor and high rank.
史：有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

國：高位寔疾厚味寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly empoisoned.

後：自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent.

戰：天下之卿相人臣乃至布衣之士莫不高賢大王之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣 For a long time now everyone in the whole world, from the premier down to the poorest knight, has admired YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to receive instructions and demonstrate their integrity in your presence.

c. *fig of pitch of sounds*

戰：魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂文侯曰鍾聲不比乎左高 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei was drinking with T'ien Tzu-fang and called for music. He said, "Aren't the bells mistuned? The one on the left is high."

藝：亢音高歌 They raise the notes and sing high.

d. *fig of praise, esteem*

史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及爲[己→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing.

koog 1.34 grease (esp animal fat?) 432 膏

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.
搜：作白粥泛膏於上 make white gruel and spread fat on top

b. *fig.*

史：因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine,

rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

koog 2.32 tree 樺

koog? 方言：savory stuff, bait 餈 糕

koog? ^{nc} lamb (*rel* to 狗 駒?) 286 羔 羹

koog? 2.32 expansive, ungoverned? 260 介

kogg'â ^{mp} man name 高何

kogg'u ^{mp} Empress 呂 as regent (187-179 BC) 高后

kogg'iang ^{mp} man name 高彊

kogtjam ^{nc} chopping block for shredding straw 290 藁 砧

kogsjên ^{mp} name of 帝嚳 高辛

淮：昔共工之力觸不周之山使地東南傾與高辛爭爲帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 The strength of Kung-kung in ancient time: he butted Pu-chou mountain and made the land tilt to the south-east. He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued.

kogsjênâijeg ^{mp} family name 高辛氏

kogtso ^{nc} founding ancestor of lineage 高祖 高祖 漢：好酒及色常從王媼武負貫酒時飲醉臥武負王媼見其上常有怪高祖每酤留飲酒讎數倍及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 He loved wine and women. He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him. Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold. Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.

漢：謁入呂公大驚起迎之門呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 When the usher came in, Mr. Lü was astonished. He arose and went to greet him at the door. Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

漢：沛令後悔恐其有變乃閉城城守欲誅蕭曹蕭曹恐踰城保高祖高祖乃書帛射城上與沛父老曰天下同苦秦久矣今父老雖爲沛令守諸侯並起今屠沛沛今共誅令擇可立立之以應諸侯即室家完不然父子俱屠無爲也 The administrator of P'ei later had regrets, fearing that things would go awry, so he closed the gates and set the city for defense. He wanted to execute Hsiao and Ts'ao; alarmed, they went over the wall to the founding emperor's camp. The founding emperor then shot an arrow over the city wall with a message to the city elders of P'ei written on silk: "For a long time the world has suffered under Ch'in. You elders may be holding the city for the administrator, but the barons have all revolted; as things are now, they will slaughter P'ei. If P'ei now acts as one, kills the administrator and meets the barons under the leadership of one of your own choosing, then your households and families will be unharmed. Otherwise, all the elders will be slaughtered and there will be nothing you can do.

漢：高祖之約非劉氏不王 By the restriction of the founding emperor, none but members of the Liu clan may become a prince.

史：呂太后者高祖微時妃也 Empress Lü was the founding emperor's wife when he was still a nobody.

kogtsōng Shang emperor = 武丁 1324-1265 BC 高宗

史：帝武丁得傳說為相殷復興焉稱高宗 Emperor Wu Ting got Fu Shuo to be his chief minister; Yin rose again and he was proclaimed Kao Tsung.

呂：高宗天子也即位諒闇三年不言 Kao Tsung was emperor. After acceding, he remained silent, not speaking for three years.

kogdjangdǐeg 𠵹 family name 高陽氏
kogljənggŋgjejwən 𠵹 yobro of king of 秦 高陵君

史：然則王何不可使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因為質則燕趙信秦 If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Ch'in tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Ch'in.

kogmog sko plant? 藁芑

kongia a sure thing 固宜

kośia 𠵹 爾雅: ko bug 蝓蟻

kotu 𠵹 ko slingshot for shooting rats 柶斗

kosug 𠵹 name 鼓叟 瞽叟

kosug 𠵹 man name, father of 舜 瞽叟

kosljag 𠵹 music master? sko officer 瞽史

kots'jā cf 姑且 顧且

史：若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

kots'jā cf 顧且 姑且

kodjang 𠵹 漢縣 name 桐陽

kodju spoiled in the making? 鹽窳 苦窳

kod'āg 𠵹 ko tree 古度

koljiet you tell me 股栗

kodz'jət rheumatism? sko long-lasting illness 固疾 痼疾 鋼疾

kəməəng kəbmwəng steamer *or* **kəməng**

666 鈞鑄 **kəbmāg**

kə-ā- kəg'āle bad, poor quality (of iron pots) cf 鹽窳 279 苦惡

kəŋiam kabŋiam salt as a product? salt-making as industry? 鹽鹽

kōle 4.2 說文: 手械也 manacle 48 梏

左: 執而梏之 seized him and put him in manacles 孟: 梏之反覆 with repetition of the fettering

呂: 是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

kōle 𠵹 tree bark 苦

kōle 𠵹 pln 苦

kōle well-sweep 343 棒 棹

kōle pen, fold, pound, corral 260 犝

kōle 4.2 announce 87 告 告 報

釋: 上勅下曰告告覺也使覺悟知己意也

Superiors setting their inferiors straight is called "noti-

fying"; *kōle* "notify" is *kīle* "awaken"; it makes them wake up and pay attention to one's own intention.

詩: 公尸嘉告 The late ruler's personant makes a pleasant announcement.

史: 張儀既相秦為文檄告楚相曰始吾從若飲我不盜而璧若答我若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 After Chang Yi became premier of Ch'in, he wrote a message-board warning the premier of Ch'u: "At first, when I was at a drinking party of yours, I did not steal your jade circlet. You had me beaten. Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses."

kōksāle 4.2 announce the new moon 87 告朔論: 子貢欲去告朔之餼羊孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮 Tzu-kung wanted to do away with the sacrifice of a sheep at the new-moon ceremony. Confucius said, "Tzū, you begrudge the sheep. I begrudge the ceremony."

kōg 3.37 tell, inform 87 告 誥 皋

左: 公語之故且告之悔 The ruler told him what had happened, and confessed that he regretted it.

左: 晉侯使以殺天子申生之故來告 The emissary of the Marquess of Chin arrived to report the news of the killing of the heir-apparent Shên-shêng.

史: 為取給而弗告 He got it supplied but told no one about that.

左: 君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.

國: 邊人以告 Borderers reported it.

晏: 敝撤無走四顧無告 If they would escape there is nowhere to run to, and looking all around there is no one to whom to complain.

漢: 有能告者以其半界之 Anyone competently reporting it would be awarded half the amount.

晉: 惟先生告我塗之速也 Only tell me the way more quickly, sir.

藝: 得此桃者當告以道要 The one who gets these peaches will become eligible for me to tell him the core of the Way.

史: 西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mên Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

b. to warn (€ set 201?)

說: 牛觸人角箸橫木所以告人也 If a cow butts people, they affix a baulk of wood on its horns; it is a means of warning other people.

衡: 鬼神用巫之口告人 Spirits use the mouth of the medium to warn people.

衡: 天用災異譴告人 sky using disasters and oddities to reprove men

kōg 1.34 arouse (cf 覺) 201 皋 皋

禮: 及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat

and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

kōg 1.34 lazy 297 皋

kōg 𠵹 ko plant w/edible seeds 荅

kōg 𠵹 mtn name 崑

kōg 2.32 𠵹 ko knife or shear w/ haircuts? 鉸

kōg 1.34 high (cf 高) 皋

kōg 1.34 𠵹 ko tree (sa 烏柏?) 楷

kōg 1.34 𠵹 big drum (r *kəb*?) 260 鞀 皋

kōg 1.34 bow case 鞞 鞞

kōg 1 𠵹 marsh 皋

kōg 2.32 be pure, bright 432 皓

kōg 𠵹 punt pole 343 檣

kōg kōle 3.37 𠵹 pln 切韻 *or* **kōk** 郛

kōg g'ōg 𠵹 嶠

kōg-kōg 𠵹 皓皓

kōgt'ōg 𠵹 皋鞞

kōgso ko tree 皋蘇

kōgdjog 𠵹 man name [pron?] 皋陶 皋陶

鞞: 史編曰編之太祖史疇為禹占得皋陶兆比於此 The scribe Pian said, "My remote ancestor the scribe Ch'ou divined for Yü. He got Kao Yao. The indication was comparable to this one."

大: 昔者舜左禹而右皋陶不下席而天下治 In ancient times, Shun had Yü on his left and Kao Yao on his right. The world was kept in order without his ever leaving his seat.

選: 故皋陶歌虞 Kao Yao sang of Shun.

呂: 奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯀作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, Kun-wu invented pottery and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls.

kōglāng 𠵹 town name 皋狼

kōgb'jwām 𠵹 man name 咎犯

kōng 1.2 𠵹 attack 318 攻

How this word differs from 伐 *qv* is a good question. It seems likely that 伐 "attack" is related to "punish"; is 攻 related to 功 "accomplish" or 貢 "tribute" or what?

非: 戰未嘗不剋攻未嘗不取 never fought a battle without winning, nor attacked an objective without gaining it

漢: 攻之不可暴取也 If we attack it [the land of Yüeh], it can't be taken by a sudden assault.

呂: 不如歸尸以內攻之 We'd better let them have the bodies of their dead, thus attacking them internally. 呂: 義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive, and the humane feed the starving.

晉: 往百日還百日攻百日以六十日為休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.

晏: 此皆力攻勅敵之人也 These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy.

戰: 攻宜陽而有功則周公旦也 If he makes a success of the attack on Yi-yang he will be Duke Tan of Chou.

左:兼弱攻昧武之善經也子姑整軍而經武乎猶有弱而昧者 To annex the weak and conquer the inattentive is a good principle of war. You might devote some time to putting your army in order and making war by principle; there are yet others who are weak or inattentive.

釋:震戰也所擊[輒→]搗破若攻戰也“Thunder” is “battle.” Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle.

戰:寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success. [nr]

漢:自漢初定已來七十二年吳越人相攻擊者不可勝數然天子未嘗舉兵而入其地也 It has been 72 years since Han was established. There is no counting how many times the Wu and the Yüeh have fought, but no emperor ever sent armed forces into their territory.

kōng 1.2 ^{nc} cart's axle-pivot 釘

kōngb'iwāt aggression 攻伐

呂:今世學者多非乎攻伐 The doctrinaires of the present generation mostly condemn attack.

史:且今時趙之於秦猶郡縣也不敢妄舉師以攻伐 Moreover, at the present time Chao is to Ch'in as a province or county; they would not dare raise a force and attack capriciously.

kōk 4.4 arouse, enlighten 201 覺悟竟魁

釋:上勅下曰告告覺也使覺悟知己意也

Superiors setting their inferiors straight is called “notifying”; *kōk* “notify” is *kōk* “awaken”; it makes them wake up and pay attention to one's own intention.

kōk ^{nc} straight (rel to 格) 梏 覺

kōk 4.4 crack in pot 罅

kōg kab 2.31 disturb 604 攪拈

民:炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃白相雜細擊蔥白下鹽[米→]末薄或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

kōg kōg 3.36 hole in ground 434 窞 窞

kōg 2.31 onomat for gurgling water 澗

kōg 3.36 straight 覺

kōng 3.4 ^w descend 40 降 降

呂:有狼入於國有人自天降市 There are wolves entering the city and people falling from the sky.

釋:月令曰天氣上騰地氣下降 *Monthly Ordinances* says, “Sky vapor rises upward; earth vapor descends downward.”

選:崇崇圓丘隆隱天兮登降刻施單墀垣兮 A towering round mound, its forbidding height hides the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path, long and curving around, ah! [nr]

史:天降龍二有雌雄 Sky sent down dragons.

They were two; there was a male and a female.

禮:故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上 Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above.

(1) of frost, dew form

衡:寒不累時則霜不降 If cold does not continue

for some time, frost will not form.

衡:正月二月霜雪時降 In the first and second months, frost and snow seasonally descend.

淮:今霜降而樹穀冰泮而求穫 This would be like planting grain after the frost and looking for a harvest when the ice melted.

衡:萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

(2) of rain fall straight acw blown by wind

莊:時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen, isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit?

戰:桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, “You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more.”

(3) of spirits appear

左:國之將興明神降之監其德也 When a state is about to flourish, a clear-sighted spirit descends on it, to observe its deservingness.

詩:崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

左:秋七月有神降于莘 In the autumn, in the seventh month, there was a spirit descended in Hsin. 淮:昔者師曠奏白雪之音而神物爲之下降風雨暴至平公癡病晉國赤地 In ancient times when Shih Kuang played the sounds of *White Snow* then supernatural beings arrived, a violent storm suddenly arose, the Level Marquess became palsied and the land of Chin went barren.

b. fig.

國:民和而後神降之福 Spirits only send down good fortune when the folk have attained harmony.

衡:是故德令降於殿堂命長之因出於牢中 Thus the pardon is issued in the audience hall and the prisoner whose fate is to live longer is released from the jail. 後:帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖爲不道而太后有德於朕不宜降黜 The emperor perused the memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others, “Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress dowager deserves gratitude from Us. It would not do to demote and expel her.”

kōng? 3.4 ^{pln} r **kōng?** 絳

kōng? ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant [?] r **kōng?** rel to 絳 “red”? 絳

kōng? ^{np} river name r **kōng?** 絳

kōng? red? red cloth? r **kōng?** swa 紅? 202 絳

史:當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當爲河伯婦即媵取洗沐之爲治新繒綺衣居齋戒爲治齋宮河上張緹絳帷女居其中爲具牛酒飯食[行↓]十餘日共[粉→]粉[粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, “This one should be the River Boss's wife.” And so she was betrothed. They bathed

and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer. She had nothing to do but follow tabus and restrictions. For that they made a ritual enclosure at the river's edge, putting up red screening-curtains, and she dwelt within, and she stayed there ten days or more. They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food. They supplied a boat, decorated it as if it were a nuptial bed, had the woman get on it and floated it out onto the river. It floated for some miles and then sank.

kōngb'iwāt ^{nb} NS: crimson alum, Fe₂O₃im-pure 絳礬

kā 1 ^{np} river name 葭

kā 1 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko deer 麋

kā 2.35 go 70 假

kā **kāg** 3.40 use as transport cf 駕 48 假

淮:假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs. 荀:假舟楫者非能[水→]泳也而絕江河 It is not that one who relies on a boat and punting-pole is able to walk through water, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

b. fig.

衡:不假操行以求福而吉自至 He does not rely on his deeds to attract fortune, yet good things happen to him of their own.

史:割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'u and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'u and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

kā ^{nc} arm restraint for prisoners (cf 械) 70 假

kā ^{nc} stand, frame, posts (swa 柳?) 假

kā **kar** 2.35 attractive 50 假

kā cloth tribute/tax from south barbies under Han 假

kā ^{nc} X 家, X 之家 “X expert, Xologist” 家

衡:墨家 Mohists

衡:說易之家 experts at explaining *The Book of Changes*

衡:變復之家 experts at identifying and assigning blame for anomalies of nature

b. a school of such experts (cf 百家)

風:立談者人異綴文者家舛 The setting-out of discussions differs from writer to writer and the putting-together of words is distinct from school to school.

淮:其曲家異而不失於體 Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

隋:古之言天者有三家一曰蓋天二曰宣夜三曰渾天 There were three schools that spoke of sky in former times. They were “Umbrella Sky”, “Extended Sky”, and “Surrounding Sky”.

kā 2.35 ko gut malady 假

kā ^{nc} ko bug 假

kā ^{nc} 爾雅: strong ox 假

kā 1 ko gut malady 假

kā 2.35 lend, borrow 73 假 假

左:假道於虞以伐虢 asked permission to pass through Yü so as to attack Kuo

衡:過晉不假途 passed through Chin without asking permission

非:假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your

son would no longer be alive.

衡：皆以其真是不假他類也 always because it is the real thing, not something else substituted for it
 藝：東平衡農為書生窮乏容[鍛→]假於勃家 Hêng Nung of Tung-ping was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. [容假 *subj-nuc*]

b. *fig.* arguendo

史：假令誅臣而為秦得黔中之地臣之上願[也] Supposing I can get the territory of Ch'ien-chung for Ch'in, I could wish for nothing more than that even if they did punish me.

kā 3.40 ^{ve} marry 嫁

左：余而所嫁婦人之父 I am the father of the woman you married.

史：五嫁而夫輒死人莫敢娶 She had been married five times and her husbands had died suddenly, so no one dared to propose to her.

隋：主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

史：共[粉→粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.

kā 2.35 price 73 賈 價

衡：糴穀之人貴賤其價 The men who buy grain make its price high or low.

衡：穀價低昂 The price of grain goes up and down.
 梁：鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價 The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known.

kā 2.35 ^{nc} ko ritual vessel 罍 罍

禮：爵夏后氏以琖殷以罍周以爵 For drinking-mugs the Hsia-hou used *tsan*, the Yin used *chia* and the Chou used *chiieh*.

kā 2.35 bountiful 70 假 假

詩：邦畿千里維民所止肇域彼四海四海來假來假祁祁 The realm and adjunct lands/ Were settled by the folk/ They demarcated boundaries for all foreigners/ The foreigners came to pay tribute/ They came to pay tribute in droves.

釋：夏假也寬假萬物使生長也 *g'ā* “summer” is *kā* “copious”; it is open-handed with everything, making things sprout and grow.

後：是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

kā *kar* 1 ^{nc} family 77 家

釋：父之兄…又曰伯父伯把也把持家政也 One's father's elder brother...is also called *pāk'ivro*. *pāk* is *pā* “grasp;” he keeps hold of the governance of the family.

管：巨家重葬其親者 when a great family lavishly buries one of its members

衡：非魚聞武王之德而入其舟鳥知周家當起集於王屋也 It is not because the fish, hearing of The Martial King's draw, jumped into his boat, nor because the crow, recognizing that the house of Wen Wang was on the rise, roosted on his rooftop.

b. home

衡：僕僕若喪家之狗 as dejected as a lost dog

衡：聖人以天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign.

釋：夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊慙之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that.
 漢：軍士不幸死者吏為衣衾棺斂轉送其家 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

c. household

非：不與同服者同車不與同族者共家 One doesn't ride in the same chariot with another of the same uniform; one doesn't share a household with another of the same clan. [*nr*]

釋：二千五百家為鄉 Two thousand five hundred households make a village.

衡：其家有輕子伯孫必教其親 In their household are frivolous sons and hot-tempered grandsons who insist on bossing their parents around.

史：明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

史：樂羊死葬於靈壽其後子孫因家焉 When Yüeh Yang died he was buried at Ling Shou, so his descendants made their home there. [家 *nuc, lit* “subsisted as household”]

晉：漢以其地為郡子孫遂家焉 The Han turned his territory into a commandery, and his descendants continued to make their home there.

陳：出為長城令悅其山水遂家焉 He left there to become administrator of Ch'ang-ch'eng. He loved its scenery so much he established his home there.

史：戰而扶輿死者盡得死者家財 [A Hsiung-nu] who carries home the body of another killed in battle gets all his household property.

漢：後世三家周秦漢征之然皆未有得上策者也 Later the three houses of Chou, Ch'in and Han tried to bring them under control, but none of them has devised the best strategy.

d. family-run business

漢：每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

漢：及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts. 國家⇒國

kā ^{nc} boar (rel to 虎?) 豨

kā 2.35 ^{nc} catalpa 椶 椶

kā 2.35 ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko tree (swa 椶?) 椶

kā 1 ^{nc} rush, sedge 葭

晏：景公獵休坐地而食晏子後至左右滅葭而席 The Glorious Marquess went out hunting. When they stopped for a rest, he sat directly on the ground to eat. Yen-tzu arrived later and his servants pulled up reeds to lay out as a mat.

kāts'io ferules for chastisement—symbols of power 椶楚 夏楚 橫樅

kāp'ia 1.37 ^{nc} brown & white bear (panda?)

(*dial*) 麀 羆 豹 羆

kūik 4.4 ^{mp} mus. note name *ar guk* 角 隸 隸

呂：鼓宮而宮應鼓角而角動 Strike the *kung*-note and *kung* responds; strike the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

kūik 4.4 compare & make equal cf 較 94 角 衡：敵力角氣 let the strength be matched and the fighting spirit equal

釋：獄確也實確之情偽也 *ngiuk* “court” is *kūik* “compare.” It verifies and compares the truth and falsehood of men.

kūik 4.4 ^{nc} rafter 388 栿

國：莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其栿 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

kūik 4.4 ^{nc} horn; angle, corner 319 角 用

山：其狀如牛蒼黑一角 [A rhino's] shape is like an ox, blue-black with one horn.

呂：凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智 禰者無遂功天之數也 Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is sky's method.

淮：帶角 to have horns, as deer or cattle

釋：牛羊之無角者曰童 Hornless cows and sheep are called “youths.”

說：牛觸人角箸橫木所以告人也 If a cow butts people, on its horns they affix a baulk of wood; it is a means of warning other people.

漢：文帝十二年有馬生角於吳角在耳前上鄉 In the twelfth year of the Cynosure Emperor a horse in Wu grew horns. The horns were ahead of the ears and pointed upward.

b. angle

後：善風角星第六日七分能望氣占候吉凶 He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology, six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or ill fortune by examining *chi*.

kūik 4.4 to compete 94 角 确

kūik ^{vst} crescent, contr to 圓 319 角

抱：如聞人聲緣口中物如角弩 If it hears human voices it pulls the thing in its mouth like a drawn bow.

kūik 4.4 meas of volume 角

kūik 4.4 meas of volume *ar kūik* 260 斛

kūik 4.4 horn blown as battle signal 角

kūik 4.4 ^{nc} ritual vessel like 爵 434 角

禮：尊者舉觶卑者舉角 The honored one hoists a goblet, the lowly one a mug.

kūik 4.4 ^{nc} sko jade artifact (說文: pair of jades [?]) 穀 珽

kūik 4.4 ^{mp} constell. name part of Virgo 角

隋：角二星為天闕其間天門也其內天庭也故黃道經其中七曜之所行也 The two stars of *chiao* act as sky's gate-tower. The space between them is sky's gate. Inside it is sky's court. Thus the ecliptic passes through it. It is where the seven luminaries go. 後：九月蚩尤旗見於角亢 In the ninth month [of 191] Ch'ih-yu flag was seen in *chiao* and *kang*.

kūik ^{mp} name 催

kūiknglūk the temples (“angle-forehead”) 94 角 額

kūiktior wrestling game in which two teams of two men push each other 角抵 角氏 角觝 穀抵

küŋ 3.50 draw bow to full 319 彀
küŋ ?/ŋəu 2.45 to suckle (楚 *dial*?) 彀
küŋŋ **klung** 2.3 ship channel 434 港
küŋŋ 1.4 pole, vertigo bridge 388 杠
 隋: 今北極為天杠轂二十八宿為天椽輻 The north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28 houses are its radiating spokes.
küŋŋ 1.4 ko bean 豇
küŋŋ 1.4 to lift (stick or beam) by both ends 388 扛 擡
 衡: 扛鴻鼎 to lift a giant cauldron (by a bar thru the handles?)
küŋŋ 1.4 切韻: a lamp *as* **kōng** 缸
küŋŋ **nc** long-necked vessel 386 瓠
küŋŋ 2.3 explain, discuss (?) 94 講 類
 左: 凡物不足以講大事其材不足以備器用則君不舉焉 Whatever does not suffice to explain important things, nor its substance suffice to provide for his needs, a ruler takes no heed of.
 史: 已得講於魏[至→]質公子延因犀首屬行而攻趙 Having come to terms with Wei and having got Prince Yen as hostage, they attacked Chao, using Hsi Shou to muster the ranks.
 草: 博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion.
 搜: 董仲舒下帷講論有客來詣舒知其非常客 Tung Chung-shu had lowered his curtain to do some studying when a visitor arrived. Shu knew he was no ordinary visitor.
küŋŋ 1.4 **nc** river name 434 江
 呂: 絕江者託於船致遠者託於驥霸王者託於賢 To cross the Yangtze, rely on a boat; to go a long way, rely on good horses; to rule the world, rely on competence.
 楚: 將運舟而下浮兮上洞庭而下江 I intend to launch my boat and float down, ah! Up Tung-ting Lake and down the Yangtze.
 家: 夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濫觴→]觴濫 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup. (可...濫)
 詩: 漢之廣矣不可泳思江之永矣不可方思 The Han is so broad it cannot be swum. The Yangtze is so long it cannot be rafted.
 語: 因江河之道而達於京師之下 On the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.
 淮: 江河所以能長百谷者能下之也 The reason the Yangtze and Yellow rivers are able to be longer than a hundred valleys is that they are able to get lower than them.
 漢: 發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.
 史: 秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand li away.
 釋: 三百斛曰綱綱[貂→]短也[貂→]短短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred hu call them *liab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short"

means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

küŋŋ 2.3 plow (*dial var of* 耕?) 217 耩
küŋŋ ko jade *as* **kung** 玳 玳 玳
küŋŋ **k'ung** 1.4 firm of 剛 42 杠
küŋŋ **xiung** 1.4 large, swollen 260 肛
küŋŋ? horiz beam *cf* 橫 388 橫
küŋŋ 3.4 rainbow 319 虹
küŋŋŋ'üŋŋ **nc** man name 江充
küŋŋŋ'üŋŋ **nc** town name 江水
küŋŋŋsieng **nc** constell. name 江星
küŋŋŋ'wən **nc** river porpoise 江豚
küŋŋŋ'ia **nc** ko plant 蒞離
küŋŋŋ'üŋŋ **nc** riverside deity 434 江婁
küŋŋŋmüŋ 不媚 unpleasing (some say 僂僂; which?) 僂僂
küŋŋŋ'iet **nc** 魏 man, took office in 楚 江乙
küŋŋ **k'eb** cover 231 拘 拘
 禮: 凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder.
 淮: 夫井魚不可與語大拘於隘也 Now, we can't tell a fish in a well about great things, since it is obstructed by the narrow aperture.
küŋŋ **k'eb** 1 **nc** bamboo cage *cf* 籠 47 箒
 史: 見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一[盃→]盃祝曰甌窶滿籜汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/May the household be filled with richness."
küŋŋ **k'ug** 2.45 filth 349 垢
 左: 諺曰高下在心川澤汙汗山藪藏疾瑾瑜匿瑕國君含垢 A saying goes, "High or low is all in the mind. Streams and marshes receive mud. Mountain thickets conceal diseases. Fine gems hide flaws. Rulers of nations have things to be ashamed of."
 衡: 沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head. Washing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from the hands, bathing from the body.
küŋŋ **k'ug** 1.47 hook; corner, angle (geom); coin (sickle-shaped?) (*rel to* 構?) 319 鉤 鈎
 呂: 管仲扞弓射公子小白中鉤 Kuan Chung drew his bow, shot at the ruler on Hsiao Pai and hit his belt-hook.
 漢: 日有食之不盡如鉤 there was an eclipse, incomplete, like a sickle
 後: 詔被水死流矢屍骸者令郡縣鈎求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.
 宋: 青絲為籠係桂枝為籠鈎 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.
 b. ko coin shaped like sickle?
 史: 竊鈎者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [nr]
 衡: 伯夷委國饑死不嫌食刀鈎 Po-yi relin-

quished his country and starved to death; he is not suspected of coveting a penny or a shilling.
küŋŋ **k'ug** 2.45 shame 349 詬 詢
 左: 余不忍其詢 I can't take the shame. [?]其詢 詬 誨詢, qo?
küŋŋ **k'eb** 2.45 **vs** if; perchance; be random or accidental 320 苟
 荀: 君子行不貴苟難 A courtier doesn't value accomplishment that just happens to be difficult. [苟難 *adj-head/obj*←*nuc*]
 詩: 白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可為也 無易[由→]油言無曰苟矣莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with/ Do not let your words flow freely/ Do not say, "It was unintended./ Polish up what I said."/ What is said can no longer be withdrawn. [The tongue is compared to the (roughly) tongue-shaped jade tablet. A ruler having uttered some casual insult tells his nuncius to rephrase it as one might polish a flaw out of jade.]
 禮: 臨財毋苟苟臨難毋苟免 If what you oversee prospers, don't help yourself from it; if it goes bad, don't take an easy way out of your responsibility.
 衡: 阿意苟取容順 They tilt toward [the boss's] desires, select what just happens to be available, and accommodate themselves to favoritism.
 史: 此豈有意阿世俗苟合而已哉 How could these have had no aim but to trim their sails to the wind and find favor any way they could?
 b. *oft as nuc adj* perchance
 荀: 君子行不貴苟難 A courtier doesn't value accomplishment that just happens to be difficult.
 左: 君若苟無四方之虞則願假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.
 左: 苟利社稷死生以之 Should [a measure] benefit the state, whether I live or die, I will use it.
 商: 法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precedent, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk.
 孟: 苟為後義而先利 were we to contrive to put right action last and profit first
 左: 苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions dare he pick and choose among?
 草: 齟齬以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.
k'eu **nc** ko plant 苟
küŋŋ **nc** puppy; (later) dog; young of bears, tigers etc 286 狗 狗
 晏: 使狗國者從狗門入今臣使楚不當從此門入 An emissary to a country of dogs would enter through a dog-door. I am emissary to Ch'u and should not enter through this door.
 非: 汝狗猛邪...人畏焉 Is your dog vicious? [...]

People are afraid of it.

戰：狗固吠非其主也。Dogs inevitably bark at anyone but their master.

藝：上林令曰走狗逐兔張罟罟。The Shanglin superintendant said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

史：旃裘狗馬之地 a land of felt cloaks, dogs and horses

非：楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

晉：既必不停宜以襪之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前求索止得駁狗無白者卿曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純當餘小毒[正→]止及六畜輩耳無所復憂 "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow." He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ch'ing said, "A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed. There will still be some toxic effect but it will only extend to the likes of domestic animals. You've nothing further to fear in that line."

++ k'üü crowing of pheasant 234 雉

史：有雉登鼎耳雉。There was a pheasant that mounted a cauldron-handle and crowed.

++ k'üü ɳc ko tool ("hook"? "muck"?) 319 鑄
釋：鑄溝也既割去壟上草又辟其上以壅苗根使壟下為溝受水潦也 k'üü is k'üü, namely to cut off the weeds on top of the paddy-dikes and also to build up their tops so as to wall in the roots of the sprouts and to make the foot of the dike into a ditch to take runoff water.

ku good 88 姤

++ k'üü favor, good relations cf 遇 94 媾

ku ko garment 48 袴

++ keb 2.10 old-age face 290 耆 耆

++ k'üü 3.50 to meet 94 姤

ku 1.47 ko jade 珣

++ k'üü hilt of sword 48 緇

ku sound of water 洵

ku 3.50 plenty, lots of ɳc 够 夠

++ k'üü 3.50 supply, provide 87 餉

ku 2.45 kosps 珣

ku 2 ɳc basketwork fishtrap 94 筍

++ k'üü 3.50 meet, cross paths 94 遘 覿

ku 3.50 ɳc ko plant 購

++ k'üü 3.50 inner chamber 48 萑

ku ?an arm-guard? 48 鞬

++ k'üü 1.47 curved 319 句 鉤 痾 區

戰：少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣 After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will nullify all your prior accomplishment.

++ k'üü 3.50 2nd marriage 94 媾

++ k'üü crooked wood 319 枸 枸

++ k'üü 3.50 give cf 校 87 購

後：匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞。The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.

++ k'üü drain, canal 434 溝

考：井間廣四尺深四尺謂之溝 Between well-fields [the ditch] is 36" wide and 36" deep and is called *k'üü*.

選：東郊則有通溝大漕潰滑洞河 East of the city? There there are the communicating canal and the great canal; they drain off the Wei and give through passage to the Ho.

考：善溝者水漱之善防者水[淫→]涅之 What makes a drain good is that water scours it; what makes a dike good is that water silts it up.

釋：鑄溝也既割去壟上草又辟其上以壅苗根使壟下為溝受水潦也 k'üü is k'üü, namely to cut off the weeds on top of the paddy-dikes and also to build up their tops so as to wall in the roots of the sprouts and to make the foot of the dike into a ditch to take runoff water.

隋：主以兵禁暴又主溝瀆 It governs using armed force to stop violence. It also governs ditches and drains.

++ k'üü 3.50 ɳc cross, join 94 構 構

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

列：化人之宮構以金銀絡以珠玉出雲雨之上而不知下之據望之若屯雲焉 The magician's palace was planked with gold and silver and tied with pearls and jade. It projected higher than clouds and rain. He could not tell what was beneath it that it rested on; when he looked for it it was like piled-up clouds.

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

b. fig.

淮：事已構矣 The deed is set to be done.

史：楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'ü has gone to war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not go to Ch'ü. More than seventy hereditary nobles and scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung.

++ k'üü 3.50 ignorant? uncouth? 286 備

ku 4.1 food grains 434 穀 穀

漢：闢土殖穀曰農 If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer.
漢：食謂農殖嘉穀可食之物 "Food" refers to

edible things, good grain planted by farmers.

民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗程有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.
淮：今霜降而樹穀冰泮而求穫 This would be like planting grain after the frost and looking for a harvest when the ice melted.

戰：年穀不登穡積竭盡 Their grain crop failed and their reserves have been used up.

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

呂：新穀熟而陳穀虧 When the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

衡：糴穀之人貴賤其價 The men who buy grain raise or lower its price.

漢：比年豐穀石五錢 For second year in a row the harvest was abundant. Grain was five cash a *diük*.

漢：常苦枯旱亡有平歲穀賈翔貴 They often suffered the bitterness of a withering drought, never having a normal harvest; the price of grain shot up.

衡：惰窳之人不力農勉商以積穀貨 lazy men who don't apply strength to farming or effort to commerce so as to accumulate grain or goods

後：田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.
藝：神農時民食穀釋米加燒石上而食之 In the time of Shên Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them.

隋：鬼星明大穀成不明人散 If the stars of Demon are bright and big the grain will ripen. If not bright, people will be dispersed.

淮：鴈門之北狄不穀食 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. [穀食 *fac-obj*]
搜：一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff?

五穀⇒五

子穀⇒子

ku 4.1 *Broussonetia papyrifera*, the paper-mulberry tree 穀 穀

ku 4.1 ɳc hub of wheel 434 穀

淮：鈞旋穀轉周而復市 It revolves like a potter's wheel, turns like a hub, comes round making a circle.

史：臨菑之塗車穀擊人肩摩 In the streets of Lintzu carts knock wheel-hubs and people rub shoulders.
隋：今北極為天杠穀二十八宿為天椽輻 The north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28 houses are its radiating spokes.

ku 4.1 fortunate, auspicious 87 穀

詩：穀旦于逝越以巖邁視爾[如→]掣收賒我握椒 One lucky dawn you came forth/ You crossed over and thus we met/ I offered you the mallows I picked/ You gave me the thyme flowers you were holding.

呂：天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

不穀⇒不

ku 4.1 ɳc river name 434 澗

kuak 4.1 chicken clucking 𪗇 𪗇

kuak 4.1 **nc** valley 434 谷

國: 疏為川谷以導其氣 [Earth] separated to make streams and valleys as conduits for vapor.

淮: 蘭生幽谷不為莫服而不芳 An orchid growing in a remote valley does not stop being fragrant just because no one is going to wear it as a corsage.

山: 有谷曰育遺多怪鳥凱風自是出 There is a valley called Yü-yi, full of exotic birds; pleasant wind emerges from this place.

衡: 上求材臣殘木上求魚臣乾谷 The big cheese wants wood and his servants cut down all the trees; the big cheese wants fish and his servants dry up the valley streams. [nr]

淮: 虎嘯而谷風至 When the tiger roars the valley wind rises.

淮: 有山無林有谷無風有石無金 Some hills have no woods; some valleys have no wind; some stone contains no metal. [nr]

淮: 江河所以能長百谷者能下之也 The reason the Yangtze and Yellow rivers are able to be longer than a hundred valleys is that they are able to get lower than them.

史: 奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人和山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-fien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.

kuak? baby (r k'üg; cf 穀) 286 穀

kuakgjavo **np** 1 of 24 氣 periods 穀雨

kuaksuk 4.1 numb, paralyzed 殭辣

kuakliang **np** a commentary on 春秋 穀梁

漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

kuak'ivwən 2.45 **nc** 說文: dog up north eats people 狗犬

kuak'juk an arc 319 句曲

kuaglu name of walled town, 見三國志東夷傳 (non-Ch wd) 溝瀆

kuaglu **np** mountain name 434 岫巒

kuagjam **np** star name 鉤鈐

kuang 玉篇: a sash? 幘

kuang 1.1 sound of stone knocking 601 碩

kuang 1.1 heart pounds 601 憤 愜

kuang 1.1 **vt** skilful, clever, crafty 88 工

漢: 作巧成器曰工 If one puts his skill into action and makes vessels he is called an artisan.

史: 乃令工人作為金斗長其尾令可以擊人 Then he had an artisan fashion a golden ladle, mak-

ing its handle long so that it could be used to hit a man.

呂: 若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得[以→]矣 If done this way, then it can be learned who is deft or clumsy, stupid or smart, brave or fearful.

管: 來工若何 How does one attract skilled craftsmen?

新: [攻→]工擊奪者為賢 Skill at attacking and robbing was considered competence.

呂: 以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or to attract flies with ice, no matter how skilful you are you can't do it.

衡: 射之數十行足以見巧觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Shooting at them a few dozen times would have been enough to show his skill; those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

非: 鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易為工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful.

草: 然其為字無益於工[拙亦→]亦拙如效顰者之增醜學步者之失節也 But the way they make characters adds nothing to calligraphic quality, it is still as clumsy as the way those who clenched their faces in imitation made themselves uglier, or the way those who tried to learn the walk bungled the tempo.

南: 約郊居宅時新構閣齋齊為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

新: 秦國失理天下大敗眾擯寡欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰[攻→]工擊奪者為賢[貴人↓]善突盜者為[忻→]折 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skilful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.

kuang 1.1 **nc** builder, artisan 88 工

左: 故天子建國諸侯立家卿置側室大夫有貳宗士有隸子弟庶人工商各有分親 Thus the emperor may create a new fief, a ruling noble establish a family, a high minister set up a collateral house, an official may divide his lineage, gentry may attach sons and younger brothers to them, and commoners and artisans and merchants each may hive off their relatives.

荀: 積斲削而為工匠 They become craftsmen and carpenters by practice of cutting and planing.

官: 凡邦工入山林而掄材不禁 Whenever the state artisans go into mountains and forests to take inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.

史: 兄弟媿妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."

考: 國有六職百工與居一焉 There are six responsibilities of a state, and all crafts belong to one of them.

國: 牧協職工協草場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they

kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

考: 百工之事皆聖人之作也 The trades craftsmen work at were all devised by sages.

黃: 匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→]起平[水→]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.

kuang 說文: small cup 46 𪗇 簣

kuang 1.1 metal decoration on wall or *kuang* 釘
選: 裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ü-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

kuang 1.1 impartial, open to all 79 公 訟
新: 兼覆無私謂之公反公為私 Protecting all without favor is called impartiality; to invert impartiality is to be partial.

漢: 故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.

荀: 夫不足非天下之公患也特墨子之私憂過計也 Now this insufficiency does not trouble the generality of mankind in the whole world, but is rather the personal vexation of Motzü at the failure of his plan.

藝: 非至公無以王天下 There is no means to rule the world as king except by utmost impartiality.

非: 公道 main roads, highways

戰: 盜賊公行 Thieves and murderers go about openly.

淮: 立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.

淮: 夫有形埒者天下訟見之 Things with distinct form, everyone sees them.

漢: 堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

史: 民勇於公戰怯於私鬥 The people were fierce in general warfare but timid in private quarrels.

國: 未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

呂: 昔先聖王之治天下也必先公公則天下平矣平得於公嘗試觀於上志有得天下者眾矣其得之以公其失之必以偏 In the governing of the world by the sage kings of old, they always put impartiality first. If they were impartial then the world ran smoothly. Smooth running came from impartiality. We can test that by examining old accounts. There were many who got hold of the world, and they got it by impartiality. When they lost it, it must have been by

being partial.

呂：凡主之立也生於公故鴻範曰無偏無黨王道蕩蕩無偏無頗遵王之義無或作奸遵王之道無或作惡遵王之路天下非一人之天下也天下之天下也陰陽之和不一類甘露時雨不私一物萬民之主不阿一人伯禽將行請所以治魯周公曰利而勿利也 The establishment of a ruler always arises from impartiality. Thus the Hung Fan says, “Neither leaning nor wavering/ The kingly way is smooth/ Neither leaning nor slanting/ Follow the kingly guidepost/ Never stir up your likes/ Follow the kingly way/ Never stir up your dislikes/ Follow the kingly road.” The world is not the lone man’s world; it is the world’s world. The harmony of yin and yang do not make only a single type of thing grow. The sweet dew and timely rain do not restrict themselves to any single crop. The ruler of myriad people does not lean toward any one man. When Po Ch’in was ready to leave he asked for advice about governing Lu. The Duke of Chou said, “Benefit them but don’t benefit from them.”

呂：荆人有遺弓者而不肯索曰荆人遺之荆人得之又何索焉孔子聞之曰去其荆而可矣老聃聞之曰去其人而可矣故老聃則至公矣 There was a man of Ching who lost a bow and refused to look for it. “A Ching man lost it,” he said, “and a Ching man will find it, so what point is there in looking for it?” Confucius heard of it and said, “Leave out ‘Ching’ and you’ve got it.” Lao Tan heard of it and said, “Leave out ‘man’ and you’ve got it.” Lao Tan was thus entirely impartial.

呂：天地大矣生而弗子成而弗有萬物皆被其澤得其利而莫知其所由始此三皇五帝之德也 Sky and earth are vast. They engender but do not nurture, further but do not possess. Everything is draped in their fertility and gains the benefit of it, and none knows from whence it originates. This was the power of the three titans and five supreme rulers.

呂：管仲有病桓公往問之曰仲父之病矣漬甚國人弗諱寡人將誰屬國管仲對曰昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也今病在於朝夕之中臣奚能言桓公曰此大事也願仲父之教寡人也管仲敬諾曰公誰欲相公曰鮑叔牙可乎管仲對曰不可夷吾善鮑叔牙鮑叔牙之為人也清廉潔直視不己若者不於人一聞人之過終身不忘勿已則隰朋其可乎隰朋之為人上也志而下求醜不若黃帝而哀不己若者其於國也有不聞也其於物也有不知也其於人也有不見也勿已乎則隰朋可也 Kuang Chung was ill and the Foursquare Marquess went to see him. He said, “Uncle, your illness is far advanced, so much so that our citizens no longer avoid speaking of it. To whom should I entrust the duties of state?” Kuan Chung replied, “I used to rack my brains with all my might and yet never could find an answer to that question. Now I am so ill I may have only a few hours left—what can I say?” The Foursquare Marquess said, “This is a most important thing; I want you to tell me, uncle.” Kuan Chung said, “I shall obey, my lord. To whom does your lordship wish to entrust them?” “Would Pao-shu Ya do?” “No. Pao-shu Ya’s character is pure and chaste and clean and straightforward. He looks on those not equal to himself as hardly human. Once he hears of a man’s wrongdoing, he never ever forgets it. If I must

choose then I suppose Shih P’eng would do. Shih P’eng’s character makes him aspire upward but seek downward. He despises himself for not being the equal of Huang Ti and yet pities others who are not equal to himself. There are things about the state that he does not hear, things about affairs he does not know, things about people he does not see. If I must choose, Shih P’eng would do.”

呂：夫相大官也處大官者不欲小察不欲小智故曰大匠不斲大庖不豆大勇不鬥大兵不寇桓公行公去私惡用管子而為五伯長行私阿所愛用豎刀而蟲出於戶 The office of premier is a high one, and one who occupies a high office does not need to inspect minor details nor to take notice of petty matters. Thus it is said The master carpenter does not hew the wood/ The master chef does not serve the dishes/ The greatest bravery fights no duels/ The greatest army makes no bandit raids. When the Foursquare M practised impartiality and did away with his personal dislikes and employed Kuan-tzu he became the eldest of the five overlords. When he practised impartiality and elevated those he specially favored and employed Shu-tao the worms came out from under his door.

呂：人之少也愚其長也智故智而用私不若愚而用公日醉而飾服私利而立公貪戾而求王舜弗能為 When people are young they are ignorant but when they grow older they know more. Thus to be knowledgeable and use partiality is not equal to being ignorant and using impartiality. Being drunk in broad daylight while elegantly decorous, looking out for one’s own interest while being firmly impartial, being avaricious and crooked while seeking to rule as king—Shun couldn’t do these things.

kung 3.1 tribute 貢 共

左：爾貢包茅不入 Your tribute grasses didn’t arrive 衡：倭人貢鬯草 The *wár* people send tribute of fragrant herbs for liqueurs.

史：發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

史：諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

梁：漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡其徼外諸國自武帝以來皆朝貢後漢桓帝世大秦天竺皆由此道遣使貢獻 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-té to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery. All countries beyond its borders have come to court and paid tribute since the time of the Martial Emperor. In the time of the Foursquare emperor of later Han, Rome and India both sent embassies by this route to pay tribute.

後：其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.

b. provide, esp inf to sup

左：十五年春天使家父來求車非禮也諸

侯不貢車服天子不私求財 In spring of the 15th year the Sky King send Chia Fu as emissary to us, to ask for chariots. This was contrary to etiquette. The barons do not contribute chariots or clothing, and the Sky King does not make personal requests for supplies.

kung 3.2 plant 贛

kung 1.1 application, attainment 88 功 攻
史：卻齊之兵而[攻→]功得十城 repulsed the military force of Ch’i, obtaining ten cities as merit 非：王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擣其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards’ thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two.

左：吾子其無廢先君之功 Let not you, my friend, discard the accomplishment of our former ruler.

國：佻天之功以為己力 usurps the accomplishment of sky, taking it as his own strength

史：疑行無名疑事無功 No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings.

史：因禍為福轉敗為功 to make good luck

starting from bad luck and turn failure into success

史：有功者秦之深讎也 Anyone who accomplishes things is the profound enemy of Ch’in.

淮：三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立

於魯國 What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

史：與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後禍 If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity.

戰：寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相植然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success. [m]

衡：一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.

淮：寡人所說者勇有功也 What We are delighted by is bravery and success.

漢：故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.

史：利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.

戰：一心同功死不旋踵 Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they flee from death.

新：秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch’in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

史：皆高祖一切功臣 They were all, in every way, high-achieving servants of the Founding Emperor.

史：臣聞功大者易危而民敵者怨上 I have heard that those who have great success are easily imperiled, and people who are exhausted resent their superiors.

呂：三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three great ones put teaching first and killing last, so no

one's affairs were more successful than theirs.

叢：自古聖王之爲城臺未有不戮一人而能致功若此者也 Since the time when the ancient sage-kings built walls and towers never has anyone brought about an accomplishment like this without executing even one man.

淮：體道者逸而不窮任數者勞而無功 One who manifests the Way is at ease yet never lacks; one who relies on methods works hard with no success. [nr] 禮：此皆有功烈於民者也 These were all ones who had accomplished things that made them glorious to the people.

史：宗室非有軍功論不得爲屬籍 Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates.

晏：景公令兵搏治當騰冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

釋：寢侵也侵損事功也 *ts'iam* "go to bed" is *ts'iam* "encroach"; it encroaches and diminishes the accomplishment of business

釋：邦封也封有功於是也 *piung* "country" is *piung* "ennoble"; those who have accomplishment are made lords of these.

戰：尚曰張儀者秦王之忠信有功臣也 Shang said, "Who Chang Yi is, he's the most upright, steadfast and efficacious servant of the king of Ch'in."

選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

漢：孝文皇帝又嘗壹擁天下之精兵聚之廣武常鎔然終無尺寸之功而天下黔首無不憂者 Moreover, the Filial Cynosure Emperor once took sole command of the finest soldiers in the world and assembled them at Ch'ang valley in Kuang-wu and had not a foot of gained territory to show for it, and every last one of the peasants of China suffered as a result.

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政島戰士之功救天災服外活國安人之大經也 The saying, "Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army," is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

史：功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

晏：公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也晏子曰此皆力攻勦敵之人也無長幼之禮因請公使人[少↓]餽之桃曰三子何不計功而食桃 The marquess said, "The thing to worry about with these three is that if I seize them they might not stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow might miss." Yen-tzū said, "These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy. They observe no protocol of senior and junior. So I would like ʔL to have someone present them with two peaches,

saying, "Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?"

淮：昔太公望周公旦受封而相見太公問周公曰何以治魯周公曰尊尊親親太公曰魯從此弱矣周公問太公曰何以治齊太公曰舉賢而上功周公曰後世必有劫殺之君其後齊日以大至於霸二十四世而田氏代之魯日以削至三十二世而亡 Anciently, The Grand Duke Wang and Duke Tan of Chou met at the time they were first enfeoffed. The Grand Duke Wang asked Duke Tan of Chou, "How will you govern Lu?" Duke Tan of Chou said, "I will honor the honorable and be intimate with those close to me." The Grand Duke Wang said, "Lu will become weak owing to this." Duke Tan of Chou asked The Grand Duke Wang, "How will you govern Ch'i?" The Grand Duke Wang said, "I will select capable ones and promote for accomplishment." Duke Tan of Chou said, "In later generations there will surely be rulers assassinated and expelled from Ch'i." Sure enough, Ch'i grew larger every day until it ruled the world, but after twenty-four generations the T'ien family usurped it, while Lu grew smaller every day and finally after thirty-two generations it vanished.

(1) 以 X 爲功 take X as the main object

史：兵以勝爲功 In war, victory is what counts.

史：秦王之志苟得窮齊不憚以國爲功 As to the aims of the king of Ch'in, so long as he can get to exhaust the resources of Ch'i, he will not hesitate to ignore the needs of other states.

後：匈奴聞漢購求盧芳食得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞而芳以自歸爲功不稱匈奴所遣單于復恥言其計故賞遂不行 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward. Fang, thinking it better if he turned himself in, made no mention of being dispatched by the Hsiung-nu, and the Shan-yü was likewise ashamed to admit his plot, so no reward issued.

b. *also of man*

語：功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees'] efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and wither away.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

kung 1.1 ^{nc} duke (*prob ult swa next qv*) 89 公禮：王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron. [see note under 子]

左：周人將畀虢公政 Some in Chou meant to turn over the government to the Duke of Kuo.

論：甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

非：管仲非周公旦以已明矣 That Kuan Chung was not Duke Tan of Chou is sufficiently clear.

戰：攻宜陽而有功則周公旦也 If he makes a success of the attack on Yi-yang he will be Duke Tan of Chou.

kung 1.1 ^{nc} high-ranking man 89 公

釋：夫之兄曰公 A husband's elder brothers are called *kung*.

b. *as 3rd person honorific*, sir, you sir

戰：馮公有親乎 Mr Fêng, have you family?

呂：公之學去尊今又王齊王何其到也 Sir, your doctrine rejects paying homage, yet in this case you acknowledge the royalty of the king of Ch'i. Why the reversal?

戰：公之不慧也 That, sir, is because you are not thinking clearly.

非：吾以公爲有智而使公爲將行 I took you for an intelligent man and made you journeymaster.

史：高帝曰吾聽公言 The High Emperor said, "I will do as you say, sir."

外：今日說公之君公之君不說 Today I made a proposal to your ruler, and your ruler was not happy.

准：請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

漢：通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Ch'u.

c. *specifically*, the ruler of a state

詩：鼙鼓逢逢矜暇奏公 They beat the drums

bang-bang/ The musicians play for the ruler. [nr]

詩：公尸嘉告 The late ruler's personant has a

pleasant announcement.

釋：公君也君尊稱也 "Sire" is "ruler", honorific term for a ruler.

國：曰非故也公曰君作故 "It's not according to precedent." The marquess replied, "Rulers make precedents."

非：何謂民萌曰爲人臣者散公財以說民人行小惠以取百姓使朝廷市井皆[勸→]歡譽己以塞其主而成其所欲此之謂民萌 What do I mean by the populace? One who should be his minister dissipates the ruler's wealth to please the people. He does small beneficences to make ordinary people joyously praise him in court and at the marketplace well, so as to eclipse his master and accomplish what he wants. This is called the populace.

d. *in* 楚, X 公 Lord Lieutenant of X

多：白公, 葉公 LL of Pai, LL of Yeh, etc

e. *posth ref to dec ruler*, X 公 the X ruler

衡：宋景公之時熒惑守心 In the time of the Glorious Duke of Sung, Mars stayed in Heart.

國：莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其楹 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

孟：秦穆公 the Awe-inspiring Earl of Ch'in

There is an idle tale that all rulers were posthumously promoted to duke, as illustrated by these two references to the same man:

春：蔡侯考父卒 Kao-fu, Marquess of Ts'ai, died.

春：葬蔡宣公 They buried the Perspicuous Marquess of Ts'ai.

Sinological practice is to translate locutions like 蔡宣公 as "Duke Hsian of Ts'ai". If the aim of translation is to replace Chinese with equivalent English, this will not do. This man's personal name was not 宣 s'uan but 考父 K'òu'f'ü. His personal name was tabu. While he lived he was called 公 (or 君) "ruler". Perspicuous was an epithet that he was given after he had died, like bold and unready in Charles the Bold and Ethelred the Unready. His posthumous name was the equivalent of The Bold Ruler and The Unready Ruler. In this context, the two uses of 公 are distinct: placename 公 is "Duke of Place"; epithet 公 is "the epithet deceased ruler." V. prec ud, also discussion under 子 ts'ia "hierarchical leader."

kung arrowhead 鉤 **k'óng** 釘

kung? 1 ㄉㄨㄥˋ 共

kung 3.1 縣 name 虬 **k'ung** 319 虬 虫

kung 3.1 ㄉㄨㄥˋ 縣 name 虬 虫

kung 3.1 so water 漑

kungk'ög sly 工巧

太: 其言工巧 Their words are sly.

楚: 何時俗之工巧兮 How can people be so sly nowadays?

kungk'í'äng ministers of two highest grades v.

三公, 九卿 公卿

語: 上為帝王之御物下則賜公卿 On high they may be used to make things for the emperor, below they may be given as gifts to the highest officials.

後: 怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.

後: 公卿以下皆從球議 From the highest ministers on down, all accorded with Ch'ü's critique.

kung'üu emperor's married daughter 公主

藝: 京兆尹曰外家公主不可治 The mayor of the capital said, "The imperial brothers-in-law and sons-in-law are beyond control."

kung's'ók'á'wá ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄙ'ㄨㄛˊ ㄍㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄚˊ ㄨㄚˊ ㄨㄚˊ ㄨㄚˊ man name 公叔痤

戰: 魏公叔痤為魏將而與韓趙戰澠北禽樂祚魏王說迎郊以賞田百萬祿之公叔痤反走再拜辭曰夫使士卒崩直而不倚撓揀而不辟者此吳起餘教也臣不能為也前脈形峯之險阻決利害之備使三軍之士不迷惑者巴寧饜襄之力也縣賞罰於前使民昭然信之於後者王之明法也見敵之可也鼓之不敢怠倦者臣也王特為臣之右手不倦賞臣何也若以臣之有功臣何力之有乎王曰善於是索吳起之後賜之田二十萬巴寧饜襄田各十萬王曰公叔豈非長者哉既為寡人勝強敵矣又不遺賢者之後不撓能士之跡公叔何可無益乎故又與田四十萬加之百萬之上使百四十萬 Kung-shu Tso of Wei was a general of Wei and fought a battle with Hán and Chao north of the Kuai and took Yao Cha prisoner. The king of Wei was delighted. He went out beyond the city wall to greet the returning victor and endowed him with the emolument of one million ch'êng. Kung-shu Tso ran back, bowed twice and declined the gift. He said, "What made the troops not disperse, go straight and not veer off, join the melee and smite, not shy away was the tradition of Wu Ch'i. Scouting the terrain beforehand and noted the defiles and declivities, distinguishing what would help and what hinder, so that the three wings of the army did

not go astray on the march was the work of Pa Ning and Tsuan Hsiang. What held up rewards and punishments before and made the people behind realize that they would be held to them was YL's making clear the laws. The one who perceived that the enemy was vulnerable and beat the drum to signal the attack, never daring to slacken or weary was me. Why should YL single out the fact that my right arm did not get tired as the ground for rewarding me? If it is because of my having the victory, how much of my work went into it? The king said, "Bravo." He thereupon sought out the descendants of Wu Ch'i and rewarded them with two hundred thousand fields, with a hundred thousand each to Pa Ning and Tsuan Hsiang. The king said, "How could Kung-shu not be the chief of these? Having won a victory for Us over a strong enemy, he then capped it by not ignoring the descendants of competent ones nor hiding the deeds of capable officers. How could we not give him even more?" So he added an additional four hundred thousand on top of the original million, to be a million four hundred thousand in all.

kungd'í'äng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄉㄧˊ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ official rank under 秦 公乘

kungswän ko tree 公榦

kungswän ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ruler's grandson; became a surname 公孫

衡: 諸侯之孫稱公孫 The grandsons of feudal lords are called "gonsoon."

史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名軼姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

kungswäng'wäng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ held office of 丞相 公孫弘

漢: 於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 It was then (134 BC) that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

kungts'äg ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ruler's son 公子

衡: 諸侯之子稱公子 The sons of feudal lords are called "gungsel."

左: 以公子目夷為仁使為左師以聽政 He thought the duke's son Mu-yi was a good man and made him left thingummy, in which position he had charge of government.

史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名軼姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

史: 君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 Moreover, you face south and refer to yourself by the royal We; every day you place more restrictions on the highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch'ü.

kungd'äd'g'wo ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄉㄧˊ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ off rank in 秦 公大夫

kungd'í'äng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄉㄧˊ ㄨㄥˋ (a surname) 公仲

戰: 五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事→]使之韓見公仲曰夫牛關之事馬陵之難親王之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請悉楚國之眾也以庸於齊齊之反趙魏之後而

楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made a treaty with Ch'ü to attack Ch'i. Chao Yang said to the king of Ch'ü, "When the five nations have been its instrument of smashing Ch'i, Ch'ü is sure to turn its attention south to Ch'ü." When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, "The Hán family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain we will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land." The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hán. He met with Kung-chung and said, "The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'i." After Ch'i had repulsed Chao and Wei, Ch'ü did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five founded. [probably the 公仲修 in the folg entry]

kungd'í'äng'ia ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄉㄧˊ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ ㄨㄥˋ officer in Hán 公仲侈

kungliög ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄌㄩㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄥˋ ggrson of 后稷 公劉

史: 后稷卒子不窋立不窋末年夏后氏政衰去稷不務不窋以失其官而奔戎狄之間不窋卒子鞠立鞠卒子公劉立 When Hou Chi died, his son Pu-chu succeeded to the rule. In the last years of Pu-chu the governance of the Hsia-hou clan declined. They shifted away from growing grain, not making it a priority. Pu-chu fled among the barbies, having mismanaged his office. Pu-chu died and his son Chu succeeded. Chu died and Kung-liu succeeded.

史: 公劉雖在戎狄之間復修后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶百姓懷之多徙而[保→]依歸焉周道之興自此始故詩人歌樂思其德 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune. People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance. The rise of the way of Chou began from this. Thus the poets recalled in song and music what they owed him.

史: 公劉卒子慶節立國於豳 When Kung-liu died, his son Ch'ing-chieh succeeded. He formed a state with its capital at Pin.

kungziang ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄗㄩㄥˋ a commentary on 春秋 公羊

漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chün-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that

is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

kungdǎ'og chief admin officer 功曹

kungsjǎor nc supervising builder 工師

孟: 爲巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor find large timbers.

kungdǎ'ǐag nc lowest official rank under 秦 公士

kukǐang ko spear like 戟; hook/blade att to shield 鉤鑣

kutwǎn nc "hook tip" ko bamboo 鉤端

kusieng mp planet Mercury? 鉤星

kutǎ'ō kabts'ǐdb not tightly closed, not leak-proof 拘覷

kud'og sneak thief, st wear dog fur disguise 狗盜

非: 齊有狗盜之子與別危子戲而相誇盜子曰吾父之裘獨有尾 In Ch'i the son of a sneak thief and the son of a foot-amputated criminal were playing. They bragged to each other; the burglar's son said, "My father's fur cloak is the only one with a tail."

衡: 故世有衣狗裘爲狗盜者人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不要疑也 Thus there are people in the world who put on dog skin cloaks to allow them to steal like dogs. People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

kutǐeng kablieng 3 nc bamboo cage 47 篝篔

kudǐog stw mountain height or shape 岫嶠

kudzǐang sko stone 鉤象

kudz'ǐan mp 越 king 句踐

史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui.

kumǐwang mp man name, grgfather of 舜 句望

kumǐwang? mp sko bogle 句芒

淮: 東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps a compass and governs spring.

kut'og nc thistle, *Cirsium nipponicum* 鉤茨

kǎng 2.38 strong 42 梗更

kǎng 1.40 continue, succeed [2 t] 廣

kǎng 1.40 deal with, act on (cf 行, 抗) 665 更

衡: 更事 take care of business

衡: 文吏更事儒生不習也 Mandarins accomplish things, while scholars do not recount them. [le they recite the deeds of ancient men, not those of their contemporaries.]

衡: 精神行與人物相更 the spirit roams and interacts with corporeal humans

藝: 詹事曰椒房率更領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thyme-scented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

後: 皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently

summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

後: 詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿一]毋收租賦復更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

不更⇒不

kǎng 1.40 non-glutinous rice 稊粳 稊

kǎng 2.38 crude, approximate 533 搜 665 更

kǎng 1.40 official rank under 秦 (左, 中, 右)

kǎng nc ko plant 蕘

kǎng mp river name 434 溇

kǎng nt road 434 庚

kǎng mp FL: pln 郟

kǎng nc wood figure, doll 梗

戰: 桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣土偶曰不然吾西岸之土也土則復西岸耳今子東國之桃梗也刻削子以爲人降雨下溜水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳 A peachwood idol said to a clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more." The clay statue said, "Not so. I am the clay of the west shore. That will only be returning to the west bank." Now you are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man. When the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and float you off. Then where will you go, swirling away?

kǎng choke 386 哽 鯁 鯁

kǎng ko bug 鯁

kǎng 2.38 suffering 梗

kǎng nc some medicinal herb 莖

kǎng 1.40 nt stem 7 庚

搜: 弘農馮夷華陰潼鄉隄首人也以八月上庚日渡河溺死天帝署爲河伯 Fêng Yi, of T'i-shou in Tung village in Hua-yin *hsien* in Hung-Nung commandery crossed the Yellow River on the first *kêng* day of the eighth month and drowned. Sky-ancestor appointed him River Boss.

kǎng 1.40 stm broth, but many ex seem to refer to meat, not soup 羹

詩: 犧尊將將毛魚載羹豆大房 The tureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

左: 小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣未嘗君之羹請以遺之 This petty one has a mother who has always tasted his food, but has never tasted YL's broth.

非: 宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup.

戰: 大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves. [藿羹 *fac-obj*]

史: 楚越之地地廣人希飯稻羹魚 In Ch'u and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish.

戰: 樂羊爲魏將而攻中山其子在中山中山之君烹其子而遺之羹樂羊坐於幕下而啜之盡一盃文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食樂羊既罷中山文侯賞其功而疑其心 Yao Yang

was a general in Wei and attacked Chung-shan. His son was in Chung-shan. The ruler of Chung-shan boiled his son and sent him some of the broth. Yao Yang sat down in his tent and gulped down the whole bowlful. The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?" Yao Yang finished putting down Chung-shan. The Cynosure Marquess rewarded his accomplishment but remained doubtful of his reliability.

kǎng 3.43 additional, again 73 更

左: 晉不更舉矣 Chin will not come back for another grab.

列: 更問化人 He resumed his inquiries of the magician.

梁: 二者欲更鑄九鼎 For the second thing, I want to cast a new set of nine cauldrons.

人: 偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德爲目兼德之人更爲美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

史: 廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

三: 觀人圍棋局壞聚爲[覆→]復之棋者不信以靶蓋局使更以他局爲之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

kǎng 1.40 ^{we} change (cf 改革) 73 更

說: 更改也 "to change"

釋: 更代也 "to replace"

戰: 更言之 Tell me what you mean in other words.

衡: 取楊葉一一更置地 pluck poplar leaves and replace them on the ground one after another

衡: 更衣之室 a privy

後: 董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

史: 定蜀貶蜀王更號爲侯 They put Shu in order and demoted the king of Shu to the title of marquess.

隋: 每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

史: 夏漢改曆以正月爲歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.

淮: 道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; individual affairs are like stringed

instruments; each string gets retuned.

後: 理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張
Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a string that won't tune is removed and replaced.

搜: 僂佺者槐山採藥父也好食松實形體生毛長七寸兩目更方能飛行逐走馬 Wu Ch'üan was an herb-gatherer of Mt. Hui. He liked to eat pine nuts. His body and limbs sprouted hair seven inches long, and both his eyes became square. He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

史: 孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynosure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

選: 更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.
漢: 諸侯王之號皆稱公及四夷僭號稱王者皆更爲侯 The title of the princes will in all cases be *duke* and those non-Chinese given the false title *king* will in all cases have that altered to *marquess*.

b. *meton* the period for changing watches
搜: 至三更竟忽有一人長丈餘高冠黃衣升堂 At the end of the third night-watch, there was a man over a *chang* tall, with a high hat, wearing yellow, who ascended the hall.

käng 1.40 說文: pit (秦 *dial form* of 坑) 塹

käng 2.38 well-rope 195 纜 統
左: 具纜缶 ensure that well-ropes and buckets are all there [as fire precaution]
淮: 短纜不可以汲深 A short well-rope cannot draw deep.

漢: 泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

kängkien strong 庚堅

kängsjog 𠵹 first period of later Han 更始
後: 莽時爲掌樂大夫更始立召拜太中大夫 In Wang Mang's time he was OIC music. When the Han dynasty was reestablished, they summoned and appointed him grand interior officer.

藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂一]爲之語曰竈下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".

kängsjog commutation of corvee (hire subst or direct pay?) 更僱

känglwia 𠵹 man name 更羸

戰: 異日者更羸與魏王處京臺之下仰見飛鳥更羸謂魏王曰臣爲王引弓虛發而下鳥魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰可有間雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也故瘡未息而驚心未[至一]去也聞弦音引而高飛故[以]瘡隕也 One time Kêng Lei was sitting under the Ching tower with the king of Wei. They

looked up and saw birds flying. Kêng Lei said to the king, "I shall down a bird for YM by drawing my bow and shooting with no arrow." The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Kêng Lei said, "It is possible." In a while a wild goose came flying from the east and Kêng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Kêng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time. Its old wound has not healed and its panic has not left it. When it heard the bowstring twang it tried to draw away by flying higher and was brought down by its old wound."

käng'ien to choke cf 映咽 386 哽咽

kät scrape 273 拈

kät 𠵹 small weeds, straw, grain stalk 343 芥 介 秸

kät leather saddle blanket 鞞

kät 4 oblique; sudden 142 介

kät? strike, tap, pluck? 337 掇

kät'leat ko bird 鷓鴣

kät'leok 𠵹 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣 秸鞠 秸鷓

kät'kwät? to scrape clean 273 銜 掇

käd 𠵹 mustard 芥

民: 又方研芥子塗之差 Another method: grind mustard seed, smear it on and [the ulcer] is cured.

käd onomat 𠵹

käd 3.16 𠵹 armor; exoskeleton (*rel to* 甲? **käd** ← **kab?**) 47 介 芥

史: 季氏與邱氏鬥雞季氏芥雞羽邱氏金距 The Chi family and the Hou family had a cock-fight. The Chi family armored the wings and the Hou family armed the spurs with metal.

淮: 介鱗者蟄伏之類也 The types of creature armored with scales are in the category that hibernate.

藝: 鷓爲羽架鯤稱介豪 The *pêng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.

新: 匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此卽戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diak* in Han.

käd 說文: 艸察 weedy scrubland 343 𦉳 芥

käd 3.16 𠵹 one-eye fish 320 鮒

käd 廣韻: 布衣幅也 袷

käd so long upper garment 袷

käd 3.16 𠵹 cloak, overgarment 47 襜

käd 3.16 hard 610 硿

käd sko water critter (ko crab?) 蚶

käd 3.16 𠵹 go-between 448 介

käd lax, slack cf 懈 297 愒

käd 3.16 great 𦉳 介 价

käd 3.16 𠵹 boundary 448 界 𦉳 界

史: 韓魏之所以重畏秦者爲與秦接境壤界

也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'in is because they share borders and abut boundaries.
搜: 出界討賊爲賊所殺 He pursued bandits across the border and was killed by them.

käd 3.16 𠵹 jade tablet indicates court rank 114 玠 玦

käd 3.16 stb skin disease cf 挂 273 疥 蚶 癬

käd 3.16 lone, by oneself 方言: unique? 1 介

käd 3.16 亭 name 峯

käd 3.16 𠵹 介

käd 𠵹 kitchen cabinet 𦉳 櫛 47 𦉳 櫛

käd'kwâr tough guy 𦉳 𦉳

käd'glwâr narrow pass 𦉳 𦉳

käd'tjag't'wâr man name 介之推

左: 晉侯賞從亡者介之推不言祿祿亦弗及 When the Marquess of Chin was rewarding those who followed him into exile, Chieh Chih Ch'ui made no mention of a stipend and accordingly no stipend went to him.

ac 介子推

呂: 晉文公反國介子推不肯受賞 When the Cynosure Marquess of Chin returned to his state, Chieh Tzu Ch'ui was unwilling to accept a reward.

呂: 介子推之離俗遠矣 Chieh Tzu Ch'ui was a far cry indeed from the average man.

藝: 冬至後百五日皆絕火寒食云爲介子推

On the hundred and fifth day after the winter solstice they put out their fires and eat cold food. They say it is on behalf of Chieh Tzu Ch'ui.

kän 3.31 𠵹 examine (cf 看) 71 𦉳 𦉳

𦉳: 閒於天地之間 if we examine everywhere on earth 列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi.

b. *phép* Perspicacious

史: 齊田常弑簡公立其弟平常相之 Tien Ch'ang of Ch'i assassinated the Perspicacious Marquess and installed his younger brother P'ing. Ch'ang became his premier.

反間⇒反

kän 3.31 ko garment 襦 襦 襦

kän 1.28 𠵹 so looking (*rel to* 眼 "eye popping"?) 71 𦉳

kän 1.28 bell high tone 硯

kän 2.26 to wash rice 455 澗

kän 2.26 fierce 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳

kän 1.28 𠵹 fragrant plant 348 𦉳

kän 2.26 cursory; negligent 簡

非: 千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人此人所以簡巫祝也 The noise, "A thousand years, ten thousand years," clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people. This is why shaman's prayers are slighted by other people.

非: 人爲嬰兒也父母養之簡子長而怨 When one is still a child, if his parents treat him shabbily, when the child grows up he resents it.

晉: 草書之法蓋又簡略 The style of cursive writing turns out to be even more simplified.

b. 簡易

史: 高帝悉去秦苛儀法爲簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.

後: 性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而惑非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music.

He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs. 草: 故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以爲杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was “Do what the job needs,” but those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Tsui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

kān 2.26 **nc** bamboo slip 273 簡

淮: 竊簡而寫法律 To steal the writing-strips on which to write down the laws.

釋: 書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off. 藝: 昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

kān 1.28 space between 間 間

考: 方十里爲成間廣八尺深八尺謂之瀦 A square of 10 *li* is called *diēng*. [The ditch] between them is 72' wide and 72' deep and is called *yiwok*.

衡: 神恍惚無形出入無間 Spirits are nebulous and formless and go in and out where there is no gap. 語: 樹蒙龍蔓延而無間 The trees are overgrown so rankly that the creepers leave no space.

史: 秦馬之良 [戎兵之眾 ↓] [探 →] 控前跌後蹄開三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.

淮: 水爇鑪錕在其間五味以和 Water and fire detest each other but the cauldron is between them and the five flavors are harmonized thereby.

管: 人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of grain and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment from the gap of their inequality.

淮: 汜論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢掇呢綢之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to dam the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant. 漢: 此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.

b. interval of time

非: 博有間謁者言客張季之子在門 When they had played for a while, a page announced that a visitor, the son of Chang Chi, was at the gate.

史: 書缺有間矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts. 隋: 冬夏二至之間晝夜長短凡差二十刻 Between the winter and summer solstices, the day and night grow and shrink, the total difference being twenty notches.

禮: 五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂

潘請贖足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

戰: 不敢忘先生之言未得聞也 I wouldn't think of forgetting what you told me, sir, but I have had no opportunity to do it.

漢: 以大爲小以彊爲弱在俛仰之間耳 To diminish what is large or weaken what is strong takes no more time than to bow and straighten up.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡爲之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之間不厭詐僞君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it. “We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?” Chiu Fan said, “I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it.”

c. among a group

孟: 卒之東郭墦間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

方: 蠶燕趙之間謂之蠨螋其小者謂之蠨螋 In the Yen and Chao area, they call wasps *mēngwēng*; they call small ones *yiwēng*.

d. 人間 humankind; the human condition

淮: 法者非天墮非地生發於人間而反以自正 What law is: not fallen from sky nor risen from earth, but emerged from among men and turned round and used to correct themselves. 列: 耳目所觀聽鼻口所納嘗皆非人間之有 Whatever he looked at or listened to, whatever he smelled or tasted, none of it found any counterpart in the world of humankind.

kān 331 **m** go between (cf 干 **kām**) 間 間

左: 親有禮因重固間攜貳覆昏亂 to adhere to those who observe rules of propriety, rely on those who are heavy and solid, isolate those who are disaffected and to overthrow the benighted and disorderly 左: 其鄉人曰肉食者謀之又何問焉 His fellow villager said, “High-ranking men are dealing with it. What could you add to that?”

國: 王以狄女間姜任非禮且棄舊也 YM making the Ti barbarian woman closer to yourself than those of the Chiang and Jen clans is not ritually correct and moreover discards longtime associates.

b. take advantage of flaw or lapse

左: 管蔡啟商基問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

衡: 不仁人間之不亦難乎 If malicious people take advantage of it, you would have bad trouble.

kān 2.26 light of overcast sunrise 曛

kān-kān **m** so good fortune 簡簡

kānglian ?become thoroughly familiar with?

71 簡練

kānd'uk isolated 間獨 間獨

漢: 丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan

was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.

漢: 以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而間獨數百千里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of *li* distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

kāp 431 chopsticks; 廣韻: 鍼箭具 47 筴

kāp 431 **np** FL: pln 邾

kāp 431 noise 86 鈴

kāp 431 ?bamboo withe? (not attested) 652 筴

kāp 431 **nc** room at side of gate 47 邾

kāp 431 **m** close the eyelid 47 眙

非: 眙其一目 keep one of his eyes closed

非: 瞽兩目眙 a blind man's eyes are both closed

kāp 431 to flank, to surround 47 夾 俠 鳩

禮: 使吾二婢子夾我 Put my two popsies at my sides.

釋: 道有夾溝以通水潦 A road has gutters on both sides to connect the water drains.

選: 熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼 Bears rear at us; tigers roar near the road.

釋: 夾室在堂兩頭故曰夾也 Sidechambers are at both ends of the hall; thus they are called “side.” 史: 殿下郎中俠陸陸數百人 At the base of the entrance hall, the household troops lined the steps. On each step there were over a hundred.

藝: 陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The Account of Peach Blossom Springs by Tao Ch'ien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

kāpogog royal title in Chu 邾敖

kāpsa leather shoe (“covering sandal” ? loan-word?) ++p 鞞鞞 鞞鞞

kēk 4.21 onomat 反切力 *sef* 加 譽

kēg 3.15 old clothes (?) (“fall apart” ?) 229 解

kēg kad 1.13 good 50 佳

民: 故墟新糞壤牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine. 搜: 漢武時蒼梧賈雍爲豫章太守有神出界爲賊所殺討賊術失頭上馬回營咸走來視雍中雍胸中語曰戰不利爲賊所傷諸君視有頭佳乎無頭佳乎吏涕泣曰有頭佳雍曰不然無頭亦佳言畢遂死 In the time of the Martial Emperor of Han, Chia Yung of Ts'ang-wu was grand administrator of Yü-chang. He had magical skills. He pursued bandits across the border and was killed by them, losing his head. He got on his horse and returned to the camp. Everyone ran to look at him. Yung said speaking from his chest, “The battle went against me and I was wounded by the bandits. Which do you gentlemen see as better, having a head or lacking one?” The officers, tears streaming, said, “Having a head is better.” Yung said, “Not so. Not having a head is just as good.” When he had finished speaking, he died.

kēg kad 3.15 illness cf 疥 297 佳

kēg kad 3.15 **nc** official's residence (← 懈?) 297

廨 廨 解

衡：爲日月舍猶地有郵亭爲長吏廨也 They are rest houses for the sun and moon just as on earth there are post-houses that function as lodges for senior officials.

kæg 2.12 ^{nc} ko tree 集韻 *ar g'æg* 懈

kæg 3.15 rest, be idle 297 懈 解

詩：春秋匪解 There is no rest in spring or autumn. 隋：氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

kæg kad 2.12 ^{ve} cut up, separate 229 解 解

管：不重之結雖固必解 A knot that is not complicated can be untied no matter how tight it is.

吳：解甲而息 undo their armor and rest

戰：田單見其寒欲使後車分衣無可以分者單解裘而衣之 Tien Tan saw that he was cold and wanted to issue him some clothing from the rear wagons, but none was available. He took off his own cloak and put it on the man.

非：楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!" 淮：人不弛弓馬不解勒 Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses' reins undone.

漢：除苛解曉 he lifted oppressions and undid bonds

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Chi general and brought them to his own general.

莊：庖丁爲文惠君解牛 A cook was butchering oxen for Lord Wen Hui.

史：瓦解雲散 [defeated Hsiung-nu armies] break up like earthenware and scatter like clouds

顏：且鄭玄以前全不解反語 Furthermore, before Cheng Hsüan absolutely no one dissected split-words.

漢：令曰皆下馬解鞍 He ordered, "All dismount and unsaddle."

戰：拔劍趨之以救解 drew a sword and rushed toward him, he only getting away by the help of others 後：理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張 Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a string that won't tune is removed and replaced.

b. fig.

新：從散約解爭割地而賂秦 The vertical alliance dissipated and the treaties dissolved. They vied with each other to cede pieces of their territory as bribes to Chin.

kæg 1.13 ^{nc} street 廣韻 *ar kæg* 94 街

隋：昴畢間爲天街天子出虎頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

kægko commentary to old text 解詁

後：尤明左氏傳國語爲之解詁五十一篇 He had an exceptionally good understanding of the Tso Chuan and Kuo Yü, and wrote a commentary on them in fifty-one p'ien.

kægko cock and bull tale 542 解故

後：辭說解故 He refused with a specious excuse.

kægko soo 解固

kægku specious story 542 解構 解構 解垢

莊：韻滑堅白解垢同異 They muck about with "inseparable qualities" and make clever ploys with categoric logic

淮：或解構妄言而反當 Some concoct wild talk and contrarily hit the mark.

後：勿用傍人解構之言 Let us not rely on the concocted tales of slanderous men.

kægku ^{nc} 爾雅: ko medicinal plant 297 薜荔

kægglâk disintegrate, as old cloth 229 解落

kæg'wo ^{mp} man name 解狐

kæg'zo to exorcise ghosts 229 解除

衡：世信祭祀謂祭祀必有福又然解除謂解除必去凶 Everyone believes in sacrifices and ceremonies, claiming that they must surely bring good fortune. They also assume exorcism is valid, claiming that exorcism must surely expel ill fortune.

衡：解除初禮先設祭祀比夫祭祀若生人相賓客矣先爲賓客設膳食已驅以刃杖鬼神如有知必恚[止→]與戰不肯徑去若懷恨反而爲禍如無所知不能爲凶解之無益不解無損 As the initial ceremony of an exorcism, they first set out a sacrifice. Compare that sacrifice to living people entertaining guests by first setting out a fine feast and then when they have finished eating, driving them off with swords and pikes. If ghosts have consciousness, they will surely resent being fought with and be unwilling to zip right off. If they harbor resentment, they will turn around and cause misfortune. If they have no consciousness, they cannot cause ill fortune, so exorcising them does no good and not exorcising them does no harm.

衡：且人謂鬼神何如狀哉如謂鬼有形象象生人人生人懷恨必將害人如無形象與煙雲同驅逐雲煙亦不能除 Furthermore, what do people claim ghosts look like? If they say ghosts have a shape, they look like living people. When living people harbor resentment, they are sure to do harm to someone. If ghosts have no shape, they are the same as clouds and smoke. If you try to shoo away clouds and smoke, you can't disperse them.

衡：形既不可知心亦不可圖鬼神集止人宅欲何求乎如勢欲殺人當驅逐之時避人隱匿驅逐之止則復還立故處如不欲殺人寄托人家雖不驅逐亦不爲害 Not only can their shape not be determined, nor can their minds be estimated. When ghosts gather in someone's house, what is it they are after? If they [1g] want to kill people, then while the exorcism is being conducted they will hide somewhere to avoid people, and then when the exorcism is finished they will come back again to where they had been before. If they don't want to kill people, if they merely are taking advantage of someone's house to lodge in, then even if we don't exorcise them they will do no harm.

衡：形既不可知心亦不可圖鬼神集止人宅

欲何求乎如[勢→]執欲殺人當驅逐之時避人隱匿驅逐之止則復還立故處如不欲殺人寄托人家雖不驅逐亦不爲害 Not only can their shape not be determined, nor can their minds be estimated. When ghosts gather in someone's house, what is it they are after? If they are bound and determined to kill people, then while the exorcism is being conducted they will hide somewhere to avoid people, and then when the exorcism is finished they will come back again to where they had been before. If they don't want to kill people, if they merely are taking advantage of someone's house to lodge in, then even if we don't exorcise them they will do no harm.

衡：貴人之出也萬民并觀填街滿巷爭進在前士卒驅之則走而卻士卒還去即復其處士卒立守終日不離僅能禁止何則欲在於觀不爲壹驅還也使鬼神與生人同有欲於宅中猶萬民有欲於觀也士卒驅逐不久立守則觀者不卻也然則驅逐鬼者不極一歲鬼神不去今驅逐之終食之間則舍之矣舍之鬼復還來何以禁之 When some gawdee goes out of his mansion, everyone gathers to gawk at him, crowding the streets and filling the alleys, fighting with each other to get to the fore. If the guards chase them away, they run and scatter, but when the guards desist they return to where they had been. If the guards merely stand guard, they will never go away and can barely be kept off. Why?

Because they want to be in a position to gawk, and will not go home merely because of being chased away once. If we suppose that ghosts are the same as living people in that when they want something in a house they are like people wanting to gawk at something, so that when the guards chase them away and do not stand ready to keep them away the gawkers do not disperse, then when we exorcise ghosts if we don't keep it up all year round the ghosts will not go away. But what we do is to exorcise them for no longer than the time it takes to eat a meal and then we quit. As soon as we quit the ghosts would come right back and how would we stop them? 衡：暴谷於庭雞雀啄之主人驅彈則走縱之則來不終日立守雞雀不禁使鬼神乎不爲驅逐去止使鬼不神乎與雞雀等不常驅逐不能禁也 When grain is set to dry in the sun in a courtyard, chickens and sparrows peck at it. So long as the householder chases them and throws pebbles at them they will flee, but as soon as he leaves off they will come again. Unless he stands guard all day the chickens and sparrows will not be kept off. Do we assume ghosts have magic power? Then they are not going to go away on account of being shooed off. Do we assume they lack divine power? Then in the same manner as chickens and sparrows they will not be permanently shooed away.

kæg'zük ^{nc} stdw veins ("dividing-forking")

229 解侏

kæg'zo liberate? 229 解沮

kæng 1.41 to plow (cf 垅) 217 耕 畊

孟：君子之不耕而食何也 How is it that courtiers eat without plowing?

荀：人積耕耨而爲農夫 Men become farmers by practice of plowing and cultivating.

國：王耕一壟 The king plows one furrow.

呂：憚耕稼采薪之勞 They begrudge the labor of plowing and sowing, reaping and gathering wood.

漢：勝少時嘗與人傭耕 When Shèng was young he was sometimes employed as a plowman with others.

史：及爲成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

宋：耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤 Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes.

b. *metonymy* agriculture

史：僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvée of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Ch'i. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tz'ü-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

lèng 2.39 bright (cf 穎) 耿

國：其光耿於民矣 His greatness has been manifested to the folk.

lèng 2.39 stems of 芋 colocasia cf 莖 388 莖

lèngfian 𦉳 plowing and fighting, Shang

Yáng's doctrine, which he called 農戰 耕戰

史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

lèit-lèit 𦉳 onomat for bird call? 嘎嘎

lèik 4.4 decorative bone tip on stick 髻

lèik 4.4 compete 94 較

lèik 4.4 log bridge across stream 73 樅

lèik 4.4 𦉳 bars atop carriage sides 94 較 較

lèik 4.4 turnpike, barrier across road 94 樅 較

lèik 4.4 exclude, monopolize 94 樅 較

漢：至於用度不足乃樅酒醢筦鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

漢：罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.

lèik 4.4 mention, quote 樅

lèik 4.4 report, incriminate 樅

lèik beautiful 88 姣 佼

史：後有長姣美人 In their harems will be great beauties and pretty women.

lèik 𦉳 *Zizania caduciflora*, marsh grass

w/edible pith 290 菱

lèik 𦉳 dried grass 290 菱

lèik 3.36 𦉳 river (name!) 434 激

lèik 3.33 yeast, leaven 酵 哮

lèik 1.33 𦉳 ko bird (+p) 鷓

lèik measure, compare 94 較 校

草：鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one

uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

lèik 𦉳 scaly dragon, alligator 蛟

lèik 𦉳 shark 51 鯨

中：今夫水一勺之多及其不測電鼉龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles, alligators, sharks and dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it.

lèik 1.33 𦉳 exchange (= give & take) 73 交

管：君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have enough of them, then they will all exchange their enterprise for it with their superiors.

史：開行以去止于陶以[爲此→]此爲天下之中交易有無之路通爲生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at T'ao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of T'ao.

藝：衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done."

藝：觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-fing lakes interconnect.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而爲天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

b. *fig.*

史：商君曰鞅之得見也從孟蘭皋今鞅請得交可乎趙良曰僕弗敢願也 Lord Shang said, "When I have met you it has been by way of Méng Lan-ko. Now I would like to form a direct personal relation to you. Would that be acceptable?" Chao Liang said, "I would not dare wish for it."

多：交惡 bad feeling, mutual dislike

非：交爭逆令謂之剛材 If they are disputatious and disobey orders we call them "hard stuff."

史：秦魏之交可錯矣 The connection between Ch'in and Wei can be abrogated.

史：安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則民安擇交而不得則民終身不安 The basis of population security lies in discrimination in foreign relations. If that is done right, the population will never be secure.

史：故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

史：凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立 The strongest states in the world, if not Ch'in then Ch'ü, or if not Ch'ü then Ch'in, cannot both win in a struggle.

國：挾以銜骨齒牙爲猾戎夏交拏 Caught between jaws/ Teeth and fangs making an ugly mouth/

Barbarian and Chinese fighting each other.

荀：事之以貨實則貨實單而交不結 If you yield up goods and treasures to them, the goods and treasures will be used up and the alliance will not be cemented.

史：夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也尊厚交務正利聖王之事也 Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does.

後：及董賢爲大司馬聞譚名欲與之交 When Tung Hsien became Grand Marshal he heard of Tan's reputation and wanted to get in touch with him.

lèik quickly 校

lèik criticize, dispute 校

史：京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

三：觀人圍棋局壞粲爲[覆→]復之棋者不信以靶蓋局使更以他局爲之用相比校不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

lèik klab 3.37 burn on pyre 625 爇

lèik 𦉳 foot fetters 384 校

lèik 2.31 crafty; swindler 88 狡

戰：狡兔有三窟僅得免其死耳 A clever rabbit has three holes, and still may barely escape death.

lèik kab 1.33 𦉳 suburb 47 郊

淮：兵至其郊乃令軍師曰毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋蕪五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 When the army reaches the outskirts, have the provost-martial proclaim, "Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock."

呂：膠鬲曰謁至武王曰將以甲子至殷郊子以是報矣 Chiao Ko said, "When will you arrive?" The Martial King said, "I will reach the outskirts of Yin on the first day of the cycle of sixty. Now you go report that."

史：周顯王聞之恐懼除道使人郊勞 The Eminent King of Chou was alarmed by that news. He had the road cleared and sent people to acclaim him at the verge of the city.

選：東郊則有通溝大漕漕渭洞河 East of the city? There there are the communicating canal and the great canal; they drain off the Wei and give through passage to the Ho.

漢：麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香爲贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers

copy his poems for display on a wall.

kōg 336 ^m teach 87 教 教 效

釋: 教倣也下所法倣也 *kōg* “teach” is *g'ōg* “imitate”; what juniors take as model and imitate 准: 御可以教刺舟 A cart driver can be taught to pole a boat.

史: 寡人不肖未嘗得聞明教 I'm not very smart. I've never had the chance to hear clear teaching.

戰: 有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, “You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery.”

史: 以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign. 法: 學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉焉眾人 As for learning; putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common.

釋: 笏忽也君有教命及所啟白則書其上備忽忘也 *χmwal* “writing tablet” is *χmwal* “careless”; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

孟: 今有璞玉於此雖萬鎰必使玉人彫琢之至於治國家則曰姑舍女所學而從我則何以異於教玉人彫琢玉哉 For example, you would surely have a jade-man carve a lump of raw jade, even one worth zillions. When it comes to governing a state, to say, “Drop your learning for a while and obey me,” how would that differ from teaching jade-men to carve jade?

呂: 故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

漢: 於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.

國: 所怒甚多而不備大難以是教王王能久乎 He makes far too many people angry, yet makes no preparation for major difficulty. If that is what he teaches the king, can the king last very long?

漢: 夫萬民之從利也如水之走下不以教化隄防之不能止也 The way everyone goes after profit is like how water runs downward. If you do not block it by instruction and enlightenment, it cannot be stopped.

戰: 今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於迷途於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.

禮: 天有四時春秋冬夏風雨霜露無非教也 The seasons are of the sky. Spring, summer, fall, winter, wind, rain, frost, dew—none teaches falsely. 史: 因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

史: 教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令

The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper than that by command; the compliance of the people with the example of their superiors is quicker than that to orders.

b. persuade
國: 優施教驪姬夜半而泣 Shih the actor instructed Lady Li to weep in the middle of the night. 漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, keep chains of command and assignments uniform, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.

漢: 食足貨通然後國實民富而教化成 When food is sufficient and goods trade freely, only then is the state solid and the people rich; then indoctrination can succeed.

戰: 夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚申之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遣之女樂以亂其政府之僑諫而不聽遂去因而伐郭遂破之又欲伐虞而憚宮之奇存荀息曰周書有言美男破老乃遣之美男教之惡宮之奇宮之奇以諫而不聽遂亡因而伐虞遂取之 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, “In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices.” So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance. Chou-chih-ch'iao objected but was not listened to. So he departed and they then attacked Kuo and went ahead and destroyed it. Then he also wanted to attack Yü but was deterred by the presence there of Kung-chih-ch'i. Hsün Hsi said, “In Chou writings it says handsome men destroy seniority.” So they sent him a handsome man who induced him to hate Kung-chih-ch'i. Kung-chih-ch'i objected but was not listened to, so he exiled himself and they then attacked Yü and went ahead and seized it.

c. social or religious doctrine

史: 始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居今我更制其教 In the original barbarous customs of Chin, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house. Now I have restructured their customs.

史: 發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

The viewpoint of Lord Shang is that such customs are entirely of a top-down nature, originating in the authority of the state. I suggest that as his reason for calling them 教 rather than 俗.

晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, “The way of the spirits establishes doctrine” likely comes from this.

kōg 231 squeeze; strangle 48 絞

非: 以其冠纓絞王而殺之 He killed the king by strangling him with his capstrings.

漢: 昭信曰兩姬婢且泄口復絞殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, “The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth.” She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.

kōg 336 ko citrus 權

kōg 336 ko confection 餒

kōg kab 2.31 gas pains, colic 47 疴

kōg 'ōg cry 48 咬

kōg-kōg th so birds 交交

kōghāt 1.33 ^{sth} so ocean 滲瀉

kōgkwād to cheat, deceive 455 狡獪

kōgg'wet to cheat, deceive 455 狡獪

kōgtiōg Han 郡 name 交趾 交趾 絞紵

kōgtiōn kabtōn twisted together 46 校軫

kōgtiōg region name 交州

kōgtiōng ko tree 交讓

kōgtiōng ^{nc} 辭海: Chinese night heron

Nycticorax prasinoscles 鷓鴣

kōgtiōn kabts'āk mingle, mix up 604 交錯

kōgmōg ^{nc} suburb temple 郊廟

kōgtiōng faggot 校椽

kōgāk 4.18 leg, foot 394 腳 脚

史: 司馬喜鬻腳於宋卒相中山 Szü-ma Hsi was punished by foot-amputation in Sung, but wound up as premier in Chung-shan.

釋: 兩脚進曰行 The pair of legs advancing is called “walking.”

釋: 脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *kōgāk* “foot” is *k'iak* “push away”, on account of their being shoved behind one when sitting down

kōgākōwāt ^{nc} ko carving knife or bent chisel ar

kōgākōwāt 刻劂 劂劂

kōgiang 2.36 to string cash onto a cord 489 緹

kōgiang 3.41 ^{vt} 廣韻: hard 42 疆

kōgiang 2.36 廣韻: respect 愍

kōgiang 2.36 a muscle 42 膂 強

kōgiang 1.38 white & stiff (egg silkworms) 殭

kōgiang horse tether 489 緹 韉

kōgiang implement handle 48 檣

kōgiang ^{nc} 爾雅: ko deer *sua* 麋? 麋

kōgiang 2.36 baby back-pack strap 489 褌
衡: 在褌褌之中 while still being carried around wearing diapers

kōgiang 爾雅: ko tree 檣

kōgiang 2.36 knotted string, cord; the string that coins were strung on 489 緹 緹 鋤

漢: 千室之邑必有千鍾之臧臧緹百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *tiung* holding a million strings of cash.

kōgiang 1.38 ^{nc} ginger 薑

kōgiang 1.38 ^{np} surname of rulers of 齊 申 呂 紀 許 向 和 芮 姜

kōgiang 1.38 ^{nc} boundary 墻 疆

左: 於是齊人侵魯疆疆吏來告 At that time men from Ch'i encroached on the border of Lu, and the border official came to report.

左: 疆場之事慎守其一而備其不虞 Serving on the frontier, keep vigilant while things are as usual and prepare for the unexpected.

漢: 疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是為無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

晉: 天子南巡觀兵吳疆 The emperor made a tour of inspection of the south, and reviewed troops at the border of Wu.

kōgiang g'iang ^m fall; push|knock over 僵 儻

吳: 僵屍而哀之 to fall on a corpse in lamentation
戰: 妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母

乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine. 史: 妾一僵而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於咎惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

史: 楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

荀: 西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

衡: 人生能行死則僵仆 While people are alive they can walk; when they die they fall down.

釋: 僵正直量然也 *kjāŋ* is "fall flat" in *kjāŋ* "straight line" manner, dead straight.

kjāŋ-kjāŋ 𠄎 fierce: 42 疆疆

kjāŋ-kjāŋ 𠄎 so magpie 疆疆 獠獠

kjāt 說文: missing right arm 58 子

kjāt 4.17 redundant, left out 58 子

kjāt 方言: ko spear 子

kjāt-kjāt 𠄎 mosquito larvae (pcuo 子子?)

子子

kjāt-kjāt 𠄎 stick out, like flag in wind 子子

kjad 爾雅: intermittent well 瀾

kjad 3.13 mad (dog) 獠癩

kjad 3.13 說文爾雅: net (sua 紉?) 罽

kjadđjok 𠄎 釋名: intermittent well 罽灼

kjadnd 爾雅: ko plant 罽葦

kjan 𠄎 surname 甄

kjan ko military formation 甄

kjan 𠄎 pln 甄

kjan 1.30 see; be seen (cf 見) 甄

kjan to make, as pottery 甄

kjan potter; potter's clay 甄

kjan 𠄎 爾雅: ko plant 葦

kjan 𠄎 爾雅: solo musical stones 蹇

kjan 1 𠄎 3-yr-old pig 豨 豨肩 豨豨

晏: 何不計功而食桃矣接一搏豨而再搏乳虎若接之功可以食桃而無與人同矣 Why not tell why I deserve to eat a peach? I once captured a wild boar and twice captured a mother tiger nursing cubs. Feats like mine entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another.

kjan take, pluck 399 蹇

史: 故先言斬將蹇旗之士 Thus I first speak of the men who beheaded generals and seized banners. 晏: 景公獵休坐地而食晏子後至左右滅葭而席公不說曰寡人不席而坐地二三子莫席而子獨蹇草而坐之何也晏子對曰臣聞介冑坐陳不席獄訟不席尸坐堂上不席三者皆憂也故不敢以憂待坐 The Glorious Marquess went out hunting. When they stopped for a rest, he sat directly on the ground to eat. Yen-tzu arrived later and his servants pulled up reeds to lay out as a mat. The marquess was displeased and said, "We sat down without laying out a mat. None of the others laid out a mat;

only you pluck weeds and sit on them. Why is that?"

Yen-tzu replied, "YS has heard it that one does not lay out a mat to sit on when in arms in formation, nor when presenting a case at law, nor when sitting in the hall to impersonate a corpse. All three are woeful. I would not dare sit in a woeful manner in YL's service."

kjan 2.28 dead tree 樛

kjan frank, straightforward cf 諫 84 審 諍

kjan ko vessel ar 籩 籩

kjan 2.28 lame 廣韻 ar *kjān* 蹇

kjan kjān lift 399 蹇

kjan-kjan 𠄎 constrained ar *kjān* 45 蹇蹇

易: 王臣蹇蹇匪躬之故 The king's ministers act with restraint; it is not on their own behalf that they act.

楚: 蹇蹇之煩冤兮陷滯而不發 My repressed burning resentment, ah! Is entrapped and does not emerge.

衡: 案世間能建蹇蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自救不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

kjan-t'jan 𠄎 so tall tree 樛樛

kjānsān stdw mtns 蹇產 嶮嶮

kjānsān stdw mountains 蹇澗

kjānpiap resew seam, mend clothing 47 紉

業

kjāb kjāb 2.8 vt take away, hide 廣韻 ar

kjāb cf 去 66 去

kjāk 4.24 thorn 217 棘

墨: 有鬼宵吟有女為男天雨肉棘生乎國道 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing in the city streets.

kjāk 4.24 𠄎 urgent, pressing (← *kjāp*?) 48 亟

極 棘 棘 棘 棘 棘

左: 亟請於武公 She nagged the Martial Earl.

史: 子亟去無污我 Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!

戰: 君得燕趙之兵甚衆且亟矣 You got armies from Yen and Chao in great force and very quickly!

淮: 舞者舉節坐者不期而掉皆如一所 [極→] 亟同也 Dancers all have the same tempo and spectators all wave their hands as if they were one, not that they agreed to do this; they are urged by the same thing.

kjāk 4.24 banish 55 殛

國: 舜之刑也殛鯀 When Shun was punishing miscreants, he banished Kun (the father of Yü the Great).

禮: 舜勤農事而野死鯀鄣鴻水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

史: 行視鯀之治水無狀乃殛鯀於羽山以死 He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

kjāk 4.24 𠄎 coat collar 襟

kjāk straits (← *kjāp*?) 48 亟

kjāk 4.24 distress [½ binome?] 48 棘

kjāk extreme (r *kək* = "alter"?) 48 革

kjāk'wān 𠄎 爾雅: ko plant (stb *Polygala*

japonica) 棘菟

kjāk kjāk 1.7 a year 棋

kjāg 1.7 tracks, footprints 蹟

kjāg 1.7 𠄎 surname 刁

kjāg 1.7 in 何其 (*sua* 奚?) 其

kjāg 1.7 surname of Chou royal family 姬 史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wei by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

kjāg 𠄎 紀

左: 八月紀人伐夷 In the eighth month, the men of Chi attacked the Yi barbarians.

kjāg final particle 忌

kjāg 2.6 𠄎 lady's name 改

kjāg to plan [Kg: no text] cf 計 謀

kjāg kjēr 1.7 to begin 69 基

kjāg 2.6 explain 旨

kjāg kjēr 1.7 𠄎 sko basket 142 箕

史: 箕帚之妾 housemaid

禮: 凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder. 藝: 大司農曰陳粟萬碩 [揚→] 揚以箕 The Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand *diāk* of stored grain, hoisted in baskets."

kjāg kjēr 2.6 self 80 己

釋: 上勅下曰告告覺也使覺悟知己意也 Superiors setting their inferiors straight is called "notifying"; *kōk* "notify" is *kāk* "awaken"; it makes them wake up and pay attention to one's own intention. 戰: 夜行者能無為姦不能禁狗使無吠己也 One who travels at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.

戰: 因以為己善 Go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.

衡: 知典冠愛己也以越職之故加之罪 He knew that the cap-keeper had done it from solicitude for himself, yet he punished him on the ground of having exceeded his responsibility.

戰: 黃雀...不知夫公子王孫左挾彈右攝丸將加己乎十仞之上 The sparrow...is unaware that some princeling or royal scion has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet, and is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead.

衡: 時或遭狂人於途以刃加己 One may on occasion meet a madman on the road who would attack one with a knife.

漢: 故雖地廣兵彊總總恐天下之一合而共軛己也 Thus even though their territory may be broad and their armed forces strong, they remain anxious, constantly afraid that the whole world may unite and crush them.

戰: 因以為己善 Go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.

說: 外得於人內得於己也 Outward getting from other people, inward getting from oneself.

論: 自己所不欲勿施於人 What you don't want for yourself, don't do it to others.

荀: 日參省乎己 daily introspective stock-taking

左: 己弗能有而以與人 He couldn't keep it

himself yet he gave it to someone else.

釋：父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

衡：不能知三王許己與不 He could not tell whether the three kings accepted him or not.

淮：強勝不若己者至於與同則格 One who defeats inferiors by strength is blocked when he meets an equal.

呂：醜不若黃帝而哀不已若者 He loathes his own failure to measure up to Huang Ti but has pity on those who do not measure up to himself.

後：莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.

衡：當復為鬼與己合會 Naturally [the victims] would become ghosts by the same process and encounter them.

國：君不度而賀大國之襲於己也何瘳 Our ruler makes no plans, but felicitates a larger state's invasion of our own. What will that alleviate?

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余為伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cybidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor."

戰：鄭袖知王以己為不妒也 Chêng Hsiu knew that the king assumed she was not jealous.

非：恐君之欲疑己外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

史：鞅欲變法恐天下議己 Yang wanted to change the laws but feared the whole world would criticise him.

呂：僂至巧也人不愛僂之指而愛己之指有一之利故也人不愛崑山之玉江漢之珠而愛己一蒼璧小璣有之利故也今吾生之為我有而利我亦大矣論其貴賤爵為天子不足以比焉論其輕重富有天下不可以易之論其安危一曙失之終身不復得此三者有道者之所慎也

Ch'ü was supremely skilful, yet others care nothing for his fingers but are solicitous of their own fingers, because having them is beneficial to them. No one begrudges the Kun mountain its jades or the Yangtze and Han rivers their pearls, but each is jealous of his own lone green jade circlet or tiny seed pearl, because having them is beneficial to them. In this regard, my life's being my own possession and beneficial to me is hugely important. If we classify its honor, the rank of emperor is not comparable to it. If we classify its price, the wealth of the whole world is not to be exchanged for it. If we classify its security, the loss of it for an eyeblink will never be made good. These three things are what those who have the way pay attention to.

呂：有慎之而反害之者不達乎性命之情也不達乎性命之情慎之何益是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠是聾者之養嬰兒也方雷而窺之于堂殊弗知慎者 That some pay attention to them and yet contrarily harm them is because they have not got through to the actuality of life and fate. If they haven't got through to the actuality of life and fate, what good does it do to pay attention to them? That's like a blind man caring for a child; it wouldn't occur to him not to pillow it on a pile of chaff. That's like a deaf man nursing a baby; when thunder has just roared he stares at it in the hall. Some people just don't know how to pay attention to them.

呂：夫弗知慎者是死生存亡不可未始有別也未始有別者其所謂是未嘗是其所謂非未嘗非是其所謂非非其所謂是此之謂大惑若此人者天之所禍也以此治身必死必殃以此治國必殘必亡 Now if one doesn't know how to pay attention to them, that's the same as if life and death, survival and annihilation, possible and impossible have not been distinguished from the start. In that case, what they say is true may be false and what they say is false may be true, and what we term the greatest confusion is to claim truth for falsehood and vice versa. Men like this are those to whom Sky sends calamity.

If you govern yourself by this

You will surely meet death and desolation *'iang*

If you govern your nation by this

You will surely be cut off and annihilated. *miwang*

呂：夫死殃殘亡非自至也惑召之也壽長至常亦然故有道者不察所召而察其召之者則其至不可禁矣此論不可不熟使鳥獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也使五尺豎子引其權而牛恣所以之順也世之人主貴人無賢不肖莫不欲長生久視而日逆其生欲之何益 Now death, desolation, extinction and annihilation do not come of themselves; something brings them about, as is also the case for longevity, extension and perpetuation. Thus one who has the way looks closely not at his aims but at his means; thus their attainment cannot be prevented. One must become entirely familiar with this analysis. Let Wu Huo pull an ox's tail until his strength fails him or the tail breaks off; the ox cannot be made to go, because that goes backward. Let a three-foot tall boy pull its nose-ring and it will go wherever he leads it, because that goes forward. The rulers and the high and mighty of our time, whether competent or not, all want to stay alive for a long time, yet every day they try to make their lives go backward; what good does it do them to want it?

呂：凡生之長也順之也使生不順者欲也故聖人必先適欲室大則多陰臺高則多陽多陰則蹙多陽則瘵此陰陽不適之患也是故先王不處大室不為高臺味不眾珍衣不燁熱燁熱則理塞理塞則氣不達味眾珍則胃充胃充則中大輓中大輓而氣不達以此長生可得乎 All long lives are to be due to compliance. What makes life uncompliant is desire. Thus the sage puts first priority on controlling desire. If one's house is large there is too much *yin*; if one's towers are high there is too much *yang*. Too much *yin* causes gout; too much *yang* causes arthritis. This is the suffering caused by imbalance of *yin* and *yang*. Thus the former kings did not dwell in large houses or make high towers. They did not use many and rare seasonings, nor did was their clothing thickly padded and hot. Such clothing blocks the veins, keeping the energy-vapor from getting through; many rare and precious seasonings fill the stomach, leading to constipation. Constipated and with energy-vapor not getting through, can long life be obtained by these means?

呂：昔先聖王之為苑囿園池也足以觀望勞形而已矣其為宮室臺榭也足以辟燥溼而已矣其為輿馬衣裳也足以逸身煖骸而已矣其為飲食醜醜也足以適味充虛而已矣其為聲色音樂也足以安性自娛而已矣五者聖王之

所以養性也非好儉而惡費也節乎性也 The sage kings of old had courtyards, gardens, parks and pools made enough to look at and relax their frames, that is all; they had halls, houses, towers and pavilions made enough to avoid the head and damp, that is all; they had horse-carriages and clothing provided enough to rest the body and warm the bones, that is all; they had food and drink made and wine brewed enough to adjust flavors and fill their emptiness, that is all; they had shows and music made enough to comfort their lives and lift their spirits, that is all. These five were the sage kings way of nurturing life—not because they loved frugality and hated expense, but because they were constrained by what life is.

kiag 1.7 ko bamboo 篋 箕

史：宣王之時童女謠曰糜孤箕服實亡周國 In the time of the Perspicuous King there was a little girls' song that went, "Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou." [v. 糜]

kiag kjer 1.7 period; set time; agreement, limitation (swa 覲?) 44 期 替 冥

左：忿類無期 limitless malignant

kiag kjer 1.7 final particle 其 期

kiag 1.7 ^{np} constell. name, part of *Sagittarius* 箕

隋：箕四星亦後宮妃后之府 The four stars of *chi*: also storage for the wives in the harem.

kiag 2.6 ^{nt} stem 6 己

呂：晉師已亥涉河 The Chin force crossed the Ho on [the day] *chi-hai*.

kiag 2.6 control line; regulatrix 紀

呂：用民有紀有綱壹引其紀萬目皆起壹引其綱萬目皆張 For employing the people there is also a control-string and a drawstring. When one pulls the control-string the loops all open. When one pulls the drawstring the loops all tighten. [nr]

左：干國之紀犯門斬關 He violated a great principle of the state, attacking a gateway and breaking its gates.

呂：夫孝三皇五帝之本務而萬事之紀也 Now filiality was the basic obligation of the three greats and five sovereigns and is the control-string of all things.

左：歲在星紀而淫於玄枵 when the year-star is in its proper mansion and slips into a different one

國：若國亡不過十年數之紀也夫天之所棄不過其紀 If the state is to perish, it will be within ten years, ten being the regulatrix of the numbers. What Sky is about to cast aside doesn't get past its regulatrix.

國：禮以紀政國之常也失常不立君所知也 That ritual is used to control the government is a regularity of statecraft. YL knows that if you lose control of the regularities you will not stand.

kiag 3.7 record, remember (cf 志) 記 紀 西：西京雜記 Miscellaneous Records of the Western Capital [book title] 漢：漢書卷一上高帝紀第一上 Han History *chüan* one, first part. Record of High Emperor. [師古 gloss: 紀理也統理眾事而繫之於年月者也 *kiag* is *liag* (note k-/l- contact). They organize all that happened and attach it to a year and month.] 國：蔽兆之紀失臣之官 Your servant misfeases his office if he hides the record of the crack-omen.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two

cannot be recounted without contradiction yet the Grand Historian sets both down without distinction. 衡: 截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

史: 淳于髡齊人也博聞彊記學無所主 Shun-yü K'un was a native of Ch'i. He was widely read and had a superb memory. He did not specialize in any particular doctrine.

史: 以耳目之所睹記臣何負於魏成子 From what you personally remember seeing, how am I to be rejected in favor of Wei Ch'èng-tzü?

晉: 今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

三: 平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 Ping was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs. He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

b. a reign-period

衡: 故有五鳳神[雀→]爵甘露黃龍之紀 Thus there were the reign-periods *Five Pongs, Magic Sparrow, Sweet Dew* and *Brown Dragon*.

c. 記姓名 sign one's name

漢: 書足記姓名而已劍一人敵不足學 I consider signing my name to be enough writing. Sword fighting is not worth studying; it takes opponents one at a time.

顏: 多見士大夫恥涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names.

kiæg kiæg 1.7 base, foundation (*swa* 几 *kiæg*?) 64 基 丌 綦 綦

太: 廓之恢之不正其基 enlarge it, extend it without making the foundation straight

釋: 基據也在下物所依據也 "base" is "grasp"; it is below, what things lean on and grasp.

藝: 鄴城西北立臺皆因城爲基趾中央金銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

漢: 孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不爲其積土基至今猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

b. fig.

漢: 風行俗成萬世之基定然後唯陛下所幸

耳 When our customs have become current and our usages established, and a basis has been laid for continuing for myriad generations, then let anything be just as YIM wishes.

kiæg kiæg 1.7 to begin 69 基

左: 始基之矣猶未也 It makes the initial beginning but leaves it incomplete.

史: 易基乾坤詩始關雎 The *Changes* begin with *ch'ien* and *k'un*; the *Odes* begin with *kuan-chü*.

漢: 雖堯舜禹湯文武紂世廣德以爲子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

kiæg 1.7 fine lady, royal concubine 姬 妃

史: 斬尚又能得事於楚王幸姬鄭袖 Chin Shang is also able to get things done by the king's favored concubine, Ch'èng Hsiu.

kiægkiæg stdw manner of looking at someone

箕 倨

kiægsiæg 卍 alt name for Jupiter? (祀星?)

紀 星

kiægün 卍 mountain name 箕 山

後: 軻吾車於箕陽分秣吾馬於穎滸 Park my cart south of Mount Chi, ah/ Feed my horses on the bank of the Ying.

kiægtsiæg 卍 man name 箕 子

史: 箕子佯狂於殷而爲周陳洪範 Chi-tzü feigned madness under Yin, but laid out the Great Plan for Chou.

kiæg 1.44 pity, sympathy (-ng ← -m?) 矜

國: 禮賓矜窮 be polite to guests and take pity on those who are in straits

kiæg strong-tasting *ar gi'ien* 齡

kiæg 1.44 boastful (今 *sef* 令) 137 矜

史: 是故恇疑虛獨驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能害齊亦明矣 Thus, their timidity, their bluster and their arrogance while they do not dare advance make it entirely clear that Ch'in cannot harm Ch'i. 草: 若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙析忻有自滅之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

淮: 成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

kiæg-kiæg 卍 fear, cautious 182 兢兢

kiæt 4.9 finish, only (cf 既) 279 訖

魏: 語訖而去 When she finished speaking she left.

藝: 顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝訖不幸納 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor, but never was accepted to his chamber.

kiæt 4.9 stutter 142 吃

kiæt 4.9 wave, gesticulate 142 扞

kiæt 4.9 swim (sc fish) 142 鮪

kiæt 4.9 cut up (sc fish) 273 鮪

kiæt 4.9 卍 ko fish 鮪

kiæt 4.9 hurried, flurried 紕

kiæd 3.8 vs finish 279 既 既 旡

詩: 既受帝祉施於孫子 Having got the blessing of The Ancestor/ He bestowed it on his posterity.

左: 韓獻子將斬人卻獻子馳將救之至則既斬之矣 The Exemplary Patriarch of Hân meant to behead a man. The Exemplary Patriarch of Chüeh drove at a gallop, meaning to save him. When he arrived, the beheading had already been done.

左: 既而悔之 Afterward, he regretted it. [既 *nuc*]

國: 既殺里克而悔之 After he had killed Li Ko, he regretted it.

國: 既里卒死 when Li and Pei's deaths had been accomplished

選: 群山既略百川潛溲 When all the mountains had been trimmed, all the rivers sank and ran off.

禮: 君牽牲既入廟門麗于碑 The ruler leads the tethered sacrificial animal; after they have entered the door of the ancestral temple it is tied to a pillar.

戰: 王曰寡人既以興師矣 The king said, "I have already raised a force for this attack."

史: 賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Chi'ang-sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

左: 冀之既病則亦唯君故 What Chi has suffered since then is all due to YM.

淮: 傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest. [既 *nuc*]

草: 善既不達於政而拙無損於治 Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order.

後: 壬寅晦日有食之既 On jen-yin at the new moon there was a solar eclipse. It was complete.

史: 法令既明 Their laws are entirely clear.

b. 既 A B A being the case, B follows

晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.

晉: 載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

衡: 形既不可知心亦不可圖 Their shapes not being discernable, nor can their minds be estimated.

晉: 卿曰旣必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ching said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

kiæd 3.8 connect 1 既 旣

書：汜洛澗潤既入于河 The A, B, C and D all flow through to the Yellow River.

史：人貌榮名豈有既哉 How could there be a relation between a man's appearance and reputation?

kjæd to cut 273 气 刳

kjæd boil on scalp 疔

kjæd 3.8 廣韻: indigestion 279 无

kjæn 1.21 *nc* sinew 筋 筋 筋

戰：擢閔王之筋懸於其廟梁 pulled out the Min king's tendons and hung him up from the rafters in his own ancestral temple

釋：筋力也肉中之力氣之元也 "Muscle" is "strength"; the source of power within the flesh.

鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閔也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

b. 筋骨 muscle power

淮：螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞堞下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

kjæn 3.24 bind 45 斬 押

kjæn 3.24 to ridicule 斬

kjæn 3.24 *nc* horse's breast strap 45 斬

kjæn 3.24 wipe cf 拒 擗

kjæn clear; to soak 濯

kjæn *np* river name ++p ac 涓 洵

kjæn soo 併

kjæn *nc* ax 沂

kjæn 3.24 strong, vigorous *ar* *xjæn* 255 斤 功

kjæn *nc* ko drinking vessel (split gourd?) 盃

kjæn *nc* ax 斬

kjæn 1.21 unit of weight (meas) 斤

淮：烏獲舉千鈞又況一斤乎 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chün* [weight]; how much more readily could he have lifted one *chin*.

漢：為鐵椎重百二十斤 He had an iron hammer made, weighing two hundred *chin*.

史：齊王使淳于髡之趙請救兵齎金百斤車馬十駟 The king of Ch'i sent Shun-yü Kun as envoy to Chao to ask for a rescue force; he provided him with a hundred catties of bronze and ten chariots with teams.

kjæn 2.19 *nc* aconite 堇 堇

kjæn 2.19 handle 槩

kjæn 2.19 careful 485 謹 赴

非：謹受教 respectfully accept advice

非：宋人有酤酒者...遇客甚謹 There was a wine-seller in Sung...he received customers most punctiliously.

露：號為諸侯者宜謹視所候奉之天子也 One who is styled "feudal lord" ought to meticulously

attend the emperor whom he serves and upholds.

史：素信謹稱為長者 He was naturally steady and reliable and had a reputation as a decent chap.

淮：故謹於權衡準繩審乎輕重足以治其境內矣 Thus if one is careful with weighing balance and level and meticulous about weights, that is enough to keep all within his borders in order.

隋：凡占兩軍相當必謹審日月暈氣 Always in divining about two armies facing each other one must carefully examine haloes about the sun or moon.

史：臣等謹與博士議曰古有天皇有地皇有泰皇泰皇最貴 We, your servants, having carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning, say that in history there have been Sky Great Ones, Earth Great Ones and Supreme Great Ones, and of these Supreme Great Ones were mostly highly honored.

史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石於是景帝曰石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵→]寵尊乃集其門號奮為萬石君 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names may have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 *shih*.

kjæn-kjæn 卝爾雅：察也 斤斤

kjænkiang man name 斬尚

史：斬尚又能得事於楚王幸姬鄭袖 Chin Shang is also able to get things done by the king's favored concubine, Chêng Hsiu.

kjær 說文爾雅：ko deer 217 麋

kjær 1.8 to plow 機

kjær 1.8 inspect, keep watch on 220 幾

kjær *np* pln 鞞

kjær 1.8 縣 name 斬

kjær 2.7 ghost (S *dial*) 83 機

kjær 3.8 to hope (cf 盼) (rg 3.6:) 44 幾

kjær 2.7 how many? 幾

左：幾為之笑而不陵我 How many times can we be ridiculed by them without their lordship it over us?

晉：天子曰往還幾時 The emperor said, "How long would it take to go and return?" [幾時 *fac-obj* (put)]

莊：鯤之大不知其幾千里也 As to the bigness of the Kun, one can't tell how many *li* it is. [幾千里 *fac-obj* (put)]

kjær *np* star name 璣

kjær bit, bridle 217 鞞

kjær 2.7 *nc* nit [rel to 幾 'small?'] 439 蟻 機

淮：湯沐具而蟻蚤相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice mourn each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

草：天地至大而不見者方銳精於蟻蝨乃不暇焉 They do not see sky and earth, immense as they are; they dissipate their perceptive essence on nits and lice and have no time for anything else.

kjær 1.8 near, almost (rel to 近? *sua* 祈? r

g'jær?) cf 稽 279 幾 機

左：晉卜偃曰期年將有大咎幾亡國 The diviner Yen of Chin said, "Next year there will be a great retribution that will nearly destroy the state."

非：物之幾者非所靡也 Things that are nearly finished are not to be taken lightly on that account. 國：微子吾幾不為人矣 Had it not been for you I

would have come near acting in an inhuman way.

呂：微二人寡人幾過 If not for you two, We came near making a mistake.

列：穆王幾神人哉 The Splendid King came so near being a supernal man!

漢：通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hstieh, which had already surrendered to Chü. 藝：東方朔曰迫窘詰屈幾窮哉 Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up!"

kjær snack (*ar* *g'jær*) 50 噉

kjær *nc* irregular pearl 458 璣

kjær 2.7 stem in ear of grain 217 機

kjær 1.8 itsy bitsy 439 幾

kjær criticise, blame 譏

漢：魯宣公初稅畝春秋譏焉 The Perspicuous Marquess of Lu first taxed acreage; the Ch'un-ch'iu condemned that.

抱：噎死者不可譏神農之播穀 One choking to death on food may not blame Shên Nung for planting grain.

kjær famine [rel to 幾 'few?'] 81 饑

呂：饑代事也 Famine is an alternating thing.

衡：伯夷委國非：使人不衣不食而不饑不寒又不惡死則無事上之意 If people could be made not to get hungry and cold without food and clothing, and not to shun death, then they would have no motivation to serve their superiors.

衡：拯饑 to alleviate hunger.

國：救饑何以 To alleviate famine, what means does one use?

淮：寧一引重無久持輕寧一月饑無一句餓 Rather pull a heavy load once than carry a light one for a long time; rather go hungry for a month than starve for ten days.

漢：故雖遇饑饉水旱糴不貴而民不散取有餘以補不足也 Thus even if there is shortage, famine, flood or drought, the price of grain will not rise and the populace will not be scattered, because we will have taken a surplus to make up for deficiency.

淮：畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Those who store grain hope for a huge shortfall in the harvest.

死不嫌食刀鉤 Po-yi relinquished his country and starved to death; he is not suspected of coveting a penny or a shilling.

呂：義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive, and the humane feed the starving.

晉：是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

kjær *nc* river bar composed of pebbles 458 磯 藝：因磯為高壩[枕→]抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇是曰黃鵠磯寔乃舟人之所艱也 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically. This was called the Great Swan Bar and it gave trouble to boatmen.

b. fig.

孟：親之過小而怨是不可穢也 To bridle a parent's minor offense is to object to a trifle. [le stream should not be blocked by bar lying with current? Or ref boatman unreasonably refusing easily passable obstacle? Word 可 "allow" seems more likely to refer to a human than a river, but in either case it is fac to穢 as obj.]

kjær 3,8 auspicious 44 穢

史：因載其穢祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

kjær stimulating drink 69 穢

kjær 1,8 ^{nc} catch-release 69 穢

釋：弩怒也有執怒也其柄曰臂似人臂也鉤絃者曰牙似齒牙也牙外曰郭為牙之規郭也下曰懸刀其形然也合名之曰穢言如穢之巧也亦言如門戶之樞機開闔有節也 *no* "cross-bow" is *no* "aroused." It has a configuration that is aroused. Its handle is called "arm" because it resembles a human arm. What hooks the string is called "tooth" because it looks like a tooth. Around the tooth is called "box" because it is the enclosing-box of the tooth. Below is called "hanging knife" because its shape is like that. Together they are called "the action" because they are like a skillfully made mechanism and also to say how they resemble the hinges and latch of a door in how opening and closing are controlled.

非：羿執鞅持扞操弓關穢 Yi takes up the breast-piece and cuffs, takes up the bow and cocks the action. 選：穢不虛持弦不再控矢不單殺中必疊雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it transfixes both of a brace.

b. fig.

戰：譬之衛矢而魏弦穢也 Comparing it, Wei is the bolt while Wei is the string and action.

戰：攻齊之於陶也存亡之穢也 As to how the attack on Ch'i relates to Tao, it is the trigger of life or death.

史：兵出而相當不出十日而戰勝存亡之穢決矣 It would be no more than ten days from the time their forces first went forth and clashed that the outcome of victory or defeat, surviving or perishing, would be determined.

釋：企啟也開也目延疎之時諸穢樞皆開張也 *k'iar* "be alert?" is *k'iar* "open"; is *k'ar* "open"; when the eyes are wide open, all catches and hinges are opened.

選：綽約閑靡穢迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.

史：是故明主外科其敵之疆弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之穢固已形於胸中矣豈俟於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

kjær 1,8 barb of hook (rel to prec?) 穢

kjær 1,8 縣 name 斬

史：項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請蕪獄掾曹咎書抵櫟陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the chief clerk in Chi, Ts'ao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk in Le-yang, Szü-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be dropped.

kjærkan sodomy (as crime) 晏姦

kjærkjær itsibitsissimo cf 依侏 439 幾希

kjærg'á how much? 638 幾何

國：人長之極幾何 What are the extremes of human height?

史：問天下一歲錢穀出入幾何 He asked, "In one year, what are the income and expenditure in cash and grain throughout the empire?"

史：天下一歲決獄幾何 In one year, how many law cases are decided throughout the empire?

史：先生能飲幾何而醉 How much can you drink before getting drunk, sir?

b. 無亡幾何 not much, not many, not long

列：居亡幾何謂王同游 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey.

kjærg'war how much? 638 幾夥

kjærd'io ^{nc} mechanized shuttle 機杼

kjærno ^{nc} triggered crossbow? 機弩

kjærplian ^{nc} sko bow? 穢變 [急極及]

kjær kjær 4,26 ^{vs} tight; on time; in haste 242

戰：方急時不及召下兵 During the emergency there was no time to summon the weapons below.

隋：七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊 The seven stars of *ch'ihsing* also called *tientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits.

非：事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can't take time to reward those who put out the fire, and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.

史：患至而後憂之則無及[已→]矣 If you don't worry about trouble until it is actually here, you will no longer have the time to act. [無及=無所於及]

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.

史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及為[已→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing.

國：時日及矣 The time draws closer every day.

史：寡人積甲宛東下隨智者不及謀勇士不及怒寡人如射隼矣 We would mass armored troops east of Wan and descend to Sui. Your brightest counselors would have no time to plan, nor your bravest warriors to burst into action. It would be as if We shot a falcon.

晉：狗忽然作聲甚急有如人打之者 The dog suddenly began to make very loud urgent noises as if someone were beating it.

漢：兵者凶事一方有急四面皆從 Weapons make baleful business: when one region has an emergency, it goes the same on all sides.

史：苴蜀相攻擊各來告急於秦 Pa and Shu attacked each other and both reported their emergency to Ch'in.

隋：星徙人愁政令急 If these stars shift people will suffer and government orders will be demanding.

漢：博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無一]為將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

b. fig.

戰：無梁孰與無河內急 Which is more critical, to have lost Liang or to have lost Ho-wei?

戰：齊急宋宋許之 Ch'i pressed Sung, who granted their request.

禮：牲不及肥 It is not crucial for the sacrificial animals to be fat.

露：莫近於仁莫急於智 Nothing is more pressing than kindness, nothing more urgent than intelligence.

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思患怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooped it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it. 淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢網罟無所布耒耨無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

非：今日之死不及安暇待萬世之利待萬世之利在今日之勝今日之勝在詐於敵詐敵萬世之利而已故曰雍季之對不當文公之問 If the chance of dying today were not a pressing matter,

how would he have the leisure to wait for the eternal benefit of posterity? Waiting for the eternal benefit of posterity depends on today's victory, which depends on deceiving the enemy. Deceit is nothing other than the eternal benefit of posterity. Therefore I say Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question.

緩急⇒緩

kiap 4.26 supply; suffice; prolix 47 給

淮: 衣不給帶冠不暇正 dressing, he neglected a belt; putting on his hat, he didn't bother to straighten it
史: 令尚書給筆札 ordered his secretary to provide pen and writing-strips

史: 為取給而弗告 He got it supplied but told no one about that.

藝: 同業等憐其貧給米完終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of *beauty*, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

釋: 書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

史: 至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are provided with a sufficiency and even some wealth. [給 *fac* 足富 *both obj*]

史: 與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後禍 If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity.

隋: 妻三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.
漢: 人君不理則畜賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

西: 武帝作昆明池伐戍昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

淮: 居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能濟 In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.

非: 捷敏辯給繁於文采則見以為史 I could be taken to be a mere scribe for being quick-witted and ready with an apt phrase.

淮: 博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

kiap 4.26 step, degree 47 級

呂: 徑庭歷級非禮也 To pass straight through the ranks was a breach of decorum.

史: 百姓內粟千石拜爵一級 Any commoner who contributed a thousand *diak* of grain would be promoted one degree in rank.

史: 明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

kiap 4.26 draw water; pull to oneself 47 汲

淮: 短綆不可以汲深 A short well-rope cannot draw deep.

藝: 不灼而沸不汲自盈 They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.

kiap 4.26 soldier's head as trophy 級

晉: 斬五百餘級獲生口千餘降者六百餘人 They took over five hundred heads, got over a thousand live prisoners and more than six hundred surrendered.

kiap 4.26 silk weave 級

kiap 4.26 ^{nc} ko plant (ko gentian?) 葳蕤

kiap 4.26 ^{mp} given name of 子思 伋

kiap-kiap ^{nb} deceitful 伋伋

kiap-kiap ^{nb} in a hurry 汲汲

kiap! 4.26 ^{mp} man name in 荀子 觥

kiap ko bird (if not 反切 *err*, must be from

dial w/co-occurrence restr on labials) 鸛

kiapde' jagt'ong Dubs: serving in the palace 給事中

後: 後大司空宋弘薦譚拜議郎給事中 Later the minister of works Sung Hung presented T'an; he was appointed gentleman-consultant serving in the palace.

kiap 1.49 ^{nc} collar, lapel (*swa* 襟) 47 衿

kiap 1.49 benefit 愷

kiap 1.49 gold color 黃

kiap 2.47 ^{nb} brocade 錦

西: 漢制天子玉几冬則加綈錦其上謂之綈几 Han ordained a jade-inlaid low table for the emperor. In winter it was covered with thick silk brocade. It was called "thick silk table".

史: 黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *djel* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery

戰: 陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以為揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the

honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time."

kiap 1.49 now 242 今

莊: 彭祖乃今以久特聞 And yet even P'eng Tsu nowadays is especially known for longevity.

外: 今日說公之君公之君不說 Today I made a proposal to your ruler, and your ruler was not happy.
衡: 古天與今無異 The ancient sky differed in no way from the present one.

後: 盡通古今訓詁百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.

b. with regard to this case

非: 今有於此 Consider an illustration of this.

呂: 今有聲於此聽之必慊 Consider in this regard the example of a sound which, when you hear it, is sure to please you.

史: 今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏 If now YGM allies with Ch'in then Ch'in must consider Han and Wei weak; if you ally with Ch'i then Ch'i must consider Ch'u and Wei weak.

非: 今有美堯舜湯武禹之道於當今之世者 In our case we have people glorifying the way of Yao, Shun, T'ang, Wu and Yü to the present era [*two contrasting uses within one utterance*]

戰: 曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'"

史: 臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

(1) with regard to another aspect of this case

史: 今西面而事之見臣於秦 On the other hand, if you face west and serve them, you will be made a servant by Ch'in.

史: 秦之不能害燕亦明矣今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 That makes it clear that Ch'in cannot harm Yen. On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

(2) *today introduces new information or analogy to current subject of argument* "relevant to this, another thing..."

淮: 今夫地黃主屬骨而甘草主生肉之藥也 Take for example foxglove, a herb specific for knitting bones, and licorice, one for building flesh.

淮: 今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them.

史: 今夫齊長主而自用也 Now regarding Ch'i, they are skilled at taking charge of things and only consider themselves.

准：今夫調弦者叩宮宮應鼓角角動 Consider, for example, one who is tuning strings; he strikes the *kung*-note and *kung* responds, plucks the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

戰：今夫蜀西陲之國而戎狄之長也 This Shu, by contrast, is a worthless country way out west, and is only the leader of some barbaric tribesmen.

莊：今夫鱉牛其大若垂天之雲此能為大矣而不能執鼠 A yak, now, is as big as the clouds hanging in the sky; it can deal with big things but it cannot catch a mouse.

荀：今夫狴狴形笑亦二足而有[有]毛也然而君子啜其羹食其藪 The ape has a ridiculous shape; it also has two legs but has fur. Nonetheless courtiers drink its soup and eat its carved flesh.

中：今夫天斯昭昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉今夫地一撮土之多及其廣厚載華嶽而不重振河海而不洩萬物載焉今夫山一卷石之多及其廣大草木生[之]焉禽獸居之寶藏興焉今夫水一勺之多及其不測電鼉鯨龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.] Consider earth in the quantity of one pinch of dirt; when it comes to be wide and deep, it supports the Hua mountain and finds it not too heavy, supports the sea and the rivers and they do not overflow. Everything rides on it. Consider mountains in the quantity of a handful of stones; when they come to be wide and big, foliage and trees live among them, birds and animals occupy them and troves of valuables arise from them. Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles, alligators, sharks, dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it.

c. in fact acw theory

衡：今日西轉不復見者非入也 In fact, that the sun rolls west and does not reappear is not because it has gone inside something.

多：今則不然 In fact, that did not happen.

隋：以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼弧間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

荀：今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

kuam 1.49^{nb} metal; esp. bronze or gold 676 金 漢：鑄金石者難為功摧枯朽者易 Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength.

管：君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其

事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have enough of them, then they will all exchange their enterprise for it with their superiors.

衡：衆口燦金 “Many mouths melt metal”—gossip can overcome the strongest.

衡：此欲言堯以精誠射之精誠所加金石為虧蓋誠無堅則亦無遠矣 This means to say that Yao shot it with total concentration. What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. If hardness actually is irrelevant to concentration then so would distance be.

考：燦金以為刃凝土以為器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

(1) metal plates for inscriptions

史：群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以為表經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the accomplishments and transformative power of the emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to be a sighting-post for going straight.

語：金石之計 a plan to be [carved] on steles

b. metal artifacts

荀：金就礪則利 If metal submits to whetting it becomes sharp.

周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the time in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

淮：故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

c. specific metals, esp bronze or gold

國：王命金工以良金寫范蠡之狀 The king ordered the bronzesmiths to cast an image of Fan Li in fine bronze.

呂：金柔錫柔合兩柔則為剛 Gold is soft and tin is soft; if you combine the two softs they become hard [ie the alloy is harder than its components].

淮：逮至衰世鑄山石鐸金玉[搗]摘蚌歷消銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and iron, to the detriment of all things.

史：齊王使淳于髡之趙請救兵齎金百斤車馬十驪 The king of Ch'i sent Shun-yü K'un as envoy to Chao to ask for a rescue force; he provided him with a hundred catties of bronze and ten chariots with teams. 後：貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain]. [金 *fac*]

後：是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be

hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

衡：白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzu-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

d. metal as a cosmological principle

史：五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth.

漢：劉向以為近金沴木木動也 Liu Hsiang took it that some nearby metal vitiated the wood, which shifted out of position.

漢：史記周威烈王二十三年九鼎震金震木動之也 The Shih Chi, in the 23rd year of the Magnificently Imperious King, says that the cauldrons shook. When metal shakes it is because wood makes it move.

人：五物之微亦各著於厥體矣其在體也木骨金筋火氣土肌水血五物之象也 The evidence of the five things is also each imprinted on their bodily members. In the members, wood: bone, metal: sinew, fire: energy, earth: skin, water: blood. These are the images of the five things.

人：猶火日外照不能內見金水內映不能外光 [Two human temperaments] are like fire or the sun, able to illuminate outside themselves but not to show things inside themselves, and metal or water, able to reflect things inside themselves but not to send light outside themselves.

e. the graphic 金

漢：夫劉之為字卯金刀也正月剛卯金刀之利皆不得行 Now 劉 as a graph is 卯, 金 and 刀. Neither the *kāngmǐlōg* of the first month nor the profit of the gold-knife can get to move.

kuam 1.49^{nc} a coin more valuable than 錢 (gold?) 金

史：上曰百金中民十家之產 HIM said, “A hundred ducats is exactly the produce of ten families.”

史：初蘇秦之燕貨人百錢為資乃得富貴以百金償之 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats.

衡：遺金 a lost coin

史：令既具未布恐民之不信己乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

漢：貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 “Goods” refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

衡：何嫌一叱生人取金於地 How is he to be suspected of even once roughly ordering a living man to pick up a coin from the ground?

史：夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying.

莊：請買其方百金 asked to buy the medicine's recipe for a hundred pieces

漢：故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必

有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand chariots will have merchants with ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow.

漢：至於用度不足乃權酒酷筦鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

b. money in general

晏：令柏巡氓家室不能禦者予之金 The marquess ordered a nationwide canvass of the populace; to those whose households could not withstand it he gave money.

淮：有能贖之者取金於府 If someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury. 史：諸辨士為方略者妄作妖言諂諛王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

kjəm ^{nc} collar, lapel 47 袷

kjəmngjək bronzes & jades, treasure 金玉 戰：曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?" 淮：古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades.

kjəmstieng the planet Venus 金星

隋：古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Ch'in first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.

kjəmstjək last night 今昔

kjəmstjəg this year 今茲 今茲

戰：今茲效之明年又益求割地 If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land.

漢：詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, "Whereas Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue commerce (*pun on* "branch-tips"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

kjəmniən this year 今年

kjəmliən ^{pp} pln 金鑿

kjəmpieng ko cake 金餅

kjəd 3.6 broth 汨

kjəd 3.6 dense, thickly clustered 560 概

kjən 1.17 kerchief, towel 巾

禮：沐用瓦盤掬用巾 He washes his hair in a pottery basin and dries it with a towel.

kjēr ^{nc} stool, small table 64 几

釋：几廢也所以廢物也 "table" is "lay down"; it is what we lay things down on.

西：漢制天子玉几冬則加錦錦其上謂之絺几 Han ordained a jade-inlaid low table for the emperor. In winter it was covered with thick silk brocade. It was called "thick silk table".

kjēr 3.6 great horse (ex a famous one) 驥

衡：驥一日行千里者無所服也使服任車[與→]與駑馬同[音→]昔驥曾以引鹽車矣垂頭落汗行不能進伯樂顧之王良御之空身輕馳故有千里之名 Chi ran a thousand *li* in a day because he was not harnessed to anything. If he had been harnessed to a loaded cart he would have the same reputation as an ordinary nag. Chi was once harnessed to a salt wagon; he hung his head and sweated and could go nowhere. Po Lo looked after him and Wang Liang drove him and he galloped lightly all by himself; thus he has the name for going a thousand *li*.

衡：有馬於此足行千里終不名驥者與驥毛色異也 Consider a horse whose legs carry it a thousand *li*; if in the end it is not called 驥 that must be because its hair is a different color from that of 驥.

kjēr 3.6 ^{pp} 夔

左：乃使荀息假道於虞曰冀為不道入自顛軫伐鄭三門冀之既病則亦唯君故 So Hsün Hsi was sent to request right of way from Kuo. He said, "Acting lawlessly, Chi invaded from Tien-ling and attacked three gates of Ming. What Chi has suffered since then is all due to YM.

kjēr 3.6 ^{pp} name of a region 冀

釋：故竟冀言歌聲如柯也 Thus in Yüan and Chi they pronounce *kâ* "sing" with a sound like *kâ* "stem." 釋：大屋曰廡廡無也輻覆也冀人謂之房 A big roof is called *müwo*; *müwo* is *χmwo* "shelter"; *χmwo* is *p'i'ög* "cover." Chi people call it *ngä*. [or *χä?*] 釋：豫司竟冀以舌腹言之天顯也在上高顯也 In Yü, Szü, Yüan and Chi they say it with the belly of the tongue: *Pien* sky is *χian* eminent, above us, high and eminent.

kjēr 1.6 be hungry 44 飢

藝：至最後所飢 When he reached the rearmost place he got hungry.

漢：飢寒至身不顧廉恥 When hunger and cold hit home, modesty and shame are ignored.

荀：今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people. 國：然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

選：行行日已遠人馬同時飢 We have marched and marched until daylight is long gone/ Men and horses are both very hungry.

戰：前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

淮：靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

樂：長喙飽滿短喙飢 Long beaks eat their fill; short beaks don't get enough to eat.

史：飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者為其愈充腹而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death. 藝：初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

kjēr strong (*dial*) 255 僕

kjēr 3.6 to long for (*swa* 期?) 44 覲 冀 非：守株冀復得兔 stood by the stump hoping to get another rabbit the same way

kjēr ^{nc} flesh 肌 肌

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-tung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

kjēr kjəg ^{nc} 說文：ko deer (muntjac?) 217 鹿

kjēr-kjēr kjəb-kjəb th so slippers 554 几几

kjērkiu ^{nc} 集韻：ko creepy-crawly 肌 蝮

kjērki'wät ^{nc} something built by 秦 冀 闕

史：今我更制其教而為其男女之別大築冀闕營如魯衛矣 Now I have restructured their customs and instituted their male-female distinctions, built the Chi-ch'üeh large, and they have become as well-ordered as in Lu or Wèi.

kjērliəg hot-tempered, violent 憤 忒

kjēp 4.29 ^{nc} 廣韻：ko bird (*if not* 反切 *err*,

perh from dial w/co-occur restr on labials) 鳴

kjē kwər 2.8 ^{nc} raise, rise 69 舉 舉

淮：龍舉而景雲屬 A dragon rises and bright clouds cohere.

淮：烏獲舉千鈞 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chün* [weight].

淮：舉踵 "raise heels"—ie stand on tiptoe

左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.

衡：萬人舉口並解吁嗟猶未能感天 Ten thousand men raising their mouths and shouting "Alack and well-away!" in chorus would still not be able to move Sky.

呂：君舉臂而指所當者莒也 YL raised your arm and pointed, and what was at that place is Chü.

藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

b. *fig.*

管：起一人之繇百畝不舉 Levy one man and one hundred acres will not be taken up.

史：秦有舉巴蜀并漢中之心 Ch'in means to take Pa and Shu and annex Han-chung.

史：我離兩周而觸鄭五日而國舉 If we leave the twin Chou and punch into Chêng, in five days the state would be taken.

史：期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上 A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of

oxen and placed him above the whole populace.

晉：達聞其謀漏泄將舉兵 When Ta heard that his plan had leaked out, he was about to take arms. 史：且夫從者聚群弱而攻至強不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom. 史：秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議一]儀其後也 Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hân and Wei would take aim at their rear.

漢：自漢初定已來七十二年吳越人相攻擊者不可勝數然天子未嘗舉兵而入其地也 It has been 72 years since Han was established. There is no counting how many times the Wu and the Yüeh have fought, but no emperor ever sent armed forces into their territory. 孟：齊人伐燕勝之宣王問曰或謂寡人勿取或謂寡人取之以萬乘之國伐萬乘之國五旬而舉之人力不至於此不取必有天殃取之何如 The Ch'i attacked Yen and defeated them. The Perspicuous King asked, "Some advised Us not to annex it. Some advised Us to annex it. For a state of 10,000 chariots to attack another such state and take it in fifty days—this is not within human power. Not annexing it would draw punishment from Sky. What would happen if we annex it?"

史：舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards according to merit, and to each village he donated a roasting-ox and wine.

藝：竇氏家傳曰竇汝治爾雅舉孝廉為郎 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya. In the citations for filiality and frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household. 淮：人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror. 後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

c. accept newborn into family

左：子同生以大子生之禮舉之接以大牢 His son Tung was born and was received with the rites for the birth of a heir-apparent, to which was appended the large sacrifice [ox, sheep, pig]

衡：諱舉正月五月子 A tabu rejects children conceived in the first or the fifth month.

d. 舉事 embark on some enterprise

語：舉事者或為善而不稱善 Some of those who set out to accomplish things do good but are not acclaimed as good.

非：舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is

sued to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then income will be more than you need.

淮：舉事以為人者眾助之舉事以自為者眾去之 Those who embark on some enterprise for the sake of others, the masses assist them. Those who embark on some enterprise for their own sake, the masses desert them. [nr]

後：崔廣等以為舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

ho vs all (cf 具) 301 舉 舉

莊：舉世而譽之而不加勸 If even the whole world praises him, he is not any more encouraged.

史：願王舉國而聽之 I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel. [舉 put caus fac || 寧]

史：子能以燕伐齊則寡人舉國委子 If you can get Yen to attack Ch'i, sir, then We place Our entire state in your hands. [舉 put caus fac || 寧]

淮：舞者舉節坐者不期而拵皆如一所[極一] 亟同也 Dancers all have the same tempo and spectators all wave their hands as if they were one, not that they agreed to do this but they feel the same urge.

史：事未利及怠而貧者舉以為收斂 Those who made profiting from trade their business or who were poor out of laziness were all taken into slavery.

搜：應入居舉家病疾 When Ying took up residence there, all his family got very ill.

ho hoag 2.8 m select (cf 據) 48 舉

左：凡物不足以講大事其材不足以備器用則君不舉焉 Whatever does not suffice to explain important things, nor its substance suffice to provide for his needs, a ruler takes no heed of.

淮：不肖主舉其所與同 Incapable kings choose those with whom they agree.

非：其一人舉蹠馬 One of the men chose a kicking horse.

史：御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

淮：人主之一舉也不可不慎也 Even a single appointment made by a ruler is not a thing to be treated lightly.

漢：郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是獨擢助為中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.

b. imitate

戰：是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂之名 Thus we do one thing and gain both substance and name, and moreover get a name for having stopped violence and brought order to chaos.

後：崔廣等以為舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未醕少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

c. promote

藝：勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

國：舜之刑也殛鯀其舉也興禹 When Shun was punishing, he executed Kun; when promoting, he elevated Yü [son of Kun].

漢：元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

漢：閏月遣廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

ho hoag 1.9 nc war-chariot; vehicle (not necessarily wheeled); v also hoag 72 車

呂：出則以車入則以羣務以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and within [their palace compounds] they take palanquins, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

呂：舟車之始見也三世然後安之 When boats and carts first appeared, people did not feel safe in them until three generations had passed

非：奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi. [nr]

非：詭良馬固車則臧獲有餘 Ensconced in a sturdy chariot with good horses, even Tsang or Huo would get to be affluent. [nr] [In another passage (v. under hoag) this text rhimes 車 w/家.]

史：從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至 From Chêng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there.

b. meton charioteer

史：[儀一]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

c. [於]車下 on foot, dismounted

左：謂之君子而射之非禮也射其左越于車下射其右斃于車中 "To call him a gentleman and then shoot him is not good manners." He shot the

man on the left, who fell out of the chariot, then the man on the right, who died within it.

左：自投于車下 He threw himself out of the chariot.

呂：畢力爲繆公疾門於車下 They fought fiercely with all their might on foot for the Solemn Earl.

呂：人之有功也於軍旅臣兄之有功也於車下 The merit of other men was gained on military expeditions, but my elder brother's merit was gained while dismounted.

呂：甯戚飯牛居車下望桓公而悲擊牛角疾歌 Ning Ch'i remained dismounted after feeding the oxen, gazing at the Foursquare marquess. He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn.

𠵼 *kjāb* 1.9 *nc* jawbone 47 車

左：諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其虞虢之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

𠵼 3.9 *nc* a saw 470 鋸

漢：大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑕薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

𠵼 3.9 *nc* ko fish sth saw-like teeth 鯪

𠵼 1.9 *nc* girdle-pendant gem 琚

𠵼 *kjāg* 3.9 angled (?); crossgrained, ornery? 319 倨

𠵼 *kjāb* 3.9 arrogant 72 倨

左：直而不倨 straightforward but not arrogant

戰：嫂何前倨而後卑也 Sister, why so arrogant before and so humble now?

𠵼 *kjāg* 1.9 grasp 48 据

𠵼 *nc* 方言：cow-feeder cf 籩 簋

𠵼 *nc* ko tree 柜

𠵼 *kjāb* 1.9 pleated, overlapped? 47 裾

𠵼 *kjāb* 1.9 lapel, garment closing flap 47 裾

𠵼 2.8 ko tree 辭海：Abelicea serrata 櫟

𠵼 1.9 *mp* 說文：river name 涿

𠵼 *kjāg* 1.9 *m* occupy 48 居 𠵼

左：請京使居之 She requested [the city of] Ching, and he let him occupy it.

釋：都城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.

國：實沈之墟晉人是居 The ruins of Shih Ch'ên—the people of Chin will dwell there.

梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

爾：水中可居者曰洲小洲曰渚小渚曰汜小汜曰坻 An occupiable thing in the water is called "island". A small island is called "isle". A small isle is called "islet". A small islet is called "bar".

史：齊僻陋隱居東海之上 Ch'i is remote and rustic, obscurely located at the shore of the east sea.

史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy

to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

漢：以爲不居之地不牧之民不足以煩中國也 I consider the land uninhabitable, the folk ungovernable and none of it worth any trouble to China.

搜：應入居舉家病疾 When Ying took up residence there, all his family got very ill.

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Ch'in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

史：以爲儒者所謂中國者於天下乃八十一分居其一分耳 He took it that what the Confucians called The Central States occupied only one portion of eighty-one into which the world was divided.

b. *fig.*

史：非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名 Having a status not one's own is called grasping for status; have a reputation not one's own is called grasping for reputation.

衡：用吏如積薪矣後來者居上 You employ officers like stacking firewood: the latest arrivals go on top.

漢：學以居位曰士 One who occupies his place through having studied is called a gentleman-officer.

多：居官 be incumbent in an office

衡：居祿秩之吏 officials in a grade entitled to official stipend

考：國有六職百工與居一焉 There are six responsibilities of a state, and all crafts hold one of them.

史：二者大王何居焉 Which of the two will YGM choose?

後：當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

𠵼 *kjūr* 1.9 *ve* give or take shelter 54 居 𠵼

漢：是以聖王域民築城郭以居之

漢：寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎爲此災也 People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

列：穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him.

搜：巢居知風穴居知雨脚非狐狸則是鼯鼠 Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole. [nrf]

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→]聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

𠵼 *kjūr* 1.9 *m* sit; linger 57 居 𠵼

衡：屋老崖道命凶之人遭屢適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to sit under it or just happen to walk past it.

非：不在所與居在所與謀也 It doesn't depend on who you sit with. It depends on who you make plans with.

史：令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 They had her get aboard and floated it out onto the Yellow River. At first it floated, but when it had gone a few dozen miles it sank.

山：一目中其面而居 They have one eye which sits in the middle of the face.

史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懼處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. remain, linger, tarry

呂：甯戚飯牛居車下望桓公而悲擊牛角疾歌 Ning Ch'i remained dismounted after feeding the oxen, gazing at the Foursquare marquess. He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn.

國：居吾語女 Stay a bit and I will tell you.

抱：居水中一日許 to stay under water for more than a day

戰：曷爲久居此圍城之中而不去也 Why have you remained so long in this besieged city without departing?

(1) *may refer to mere passage of time*

史：居三日其夫果至 Three days later her husband did in fact arrive.

列：居亡幾何謂王同游 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey.

c. *also of man*

漢：水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ching* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

𠵼 *kjūr* 3.9 squat, sit 57 踞 倨

非：茲鄭蹠輾而歌前者止後者趨 Tzù Ch'eng crouched on the poles and called cadence, and those in front stopped while those in back surged ahead.

𠵼 *kjāb-kjāb* *th* stdw display of showoffery 72 倨倨 裾裾

𠵼 *kjāb-kjāb* *th* so arrogant one 72 居 居

𠵼 *ok* *nc* straw sandal 85 屨 躡 躡

戰：羸滕履躡負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder.

淮：有菅屨躡[躡→]躡短褐不完者 there will be sedge-grass sandals, walking on bare feet, and tattered tunics.

𠵼 *ok* high, proud, arrogant 500 躡

𠵼 *og* *nc* 說文：ko bug 蟻

𠵼 *og* 2.30 pompous 72 自

𠵼 *kjūr* 2.30 to bend, to straighten what is

bent 57 矯 矯
kiog *kiēb* 2.30 sit or stand up straight 72 嫻
kiog *mp* frontier tribe 矯
kiog *nc* 爾雅: large tube 526 簫
kiog to fink 譎
kiog fasten [cf 矯] 33 敵 敵
kiog *kiēb* lift head 72 矯
kiog *kiwar* 2.30 illicit, fraudulent 57 矯 矯
 戰: 臣竊矯君命 I have taken it upon myself to
 forge an order in YL's name.
 史: 矯太后璽 forged the empress dowager's seal
kiog 2.30 ko fish aka 白魚 鱈
kiog conduct, deportment? ("constraints?") 48
 傲 矯
kiog *kiēb* 1.32 *mt* high, proud, arrogant; to rear
 (sc horses) 72 驕 喬 矯 躄
 藝: 鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹
 參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep
 valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain
 ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as
 the clouds and sun.
 b. fig.
 史: 驕君必好利而亡國之臣必貪於財 Proud
 rulers must love gain, and the officers of a doomed
 state must be greedy for possessions.
 後: 君驕士曰士非我無從富貴士驕君曰君
 非士無從安存 Rulers are arrogant to officers,
 saying, "If not for me they would have no source of
 wealth and honor." Officers are arrogant to rulers,
 saying, "If not for officers they would have no source
 of security."
 史: 凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲
 依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies
 this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy
 to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely
 on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their
 later generations to become arrogant and extravagant
 and to oppress the people.
 史: 是故惘疑虛弱驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能
 齊亦明矣 Thus, their timidity, their bluster
 and their arrogance while they do not dare advance
 make it entirely clear that Ch'in cannot harm Ch'i.
 藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者
 斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累
 十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也
 子為寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子
 置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不
 續公曰危哉孫息曰公為九層之臺三年不成
 危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was ar-
 rogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower
 built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will
 lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested
 audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun
 Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs
 on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied
 much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun
 Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will;
 he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of
 them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous
 Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing.
 He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has
 been building a nine-story tower for three years now
 and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than
 this."

kiog? *nc* 爾雅: ko plant 蒿
kiog-kiog *th* flourishing, grown tall 72 矯 矯
kiog-kiog *th* martial-looking 72 矯 矯
kiog *g'ak* *mp* man name 矯 極
kiog *h'og* elegant 48 矯 矯
kiogsog pick up, select (dial) 72 矯 捎
kiog *l'ak*? *nc* ko tree 柜 格
kiog *g'iwat* to pervert, distort 57 矯 拂
kiotio *kiwār* *h'io* *nc* ko toad ("squat-and-
 hop") 77 踞 鮪 蛄 蛄
kiotsiwat short garment 裾 粹
kiots'ag tactics; strategy? || 取與—ref to
 moves in a game? 舉 措 舉 厝 舉 錯
 非: 故以法治國舉措而已矣 Thus governing by
 means of law is merely a matter of applying it.
 淮: 知事之制其舉措不[惑→]惑 If you know the
 pattern-setters of affairs, your tactics are not misguided.
kiolag *mp* mtn name 岨 岨
kiotio *kiwār* *h'io* *nc* ko tree, stb willow 245
 柜 柳 柳 柳
kiok 4.1 *nc* thuja, cupressus 榭
kiok to bind with iron 48 錮
kiok 4.1 *nc* river porpoise ++p 鮪 鮪
kiok 4.1 *nc* ko fish st come from Korea 鮪 鮪
kiok door bar 94 閂
kiok 4.1 patterns on water surface 溯
kiok nourish 60 鞠 鞠 鞠
kiok 4.1 *nc* chrysanthemum 菊 菊
kiok 4.1 grab w/both hands 301 掬 掬 白 掬
kiok 4.1 destitute, exhausted 趨
kiok 4.1 exhaust, go to extreme 225 鞠 鞠 鞠
 鞠
 戰: 事敗而好鞠之 if you are inclined to pursue
 lost causes to the bitter end
kiok 4.1 interrogate w/torture 225 詢 鞠
kiok 4.1 爾雅: convex bank/cliff 319 鞠 坵
kiok 4.1 handful (container meas) 掬
 詩: 椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋
 椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈彼其之子
 碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/
 Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/
 That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild
 thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills
 ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cup-
 ped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-
 rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!
kiok 4.1 so high mountains 鞠
kiok-kiok *th* soo 鞠 鞠
kiok *kiok* *nc* ko bird 鷓 鷓
kiog 2.44 leaks 韭 算
kiog 3 submissive, sycophantic 慙
kiog 1.46 strong (≠ *sef* 4) 物 切
kiog grab, snatch (*sua* 究?) 48 鬪
kiog 1.48 篇海: eye bandage? blindfold? 乚
kiog leaks 菲
kiog 3.49 prevent, prohibit 殺 諫
kiog calm, pacify 鳩
 左: 君釋三國之圖以鳩其民君之惠也 That YL
 has put a stop to the plans of the three states so as to
 bring peace to their people is due to YL's kindness.
kiog *kiab* 1.46 gather, collect 46 鳩 句 九
kiog 3.49 grind (grain); inquire closely 277 究
kiog 3.49 get to end of 225 究
 選: 體如遊龍袖如素腕峴收而拜曲度究畢

[The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their
 sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves
 and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

b. fig.

人: 非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 Except for a
 great genius, who could fathom it entirely?

kiog 1.46 *nc* vko bird (ex "flock"?) 鳩

衡: 鳩走趨於公子案下 The dove ran around
 under the lordling's table.

kiog 3.49 *ma* rescue ("deem desperate") 61 救
 左: 韓獻子將斬人卻獻子馳將救之至則既
 斬之矣 The Exemplary Patriarch of Hán meant to
 behead a man. The Exemplary Patriarch of Chüeh
 drove at a gallop, meaning to save him. When he
 arrived, the beheading had already been done.

戰: 救趙孰與勿救 How does helping Chao com-
 pare with refraining from helping them?

臚: 蚤救孰與晚救 How does helping them early
 compare with helping them later?

戰: 荆王大說許救甚勤 The king of Ch'u was very
 happy and granted the aid with great eagerness.

史: 周自知不能救九鼎寶器必出 When Chou
 sees that they cannot rescue it, the cauldrons and
 treasures will emerge.

淮: 猶抱薪而救火 like fighting fire with firewood
 戰: 拔劍趨之以救解 drew a sword and rushed
 toward him, he only getting away by the help of others

非: 救火者令吏挈壺甕而走火則一人之用
 也 If, in responding to a fire, one had the official take
 bucket and tub and run to the fire, that would be only
 one man's work.

國: 救饑何以 To alleviate famine, what means
 does one use?

非: 假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生
 矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning
 son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your
 son would no longer be alive.

荀: 辟之是猶伏而喏天救經而引其足 Compar-
 ing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the
 sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man
 by pulling on his feet.

史: 秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待
 諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If
 Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed
 within three months, but waiting for help from the
 other barons will take over half a year. These tactical
 situations do not match.

kiog *kiwar* 1.46 twist 57 4

kiog-kiog *th* so extravagant one 72 究 究

kiog *l'ak* *nc* ko water critter (otter?) 蠹 獺

kiog *ts'iar* *nc* ko plant 苻 資

kiog *liog* 1.46 swelling 疔 瘡

kiong *mp* mus. note name (← 弓?) 215 宮

晏: 師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind
 musician K'ai pressed down the *kung*-string with his
 left hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right
 hand and said, "The building tilts."

衡: 耳不聞宮商曰聾 If the ear does not hear
kung and *shang*, one is called deaf.

呂: 鼓宮而宮應鼓角而角動 Strike the *kung*-
 note and *kung* responds; strike the *chiao*-note and
chiao is stirred.

kiong 1.1 *nc* palace hall→palace 260 宮 宮
 衡: 一宮盡驚 The entire hall was thrilled. [palace

戰:居深宮之中 dwelling in a hall deep within the
史:寫放其宮室 imitated their palace buildings
史:營作朝宮渭南上林苑中 He enclosed and
built a court hall in the Shanglin garden south of the
Wei.

後:先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世
When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon
came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an
empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.

隋:房四星為明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也
The four stars of *fang* constitute the Ming T'ang.
They are the palace building from which the emperor
disburses his governance. They are also the four great
officials.

國:莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其楹 The Dignified
Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's
memorial painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

釋:宮穹也屋見於垣上穹隆然也 "hall in
palace compound" is "arch"; the roofs appear
archingly above the wall.

西:漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮 In 200 BC
Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace.

史:太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖
入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it
does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy
when they come to dwell in the harem. All men, it
does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet
suspicion when they enter the court."

晉:是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At
that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and
residences, and adding military expeditions to that,
the people were famished and exhausted.

藝:郭郭宮館金寶為飾明踰三光 The compound
walls and public buildings and hostels were
decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three
luminaries.

史:當其時巫行視小女好者云是當為河
伯婦即婢取洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣閑居齋
戒為治齋宮河上張縵絳帷女居其中為具牛
酒飯食[行↓]十餘日共[粉→粉]→船飾之
如嫁女床席令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數
十里乃沒 When the time for it came, shamanesses
would go about looking at low-ranking families who
had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the
River Boss's wife." And so she was betrothed. They bathed
and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for
her of satin, silk lace and gossamer. She had nothing to
do but follow tabus and restrictions. For that they made
a ritual enclosure at the river's edge, putting up red
screening-curtains, and she dwelt within, and she stayed
there ten days or more. They provided everything in the
way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food.
They supplied a boat, decorated it as if it were a nuptial
bed, had the woman get on it and floated it out onto the
river. It floated for some miles and then sank.

kiōng 1. **nc** self; body 242 躬 躬

後:中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后
親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants
Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her
funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The
emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body
in her own person, accepting and continuing the great
[ie imperial] lineage.

易:王臣蹇蹇匪躬之故 The king's ministers act

with restraint; it is not on their own behalf that they act.
漢:於是上感諫言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓
The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He
initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own
hand, so as to encourage everyone.

左:文公躬擐甲冑 The Cynosure Marquess him-
self put on armor and helmet.

非:救火者令吏挈壺而奔走火則一人之用
也操鞭箠指麾而趣使人則制萬夫是以聖人不
親細民明主不躬小事 If, in responding to a
fire, one had the official take bucket and tub and run
to the fire, that would be only one man's work. If you
have him energetically direct other men by waving his
swagger-stick then he can control ten thousand men.
Thus the wise man does not befriend ordinary folk,
nor does he perform minor tasks himself.

kiōngk'ia **nc** man name 宮之奇

左:晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道
於虞以伐虢公曰是吾寶也對曰若得道於虞
猶外府也公曰宮之奇存焉對曰宮之奇之為
人也懦而不能強諫且少長於君君暱之雖諫
將不聽 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the
horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-
chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to
attack Kuo. The Marquess said, "These are my treas-
ures." He replied, "If we get right of way through Yü it
will be like an annex to our own treasury." "But they
have Kung-chih-ch'ü." "In person he is diffident; he
can't make a strong protest. And he is hardly older than
the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he
did protest, they would ignore him."

左:乃使荀息假道於虞曰冀為不道入自顛
軫伐鄆三門冀之既病則亦唯君故今虢為不
道保於逆旅以侵敝邑之南鄙敢請假道以請
罪于虢虞公許之且請先伐虢宮之奇諫不聽
遂起師夏晉里克荀息帥師會虞師伐虢滅下
陽 So Hsün Hsi was sent to request right of way from
Kuo. He said, "Acting lawlessly, Chi invaded from Tien-
ling and attacked three gates of Ming. What Chi has
suffered since then is all due to YM. Now Kuo, acting
lawlessly, has made forts at its visitor lodges so as to
attack our southern villages. I venture to request right
of way so as to obtain redress from Kuo." The Duke of
Yü gave his permission. Kung-chih-ch'ü protested and
got no respect. So they raised an invasion force and in
the summer Li K'o and Hsün Hsi led the force and
joined with a force from Yü to reduce Hsia-yang.
國:伐虢之役師出於虞宮之奇諫而不聽出
謂其子曰虢將亡矣唯忠信者能留外寇而不
害除闇以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信今
君施其所惡於人闇不除矣以賄滅親身不定
矣夫國非忠不立非信不固既不忠信而留外
寇寇知其讐而歸圖焉已自拔其本矣何以能
久吾不去懼及焉以其孥適西山三月虢乃亡
In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went
out by way of Yü. Kung-chih-ch'ü protested and got no
respect. He left the court and told his son, "Yü is doomed.
Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the
presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm.
Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call
that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings,
we call that reliability. Now our ruler is doing to others
things he dislikes for himself; deceit is not cleared
away. He is destroying relatives for a bribe; his attitude

is not firm. A state cannot rest on anything but integ-
rity and cannot be stable by anything but honesty.
Having violated integrity and honesty in dealing with
foreign invaders, the invaders will recognize his vulner-
ability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up
his root, how can he last long? If we don't flee I fear
we will be caught up in it." He took his immediate
family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü
perished.

kiōngzeien housekeeper (*off title*) 宮人
官:宮人掌王之六寢之脩 The palace housekeep-
ers see to the upkeep of the king's six bedchambers.

kiōngzeien concubine rank 宮人

後:又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時
賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades
of *beauty*, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of
these to have any official rank but only to be given
enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

kiōng k'ia 3.49 **nc** a stable 46 廄

非:相與之簡子廄觀馬 They went together to
The Perspicacious Patriarch's stables to judge horses.
管:問廄吏曰廄何事最難 He asked the stable offic-
er, "What job in the stable do you find most difficult?"
史:橐駝良馬必實外廄 Your outer stables will be
replete with camels and fine horses.

kiōng k'ia 2.44 **vt** long-lasting 66 久久

論:甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got
quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I
last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

戰:曷為久居此圍城之中而不去也 Why have you
remained so long in this besieged city without departing?
史:久師則兵敝矣 If they are in active service for
long, weapons become worn. [*久 put caus fac*]

國:眾謂虢不久吾乃今知之 Everyone says Kuo will
not last long; only now do I realize the truth of that.

藝:昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Chao-
chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only
then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her
makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.
戰:天下之卿相人臣乃至布衣之士莫不高賢
大王之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣 For a
long time now everyone in the whole world, from the
premier down to the poorest knight, has admired
YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to receive
instructions and demonstrate their integrity in your
presence.

衡:魯城門久朽欲頓 The city gate of Lu had been
rotten for a long time and was about to fall down.

史:兵不如者勿與挑戰粟不如者勿與持久
Don't pick fights with those whose military force is
stronger; don't vie to outlast those whose stores are
more than yours.

抱:山中夜見火光者皆久枯木所作勿怪也
When you see firelight at night in the mountains, it is
all from old rotten wood; don't be alarmed by it.

淮:牛蹠羸顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜
者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is
also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer
questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise,
because it has passed through so many years.

非:夫冰炭不同器而久 Now, ice and coals do not
last long in the same bowl.

衡:初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people
are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin,

and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

史：有頃曰巫媼何久也弟子趣之復以弟子一人投河中 After a while he said, “Why is the shamaness herself taking so long? Let an acolyte prompt her to hurry.” And in the same manner he had one of the acolytes thrown into the river.

kiüŋ kiab 2.44 num nine 九 玖

多：九九八十一 9 X 9 = 81

淮：堯之佐九人舜之佐七人武王之佐五人 Yao had nine helpers, Shun had seven and The Martial King five.

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

kiüŋ kiab 2.44 ve collect 九 玖

多：九合諸侯 convened the barons

莊：九雜天下之川 commingled the streams of the world

漢：今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. [陽九 subj-mic]

kiüŋ 說文：prn 玖

kiüŋ 2.44 black sps 穴 sef 久 玖 玖

kiüŋ 3.49 prop up, raise against 灸

考：凡試廬事置而搖之以視其蝸也灸諸牀以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

kiüŋ 2.44 cauterise by burning 灸

kiüŋ 3.49 distress 六 疚 交

kiüŋ kiab 3.49 satiated 卮 餒

kiüŋ kiab ve stdw distance? (as in 九天, 九咳) 66 九

kiüŋk'ab **kiabk'ab** name of a traditional collection of eleven songs 九 歌

kiüŋk'äng mtn range name 九 岡 九 坑 九 院 九 峴

語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峴之隄仆於鬼崔之山顛於宵冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

kiüŋk'ioŋ the nine apertures of the human body cf 三 臑 九 竅

呂：血脈壅塞九竅寥寥 The blood vessels are blocked and the nine apertures ?leaky.

莊：百骸九竅六藏骸而存焉吾誰與為親 The hundred bones, the nine apertures, the six viscera all are there—which of them am I to hold most dear?

kiüŋk'zäng nc “nine ministers” —nine groups of official ranks 九 卿

kiüŋg'wän remote past 久 遠

kiüŋg'zär m constell name 九 魁

kiüŋg'zäg mtn name (aka 蒼 梧) 九 疑

kiüŋg'zög nine parts of China 九 州

藝：禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

選：揜拔五嶽竭涸九州 It let the five great peaks

emerge and dried up the nine regions.

kiüŋk'ioŋ kiabk'ioŋ m compendium of court music 九 韶

列：奏承雲六瑩九韶晨露以樂之 He had music played for him such as *Gathering clouds, Six gems, Collected Shao* and *Pre-dawn dew*.

kiüŋtieng bronze vessels at Chou court, stb symbols of rule of world (v. 鼎) 九 鼎

The word *wr* 九 here is traditionally taken to be the number nine, but the explanation of its significance looks like an ad hoc fabrication. It seems that either Yü the great or his son had them cast to symbolize the nine divisions of China. Yü is mythical and at the time to which he is ascribed neither metallurgy nor nine divisions existed in China.

Bronze casting began in the Shang, and was then developed to a technical peak not regained for a millennium after the Chou broke their hegemony. The bronze vessels of the Chou were patently inferior to those of their predecessors. Moreover, such vessels were among the most coveted types of loot. There were not nine of them in the great city Shang, there were dozens, and they were taken by the Chou conquerors not as symbols of reign but as spoils of war.

No specific set of nine cauldrons is consistently named by this term in different texts. It originally meant “collected bronzes”, and could be applied now to the *Eumorfopoulos* and *Brandage* collections.

As a symbol, the cauldrons seem to be ignored by Confucians; before Han, only Legalists and Mohists speak of them in that manner. After the Han dynasty, when sovereignty was for centuries a fleeting phantasm, a few looted bronzes may have been shuffled from kinglet to kinglet in a pathetic attempt to feign continuity with the empires of the past, but it is not likely that any of them was a relic of the Shang.

藝：神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味昔黃帝作鼎象太一禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves. Huang Ti had cauldrons made with the image of the Big Blob. When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

墨：九鼎既成遷於三國 After the cauldrons have been completed they will shift among three nations. 左：武王克商遷九鼎于維邑義士猶或非之而況將昭違亂之賂器於大廟 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that. How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

戰：據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以今天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about 戰：秦興師臨周而求九鼎…夫鼎者非效盥壺醬甄耳可懷挾提挈以至齊者非效鳥集鳥飛兔與

馬逝灑然止於齊者 Ch'in raised a force to dominate Chou and demand the cauldrons... These cauldrons are not like pickle jars or sauce bottles; their lifting-handles are of a size to embrace with your arms. Hoisting them and getting them to Ch'i will be nothing like birds flocking, crows flying, rabbits hopping, horses galloping, blithely flitting into Ch'i.

竹：[湯]二十七年遷九鼎于商邑 In the 27th year [of T'ang] the cauldrons were transferred to the city Shang.

竹：[武王]十五年…冬遷九鼎于洛 In the fifteenth year [of The Martial King]... in winter the cauldrons were transferred to Luo.

竹：四十二年九鼎淪泗沒于淵 In 326 BC the cauldrons fell into the Szü and sank in a deep hole.

史：威烈王二十三年九鼎震 In 403 BC the cauldrons shook (*shaken by earthquake?*).

史：四十二年…謂梁王…請以九鼎自入於王 In 273 BC...said to the king of Liang...“Let me get the cauldrons submitted to YM on my own initiative.”

史：五十九年…秦取九鼎寶器而遷西周公於愚狐 In 256 BC...Ch'in took the cauldrons and treasures and moved the West Chou ruler to Tan-hu.

史：五十二年周民東亡其器九鼎入秦周初亡 In 256 BC the people of Chou fled eastward. Their treasures and cauldrons went to Ch'in. That was the beginning of the end of Chou.

史：始皇還過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水使千人沒水求之弗得 Returning, the first emperor passed P'eng-ch'êng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River. He send a thousand divers down, but did not get them.

漢：史記周威烈王二十三年九鼎震金震木動之也是時周室衰微刑重而虐號令不從以亂金氣鼎者宗廟之寶器也宗廟將廢寶鼎將遷故震動也是歲晉三卿韓魏趙篡晉君而分其地威烈王命以為諸侯天子不恤同姓而爵其賊臣天下不附矣後三世周致德祚於秦其後秦遂滅周而取九鼎九鼎之震木珍金失眾甚 The Shih Chi, in the 23rd year of the Magnificently Imperious King, says that the cauldrons shook. When metal shakes it is because wood makes it move. At that time the house of Chou had weakened, its punishments were cruelly severe, its orders were not obeyed, to the detriment of the energy of metal. Cauldrons are the treasured vessels of the ancestral temple. When the ancestral temple is to be abandoned the cauldrons are about to shift their location, and thus they begin to shake. In this year, three grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory. The Magnificently Imperious King made them feudal lords. When the emperor has no sympathy for one of his own surname but ennobles his rebellious ministers, the world will no longer pay allegiance. Three generations later Chou allowed their divine power to pass to Ch'in. After that Ch'in proceeded to destroy Chou and take the nine cauldrons. When the nine cauldrons shook, wood was vitiating metal; they had greatly forfeited the allegiance of the people.

晉：王叔云季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished. 梁：二者欲更鑄九鼎 For the second thing, I want to cast a new set of nine cauldrons.

kiüŋ'ien neun-himmel (was sky div 9 ways corresp to earth or = 昊天? or 芄天 “distant sky”? cf 甌) 432 九天

kiüŋd'ög 𠄎 constell. name 九游

kiüŋb'ziuk nine fees 九服

官: 乃辨九服之邦國方千里曰王畿其外方五百里曰侯服又其外方五百里曰甸服又其外方五百里曰男服又其外方五百里曰采服又其外方五百里曰衛服又其外方五百里曰蠻服又其外方五百里曰夷服又其外方五百里曰鎮服又其外方五百里曰藩服 Then distinguish the nations and states of the nine fees. A thousand *li* square is called the royal domain. Beyond that, five hundred *li* square is called marquisee fee. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “cultivation fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “barony fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “stipend fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “warden fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “southern barbarian fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “eastern barbarian fee”. Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “suppression fee.” Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “foreign fee”.

kiüŋg measure of length 215 弓

kiüŋg 𠄎 ko tree 枓

kiüŋg 1.1 𠄎 underclothes 242 袴

kiüŋg 1.1 𠄎 bow 319 弓

呂: 管仲扞弓射公子小白中鉤 Kuan Chung drew his bow, shot at the ruler son Hsiao Pai and hit his belt-hook.

呂: 萬人操弓共射其一招招無不中 If ten thousand men raise their bows and all shoot at the same target, no part of the target would not be hit. 史: 伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

左: 乃弛弓而自後縛之 Then he unstrung his bow and tied him up from behind.

非: 羿執執持扞操弓關機 Yi takes up the breast-piece and cuffs, takes up the bow and cocks the action.

呂: 荆人有遺弓者而不要索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

釋: 其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 [The half moon's] shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to loosen the string. 史: 天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán.

kiü vs^t all (cf 舉) 301 俱 俱

衡: 萬人俱歎未能動天一鄰衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

衡: 上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?

藝: 光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

釋: 暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 “halo” is “bend”; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way

三: 又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced. 晉: 至劉禪降服諸營堡者索然俱散 By the time Liu Shan had surrendered and submitted, all those in camps and fortresses had scattered and dispersed.

選: 願為雙黃鵠送子俱遠飛 I want us to be a pair of swans/ I'd fly along with you for a long way.

切: 支脂魚虞共為不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both /tsiə/ and /tsi/, /ŋiwo/ and /ŋiu/ are joined to make a false rime; both /sien/ and /sian/, /yau/ and /jiu/ are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

漢: 五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government. 與俱⇒與

kiü 𠄎 *Hovenia dulcis*, Chinese raisin tree 楨

kiü 𠄎 river name 洵

kiü 𠄎 pln 邠

kiü stamp feet, as when cold 384 跣

kiü 𠄎 爾雅: ko horse 駒

kiü **kiüŋ** 1.10 𠄎 colt 286 駒

kiü 2 𠄎 ko tree 枸 枸

kiü **kiüŋ** 1.10 seize, arrest 48 拘 拘 拘

左: 武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 Warriors captured them in the field by their strength; a wife has released them in the capital by her wile. 國: 拘將殺之 Had him seized and was going to execute him.

衡: 見拘之冤 the resentment of having been arrested

b. fig.

史: 智者作法愚者制焉賢者更禮不肖者拘焉 Intelligent people make laws; stupid ones are ruled by them. Competent people change rituals; incompetent ones are constrained by them.

kiük 𠄎 a barrow (cf 輦) 94 掘

kiük 4.3 𠄎 horse-drawn(?) carriage 輦

kiük stdw ear disorders (in 呂氏春秋) 掘

kiük 𠄎 a tray 94 掘

kiük? 𠄎 carriage for mountain going (swa 輦? cf 掘) 掘 權

kiüŋ? stamp feet, as when cold 384 跣 uf 跣?

kiüŋŋiu hunchbacked 319 疴 瘦

kiüŋg big stake 260 拱

kiüŋg 𠄎 爾雅: cricket 蝥

kiüŋg embrace 301 拱 拱

kiüŋg 2.2 hold in both hands 301 拱 共 井

kiüŋg 1.3 supply, erogate 301 龔 共 供

周: 掌其薄厚之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

史: 共[粉→盼→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.

衡: 夫祭者供食鬼也鬼者死人之精也 Now sacrifice is to supply food to ghosts, and ghosts are the essence of dead people.

隋: 婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people. 釋: 侍時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也 *diag* “serve” is *diag* “occasion”; without the boss saying anything, he always at the right time supplies what he ought to bring forward.

kiüŋg bind; strengthen 鞏

kiüŋg 1.3 humility *ar* **kiung kōng** 301 恭 共 龔 龔

禮: 君子慎以辟禍篤以不揜恭以遠恥 A courtier is cautious, to avoid trouble; steadfast, not to be chivvied; humble, to be well clear of embarrassment.

史: 何前倨而後恭也 How is it you were so arrogant before and so humble now?

b. *phæd w*/敬

淮: 今世之為禮者恭敬而伎為義者布施而德 In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating, while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.

c. *phəp* Reverend

左: 曹共公開其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Tsao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude.

At bath, he approached and observed him.

kiüŋg kiük manacles 301 拱 恭 拳

kiüŋg 𠄎 hearse *ar* **g'üŋg** 輓

kiüŋg? 𠄎 爾雅: ko tree 楨

kiüŋg-kiüŋg 𠄎 respectful? ++p 301 躬 躬

kiüŋgkiung 𠄎 myth man name 共 工

淮: 昔共工之力觸不周之山使地東南傾與高辛爭為帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 The strength of Kung-kung in ancient time: he butted Pu-chou mountain and made the land tilt to the south-east. He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued. 衡: 豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

山: 共工之臺樹 The Towers of Kung-kung [mtn name]

kiüŋg'wer 𠄎 “respectfully remembered”, alternate *phəp* of Liang empress 恭 懷

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閣后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or

demotion.”

kiungšjōktuān ㄏㄨㄥㄙㄩㄛˋ ㄊㄨㄢˊ ㄇㄢˊ man name 共叔段
顏: 共叔之死母實爲之 As to the death of the Reverend Sibling, it was his own mother who caused it.
穀: 段鄭伯弟也何以知其爲弟也殺世子母弟目君以其目君知其爲弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也于鄢遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Chêng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? They killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and called him “ruler.” By his being called “ruler” we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called “younger brother” because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him “ruler” is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. “At Yen” is distant. It is like saying, “He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him,” and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

kiungpiēk ㄏㄨㄥㄆㄧㄝˊ kung-pi jade 拱璧 珙璧 供璧

kiungmāng ㄏㄨㄥㄇㄤ ㄇㄢˊ pln 句欄

kiungmān ㄏㄨㄥㄇㄢˊ ㄇㄢˊ mtn name sa 擱拘? 句欄

kiāk ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ ㄏㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ ㄏㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ dagger-halberd, 戈 & 矛 blades on same haft 217 戟 棘 戟

考: 廬人爲廬器戈... 戈... 戟... 矛... 凡兵無過三其身過三其身弗能用也而無己又以害人 The shafter makes shaft-weapons: hook-lances... staves... spears... lances... No weapon should be more than three times his height. Longer than that they are unusable and can hurt the user if insisted on.

戰: 不鬪一卒不頓一戟 without sending a single soldier to fight or blunting a single spear

戰: 寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of staff against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.

藝: 衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, “The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done.”

史: 君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者爲驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

史: 秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士跽跣科頭貫[頤→]彌奮戟者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

kiāk grasp, hold 48 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

kiāk onomat 𠄎 𠄎

kiāk ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ ko critter cf 獾 狢

kiāng ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ ko plant 竟

kiāng ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ boundary, border 境 竟

左: 將盟齊人加於載書曰齊師出竟而不以甲車三百乘從我者有如此盟 When they were about to conclude the treaty, the Ch'i people added this language to the official record: “We swear by this treaty that whenever a Ch'i force goes beyond its borders we will follow with three hundred chariots.”
史: 境以東盡城守 All east of the border will go into seige defense.

淮: 故謹於權衡準繩審乎輕重足以治其境內矣 Thus if one is careful with weighing balance and level and meticulous about weights, that is enough to keep all within his borders in order.

禮: 大夫士去國祭器不踰竟 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border.

漢: 當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the Pespicious King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control.

They went all the way to the border and turned back.

釋: 景境也明所照處有境限也 “bright” is “boundary”; the place illuminated by the brightness has a border.

史: 韓魏之所以重畏秦者爲與秦接境壤界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'in is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

史: 梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hán on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts. [境 obj of 與; 楚韓趙齊 indir obj]

b. also of time

搜: 至三更竟忽有一人長丈餘高冠黃衣升堂 At the end of the third night-watch, there was a man over a *chang* tall, with a high hat, wearing yellow, who ascended the hall.

c. meton.

衡: 閭門宜甚境外宜微 It ought to be strong in the ruler's quarters and weak outside the territory.
非: 於是日也郎中盡知之於是日也境內盡知之. On that same day, everyone in the palace halls knew of it. On that same day, everyone in the land knew of it.

國: 一言而辟境 enlarged our territory by saying just one thing

史: 王且去座屏人言曰王即不聽用鞅必殺之無令出境王許諾而去 When the king was about to go, T'so had everyone sent away and said to the king, “Given that YM will not accept my advice to employ Yang, you must have him killed. Do not let him leave the country.” The king assented and left.

kiāng ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ mirror 137 鏡

非: 古之人目短於自見故以鏡觀面 The men of old, since eyes have the shortcoming of not seeing themselves, used mirrors to inspect their faces.

抱: 或有來試人者則當顧鏡中 If it happens that one of them comes and accosts someone, they should look back into the mirror.

淮: 毋貽盲者鏡 Don't give a blind man a mirror.

kiāng 2.38 lamp stand 檠

kiāng end, in the end; to cross the whole of

(sc sky, country, etc.) (cf 徑) 76 竟

漢: 及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.
隋: 彗星世所謂掃星本類星末類彗小者數寸長或竟天 Comets are what in our time are called broom stars. The root resembles a star and the branches resemble a broom. Small ones are a few inches. Some big ones go clear across the sky.

b. fig.

史: 竟破齊潛王出走 They eventually smashed Ch'i, and the Lost King fled.

衡: 三命之說竟何所定 By what, after all, is the theory of three fates established?

史: 竟朝置酒無敢謹諱失禮者 At the end of the court session, drinks were served and no one dared breach decorum by whooping and hollering.

草: 齟齬以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔爲楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

後: 昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wèi consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Ch'ên empress; it eventuated that the Ch'ên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.

kiāng 2.38 類篇: 警枕 alarm pillow 182 類

kiāng ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ puma-like critter st eat parents 獠

kiāt 4.10 sko drum 鐃

kiāt kiāt 4.10 wether 273 羯

kiāt djiar! soo *kiāt djiar* 羯 羯

kiāt kiāt 4.10 accuse, denounced 59 訶

kiān 3.25 ko plaything kicked like football 毬

kiān 2.20 ㄇㄢˊ river name 澗

kiān 3.25 establish boundary 54 捷 捷 建

史: 當今之時山東之建國莫疆於趙 At the present time, of the established states east of the mountains, none is stronger than Chao.

kiān ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ dried leather ar *k'ān* 269 鞞

kiān ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ ko fish 鯉

kiān 1.22 stdw eyeball 瞼

kiān 2.20 集韻: strong 255 仞

kiān 2.20 切韻: stutter 仞

kiān ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄤˋ a steer 犍

kiān weary 犍

kiān 3.25 ㄏㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄛˋ bow & arrow case 49 鞞

kiān 2.20 ㄇㄢˊ obstacle 480 捷

kiān 3.25 build 255 建

西: 漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

b. hoist (sc flag)

史: 上可以坐萬人下可以建五丈旗 Ten thousand men could be seated atop it, and a forty-foot flag could be put up below.

三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They

hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender. c. fig.

左: 故天子建國諸侯立家卿置側室大夫有貳宗士有隸子弟庶人工商各有分親 Thus the emperor may create a new fief, a ruling noble establish a family, a high minister set up a collateral house, an official may divide his lineage, gentry may attach sons and younger brothers to them, and commoners and artisans and merchants each may live off their relatives.

戰: 寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of staff against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.

史: 然而劉敬脫輓輅一說建萬世之安智豈可專邪 Nonetheless, how can he have had all intelligence in himself, when Liu Ching, with a single proposal made while he was taking a break from hauling a heavy wagon, laid a secure foundation for myriad ages?

衡: 案世間能建蹇蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自敕不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

風: 推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論董其是非而綜其詳[矣言→]訾也實為難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

選: 且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

藝: 昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

kiān 2.20 spear 捷

kiān 1.22 name of a particular throw of game-counters 擲棹

kiān lift 399 擡

kiān 2.20 Yi Ching diagram name 蹇

kiān g'ian ^{nc} ko horse 驢

kiān g'ian 3.25 ^{nc} sinew 腱

kiānbiēkung ^{mp} 闕 name 建帝功

kiānsieng ^{mp} constell. name 建星

kiāp 4.33 garment collar 袂

kiāp 4.33 plunder, despoil 劫 劫 劫

晉: 必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed.

kiāp ^{nc} rectangular collar of robe 袂 袂

kiāp 4.33 hard 610 砧

kiāp 4.33 belt hook 47 鈹

kiāp 4.33 intimidate, coerce 182 劫

戰: 劫天子惡名也 Bullying the emperor will get us a nasty reputation.

外: 劫乎暴人不得全義 Intimidated by violent men, one may not get to behave entirely correctly.

史: 夫挾彊秦之勢以內劫其主罪無過此者

To wield the strategic advantage of Ch'in and bully one's own ruler with it—no crime exceeds that.

kiāg 3.5 ^{nc} wing *ar* **siāg** 591 翬

kiāg 3.5 說文: strong (sc horse) 72 駉

kiāg 2.4 ^{nc} ko citrus 枳 韻 *ar* **g'āg** 枳首蛇

kiāgsiōgd'ia ^{nc} 爾雅: two-headed snake 集

kiāng ^{nc} 爾雅: frog 468 鵞

kiāng 1.40 ^{nc} ko thorny shrub 217 荆 荆

kiāng 1.40 ^{mp} region name 荆

kiāng 2.40 ^{nc} nape of neck 廣韻 *ar* **g'iāng**¹

414 頸

多: 延頸 stretch out the neck

選: 延頸長歎息遠行多所懷 Hunched forward peering, I sigh aloud/ On this long march I have pondered many things.

三: 曹公軍吏士皆延頸觀望指言蓋降 The officers and men of Lord Ts'ao's army stretched their necks and stared, pointing and saying that Kai was surrendering.

史: 刳腹絕腸折頸摺頤首身分離 Their bellies have been cut open, their guts severed, necks broken, chins crushed, heads separated from bodies.

史: 陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏[誅→]鉢以頸血汗地 If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle, smearing the ground with the blood from my throat. 西: 既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裘貫酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."

kiāng 2.38 be on guard 182 警

史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]幟傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

後: 然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

後: 自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

kiāng strong 42 勁

非: 有鳥獲之勁而不得人助不能自舉 You may have the strength of Wu Huo but if you don't get help from other people you cannot lift yourself.

淮: 孔子勁杓國門之關而不肯以力聞 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate but was not willing to be known for his strength.

戰: 駑馬女子筋骨力勁非賢於騏驎孟賁也 It

is not that a nag or a girl is superior in strength of bone and muscle to a fine steed or a mighty warrior.

b. *also of groups*

戰: 楚攻魏張儀謂秦王曰不如與魏以勁之 Ch'u attacked Wei. Chang Yi said to the king of Ch'in, "It would be best to ally with Wei to strengthen them." 史: 夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hán so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

c. *also of things*

考: 凡試慮事置而搖之以視其蝸也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

史: 天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán.

選: 候勁風揭百尺 Foreseeing a strong wind, we hoist the 75-footer.

史: 以韓卒之勇被堅甲蹙勁弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hán soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.

kiāng 1.40 ^{mp} ts (aka 楚) 荆 荆

釋: 荆州取名於荆山也必取荆為名者荆警也南蠻數為寇逆其民有道後服無道先疆常警備之也 Ching Province gets its name from Ching Mountain. Why they had to take Ching as the name is that *kiāng* "thornbush" is *kiāng* "be alert." The southern barbarians often became bandits and rebels. Their folk were submissive after learning the way, but before that, lacking the way, they were strong, so there often had to be alerts and preparations against them.

呂: 荆人有遺弓者而不百索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

呂: 荆莊王好周遊田獵馳騁弋射歡樂無遺 The Stern King of Ching traveled everywhere, hunted, galloped, and shot, omitting nothing of pleasure.

kiāng 1.40 ^{ve} startle 182 驚

新: 夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

選: 羽書時斷絕刁斗晝夜驚 At times he lost contact with his base; spoons and pots clanged alarms day and night.

選: 鷓如驚鴛之失侶 Swift as when a frightened duck flies to regain its flock.

kiāng 3.43 respect; be attentive 182 敬

新: 接遇肅正謂之敬反敬為慢 If one greets others with strict correctness it is called respect; to invert respect is to be insulting.

釋: 敬警也恒自肅警也 "Respect" is "be alert." Always keeping oneself serious and alert.

禮：山川神祇有不舉者為不敬不敬者君削以地 If some of the spirits of the hills and rivers had been unattended-to, it was considered disrespect; in a case of disrespect, the ruler was deprived of some of his territory.

禮：君子莊敬日強安肆日偷 A courtier grows stronger each day by being serious and respectful; he grows more feckless each day by being relaxed and casual.
 衡：魏文敬之表式其間 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei paid him respect, publicly bowing at his village.
 後：自為童女不正容服不出於房宗族敬焉 From the time she became adolescent, she would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothes and appearance properly, and her whole clan respected her for that.

史：今上客有意存天下安諸侯寡人敬以國從 If now our Honored Visitor intends to preserve the world and keep peace among the barons, We respectfully put Our state at your disposal.

國：冀缺薊其妻餼之敬相待如賓 Chi Ch'üeh was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him; they treated each other with courtesy, like guests.

國：夫敬德之恪也 Now respectful behavior is the ?molding-frame? of good will.

禮：賢者狎而敬之畏而愛之愛而知其惡憎而知其善 Capable men are respectful of others even when being familiar, care for others even when in awe of them; they recognize the bad things about those for whom they care and the good things about those whom they detest.

論：敬鬼神而遠之 Respect spooks but steer clear of them.

左：杞侯來朝不敬杞侯歸乃謀伐之 The Marquess of Ch'i came to court; he was disrespectful, so when he left plans were laid to attack him.

禮：祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

漢：呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

漢：不舉孝不奉詔當以不敬論不察廉不勝任也當免 If they do not choose filial ones they have not accepted the rescript; they should be classified as disrespectful. Not to inquire about frugal ones is to fail in duty; they should be dismissed.

kjɛŋŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蕻

kjɛŋŋ 2.38 kosps 璣

kjɛŋŋ kiweng giweng ^{nc} ko cushion 穎穎

kjɛŋŋk'àng ^{mp} man name, ggrgrf of 舜敬康

kjɛŋŋg'xiug ko bird aka 鶴鳩 荆鳩

kjɛŋŋt'iemāxiang ^{mp} 闕 name 敬天常

kjɛŋŋsieg so scorching 燿燿

kjɛŋŋsän ^{mp} mtn name 荆山 荊山

kjɛŋŋd'iap ^{mp} 1 of 24 氣 periods 驚蟄

kjɛt 4.5 crazy (切韻 r; 廣韻 ar g'jɛt) 58 狷

kjɛt 4.5 ^{mp} riv name 涑

kjɛt 4.5 auspicious (opp 凶) 44 吉

骨：王占曰吉 The king interpreted the omen and pronounced it auspicious.

國：獻卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

國：克國得妃吉歎大焉 To vanquish a state and gain a consort—what could be more auspicious than that? 釋：宅擇也擇吉處而營之也 d'ak "dwelling" is d'ak "choose." We choose an auspicious place and enclose it. 詩：野有死麋白茅包之有女懷春吉士誘之 There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

官：及四時之孟月吉日則屬民而讀邦灋以糾戒之春秋祭祭亦如之 When the date of the auspicious day of the first month of a season has arrived, he assembles the populace and reads the laws of the land, so as to warn them collectively. On days of sacrifice and ceremony during the year he does the same.

kjɛt 4.5 ^{mp} surname 廣員 ar **kjɛt** 暨暨

kjɛtkwāng ko critter, wild horse? 吉光

西：武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

kjɛtk'iwat ^{nc} 集韻: ko critter sa 狷狷 狷狷

kjɛt'xiung 4.5 degrees of fortune 44 吉凶

史：其處吉凶別然否多中於人 In sorting out good and ill omens and distinguishing what is so from what is not they are more often accurate than humans are. 晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

衡：人之有吉凶猶歲之有豐耗 People's having good or ill fortune is like a harvest turning out good or bad.

衡：禮曰內事以柔日外事以剛日剛柔以慎內外不論吉凶以為禍福 Rites says tend to internal business on an even-numbered day and external business on an odd-numbered day. Odd and even are to be paid attention with regard to external and internal, but it makes no distinction of auspicious and inauspicious to cause good or ill fortune.

衡：虛居卜筮前無過客猶得吉凶 If you conduct a divination with regard to nothing, there having been no customer come by, you will still get an auspicious or inauspicious result.

淮：牛蹠龜顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.

kjɛtdiɛŋŋ mtn name 郟成

kjɛt'at so mechanism (onomat?) 鉅軋

kjɛn 2.16 bind tight (cf 斬) 45 緊

kjɔg 2.46 join, combine 46 糾 糾 算

左：桓公是以糾合諸侯 For this reason, the

Foursquare Marquess convened the barons.

官：各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills

and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

kjɔg 1.48 big & tall 260 糾

kjɔg kjɔg 1.48 severe abdominal cramp 57 糾

kjɔg 2.46 laid rope 說文: 3-strand rope 46 糾

kjɔg g'ɔg kjɔg 2.46 elegant 245 起

kjɔgt'ɔg kjɔgt'ɔg dragon's way of slithering its neck while walking 245 起 蝮

kjwā 1.36 uf translit 迦

kjwāk seize 48 獲 馮 獲

kjwāk 4.18 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko simian rel to 獲? 48 獲 蝮

kjwāk sko animal 鬚

kjwāk ko tree 櫻

kjwāk ^{nc} ko spear 217 獲

kjwāk ^{nc} sko digging tool (-k suffix? cf 拍 et al) 鏹

淮：伊尹之興土功也修脞者使之跖鏹強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

kjwāk kjwāk flurried/anxious look 142 雙

kjwākšiam briefly illuminated by lightning 556 矚 矚

kjwāk kjag 3.9 ko boar ar g'jag 234 廩

Resemblance of the graphic element 廩 to the 廩 variant of 廩 in older styles of writing can lead to scribal confusion among 需, 處 and 廩.

kjwāk kjag 3.9 grasp 48 據

國：乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, "From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do."

戰：據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about 淮：據地而吐之盡寫其食 They went on all fours and vomited until they had spewed out all the food.

釋：基據也在下物所依據也 "base" is "grasp"; it is below, what things lean on and grasp. 史：秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Chin armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures Po-wu then arms must clash near Hantian.

晉：襄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

b. fig.

呂：太史據法而爭之 The grand clerk objected to it, based on the law.

新：秦孝公據崤函之固 The Filial Earl of Ch'in relied on the impregnable of the Hsiao mountains and the Han pass.

衡：方今占射事之工據[正→]任術數 The experts of our own time who prognosticate affairs rely on technical methods.

kjwāk kjag 3.9 ko musical instrument 鑿

kjwāk ^{nc} basket 191 籩

kjwag 1.9 ^{nc} silkworm feeding basket 191 簾
kjwag 2.8 ^{nc} 說文: cow feeder 191 簾
kjwag garment 襟
kjwag hand-hold, footrest, support 48 踳
kjwag ^{nc} awl for piercing ears 鑲鍋
kjwag 3.41 deceive, defraud 373 誑 逛
 非: 王以和為誑而刑其左足 The king thought Ho was a swindler and had his left foot cut off.
kjwag 2.36 deceive 373 逛
 左: 是我逛吾兄也 In this I deceive my brother.
kjwag 2.36 run like crazy 373 逛
kjwag turn against *or* **k'jwag g'jwag** 373 亞
kjwag run respectfully; scurry about 躡
kjwag ^{nc} 縣名 躡 躡
kjwat 4 ^{nc} tongue (r from 釋名 *pun*) 57 舌
kjwat 4.17 bump into something 蹶 蹶
kjwad 3.14 mtms rising abruptly 蹶
kjwad-kjwad th on the qui vive 蹶蹶 蹶蹶
kjwad ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鰕 鰕
kjwan ^{nc} nose ring of 牽 49 梘 牽 牽
 呂: 使五尺豎子引其梘而牛恣所以之順也 Let a four-foot-tall boy pull its nose ring and the cow will go anywhere he leads it, because that is not contrary.
kjwan 3.33 bent, crooked 57 鞦
kjwan 2.28 body bent 49 脛
kjwan 3.33 說文爾雅: twisted horns 49 脊
kjwan 3.33 boundary not straight 49 堦
kjwan 2.28 mounded earth 堦
kjwan narrow, cramped 49 狹
kjwan 1.30 strong 255 勑
kjwan soo 拵
kjwan th FL: pln, not same as next 郵
kjwan another pln, not same as prec 郵
kjwan 3.33 爾雅: leather split 鞞
kjwan 3.33 說文爾雅: twisted horns 49 脊
kjwan 3.33 reserved, cautious 45 猥 猥
 論: 子曰不得中行而與之必也狃乎狂者進取狃者有所不為也 The master said, "Since I have not been able to join those who travel the middle, must it then be the reckless and timid? The reckless are vigorous, while there are things the timid will not do."
kjwan 3.33 ko silk stuff 45 絹
kjwan 2.28 roll 49 卷 卷
 釋: 舌卷也可以卷制食物使不落也 *kjwat* "tongue" is *kjwan* "roll"; with it you can roll food around, keeping it under control, not letting it fall.
 草: 於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇一]偏人撰一卷以為秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.
 b. fig.
 史: 收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 Accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.
 風: 有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the whole universe into a bag.
kjwan eyesocket 49 罍
kjwan 3.33 gaze lovingly 眷 睞

kjwan 3.33 turn round & look back 惛
kjwang'iwed look back 眷 睞
kjwandjōk spider 45 蝨 蝨
kjwanhōg ^{nc} ko plant 菴 耳
kjwanhōg ko plant 菴 耳
kjwer 1.6 ^{nc} tortoise 廣韻 *or* **kjōg** (rimes in SHC) *apt*: 飢 羣 鳴 伊 **kjwer** **kjwer** 龜 龜
 淮: 牛蹠龜亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.
 國: 如龜焉灼其中必文於外 [clothing] is like a tortoise; if you burn its inside, it must show marks on the outside
 淮: 著龜兆 The milfoil and tortoise gave valid omens.
 漢: 貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.
 漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬器飾寶賾不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.
kjwer 2.5 wheel rims → wheel
 rut → usual route → rule 49 軌 術
 詩: 濟盈不濡軌 The full ford will not wet the wheels of my carriage. (不濡軌 *pun on* 不如歸?).
 說: 車徹也 It's a cart's wheel-rut.
 史: 車同軌書同文字 Carts were to have a common track-width and all writing to be in the same characters.
 b. rule, fixed way of 規
 左: 君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide his people into standard cart-tracks and symbolic things.
 漢: 夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.
 史: 伊尹負鼎而勉湯以王百里奚飯牛車下而繆公用霸作先合然後引之大道驩衍其言雖不軌儻亦有牛鼎之意乎 Yi Yin carried a cauldron and by his efforts Tang became king; Pai-li Hsi fed oxen on foot and the Solemn Earl made himself overlord by employing him. They pioneered the great law of "First win his favor, then lead him." Although what Tsou Yen said was irregular, there is a chance it may have been intended as an "ox" or a "cauldron."
kjwag 2.5 ^{nc} ko spring of 曆 沏
kjwed 2.5 ^{nc} food vessel, deep ring-footed pot w/side handles 239 甗 甗 机 毆
kjwer traitor 57 軌 變
 釋: 宄僞也僞易常正也 "renegade" is "contrary"; he changes around backward what is regular and correct.
kjwag 3.6 way of looking at 220 覷
kjwer 2.5 shadow of gnomon, showing sun's course (cf 軌) 49 晷
 說: 日景也 It's the sun's shadow.

隋: 揆日晷下漏刻此二者測天地正儀象之本也 To measure a gnomon's shadow and drip down water by notches—these two are the root of measuring sky and earth and making sights and images right.
 隋: 冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.
kjwag 2.5 爾雅: here water ends of 沏 曆
kjwagts'ek divination 龜 策
 管: 上持龜 [筮] 策好用巫覡則鬼神驟崇 If the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits will dump a load of weird stuff on them.
 晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Chiu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].
kjwat 4.8 玉篇: ko rodent 𪛗
kjwat 4.8 說文: missing left arm 58 子 𪛗 𪛗
kjwat *kjwat* 方言: stdw exertion 142 躡
kjwat 4.8 surname 肱
kjwat *kjwat* 4.8 rush incontinently into act ++p (起+?) 142 趕 趨 踫
 黃: 匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起]趕平[水]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.
 選: 騰波[赴]趕勢 Rising waves rush to take form.
kjwat ^{nc} ko bird 鷓 鷓
kjwat ^{nc} ko bird 鷓 鷓
kjwad beard of grain head 456 稨
kjwad 3.8 ^{vs} 切韻: 極視 220 賈
kjwad 3.8 ^{vs} highly valued 323 賈
 史: 位高金多[...]富貴則親戚畏懼之貧賤則輕易之 the position is high and the gold coins many [...] relatives fear him if rich and honored, take him lightly if poor and lowly [Note implicit definition of 貴 as 位高 and of 賤 as its opposite.]
 非: 貴者爵尊而官大也 "High" means the rank is honored and the office is great.
 呂: 貴為天子富有天下 so high as to be emperor, so rich as to own the world
 史: 於是高帝曰吾迺今日知為皇帝之貴也 Thereupon the High Emperor said, "It was not until this day that I recognized how high a thing it is to be emperor."
 非: 貴妾不使二后 to increase the rank of a harem girl without letting her become a second queen
 史: 楚王重地尊秦秦女必貴而夫人斥矣 The king of Ch'u considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife.
 史: 吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.

苑：齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Chi asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky." The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

漢：呂媼怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said, "You always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man."

釋：貴歸也物所歸仰汝穎言貴聲如歸往之歸也 *kiwəd* "high-ranking" is *kiwər* "turn to"; what things look up to and turn to; in Ru and Ying they pronounce 貴 with a sound like the *kiwər* of *kiwərgiwang* "migrate to."

晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食糞踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation] 史：君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 Moreover, you face south and refer to yourself by the royal We; every day you place more restrictions on the highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch'in.

b. high-priced, expensive

漢：常苦枯旱亡有平歲穀賈翔貴 They often suffered the bitterness of a withering drought, never having a normal harvest; the price of grain shot up.

淮：世以為裘者難得貴賈之物也 Everyone considers fur cloaks to be things that are hard to get and high-priced.

1. fig.

藝：不以守節為貴 Adhering to restrictions is not what is most highly valued.

語：質美者以通為貴才良者以顯為能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled. ["Accuracy."]

戰：曰何貴曰貴正 "What does he emphasize?"

草：但貴則難省煩復為單務取易為易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

呂：力貴突智貴卒得之同則趨為上勝之同則濕為下 The most valued kind of strength is that which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intelligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.

c. opposite 賤

衡：糶穀之人貴賤其價 The men who buy grain raise or lower its price.

衡：以風占貴賤者 those who predict prices based on the wind

荀：隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂 Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored, the state is ordered; where ritual is skimmed and right conduct despised, the state is disordered.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

淮：故愚者有所惰智者有所不足柱不可以摘齒筐不可以持屋馬不可以服重牛不可以追速鉛不可以為刀銅不可以為弩鐵不可以為舟木不可以為釜各用之於其所適施之於其所宜即萬物一齊而無由相過夫明鏡便於照形其於以函食不如簞犧牛粹毛宜於廟牲其於以致雨不若黑蜮由此觀之物無貴賤因其所貴而貴之物無不貴也因其所賤而賤之物無不賤也 Thus the stupid have things they are good at while the wise have deficiencies: a post cannot be used to pick one's teeth while a splinter cannot hold up a roof. A horse cannot be hitched to a heavy cart while an ox cannot be urged to run fast. Lead cannot make knives, bronze cannot make crossbows, iron cannot make boats, wood cannot make cooking pots; each is to be used where it suits. If you apply them where they fit, then all things are equal and none of them has any cause to exceed any of the others. A bright mirror is good for reflecting shapes, but for holding food it is not so good as a serving-basket. A sacred cow, with its hair all of one color, is fit to be sacrificed in the ancestral temple, but for bringing rain it is not so good as a black *li*-snake. Viewed from this, nothing is either valuable or worthless. Valuing things by how they are valuable, nothing is not valuable; vice versa, nothing is not worthless.

kiwədhižen highest concubine rank 貴人

後：貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain].

後：廢皇后郭氏為中山太后立貴人陰氏為皇后 Removed the one surnamed Kuo from the status of empress, making her Chungshan empress dowager, and established the concubine surnamed Yin as empress.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Feng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

kiwədhiženxiəglōg 卍 stars name 貴人之卒 *kiwədsiang* 卍 star name 貴相 innumerable horses so strong their full stride

kiwədtis'ioh 卍 high-ranking families, nobility? 77 貴戚

史：封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也 To be enfeoffed and ennobled are what Tang and Wu vied for at the cost of deposition and assassination.

史：韓魏中山皆可使致湯沐之奉而貴戚父兄皆可以受封侯 Hán, Wei and Chungshan can all be made to submit assigned revenue, from which nobles and senior members of the royal family can receive enfeoffment.

史：商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨望者 Lord Shang acted as premier in Ch'in for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment.

晏：勇力之士無忌于國貴戚不薦善遍邇不引過 Strong and brave gentry deferred to no one in the capital. High-ranking families did not put forward those who had done well, nor did his cronies mention those who had done wrong.

kiwən chapped & cracked skin 駮龜

莊：不龜手之藥 medicine to unchap the hands

kiwən ko fish-like water critter 鮒

kiwən 卍 army ("deployed by signaling?") 142 軍 芻

左：王為中軍號公林父將右軍 The king controlled the center army and Lin-fu, Duke of Kuo, led the right army.

左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.

左：子姑整軍而經武乎猶有弱而味者 You might devote some time to putting your army in order and making war by principle; there are yet others who are weak or inattentive.

左：范旬趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. Between Chin and Ch'u it is up to Sky to decide. What is there to be troubled about?"

竹：曲沃尚一軍異于晉 Ch'ü-wo still kept its army intact, separate from that of Chin.

戰：萬人之衆而破三軍者不意也 The thing that can let even a few regiments of men smash an entire national army is failure to anticipate.

國：公令疏軍而去之 The marquess gave orders to disperse the troops and depart.

漢：大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數十騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'u army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.

戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

史：覆軍 to rout an army

戰：兩軍相攻 the clash of a pair of armies

史：有軍功者各以率受上爵為私鬥者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

b. *as nūc or fac*, deploy force

左：鄭祭足原繁洩駕以三軍軍其前使曼伯與子元濬軍軍其後 Chai Chung, Yüan Fan and Hsien Chia of Cheng deployed the three wings of the army in front of them, and had Man-po and Tzū-yüan deploy a concealed force in their rear.

史：今秦有敝甲凋兵軍於澠池 Now Ch'in has worn-out armor and used-up weapons. We are drawn up for battle at Min-chih.

史：匈奴去發中尉材官屬衛將軍軍長安 When the Hsiungnu had departed, he sent out chung wei, smart bureaucrats and a guards general to garrison Ch'angan.

史：今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

kjwəŋ ^{nc} 說文：round pen or corral 49 軍 *kjwəŋ* 3.21 to talk; to spit 𠵼

kjwəŋ 4.19 stare 睨

kjwəŋ ^{np} river name 澗

kjwəŋ collect, harvest 49 捃 擷 擷 擷

kjwəŋ kjwəŋ 1.20 ^{nm} ruler (fusion?) 93 君

左：君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide his people into well-traveled ways and symbolic things.

國：君也者將牧民而正其邪者也 By “ruler” we mean one who is supposed to shepherd the folk and correct their transgressions.

左：如二君故曰克 They were like two rulers, so it says “conquered.”

國：君君臣臣是謂明訓 The ruler acting as ruler, the servant acting as servant is what is called giving a clear example.

呂：民死寡人將誰為君乎 If the people die, to whom are We to be ruler?

戰：今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I make men run around in my court and force them off to the side on the roads.

釋：國城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.

史：必此盜相君之璧 It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet. [*必 put caus fac* 11 寧 *etc*]

b. 3rd p-for-2nd p honorific

非：羣臣曰城濮之事舅犯謀也夫用其言而後其身可乎文公曰此非君所知也 One of his court said, “The affair of Ch'eng P'u was Chiu Fan's plan. To adopt his plan but low-rate the man himself—can that be done?” The Cynosure Marquess said, “You don't know what you are talking about.

kjwəŋ kjwəŋ 1.20 to rule 93 君

kjwəŋŋliəb kjwəŋŋliəb military maneuvers

“maneuvering in mass or column” 142 軍旅

周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the time in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

周：凡軍旅夜鼓鼙軍動則鼓其眾 On all military maneuvers, at night they beat the watches

and when the army goes into action they urge the mass on with drums.

呂：人之有功也於軍旅臣兄之有功也於車下 The merit of other men was gained on military expeditions, but my elder brother's merit was gained while dismounted.

晉：是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

漢：是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣為之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the generative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

kjwəŋtsiəŋ ^{nc} courtier, man of gentry trained to serve at court (*v. note under* 子) 君子

荀：今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

荀：君子恥不修不恥見汙恥不信不恥不見信恥不能不恥不見用 A courtier is ashamed of not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not being employed.

孟：君子之不耕而食何也 How is it that courtiers eat without plowing?

淮：君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其隳廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

史：君子不困人於阨不鼓不成列 A gentleman does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks.

淮：日月不應非其氣君子不容非其類也 The sun and moon do not respond to what is alien to their energy; a courtier does not accommodate what is alien to his kind.

kjwəŋsiəŋ kjwəŋsiəŋliəb officer of military expedition responsible for discipline 29 軍師

淮：兵至其郊乃令軍師曰毋伐樹木毋扶墳墓毋蒸五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 When the army reaches the outskirts, have the provost-martial proclaim, “Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock.”

呂：天雨日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept

going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, “The men are tired. We want to give them some rest.”

kjwəŋd'ziəŋ Skr *kundi* 軍持 錫鉢 *kjwəŋ* 2.7 ^{nc} ghost; evil spirit 83 鬼

(*V. note under* 鬼神)

非：鬼崇也疾人之謂鬼傷人 *kjwəŋ* “devil” is *siwəd* “evil omen.” Making people suffer is what is called “devils hurting people.”

藝：人死為鬼 When people die they become ghosts. 衡：夫祭者供食鬼也鬼者死人之精也 Now sacrifice is to supply food to ghosts, and ghosts are the essential part of dead people.

淮：傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.

淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

左：鬼有所歸乃不為厲 If haunts have someplace to go, they don't rattle chains.

戰：謁者難得見如鬼 Your ushers are as hard to get to see as ghosts.

衡：客鬼 wandering ghosts, unattached to a location

左：鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒也 If ghosts still seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry?

墨：有鬼宵吟有女為男天雨肉棘生乎國道 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing in the city streets.

衡：人之且死見百怪鬼在百怪之中 When people are about to die they see all sorts of oddities, and ghosts are among the many oddities.

衡：人且死見鬼宜見數百萬滿堂盈廷填塞巷路不宜徒見一兩人也 If people see ghosts when they are about to die they ought to see hundreds, thousands, millions of them, filling the room and packing the court, blocking the alleys and roads; they shouldn't only see one or two.

衡：及他神百鬼之祠雖非死人其事之禮亦與死人同 When it comes to the sacrifices to other spirits and various bogles, even though they are not dead men the ceremonies in their service are the same as those for dead men.

藝：祥疢地多雨濼俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus.

選：景三慮以營國分癸惑次於他辰魏顆亮以從治兮鬼亢回以斃秦 The Glorious Duke [of Sung] thought carefully three times about how to rule his state, ah! and Mars moved to another constellation/K'o of Wei reasoned that he ought to follow the sound-minded [order], ah! and a ghost forfended Hui so as to defeat Ch'in. [*nr*]

非：季曰吾見鬼乎婦人曰然為之奈何曰取五[姓→]牲之矢浴之季曰諾乃浴以矢 Chi said, “Did I see a ghost?” His wife said, “Yes.” “What should I do about that?” “Take the dung of the five sacrificial animals and bathe yourself with it.” Chi said, “Yes, I will do that.” So he bathed in dung.

The following anecdote, translated in full under the entry for 孟嘗君, illustrates the range of things that can be called 鬼:

戰：蘇秦曰臣之來也固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君蓋嘗君見之謂孟嘗君曰今者臣來過於淄上有土偶人與桃梗相與語桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨雨下淄水至則汝殘矣 Su Ch'in said, "In approaching, I assure you I would not dare speak of human affairs. I assure you I wish to have audience to speak of the affairs of supernatural beings." Lord Mêng-ch'ang granted him audience. He said to Lord Mêng-ch'ang, "As I approached along the Tzû, there was a clay statue conversing with a peachwood idol. The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzû river will rise and you will be no more."

kjwər 1.8 ^{ve} return 49 歸 皈

左：將使歸糞除宗祧以事君 should you permit me to return and sweep the temple of collateral ancestors so as to serve your lordship
左：凡我同盟之人言歸于好 All of us who join this compact will hereupon return to amicable relations.
左：自子之歸也小人糞除先人之敝廬 Since you were to return, sir, I swept out the tumbledown hut of my fathers. (fChf)

呂：不如歸尸以內攻之 We'd better let them have the bodies of their dead, thus attacking them internally.
選：我心何佛鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.
史：十一年齊秦各自稱爲帝月餘復歸帝爲王 In 288 BC both Ch'i and Ch'in took to calling themselves emperors; a bit over a month later they both rescinded emperor and returned to being kings.

漢：元始中王莽爲安漢公專政莽長子宇與妻兄呂寬謀以血塗莽第門欲懼莽令歸政 In Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government. His eldest son Yü and his wife's elder brother Lü Kuan planned to smear Mang's mansion-gate with blood to frighten him into giving up total control.

kjwər 1.8 ^{ve} consign, assign 49 歸 皈

國：汜舟於河歸糶於晉 They conveyed the grain to Chin down the Ho in a convoy of boats.
衡：歸非於儒生付是於文吏也 They blame the Confucians for being wrong and praise the officials for being right.
戰：天下獨歸咎於齊 the world assigned all the blame to Ch'i

國：既不忠信而留外寇寇知其釁而歸圖焉已自拔其本矣何以能久 He violated integrity and honesty in dealing with foreign invaders; the invaders will recognize his vulnerability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up his root, how can he last long?
漢：呂氏所奪齊楚地皆歸之 As to the land confiscated from Ch'i and Ch'u by the Lü family, they returned it all.

kjwər kjwæg 1.8 ^{va} turn to; adhere to 53 歸

呂：水泉深則魚鼈歸之 If rivers and springs are deep, fish and turtles gravitate to them.

國：歸之若水之歸下 flock to them as water goes downward

國：聚不地崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.

國：夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也

澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for animals, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.
左：邠子曰余無歸矣 The Yü chief said, "I no longer have anywhere to go."

史：百姓懷之多徙而[保→]依歸焉 People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance.

史：及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

左：鬼有所歸乃不爲厲吾爲之歸也 If haunts have someplace to go, they don't rattle chains. I am making it a place to go.

淮：五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place. [This is a fine example of the putative causative use of statives.]
釋：婦人謂嫁曰歸 A woman refers to marriage as "commitment."

左：仲子生而有文在其手曰爲魯夫人故仲子歸于我 When Chung-tzû was born she had marks on her hand that said she was to be wife to Lu, so she was betrothed to us.

風：王者往也爲天下所歸往也 "King" is "go to"—what the whole world gives allegiance to.

論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention to last rites and continue remembrance for a long time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those who are lavish.

非：謳乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our allegiance to T'ien Ch'êng-tzû?

漢：四方歸心焉 All around gave allegiance to him.

kjwər 3.8 employ 歸

kjwər 2.7 ^{mp} constell. name in Cancer (= 輿 鬼) 鬼

隋：鬼星明大穀成不明人散 If the stars of Demon are bright and big the grain will ripen. If not bright, people will be dispersed.

隋：鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

kjwərkułtsjæg ^{mp} man name 鬼谷子

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 Su Ch'in was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

kjwər'jien ^{nc} bogles in general 鬼神

If Bronislaw Malinowski's observation that superstition is stronger among people in high-risk situations holds in general then we should expect to find it strong in the imperial court and the royal courts that preceded it, all of which were seething cauldrons of deadly intrigue, and we do.

The difference between a 鬼 and a 神 (qqu) is worth considering on account of the important role that attitudes toward these played in influencing behavior. First, there is a lexical difference: 鬼

writes only one word, a noun, while 神 writes two words, a noun and a homophonous stative verb. I suggest the verb as the older of the two words.

The comparands I've chosen contrast sharply. Words I compare to 神 have to do with fruiting, solidity, accuracy, timeliness and evidence. The verb meant something like "able to make one feel the manifestation of an invisible power". The noun then referred to that power as manifested. Words I compare to 鬼 have to do with strangeness, weirdness, scariness, pollution or tabu. Examples of their use in CC fit with that contrast, namely that a generic 神 is neutral vis-à-vis humans: neither ill-nor well-intentioned, merely to be placated or entreated as situations require. A 鬼 is typically a baleful thing, to be exorcised rather than dealt with as a rational sentence.

Other than that, the two nouns have much in common. Either can refer to the spirit of a dead person, or to something supernatural that never was human. There is thus some interchange between them, and one may encounter a tale of a benevolent 鬼 or a malevolent 神.

The question arises of where these bogles hide when they are not manifest, which is most of the time. The verb used to label the manifestation of a 神 is typically 降, suggesting a place overhead (v. 天). The verb for the appearance of a 鬼 is typically 現, seeming to suggest that it was there all along, just invisible. Can we say that one difference is that 神 rise and sink like lemon pips in ginger ale while 鬼 remain earthbound, or are there earth-bound 神 also?

The 神 of the dead are said to be present at the sacrificial meal in their honor; they are also said to be present in the 主 "spirit-tablets" placed in their names in the ancestral temple, but whether they are always present there or only come when summoned by being addressed by an officiant is not clear.

It is easy to muddle our understanding of these concepts on their own terms with notions from European religions. The idea that a human soul goes to heaven as a reward for a good life has nothing to do with ancient Chinese ideas of 神 and 天. Sky's payback for good and evil always occurs before death, and may take the form of death itself. The idea of hell is not mentioned until introduced as part of Buddhism. And 神 does not correspond to soul as a zero-mass organ of the human corpus. We also have 氣 "energy", 精 "essence", 魄 "animator" and 魂 "mind-stuff" (qqu). None of these has the independent moral agency ascribed to the human soul.

All these terms were used in advocating and criticising policy decisions. In reading about them we can discern several attitudes to 鬼 and 神. One is simple incredulity. Another is to grant that there may be something to them but to refuse to get involved. A third is pietism, the exploitation of abstract supernatural doctrines for cynical concrete ends. Another is what simply must be termed religious belief. The structure of this belief and the pietism that exploits it can be hard to see as anything more than a random lot of detailed superstitions,

but an effort should be made. Taking shortcuts by tacitly introducing western concepts like God, soul or heaven leads you away from, not toward, understanding what CC texts have to tell us. Words like holy, prayer, worship, reverence and sanctity, all hard to define even in the context of a familiar religion, should be avoided in translation, or used only with strenuous efforts at objective precision.

左:鬼神非人實親 Humans are not things to which spirits form close attachments.

左:鬼神非其族類不歆其祀 Spirits not of the same clan and lineage do not savor the sacrifice.

左:可薦於鬼神可羞於王公 They can be offered to the spirits or presented to kings and dukes.

墨:鬼神孰與聖人明智 Which is more intelligent, spirits or human sages?

左:其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price.

管:思之思之不得鬼神教之非鬼神之力也其精氣之極也一氣能變曰精 Ponder it, ponder it and not get it. The spirits teach it to you. It's not due to the power of the spirits but to the utter-goingness of the quibus. Unified vapor if it can make unpredictable things happen is called "pure."

衡:人飲食無日鬼神何故有日 There are no set days on which people eat and drink; why should spirits have such set days?

墨:吾言何遠不善而鬼神何遠不明 How does it follow that what I say is not good or that the spirits have no consciousness?

論:敬鬼神而遠之 Respect spirits but steer clear of them.

管:上特龜[筮→]筮好用巫鑿則鬼神驟崇 If the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits will dump a load of weird stuff on them.

管:善誦神咒能役使鬼神 He was skilful at intoning incantations and could make eldritch beings do his bidding.

衡:鬼神用巫之口告人 Spirits use the mouth of the medium to warn people.

淮:枕戶禩而臥者鬼神躡其首 If you sleep pilloled on the threshold demons will step on your head.

左:天禍許國鬼神實不逞於許君 If Sky has sent ill fortune to the state of Hsü, it is the spirits that are dissatisfied with the ruler of Hsü.

禮:夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汙尊而抔飲蕢桴而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet able to express their respect to the spirits.

衡:使聖人達視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear

through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

kiwarswan 姪之子 歸孫

kiwarts'a ^{nc} ko plant 鬼艾

kiwarnieng visit home (res comp?) 歸寧

kiwarzið ^{nc} aurora borealis? 歸邪

kiwardziam 2.7 pln 鬼閩

kiwet 4.6 sko citrus 橘

楚:后皇嘉樹橘徕服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

藝:太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

史:燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.

kiwet 4.6 ko plant 藟

kiwet giwe 4.6 well-rope 繡

kiwed 3.6 ^{mp} clan name 季

kiwed 3.6 ^{nc} youngest (opp 孟) 1 季

kiwed 3.6 last of series (opp 元) 1 季

晉:王赧云季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished.

釋:季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也 "Last" is "K"; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of "last".

kiwed 3.6 ^{nc} ko fish 鯨

kiwedg'a 3rd month of summer 季夏

kiwedt'iwən 3rd month of spring 季春

kiwedtsōng 3rd month of winter 季冬

kiwedtsiag ^{mp} man name = 季札季子

史:季札封於延陵故號曰延陵季子 Chi Cha was enfeoffed at Yen-ling, so he was called Chi-tz'ü of Yen-ling.

kiwedtsiag ^{mp} man name 季子

kiwedtsiag youngest son 季子

藝:昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'êng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.

kiwedtsit ^{mp} man name 季札

越:有子四人長曰諸樊次曰餘祭次曰餘昧次曰季札季札賢壽夢欲立之季札讓曰禮有舊制奈何廢前王之禮而行父子之私乎 He had four sons. The eldest was called Chu-fan; the next was Yü-chi; the next was Yü-mai; the next was Chi-cha. Chi-cha was the most capable, and Shou-mêng wanted to designate him successor. Chi-cha refused in these words, "The pattern of the prescribed procedures is long established. How could we lay aside the prescribed procedures of the ancient kings and carry out a private agreement between father and son?"

史:季札封於延陵 Chi Cha was enfeoffed at Yen-ling.

kiwedts'ioŋ 3rd month of autumn 季秋

kiwedb'iwə ^{nc} fayostbro 季父

漢:其季父梁父即楚名將項燕者也 His father's youngest brother was Liang, and Liang's father was none other than the famous Ch'u general Hsiang Yen.

kiwet 4.6 stagger 57 躓

kiwen 1.17 ^{nc} fallow-deer 麇麇麇

詩:野有死麇白茅包之有女懷春士誘之 There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

kiwen 1.17 ^{mp} 麇

左:十一年春楚子伐麇 In the spring of the eleventh year, the ruler of Ch'u attacked Chün.

kiwen 1.17 ^{mp} pln 麇

kiwer 3.6 ashamed of 忌愧 愧 媿 媿 歸戰:形容枯槁面目犁黑狀有歸色 His frame was withered, his countenance darkened and he had a hangdog air about him.

史:勃又謝不知汗出沾背愧不能對 Po pleaded ignorance of that also, and sweat dampened his back through embarrassment at not being able to reply.

後:會者皆為之愧 All at the meeting were ashamed for him.

kiwer 2.5 ^{nt} stem 10 葵

穆:癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kwei-wei* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btspk.

淮:凡日甲剛乙柔丙剛丁柔以至於癸 For all days, first is odd, second is even, third is odd, fourth is even and so all the way to tenth.

釋:季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也 "Last" is "K"; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of "last".

kiwer 3.6 gray horse (red to 灰?) 騄

kiwer 1.6 ^{mp} mountain name (not 大騄) 騄

kiwer 3.6 廣韻:大視 big look 睥

kiwer kiwəg 1.6 ^{nc} silkworm cocoon ar *g'wəg* 565 蠖

kiwerko ^{nc} 爾雅:ko plant 蔞 蔞 蔞

kiwə kiwər 2.9 troops drawn up 142 拒

左:命二拒曰旂動而鼓 He gave orders to the two formations [on his flanks], "When my banner begins to move, beat the drums for the advance."

kiwo ^{nc} framing square 49 矩 巨 禹 萬 架

管:矩不正不可以求方 If the carpenter's square is inaccurate it cannot be used to achieve squareness. 黃:匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→] 起平[水→]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.

藝:矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel

kiwo kiwəg ^{nc} gutter 434 柜

kiwo kiwəg frightened 201 懼 眴 瞿 眴

kiwo kiwəb to go cf 去 66 懼

keiwo 𠵽 clan name 梔
keiwo 2.9 rule, law of 格 49 矩 巨
 論: 七十而從心所欲不踰矩 At seventy he was able to do whatever he wanted without transgressing the norms.
 楚: 循規矩而改錫 They set aside the rules and change things for the worse. 「瞿瞿」
keiwo-keiwo keiwag-keiwag 𠵽 flustered 201
keiwokhok 2.9 plant *Amorphophallus konjac* (rivier) 蒟蒻
 Botanist Barry Rice: "Even though its flower is only a few feet tall, the smell is so solidly rank that it will grind your eyes deep into your skull and send your teeth in after them."
keiwotsiang 2.9 betel *Piper betle* 蒟醬
keiwang 2.38 切韻: fire 432 熨熨
keiwang 2.38 𠵽 man name 龔亞 罔 罔
keiwang 2.38 stdw flame 432 炯
keiwang 2.38 說文: first light of morning of 光 432 罔 罔
keiwang 2.38 cold, freezing 487 涸
keiwat 4.10 to sever, cut through 273 蹶
 左: 武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊邾師過之乃推而蹶之遂取邾師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force.
keiwat 4.10 to stumble 蹶 蹶
keiwat 𠵽 jertboa 蹶
keiwat pelvis 329 蹶 蹶 「mark 273 ↓」
keiwat 說文: [鉤]句釭 full-stop punct
keiwat 廣韻: short 342 子 𠵽 𠵽 𠵽
keiwat 4.10 fern 蕨
keiwat 4.10 his, her, its, their 43 厥 𠵽
 晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tzü-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].
keiwat ko sickness 𠵽
keiwat 4.10 sko myth critter 𠵽
keiwat 4.10 small sacr table 64 厥
keiwatkeiat mosquito larvae 子子
keiwän 3.25 切韻: scoop grain from mortar 𠵽
keiwän 3.25 string 45 蕤
keiwän 3.25 soft leather 57 鞣
keiwän 3.25 ceremonial sacrifice (dial) 養
keiwän ke'iao 2 turn round [on foot] 49 圈
keiwög 爾雅: mountain sacrifice 𠵽
keiwär larder 54 度 [to 委?] 54 𠵽
keiwär 3.5 lay atop, set down upon (rel 釋: 几廢也所以廢物也 "table" is "lay down"; it is what we lay things down on.
keiwär ko pot 429 𠵽
keiwög 1.5 ko tree 規 槩
keiwög 3.5 look at superficially 220 覷
keiwög 1.5 delineate ar t3 315 楨
keiwög 2.4 集韻: startle 201 𠵽
keiwär 1.5 𠵽 tripod pot w/handle 239 𠵽
keiwäb 1.5 ko vessel 277 𠵽 𠵽 𠵽
keiwög disconcerted 201 規 「376 桂
keiwög 𠵽 方言: lapel, closing-flap of garment

keiwög 爾雅: ko ritual (interment?) 54 廢
keiwög demand, greedily 規
keiwög keiwär 1.5 rules 49 規
keiwög keiwär 𠵽 (drafting) compass 49 規 規
 荀: 木直中繩輮以爲輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a stretched cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with a compass.
 淮: 東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps compass and governs spring.
 黃: 匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→] 趕平[水→]木也工人不能置規而爲圓去矩而爲方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.
 藝: 矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel
 b. fig.
 史: 秦無韓魏之規則禍必中於趙矣 If Ch'in hadn't Hân and Wei to circumscribe it, then misfortune would befall Chao.
keiwög keiwär 1.5 方言: cut to size; cut cloth for clothing 49 規
keiwög keiwär 3.5 exhausted 57 𠵽 𠵽 𠵽
 顏: 有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書言弊𠵽之民是何字也余應之曰意爲𠵽卽是𠵽倦之𠵽耳 Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊𠵽之民. What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 𠵽 is just the 𠵽 of 𠵽倦."
keiwög-keiwög 𠵽 so small head +p 𠵽 𠵽
keiwän 1.18 𠵽 even 49 均 勻 鈞 鉤 錕
 呂: 平地注水水洿澗均輸火就燥 Pour water on level ground and it flows toward wetness; light firewood of equal size and it burns toward dryness.
 考: 凡試廬事置而搖之以視其蝟也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.
 露: 風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform. [均 fac]
 藝: 矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel [陶鈞 is res comp as nuc; "mold-as-one-would-potter's-clay" + "make-regular"]
 史: 諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable.
 孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of humane government must commence from field boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the

well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

b. fig.
 顏: 人之愛子罕亦能均自古及今此弊多矣 Rarely indeed are people able to be balanced in their care for their children. Ever since ancient times, this kind of downfall has happened again and again.
keiwän 𠵽 potter's wheel 49 鈞
 淮: 鈞旋轂轉周而復市 It revolves like a potter's wheel, turns like a hub, comes round making a circle.
keiwän ko bug 爾雅: 馬蟻 𠵽
keiwän 30 斤 (meas of weight) 鈞
 淮: 烏獲舉千鈞 Wu Huo lifted a thousand chün. 衡: 過一鈞則躓仆矣 If it exceeds one *chün* then he stumbles and falls down.
 絕: 千鈞之重加鎡而移 A ton of weight may be tipped in balance by adding an ounce.
keiwän 𠵽 clothes all of one color; soldier's uniform 49 鈞
 選: 六軍戎服四駟龍驤 The six regiments of foot are all in uniform. The four regiments of horse rear like dragons.
keiwän'tien "balance-sky" region around pole star 鈞天
 列: 王實以爲清都紫宮鈞天廣樂帝之所居 To the king it seemed genuinely to be Clear Capital, Purple Mystery, Balance-sky, All-delights, places where the Ancestor might dwell.
keiwän'sju "fair contribution" Han system for controlling market inequalities 49 均輸
 漢: 罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.
keiwad? **keiwad** 3.13 wound, damage 273 𠵽
 草: 雖處翠座不違談戲展指畫地以草創壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.
keiwad? **keiwad** 3.13 𠵽 minnows *Foxinus spp* 681 𠵽
keik 4.19 in each case 677 各
 左: 人各有以事君 Everyone has means to serve his ruler.
 山: 捕魚水中兩手各操一魚 When they grab fish from the river each hand of the pair takes one.
 楚: 萬民之生各有其處 In their lives, each of the myriad people has his own place.
 釋: 物皆成其體各申束之使備成也 Creatures all develop their bodies and limbs, extending and contracting them to get them to be completely developed.
 釋: 四方各一時 Each of the four directions corresponds to one season.
 左: 河漢各二 from the Yellow River and the Han river, in each case there were two
 左: 夫民神之主也...今民各有心而鬼神乏主 The folk are the host medium of the spirits...now the folk have each his own mind but the ancestral spirits

lack a host medium.

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced. 後：怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.

klâk 4.19 pavilion 閣

衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall. [閣齋 *adj-head* ||

金器, *not app* || 金玉; *ie this is one building, not two*]

klâk 4.19 shelf 閣

klâk 4.19 armpit 腋

klâk 4.19 *nc* armpit seam of coat 袷

klâk 4.19 *nc* 方言: ko bug 蛄

klâk 4.19 onomat 咯

klâk-klâk *nb* so pisé frames 閣閣

klâkklâk *mp* pass leading to 蜀 閣劍

klâkklâk *mp* constellation name 閣道

klân 3.30 *mp* surname 諫

klân 3.30 *vb* remonstrate 於 譽 84 諫

左：吳公子慶驟諫忌吳子 The Gonzo Ch'ing-chi of Wu vigorously rebuked the Chief of Wu.

呂：何諫寡人之晚也 Why did you remonstrate with Us so late?

史：帝紂資辨捷疾聞見其敏材力過人手格猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor Ch'ou was naturally articulate and clever, extremely alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed, the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal power to make wrong seem right.

國：吾欲已子張之諫若何 I want to put a stop to the remonstrances of Tz'ü-chang; how do I go about it?

史：帝欲自將擊匈奴群臣諫皆不聽皇太后固要帝乃止 HIM wanted to take personal command in attacking the Hsiung Nu. The whole government objected, but he paid no attention. The empress dowager demanded it of HIM, and only then did he desist.

史：父有過子三諫不聽則隨而號人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

衡：案世間能建蹇蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自敕不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

漢：初去年十四五事師受易師數諫正去去益大逐之 At first, when Ch'ü was fourteen or fifteen, he studied the Yi Ching under the discipline of a

teacher, who frequently corrected him. When he grew older, Ch'ü chased the teacher away.

klâm 1.55 *vb* observe; oversee 78 監 警 鑒 左：國之將興明神降之監其德也 When a state is about to flourish, a clear-sighted spirit descends on it, to observe its deservingness.

衡：監食者 food service supervisor (in royal palace)

衡：監食 food service supervisor (in royal palace)

衡：監食之臣 food service supervisor (in royal palace)

klâm 3.59 *nc* water mirror, water basin 137 鑑 准：人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror.

草：以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

klâm *nc* ko whetstone 礪

klâm 3.59 inspector 72 監

史：分天下以爲三十六郡郡置守尉監 He divided the world into thirty-six commanderies. To each commandery he appointed a guardian, a comptroller and an inspector.

klâm 1.55 cut into slices or wedges 274 監

klâm 2.53 *vt* very salty, oversalted 421 鹹

klâm 2.53 cake salt 421 鹹 醃 鹹

klâm wər *nc* axle-pivot bearing 鍊 鑄

klâm double-thread weave cloth 46 練

klâm carry under arm 47 揷

klâm 3 *nc* 集韻: ko big green fish ++p 鯪

klâm 1.53 *nc* rush, sedge 兼

klâm 1.53 *mp* surname 兼

klâm *nc* mirror 72 濫

klâm 1.53 *vt* combine, double 說文: 并也 *cf* 兩 -*m/-ng*? 46 兼

墨：兼愛 caring equally for everyone

新：心兼愛人謂之仁反仁爲戾 If one's heart cares for all others equally it is called kindness; to invert kindness is to be cruel.

呂：兼愛天下不可以虛名爲也 Equally valuing everyone in the world cannot be done by means of empty words.

非：寒暑不兼時而至 Hot and cold weather do not both arrive at the same time.

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.

藝：兼漢沔之殊名 It has at once the distinct names of Han and Mien.

新：兼覆無私謂之公反公爲私 Protecting all without favor is called impartiality; to invert impartiality is to be partial.

圖：象...肉兼十牛目不踰豕 The elephant...its flesh combines ten oxen, but its eyes are no bigger than a pig's. 荀：單足以喻則單單不足以喻則兼 If single suffices to illustrate, then single; if not then double.

史：文理未明不可以并兼 If the policies of an administration have not been made consistently clear it may not set about annexation.

史：困則使太后弟穰侯爲和嬴則兼欺舅與母 In trouble, he sent the dowager queen's younger brother the Marquess of Jang to make peace; later out

of trouble, he cheated his uncle and his mother.

金：廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.

人：偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德爲目兼德之人更爲美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書容成造曆胡曹爲衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲爲車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of their passage on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two cannot be recounted without contradiction yet the Grand Historian sets both down without distinction.

b. annex, adjoin to

左：兼弱攻昧武之善經也子姑整軍而經武乎猶有弱而昧者 To annex the weak and conquer the inattentive is a good principle of war. You might devote some time to putting your army in order and making war by principle; there are yet others who are weak or inattentive.

klâm 3.56 *vt* combine, double 46 兼

klâm 1.53 twill, 2-thread weave cloth 練

衡：練布絲帛 double-thread linen and single-thread silk

klâm 1.53 *mp* gauze net 罽

klâm 1.53 *nc* one-eyed fish ++p 320 鯪 鵠 鵠

klâmkliâm *nc* 爾雅: 1-wing bird *cf* 鸞 鸞 47

klâk suicide 55 鬪

klâk adhering; glue? 33 膠

選：狀如天輪膠膠而激轉 [Breaking waves'] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

klâk-klâk *nb* so cock crowing 嚶 嚶 膠 膠

klâkklât so spear 鞞 鞞

klâkklât kljwerkât shaking & swaying 142 膠 鞞

klâkšiwər riv name 膠水

klâktung pln 膠東

klâkglog large & coarse 549 膠 儻

klâk *nc* deer's antler 217 觿

klâk 4.20 ko frame or form? set 319? 469 格

陳：殷朴周文固無恆格 Yin was plain and Chou fancy; there is certainly no constant pattern.

klâk to sweat blood? vomit blood? 386 咯

klâk lift 拈

klâk 4.20 *nc* 集韻: ko sea fish like 鰓, big & fine 鮓

klâk ko sickle 217 鉞

klâk bare bones, skeleton 469 骼

klâk resist, hit back 94 格 攷 拈

淮：強勝不若己者至於與同則格 One who defeats

inferiors by strength is blocked when he meets an equal.
 史：虎之與羊不格明矣 It is clear that tigers
 overmatch sheep.
klāk 4.20 to go 308 格 格路 [格
klāk 4.20 spread, go out, go to limit (cf 極) 308
klāk ^{nc} 爾雅: ko onion 荻
klāk klāk 4 haunch of sacrificial animal 384
 骼 骼
klān pound w/hammer 槌
klām select 揀 柬
klāmklād 說文: going crookedly 魑 尪
klāk ^{nc} diaphragm 膈 膈
 釋: 膈隔也塞上下使氣與穀不相亂也 **klāk**
 “diaphragm” is **klāk** “barrier”; it blocks off the upper
 and lower, keeping the air and the food from getting
 mixed up
klāk carriage yoke 469 轡 轡
klāk 4.21 every other one 651 隔
klāk ko soil 塒
klāk hanging stand for bell (cf 樂) 469 膈
klāk handful 48 隔 隔
klāk 4.21 obstruct 94 隔
 管: 要淫佚別男女則通亂隔 If you rein in
 licentiousness and keep men and women separate
 then adultery and chaos will be blocked.
 語: 隘於山阪之阻隔於九峯之隄仆於鬼崔
 之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes
 in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of
 the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to
 ground in dim narrow glens [nr]
 藝: 先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不
 知有漢不論魏晉也 A previous generation had
 brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the
 Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off
 from the outside world. They had not heard of Han,
 not to mention Wei and Chin.
 選: 爾其枝岐潭淵瀚蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迥互
 萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow
 and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-
 coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and
 isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of li.
klām klām measure; accumulate 47 檢 檢
 衡: 唯聖賢之人以九德檢其行 Only sages and
 capable ones measure conduct by the nine virtues.
klām klām 2 cheek 47 臉
klām klām 3.52 forbid, interdict 66 禁
 左: 禁之不可桓公立乃老 He forbade it but was
 ignored. After the Foursquare Marquess assumed the
 rank, he retired.
 左: 赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They
 released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home
 with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries
 and permitted no more foraging.
 國: 淫佚之事上帝之禁也 Wild, undisciplined
 behavior is a thing the supreme ancestor interdicts.
 衡: 人盜其物不能禁奪 When people steal his
 goods, he can't prevent it or take them back.
 官: 凡邦工入山林而輪材不禁 Whenever the
 state artisans go into mountains and forests to take
 inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.
 衡: 禮曰毋搏飯毋流歡禮義之禁未必吉凶
 之言也 Rites says, “Don't twirl rice into balls; don't
 swill down your drink.” The prohibitions of proper
 and correct behavior are not necessarily referring to

good and ill-omened acts.
 戰: 是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂
 之名 Thus we do one thing and gain both substance
 and name, and moreover get a name for having stop-
 ped violence and brought order to chaos.
 隋: 主以兵禁暴又主溝瀆 It governs using
 armed force to stop violence. It also governs ditches
 and drains.
 晏: 鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀
 When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the
 shields & spears present a dance, not even Yü could
 prevent people from watching.
 呂: 禁止伐木 Absolutely prohibit the chopping of
 trees.
 戰: 夜行者能無為姦不能禁狗使無吠己也
 One who travels at night can refrain from doing
 anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to
 refrain from barking at him.
 衡: 不能禁人加非於己 They cannot prevent others
 from lodging condemnations against themselves.
 戰: 今盜賊公行而弗能禁也此烏不為烏鴉
 不為鶻也 Now you have thieves and robbers going
 about openly with none able to stop them. This is for a
 crow not to be regarded as a crow, nor a magpie a
 magpie.
 非: 儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之
 此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their
 humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their
 swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy.
 This is how disruption happens.
 非: 凡治天下必因人情人情者有好惡故賞
 罰可用賞罰可用則禁令可立而治道具矣君
 執柄以處勢故令行禁止柄者殺生之制也勢
 者勝眾之資也 Always in governing the world one
 must use human nature. Human nature has likes and
 dislikes and thus rewards and punishments are of use.
 Since rewards and punishments are of use, regulations
 can be established and thus the path of good order is
 complete. The ruler grasps the handle and sits in the
 power position, and thus his orders are carried out
 and his prohibitions prohibit. What I mean by the
 handle is the control of life and death. What I mean
 by the power position is the wherewithal to overcome
 multitudes.
 b. specifically to interdict a place (v. 禁中)
 藝: 群剝地多雨濼俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of
 Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline
 toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus.
 官: 春秋之斬木不入禁 In the spring and fall
 woodcutting, they do not enter restricted areas.
 淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網
 罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於
 會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises
 on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll
 collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and
 weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread
 fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows,
 the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and
 military service and their funds are used up in making
 payment of the annual tax.
klām 1.49 ^{nc} overlap of robe, lapel 46 襟
 莊: 麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也
 涕泣沾襟 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer
 of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her

tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels.
klām 3.52 stand for ritual vessels 29 禁 禁
klāmklām ^{nc} “interdicted interior” emperor's
 personal apartments in imperial palace 禁中
 漢: 高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入
 群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined
 to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments
 and instructed the doorman that he had no permis-
 sion to admit any official.
klāmklām ^{nc} music name 禁 休
klāo 2.8 ^{nc} plant name 菖
klāo 2.8 pln 菖
klāo klāo 2.8 ^{nc} round basket 191 筥
klāo klāo ^{nc} sandals 554 屨
klāo 1.40 ^{nc} capital city 260 京
klāo 1.40 great 42 京
klāo klāo 2.38 bright (pheap) 432 景
 淮: 景以蔽日 when it is bright [wild pigs?] rely on
 them to block the sun
 淮: 谿肆無景 valleys too deep for light to reach
 淮: 明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣
 者也是故水曰內景 What is bright exhales energy.
 Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark
 retains energy. Thus water is called an inward
 reflector.
 釋: 景境也明所照處有境限也 “bright” is
 “boundary”; the place illuminated by the brightness
 has a border.
 b. pheap Glorious
 史: 景公召穰苴與語兵事大說之以為將軍將
 兵扞燕晉之師 The Glorious Marquess summoned
 Jang-chü and discussed military affairs with him. He
 pleased him greatly and was made general, leading
 forces to repel attacks by Yen and Chin.
 衡: 宋景公之時災惑守心 In the time of the
 Glorious Duke of Sung, Mars stayed in Heart.
 史: 董仲舒廣川人也以治春秋孝景時為博
 士 Tung Chung-shu was a man of Kuang-chüan. On
 account of his mastery of the Ch'un-chüu he became
 Doctor of Letters in the reign of Glorious (156-140 BC).
klāo 1.40 ^{nc} hill, high mound 260 京
klāo ^{nc} ko coat 景 景
klāo ^{nc} pln in 鄭 京
klāo klāo measure by shadow 432 景
klāo ^{nc} ko deer swa 麋? 麋
klāo ^{nc} ko critter 獠
klāo klāo so sad heart 京 京
klāo klāo bright cloud, an auspicious
 omen (perh aurora borealis?) 景 雲
 淮: 龍舉而景雲屬 A dragon rises and bright
 clouds cohere.
 竹: 二十年景雲見 In the twentieth year bright
 clouds appeared. *Commentary:* 景雲之瑞赤方氣與
 青方氣相連赤方中有兩星青方中有一星 *The*
insignia of the bright clouds: the energy of the red side
connected to the energy of the green side, and on the red
side there were a pair of stars, on the green side one star.
klāo klāo ^{nc} man name 景 翠
klāo klāo ^{nc} mayor of capital city
 under Han 京 兆 尹
 藝: 京兆尹曰外家公主不可治 The mayor of the
 capital said, “The imperial brothers-in-law and sons-in-
 law are beyond control.”
 搜: 陳國張漢直到南陽從京兆尹延叔堅學

左氏傳 Chang Han-chih of the Principality of Ch'ên went to Nan-yang to study the Tso Chuan under capital mayor Yen Shu-chien.

kljāngsǰar ^{nc} the Eastern Chou capital 京師
左: 冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢虢公醜奔京師
On the day ping-tzū in the twelfth month in the winter, Chin extinguished Kuo, and Duke Ch'ou of Kuo fled to the royal capital.

b. *later*, whatever city was national capital
語: 因江河之道而達於京師之下 On the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.

西: 京師大水祭山川以止雨 There was a great flood in Ch'angan. They sacrificed to the spirits of hills and rivers to stop the rain.

後: 時京師脩起宮室濬繕城隍 At that time in the capital they were repairing and erecting palace buildings and dredging and improving the city walls and moat.

後: 典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚爲之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."

c. *meton* central government

史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

kljāngsǰūm one of 8 winds 景風

kljām 3.60 ^{nc} 2-edged sword 47 劍 劍 劍 劍
國: 撫劍就之 Laying his hand on his sword, he went toward him.

左: 又求其寶劍 In addition, he asked for his heirloom sword.

公: 手劍而從之 followed him with sword in hand
左: 伏劍而死 He fell on his sword and died.

戰: 居有頃倚柱彈其劍歌曰長鋏歸來乎 After a while he leaned against a pillar, plinked his sword and chanted, "Long sword, do we go home?"

史: [秦]簡公六年令吏初帶劍 In the sixth year of the Pespiciacious Earl, civil officials were first ordered to wear swords.

戰: 使曹沫釋其三尺之劍而操銚鋤與農夫居壟畝之中則不若農夫 Let Ts'ao Mo lay aside his three-*ch'ih* sword and take up digging-stick and hoe and dwell among the embanked fields with farmers: then he would not be the equal of the farmers.

b. *meton*. sword fighting

漢: 籍少時學書不成去學劍又不成去 When Chi was young he studied to be a clerk, but failed at it and quit. He studied sword fighting, failed at it also and quit.

非: 犯禁者誅而群俠以私劍養 Those who violate prohibitions are punished, yet many braves maintain themselves by their own swords.

kljāng kljāwer 1.48 curve down, twist 57 繆 繆

kljāwāng 2.38 far away *cf* 迴 53 景 景

kljāwāng 2.38 bright, clear 景 景

klwān pour out libation 455 裸 深

klwār 2.34 ^{vb} bring to resolution (*cf* 蓋) 果
孟: 大人者言不必信行不必果惟義所在 To be a great man, one need not be right about everything nor successful in everything; but one must be resolute in doing what ought to be done.

國: 佞之見佞果喪其田詐之見詐果喪其賂 Flatter him, be flattered; in the end, lose the territory; cheat him, be cheated; in the end, lose the bribe
禮: 弗果殺 He didn't go through with killing them.
新: 期果言當謂之信反信爲慢 If one's promises are kept and one's words borne out it is called reliability; to invert reliability is to be slack.

漢: 廣令其騎張左右翼而廣身自射彼三人者殺其二人生得一人果匈奴射鵝者也 Kuang ordered his cavalymen to open formation to right and left, and Kuang himself shot those three men, killing two of them and capturing the third alive; they were indeed Hsiungnu eagle hunters.

莊: 此果不材之木也以至於此其大也 This is after all a useless tree, to have reached such a height as this.

新: 志操精果謂之誠反誠爲殆 If one's ambitions are unmixed and resolute, we call him dedicated. The opposite of dedicated is slack.

搜: 此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢 "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it." The water was indeed smelly and dirty.

史: 案其刻果齊桓公器 They looked at the inscription and it actually was a vessel of the 4-sq Marquess of Chi. [果 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

史: 翟璜曰今者聞君召先生而卜果誰爲之李克曰魏成子爲相矣 Ti Kuang said, "Recently I heard that our ruler summoned you to divine about a chief minister. Who wound up taking that position?" Li K'o said, "Wei Ch'êng-tzū took the position of chief minister." [果 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

klwār 2.34 grease cup 46 鏝

klwār clean grain 455 裸

klwār 2.34 ^{vb} brave, resolute 果 慄

klwār bind by passing cord through 82 縲

klwār inflamed swelling 脰

klwār to cut 274 割

klwār ^{nc} 說文: earthenware kettle (秦 *dial*)
甗 甗

klwār 2.34 fruit (those w/stones? *rel* to "hard, stony"?) 329 果 菓

呂: 凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庫用智禰者無遂功天之數也 Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is sky's method.

史: 孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

史: 果隋贏蛤不待買而足 Fruit and shellfish are plentiful and need not be bought.

衡: 有果蒞之物在人之前去口一尺 Suppose there is a piece of fruit in front of a man, one *ch'ih* away from his mouth.

klwār kǰb cover, envelop (*klwār* ← *klw*) 46 裹

淮: 包裹天地 it envelops sky and earth

隋: 前儒舊說天地之體狀如鳥卵天包地外猶穀之裹黃周旋無端其形渾渾然故曰渾天 The former theory held by scholars in the past is that the shape of the entirety of sky and earth is like a bird's egg. Sky wraps around earth as an eggshell encloses its yolk. It rotates endlessly. Its form rolls on and on, so it is called "turning sky".

三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

b. *fig*.

史: 夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說詿誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.

klwār 方言: leaven (*dial*) 粿

klwār 2.34 ko cookie or sweet cake 饅 贏

klwārghwār ^{nc} gourd or melon 329 果 蒞 果

klwār'd'wā ?to make a bundle of? 329 果 隋

klwār'lwār ^{nc} ko small wasp 蝶 贏 蝶 贏

螞 贏 螞 贏

kwān 3.26 stare goggle-eyed *swa* 睜? *ar*

g'lwān/ywān: g'lwān/ywān: 49 睜

klwār 1.36 ^{vb} pass, bypass 58 過

戰: 百人守險千人不能過也 If a hundred men hold the pass, a thousand cannot get through.

左: 武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊郟師過之乃推而蹶之遂取郟師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force.
戰: 有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery."

藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠僞不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

國: 負羈言於曹伯曰夫晉公子在此君之匹也不亦禮焉曹伯曰諸侯之亡公子其多矣誰不過此 Fu Chi spoke to the Earl of Ts'ao. He said, "The ruler of Chin is here. He is YL's peer. You really ought to accord him honors." The earl said, "There are so many fugitive sons of rulers. Who among them has not passed this way?"

史: 大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懼處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The

fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. *fig.*

史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed.

藝：勃知其賢禮待酬直過常 Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual.

衡：使生人不飲食而徒以口歆香食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武象世廣德以爲子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄r 3.39 fault, error; condemn 57 過

左：人誰無過過而能改善莫大焉 Of all men, who is without fault? But if, being at fault, one can change it, there is no greater merit than that.

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

史：齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚是王之計過矣 Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken.

國：立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.

史：法古無過循禮無邪 If you take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.

史：乃且顯變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦 So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Ch'in with cession of land to atone for our former faults.

荀：夫不足非天下之公患也特墨子之私憂過計也 Now this insufficiency does not trouble the generality of mankind in the whole world, but is rather the personal vexation of Motzū at the failure of his plan.

衡：雷之所擊多無過之人 Among those struck by lightning are many innocent people.

史：義救亡國威卻強秦之兵不務爲此而務愛粟爲國計者過矣 We would put ourselves in the right by saving a doomed state, and would show ourselves strong enough to drive off the armed force of powerful Ch'in—but you don't focus on that; you

focus on hoarding grain. That is indeed a blunder of strategic planning.

史：夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred *li* but to take seriously what is beyond a thousand *li*—no calculation is more misguided than this.

淮：責之以不義刺之以過行 task him with wrongdoing; criticise him for errant acts

國：夫天地之氣不失其序若過其序民亂之也 The driving energies of sky and earth do not get out of sequence. If their sequence is wrong, it is because people have made them turbulent.

官：各屬其州之民而讀灑以攻其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄g 1.36 **nc** hook lance 319 戈

左：執戈而逐之 grabbed a hook-lance and chased him

非：以戈斫公而死之 Hacked the marquess with a hook-lance and left his corpse lying there.

淮：援戈而搗之 He pulled out the hook-lance [from its socket on his chariot] and waved it about.

史：乘夏水浮輕舟彊弩在前鍬戈在後 Taking advantage of the summertime river flow, we would launch light boats, with strong crossbows in front and long spears and hook-lances behind.

kwō̄ 1.36 **nc** preying mantis 𧈧 [cf 簞 46 輻

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄r 1.36 **nc** 方言: grease cup? *swa* 耦?

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄g 3.39 **nc** 方言: sickle 319 鋤 划

kwō̄ 1.36 **nc** ko bird 𧈧

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄b 1.36 warning-basin (ko bain-marie?)

365 鍋

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄b 1.36 crucible for melting precious

metals 46 埙

kwō̄ 1.36 **nc** bobbin of spinning machine 343 杼

𠵹𠵹𠵹 kwō̄ 方言: cart's axle-pivot (*dial*) 49 鍋

kwō̄ 1.36 **mp** 爾雅: river name 過 渦

kwō̄ 1.36 **mp** 說文: river name 過

kwō̄ 3.39 **mp** river name 𧈧

kwō̄ **nc** ko plant 𧈧

kwō̄k 4.19 **nc** outer city wall 260 郭

孟：卒之東郭播問之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

戰：魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛目壞城郭且爲棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial.

晉：卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

b. *also of other enclosures*

漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

釋：鉤絃者曰牙似齒牙也牙外曰郭爲牙之

規郭也下曰懸刀其形然也合名之曰機言如機之巧也亦言如門戶之樞機開闔有節也 What hooks the string is called "tooth" because it looks like a tooth. Around the tooth is called "box" because it is the enclosing-box of the tooth. Below is called "hanging knife" because its shape is like that. Together they are called "the action" because they are like a skilfully made mechanism and also to say how they resemble the hinges and latch of a door in how opening and closing are controlled.

kwō̄k 4.19 **nc** outer coffin 260 椁 槨 鄣
後：卓茂…建武四年薨賜棺槨地車駕素服親臨送葬 Cho Mao...when he died in AD 128 the emperor donated inner and outer coffins and land for a burial mound. He himself attended the funeral with his entourage in mourning attire.

荀：雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充槨加之丹矸重之以曾青犀象以爲樹琅玕龍茲華觀以爲實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

kwō̄k 4.19 **mp** mtn name 嶂

kwō̄k 4.19 說文: ?measure, whatever people measure dwellings by ? 260 鄣

kwō̄k 4.19 to measure 260 椁 槨

kwō̄kshānjēn **mp** man name 郭舍人

史：武帝時有所幸倡郭舍人者發言陳辭雖不合大道然令人主和說 In the time of the Martial Emperor of Han there was an entertainer Kuo Shē-jên who was a court favorite. He would say things that, though they made no sense in real world terms, still by their phrasing amused the ruler and kept him happy. 藝：皇帝曰日月星辰和四時…郭舍人曰鬻 [妃女→] 衡性唇甘如飴 The emperor said, "Sun, moon and stars harmonize the four seasons."...Kuo Shē-jên said, "Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wēi; they are sweet as honey-cake."

This is an example of how the ability to recognize puns can help make sense of a cryptic text. (If you read characters instead of language, this door is closed to you. Move on.) Five of the seven syllables in the line ascribed to 郭舍人 show phonetic similarity to the corresponding syllable in that ascribed to the emperor.

njēt - ngiat
ngwāt - p'wār
sieng - ~~njō~~ niag
djān - d'jwən
~~g'wā~~ g'āb - kām
siət - ~~njō~~ ziaq
djag - diag

If you wonder why only five instead of all seven, you think like me. My guess is that a copyist substituted a general term "wife-woman" for the name of a specific one. Whose lip might an emperor have nibbled? (The reply, "Anyone's he pleased," while technically accurate, is not proper in this context.) Consorts of 武帝 were known by their family name preposed to the term 夫人 "imperial consort." In 128 BC 衛夫人 gave birth to

a son of 武帝 and was elevated to the status of empress. If we assume the two syllables 月星 are punned with 衛姓:

ngüwat - [p'war →] giwäd
sieng - [m'io niag →] siëng

we get what I suggest the author of this squib originally wrote. As Bodman said of the puns in the 釋名, these show surprisingly archaic features. Perhaps the author spoke with a regional accent instead of the koiné the emperor would have used, or maybe he thought 郭舍人 did.

What this tells us about how casually a copyist might alter a text must be borne in mind whenever we read CC. We are not entitled to assume that old copies recently unearthed had never been subject to similar alteration before they were buried.

kwâktwâw ㄎㄨㄚˋㄎㄨㄚˊ ㄨㄛ ㄉㄨㄢ

kwâktwâw 4.19 ㄎㄨㄚˋㄎㄨㄚˊ ㄨㄛ a C.Asian desert tribe 埒端

kwâklâng ㄎㄨㄚˋㄎㄨㄤ ㄉㄨㄛ 郭猿 郭猿

kwâg 2.10 ㄎㄨㄚˋ ㄍㄨㄢ ㄇㄢ 郭

kwâng 2.37 ㄎㄨㄚˋ ㄍㄨㄤ ㄍㄨㄤ 廣
詩:漢之廣矣不可泳思江之永矣不可方思
The Han is so broad it cannot be swum. The Yangtze is so long it cannot be rafted.

淮:聖人不高山不廣河 Sages consider no mountain too high nor any river too broad. [高,廣 put caus fac]
史:尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

史:楚越之地地廣人希稻糲魚 In Chü and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish.

後:城中好廣眉四方且半額 If broad eyebrows are favored in the city, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead.

戰:夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

漢:是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

漢:公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, keep chains of command and assignments uniform, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.

kwâng 3.42 width 260 廣

戰:從某至某廣從六里 From such-and-such to so-and-so, in width and length six li.

考:凡爲防廣與崇方其綱部分去一 When building dikes the width and elevation are always

equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one.

kwâng 1.39 light 432 光 炆 炆 吹 砭 糞

左:光速而自他有耀者也 The light is distant and is one that gets illumination from another thing.

衡:或以人物或以禎祥或以光氣 Some [manifest it] in their corporeal persons, some by auspicious omens, some by glowing auras.

衡:謂人死有知是謂火滅復有光也 To claim that people have consciousness after death is to claim, by the same token, that a fire illuminates after going out.

藝:林盡見山山有小口髣髴有光 Where the forest ended he saw a hill having a small opening. He could make out a dim light.

人:猶火日外照不能內見金水內映不能外光 [Two human temperaments] are like fire or the sun, able to illuminate outside themselves but not to show things inside themselves, and metal or water, able to reflect things inside themselves but not to send light outside themselves.

淮:月望日奪其光陰不可以乘陽也 When the moon is full the sun steals its radiance, because Yin cannot overcome Yang.

藝:明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.

隋:彗體無光傳日而爲光故夕見則東指晨見則西指在日南北皆隨日光而指 The body of a comet has no light. It gives light by redistributing that of the sun. Thus when one appears at evening it points east, in the morning west. North or south of the sun it always points in the direction of sunlight.

衡:今察日之食西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.

抱:山中夜見火光者皆久枯木所作勿怪也 When you see firelight at night in the mountains, it is all from old rotten wood; don't be alarmed by it.

列:光影所照王目眩不能得視 Wherever the lights and reflections illuminated, the king's eyes were dazzled and he could not make out a thing.

語:無膏澤而光潤生 Their brilliant gloss emerges without any polish [varnish?].

隋:動而光上賦欮重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.

藝:得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤 They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous.
藝:光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

kwâng 3.42 full, entire 260 光 梳 鬢 橫 橫

左:君若猶磨鎮撫宋國而以偏陽光啟寡君群臣安矣 If YL will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure
國:古之明王不失此三德者故能光有天下 The intelligent kings of old did not lose grasp of these three generators of good will; thus they were able to possess the whole world.

多:橫行天下 to travel all over the world

隋:長彗橫天 A long comet filled the sky.

鹽:屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

後:今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

kwâng violent, rushing 橫 洸 橫
抱:或洪波橫流或亢陽赤地 There may be overwhelming floods or there may be earth-scorching drought

kwâng 1.39 horizontal plank cf 橫 388 桃

kwâng (prn) 姚

kwâng 2.37 crosspiece at foot of 俎-stand ar **kwâk** 388 橫

kwâng path thru fields? 桃

kwâng 大麥 麵

kwâng 橫

kwâng 2.37 ㄎㄨㄤ 廣韻: surname 鄺

kwâng 3.42 decorate, prettify w/paint etc 光

kwâng cohort 260 廣

kwâng 1.39 kosps 桃

kwâng kwâng ample 260 佻

kwâng-kwâng ㄎㄨㄤ ㄎㄨㄤ ㄎㄨㄤ violent, rushing 373 洸洸

kwâng-kwâng ㄎㄨㄤ ㄎㄨㄤ ㄎㄨㄤ so valorous generals 勦勦

kwângiwar ㄎㄨㄤ ㄍㄨㄤ 廣韻: plant “heron reeds” 葦葦

kwângsiak expansive 廣島

選:襄陵廣島瀾蕩浩汗 They are towering, expansive, monumental, gigantic.

kwângklâng a reflection? 光景

kwânglâng palm *Arenga saccharifera*

(*pinna?*) 桃根 桃榔

kwânglu:kxiwæn major-domo of Han

emperors 光祿勳

藝:光祿勳曰總領從官柏梁臺 The major-domo said, “I coordinate the junior officers at the Cypress Weir Tower.”

kwângb'zeng 方言: board on which 博 counters are thrown 260 廣平

kwângmâk expanse of desert 廣莫 廣漠

kwângmâkxiäm one of 8 winds 廣莫風

kwât ㄎㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄚˋ ko tree (juniper?) 栝 栝

選:木則栝栝檉栝檉栝檉嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蔚菱葍藜爽樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Téng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

kwât noise of chewing 集韻 ar *g'wat* 273 齧

kwât warped, crooked 57 髻

kwât 4.13 ㄎㄨㄚˋ ㄎㄨㄚˋ nock of arrow 82 括 筈

釋:栝旁曰叉形似叉也 Sides of the arrow-nock are called “fork” because they are shaped like a fork.

釋:栝會也與弦會也 **kwât** “arrow nock” is **kwât** “join” because it joins with the bowstring.

kwât stop up mouth (rel to 會?) 184 舌昏

說:舌塞口也 **kwât** is “block mouth.”

kwât noisy talk 142 聒

非：千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人此人所以簡巫祝也 The noise, "A thousand years, ten thousand years," clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people. This is why shaman's prayers are slighted by other people.

kwât 4.13 tie, bind, join; constrain, contain (擴 + 𠄎) 82 括

風：有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the whole universe into a bag.

b. *fig.*

藝：鈐括百揆 Like a linchpin, he kept all the measures under constraint.

kwât 4.13 knot the hair 82 括髻

kwât 4.13 stubborn 480 𦉳

kwât ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 活

kwât-kwât th so running water 廣韻 *ar* **g'wât** 455 活活

kwâtglu ^{nc} ko gourd or melon *cf* 果蓏 etc 栝樓

kwâd 3.14 annual tax reckoning 1 會

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

kwâd 3.14 bring, keep together 1 會 儻 𠄎

釋：括會也與弦會也 **kwât** "arrow nock" is **kwâd** "join" because it joins with the bowstring.

kwâd ^{nc} ko flag 142 旂

kwâd barn 184 廩

kwâd ^{mp} FL; pln 𨔵

kwâd ^{nc} runoff canal, drain *ar* **kwad** (*cf* 潰) 455 澗 𨔵

kwâd mince food *ar* **kwât** (*rel* to 塊 etc? or to 割?) 51 劑 膾 鱠

楚：醢豚苦狗膾苴苴只 pickled pig, bittered dog, minced ginger

kwâd 3.14 ^{nc} 切韻：a ballista 142 簣

kwâd ^{nc} collar 184 裯

kwâd 3.14 very sick 57 瘡

kwâd ^{mp} river name *ar* **kwad** 澗

kwâd kwât ^{nc} ko conifer → coffin doodad 檜

kwâd kwât faded (color) 455 𨔵

kwâd g'wâd ko sacrifice 禴

kwâdkiar ^{mp} mountain name 會稽

戰：臣人一心上下同力猶勾踐困於會稽之時也 Ministers and men are of one mind, high and low unite their efforts, as it was in the time when Kou Chien was beset at Kuei-chi.

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level.

b. Han & later commandery name

晉：嚴卿會稽人也 Yen Ch'ing was of Kuei-chi.

漢：會稽海外有東鯤人分爲二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

kwâdtsiëg ^{mp} constell. name 膾積

kwân to serve 82 貫

詩：三歲貫女莫我肯勞 For three years we have served you/ You are never willing to reward our toil.

kwân 1.26 ^{nc} cap 49 冠

呂：冠所以飾首也 A cap is a means to adorn the head.

史：冠雖敝必加於首 Though the cap be worn out, it must be put on the head.

史：淳于髡仰天大笑冠纓索絕 Shun-yü K'un looked up at the sky and laughed so hard the cord of his capstrings broke.

b. 冠帶 *meton.* officials & their ways

漢：不可以冠帶之國法度理也 They cannot be ordered by the procedures used in civilized states.

史：今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊爲大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—! venture to feel shame for YGM.

kwân a string 82 貫

史：京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

莊：列御寇爲伯昏無人射引之[盈→]盛貫 Lieh Yü-kou gave Po-hun-wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took it to its utmost.

(1) *meas* for cash

搜：錢千萬貫 ten million strings of cash

b. *fig.*

非：是其貫將滿也 This one's cash-string is going to fill up [*ie he will put the last straw on the camel's back*].

kwân 1.26 a string; 類篇：anything used to tie up hair, tie on cap etc. 82 帽

kwân 2.24 to manage 82 管筧

漢：至於用度不足乃榷酒酤筧鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

kwân ^{nc} coffin 184 棺

左：爲其所得者棺而出之 They made coffins for the ones they had got, and sent them out.

衡：初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

衡：治木以贏尸穿土以埋棺 We work wood in order to receive the corpse, and we dig out dirt in order to bury the coffin.

淮：鬻棺者欲民之疾病也畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Coffin-sellers want people to get sick; grain-hoarders want the harvest to fail.

荀：雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充榔加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以爲樹琅玕龍茲華覬以爲實人猶莫之相也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

kwân 1.26 ^{nc} office; holder of office 82 官

衡：入官 take office, begin tenure

多：爲官 hold office, manage a bureau

多：居官 occupy an office

呂：處官 occupy an office

史：復就故官 Go back to your former office.

多：失官 mishandle one's office, commit misfeasance

呂：多官 multiply offices, let one's bureaucracy proliferate

國：天事官成 The affairs of Sky are accomplished by bureaus.

史：王不官臣 The king did not give the servant office.

史：叔孫通因進曰諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共爲儀願陛下官之 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, "The Confucian scholars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers."

左：五叔無官 The other five brothers held no office. 國：蔽兆之紀失臣之官 Your servant misfeases his office if he hides the record of the crack-omen. 管：客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a stipend of a thousand *liung*.

非：耕漁與陶非舜官也 Plowing, fishing and potting were not Shun's job.

非：見能於官以受職 They demonstrate competence in office and are therefore given responsibilities.

非：欲治其外官置一人 If you want to govern the outside, to each office appoint just one man.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石於是景帝曰石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵→]寵尊乃集其門號奮爲萬石君 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names may have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 *shih*. Then the Glorious Emperor said, "Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household." He called Fên "Wan-shih Lord."

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary,

had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book. [學官 *fac-obj*]
 史: 妾願入身為官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a government slave to commute her father's sentence of mutilation and permit him to start anew, having reformed his ways.

中官⇒中
 四官⇒四
 五官⇒五
 百官⇒百

kwân 1.26 ^{nc} station or position in court at which certain business is done 82 官

b. *astron* constellation

隋: 張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂埋滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.
 隋: 中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十為星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

kwân 1.26 ^m observe 71 觀

非: 相與之簡子廐觀馬 They went together to the Perspicacious Patriarch's stables to judge horses.
 非: 古之人目短於自見故以鏡觀面 The men of old, since eyes have the shortcoming of not seeing themselves, used mirrors to inspect their faces.
 選: 觀器械之良窳 observe whether the utensils are good or bad
 晉: 天子南巡觀兵吳疆 The emperor made a tour of inspection of the south, and reviewed troops at the border of Wu.
 隋: 昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.
 史: 由是觀之何渠不為福乎 Looking at it from this, what if anything could not be turned to advantage?
 藝: 觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.
 孟: 觀於海者難為水 One who has seen the ocean is not easily impressed by bodies of water. [難為水 ← 為之水 "be deemed a body of water by him"]
 晏: 鐘鼓成肆于戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀 When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the spears & shields present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.
 晏: 今君窮民財力以羨[餒→]接食之具繁鍾鼓之樂極宮室之觀 Now YL exhausts the people's strength to get more lavish banqueting dishes, more scintillating music, the most enchanting views from your palace buildings.

衡: 射之數十行足以見巧觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Shooting at them a few dozen times would have been enough to show his skill; those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

左: 晉人侵鄭以觀其可與否 A Chin force invaded Chêng to see whether they were ripe for it or not.

史: 習之月餘叔孫通曰上可試觀 When they had rehearsed it for over a month, Shu-sun Tung said, "This is ready for inspection by the emperor."

史: 蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出其書遍觀之 When Su Ch'in heard that he was ashamed and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his books and looked at them all.

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漼然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

藝: 觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.

三: 然觀操軍船艦首尾相接可燒而走也 But I observe that the boats and ships of Ts'ao's army are all together head-to-tail. We can burn them and flee.

釋: 觀翰也望之延頸翰翰也 *kwân* "observe" is *g'ân*; looking at it one stretches one's neck *g'ân-g'ân*.

選: 精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

kwân pour 455 灌

周: 凡療獸瘍灌而劑之以發其惡然後藥之 Always when treating lesions in animals, first irrigate and scrape it so as to expel what is noxious; only afterward do you medicate it.

衡: 以一斗水灌冶鑄之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 If one threw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter, the eruption of vapor would make a *p'iat-liat* sound like thunder.

史: 西門豹即發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田田皆溉 Hsi-mên Pao then mobilized the populace to dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.
 後: 乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed empty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.

三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

b. *fig.*
 史: 灌園於鄙 Merge gardens with village land.
kwân 2.24 ^{nc} tube; wind instrument 49 管 筧

筧: 寸之管無當天下不能足之以粟 A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom.
 史: 夫子之為方也若以管窺天以鄰視文 Sir,

your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

抱: 吳蚘知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

西: 天子筆管以錯寶為跗毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

kwân 3.29 connect, string up 82 琯 貫 卍 鑽 戰: 左右顧無人[嚴→]岸下有貫珠者襄王呼而問之曰女聞吾言乎 He looked all around but no one was there. Near the bank was someone stringing beads. The Prospering King shouted to him, "Did you hear what I said?"

b. *fig.*

論: 吾道一以貫之 my way connects by unifying
 戰: 禍與福相貫 Good and ill fortune are connected to each other.

kwân 3.29 hostelry 184 館 館

國: 往宿於重館 En route he stayed overnight at the Chung hostelry.

史: 今奉陽君捐館舍君乃今復與士民相親也臣故敢進其愚慮 Now Lord Fêngyang has relinquished control of the hostels and dormitories, YL is now once again in amiable relation with officers and folk. YS thus now dares to present his dull-witted opinions.

史: 楚懷王聞張儀來虛上舍而自館之 When the Remembered King of Ch'u heard that Chang Yi was to visit, he had the top-grade hostelry emptied and himself took up residence there [館 *fac* "use as temporary residence"]

藝: 郭郭宮館金寶為飾明踰三光 The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries.

藝: 九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊為螭龍 The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon.

kwân wash hands 455 盥 盥

左: 奉匜沃盥既而揮之 She held up a ewer and poured water for him to wash his hands. When he had done so, he shook the water off them.

衡: 沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head. Washing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from the hands, bathing from the body.

kwân 3.29 ^{ve} show 71 觀

衡: 示不負死以觀生也 to show that they do not turn away from the dead, as an example to the living

kwân 1.26 ko rush utm mats 堯

kwân to bubble 49 涇

kwân ^{ve} encap (COA ceremony) 49 冠

kwân ko jade 瑾

kwân 1.26 ko semi-pr stone 琯

kwân 3.29 clumped 82 貫 灌

爾: 灌木叢木 clumped trees: trees in thicket

選: 木則樅栝椶梓檉楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蔚蔓藹藹爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily

aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

kwân ^{mp} pln 窻

kwân worried (cf 患) 243 意 悵

kwân 方言: stare wide-eyed; roll eyes 71 瞞

kwân to make fire 214 燿

淮:洗之以湯沐祓之以燿火 Clean them up with a bath and shampoo and delouse them by singeing.

kwân 2.24 trousers 384 袴

kwân 3.29 集韻: big eyes 71 覷

kwân ^{mp} river name (sa 灌觀?) 灌

kwân ^{nc} heron 鸛 鶴

kwân hub cap (= 幹) 49 鎗 轄 幹

kwân ^{mp} river name (sa 灌?) 觀 灌

kwân 1.26 ^{nc} plant name 菴

kwân 1.26 ^{nc} bucket 罐

kwân 3.29 vessel for drawing water 罐

kwân kwân ^{nc} servant, groom 82 信

kwânkwân ^{nc} 山海經: ko bird 灌灌

kwân-kwân ^{nb} helpless 恹恹

kwân-kwân ^{nb} forthright 灌灌

kwân-kwân ^{nb} so carriage horses 瘡瘡

kwân-kwân ^{nb} 管管

kwânk'xiug pln 卅丘 [chest aka 穿胸貫匈]

kwânxiung ethno group st have hole in

山:貫匈國在其東其為人匈有竅 Pierced-breast country is east of it. The kind of people there have a hole in their chest.

史:秦下甲攻衛陽晉必大關天下之匈 If Ch'in sends down armored troops to attack Chin-yang in Wei, they will punch a big hole in the chest of the world.

kwân'siok ^{mp} man name 管叔

kwân'siok ^{nc} ko imp officer; duties of office 官守

kwân'siok ^{mp} epithet of 管仲 管子 筮子

kwân's'ad ^{mp} 管叔 & 蔡叔 管蔡

左:管蔡啟商基問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

淮: [履→]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪 He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai.

kwân'siok ^{nc} part of door lock (tube for bolt?) 管筊

kwân'd'adpiwo ^{nc} off. rank under 秦 官大夫

kwân'd'xiung ^{mp} premier to 齊桓公 管仲

呂:管仲引弓射公子小白中鉤 Kuan Chung drew his bow, shot at the ruler son Hsiao Pai and hit his belt-hook.

左:召忽死之管仲請囚 Shao Hu fought to the death but Kuan Chung surrendered.

戰:昔者齊公得管仲時以爲仲父今吾得子亦以爲父 Long ago when the lord of Ch'i got Kuan Chung he treated him as his uncle; now I have got you, you shall become as my father.

孟:管仲以其君霸晏子以其君顯 Kuan Chung led his ruler to overlordship and Yen-tzu led his ruler to fame.

國:桓公曰吾欲南伐何主管仲對曰以魯爲主 The Foursquare Marquess said, "I want to subdue what lies southward; what should I consider most important?" Kuan Chung replied, "Consider Lu most

important."

非:管仲非周公旦以已明矣 That Kuan Chung was not Duke Tan of Chou is sufficiently clear.

孟:管仲而知禮孰不知禮 If even Kuan Chung recognizes propriety, who does not recognize propriety?

非:齊桓公好服紫一國盡服紫當是時也五素不得一紫桓公患之謂管仲曰寡人好服紫紫貴甚一國百姓好服紫不已寡人奈何管仲曰君[欲]何不試勿衣紫也謂左右曰吾甚惡紫之臭於是左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭公曰諾於是日郎中莫衣紫其明日國中莫衣紫三日境內莫衣紫也 The Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i like to wear purple, and the whole capital wore purple. At that time, five measures of undyed cloth could not be exchanged for one of purple.

The Foursquare Marquess was troubled by it. He said to Kuan Chung, "We prefer to wear purple. Purple has become very expensive. Ordinary people all through the capital are unceasing in their preference for wearing purple. What can we do about it?" Kuan Chung said, "Why doesn't YL try not wearing purple? Tell your servants you hate the smell of purple dye. Thereafter, when one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, 'Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye'."

The marquess agreed. On that same day no one within the palace wore purple. The next day no one in the capital wore purple. The third day no one in the land wore purple.

kwân'd'iet ^{nc} off. ranks, roll of office? 官秩

kwân'd'iet ^{nc} off. business, state affairs 官事

kwân'd'iet ^{nc} 過贏

kwân'd'iet 1.13 ko ribbon or tassel? 廣韻 *ar kwân*

kwân 82 綱

kwân 1.8 sore, ulcer 455 痍

kwân 2.35 strip meat from bones 273 剛 丹另

kwân 3.40 集韻: precarious pile of dirt? 瓜

kwân 1.37 ^{nc} ko horse *ar kwân* 駟

kwân'xiug kwân'xiug ^{nc} ko snail 辭海:

Eulota callizona ameliae 蝸牛

kwân'xiug kwân'xiug ^{nc} compliant?

seductive? 57 敵吹

kwât 4.15 sko crane, also in comb form 鵠

kwât 4.15 cut off 273 鐸

kwât 4.15 ^{mp} man name 适

kwât scrape, polish (*ar g'wân?*) 273 掄 刮

史:墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

草:雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 [臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[總→]屣出血觸不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

kwât 4.15 go fast 142 适 越 颯

kwât'ê way of walking (swagger?) 323 蹻 蹻

kwâd 3.17 sneaky 455 獐 狝 pset 狝

kwâd 3.17 divide, make breach 273 夬

kwâd 3.17 ^{nc} ko bamboo of arrows 343 箛

kwâd 2.12 walking stick, staff 343 拐 拐

kwâd 3.17 name of a trigram 379 夬

kwân ^{vb} fasten, tie 82 關

非:關機 to cock the mechanism of a crossbow 史:冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must go on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be tied on the feet.

kwân 1.27 ^{nc} barrier; bar of gate 343 關 關

左:干國之紀犯門斬關 He violated a great principle of the state, attacking a gateway and breaking its gates.

新:秦人開關延敵九國之師逶迤而不敢進 The Ch'in people opened the gate and invited the enemy in, but the attackers from the nine states fled pell-mell, not daring to enter.

淮:孔子勁杓國門之關 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate.

史:大王收率天下以賓秦秦兵不敢出函谷關十五年 Since YGM collected and led the world to contain Ch'in, their arms have not dared to emerge from the Han-ku pass for fifteen years.

kwân ^{vb} pierce 82 關

史:秦下甲攻衛陽晉必大關天下之匈 If Ch'in sends down armored troops to attack Chin-yang in Wei, they will punch a big hole in the chest of the world.

kwân 3.30 familiar with 82 慣 慣 遺

kwân 3.30 custom, practice 82 串

kwân 3.30 little girl pigtailed 卍

kwân'xiug 3.3 uneasy 82 慣 悞

kwân'xiug toll collector at market gate 關市

淮:末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網

罟無所布未耨無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

kwân'xiung ^{mp} land around Chang-an 關中

史:及留侯明言入關便即日車駕西都關中 When it came to the Marquess of Liu, he clearly said that it would be best to go within the passes. The first day it could be done the carts were harnessed and they went west and made the land within the passes their capital.

kwân's'io ^{mp} ode name 關雎

kwân'wad'g'u marquess without fief, noble rank under Han 關內侯

後:占賣關內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

後:是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

藝:東觀漢記曰始所置官多羣小長安[謂一]爲之語曰窻下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han

there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'anggan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".

kwánliungb'zung ^{pp} man name 關龍逢
kwánlièng ^{nc} cdr of gatehouse garrison 關令
kwár 1.13 negligent 297 訥

kwéwá kwárlwár ^{nc} ko snail 辭海: *Melania libertina* (*dimid?*) 蝸螺

kwéwá kwárlwár ^{nc} ko snail 辭海: *Eulota quaestia* (*dimid?*) 蝸贏

kwák 4.25 ^{nc} state (orig its capital? cog w/ "boundary", "moat"?) 260 國

左: 都城過百雉國之害也 先王之制大都不過參國之一中五之一小九之一 If the wall of an administrative city exceeds 100 *chih* it is to the detriment of the national capital. In the ordinance of previous kings, a major administrative city is not to exceed one-third of the national capital, a medium one-fifth and a small one one-ninth.

左: 師未及國 The invading force has not yet reached the chief city(?) city wall(?).

左: 並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder. 非: 魯人燒積澤天北風火南倚恐燒國 When Lu burned the Chi marsh, the wind went to the north and the fire shifted to the south; they feared it would burn down the capital.

禮: 國中以策彗勿勿驅塵不過軌 Within the city, just tickle the horses with the whip, not urging them into a run, so that the dust does not go beyond the carriageway.

淮: 孔子勁杓國門之關 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate.

官: 體國經野 He unifies the state and aligns its land. [國 *rhet* *contr w/ 野*]

b. *meton* a city-state

史: 公劉卒子慶節立國於豳 When Kung-liu died, his son Ch'ing-chieh succeeded. He formed a state with its capital at Pin.

史: 不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

禮: 諸侯世子世國大夫不世爵 The heir-sons of barons inherit their states; great officials do not inherit their rank.

左: 天禍許國鬼神實不逞于許君 If Sky has sent ill fortune to the state of Hsü, it is the spirits that are dissatisfied with the ruler of Hsü.

國: 國君無親以國為親 The ruler of a state has no close kin. He considers the state to be his close kin.

釋: 凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

(1) of *non-urban* peoples tribe, nation

漢: 會稽海外有東鯤人分爲二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain

tributary audience.

c. *under* 漢 a principality

漢: 元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

漢: 罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit. 釋: 凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

藝: 大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才 The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen."

kwák-kwák ^{nb} so chattering talk 201 囁囁

kwákhá ^{nc} "realm & domain"—the public & private cares of a ruler 國家

左: 周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

漢: 今河南太守不深惟國家大策 Now the grand administrator of Honan does not ponder great plans for state and imperial domain.

呂: 故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以爲國家其土直以治天下 Thus it is said, "The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are used to govern the world." [nr] [國貉

kwákg'lák ^{nc} 爾雅: 蟲蟹 cicada pupa? 286

kwákg'wángsieng ^{pp} sko star thing 國皇星

kwákg'gio ^{pp} book name 國語

釋: 國語記諸國君臣相與言語謀議之得失也又曰外傳春秋以魯爲內以諸國爲外國所傳之事也 The *States' Dialogues* records the good and bad results of discussions among rulers and ministers of the various states. It is also called *External Transmission*. The *Chun-ch'iu* took the internal viewpoint of Lu and regarded other states as foreign. It is the transmitted doings of the foreign states.

說: 獄聲春秋國語曰周之興也鸞鷲鳴於岐山 The *States' Dialogues* of the *Chun-ch'iu* says, "When Chou was on the rise, a goozoo cried at Ch'i mountain." 風: 易傳禮記春秋國語太史公記黃帝顓頊帝嚳帝堯帝舜是五帝也 In the *Yi* commentary, the *States' Dialogues* of the *Chun-ch'iu* and the account of the Grand Historian, Huang-ti, Chuan-hsü, Ancestor Hao, Ancestor Yao and Ancestor Shun—these are the five sovereigns.

kwákd's'áb ^{nc} a state's best knights 286 國士

左: 不足以害吳而多殺國士不如已也 They would not be enough to harm Wu, and it would kill too many of the state's best knights. Better drop it.

戰: 臣事范中行氏范中行氏以眾人遇臣臣故眾人報之知伯以國士遇臣臣故國士報之 When I served the Fan and the Chung-hang, they treated me as an ordinary chap and I repaid them as an ordinary chap. When I served Chih-po, he treated

me as an extraordinary man and I repay him as an extraordinary man.

呂: 汝天下之國士也幸汝以成而名 You are the finest knight in the world. I will spare your life so that you can make your reputation.

尉: 古者士有什伍車有偏列鼓鳴旂靡先登者未嘗非多力國士也先死者亦未嘗非多力國士也 In ancient times, when the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays, the drums sounded and the flags signalled, those who first ascended [the wall] were none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state, and those who first died were also none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state.

kwéng kwéd 說文: bottom of basket 94 𦉳

kwéng to hate 382 𦉳

kwéng kwék ^{nc} woman's head ornament,

mourning cap 幘 𦉳

kwéng 1.45 ^{nc} arm; upper arm 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 肱

左: 三折肱知爲良醫 Having broken one's arm three times, one knows how to become a good doctor.

kwéng k'wéng ^{nc} part of carriage 𦉳

kwéng level, even 1 𦉳

kwéng kwéng 4.11 muddy, confuse, interfere with 184 滑 汨 扣 澀

呂: 夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清 It is water's nature to be clear, but dirt tends to muck it up, so it never gets to be clear.

淮: 不以人滑天 don't confuse human contrivance with natural occurrence

kwéng kwéng 4.11 ^{nc} bone 273 骨

釋: 骨滑也骨堅而滑也 *kwéng* "bone" is *g'wéng* "slippery"; bones are hard and smooth.

戰: 白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 White bone can be mistaken for ivory and soapstone is like jade. These are all examples of false resemblance.

淮: 牛蹠龜顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.

釋: 體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *l'liar* "members" is *d'liar* "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

國: 暴骨 "dry one's bones in sun"—die in battle & lie unburied

筋骨⇒筋

骸骨⇒骸

kwéng kwéng 說文: knee disorder 57 𦉳

kwéng kwéng ko wood? 𦉳

kwéng kwéng hard stuff like wood or bone, sc

heart 273 𦉳

kwéng g'wéng kwéng g'wéng to exhaust 𦉳

kwéng kwéng kwéng kwéng ^{nb} flow freely?? 455 滑滑

kwéng kwéng kwéng kwéng specious eloquence 455

滑稽

kwéng kwéng kwéng kwéng officer name ← ko bird + p

kwéng kwéng kwéng kwéng near relatives 骨肉

史: 孝昭以骨肉之親不忍致法寬赦旦妻子免爲庶人 The Renowned Emperor could not bear to apply the law to her as his own kinsfolk; he mercifully let Lady Tan and her children off with being reduced to commoner status.

史: 微子曰父子有骨肉而臣主以義屬故父有

過子三諫不聽則隨而號之人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 Wei-tzu said, "Father and son are consanguineous, but minister and ruler are connected by obligation. If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

kwatto ㄏㄨㄥˊ ㄋㄨˊ Hsiung-nu non-royal nobility 骨都選: 骨都先自誓曰逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwatto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *hüld'ïök* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

kwatt'ieg kutt'ieg ㄋㄨˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄟㄥˊ 爾雅: ko bird +p 鶻鵠

kwatt'ieung kutd'ieung ㄋㄨˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄟㄥˊ ko plant 萼蓉

kwat'wat ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ end of beam?? 梢柎

kwatp'ïog ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ pale blue 骨縹

kwatswia ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ bone marrow 骨髓

kwad ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 3.18 disturbed, anxious 369 憤

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 爾雅: 100 feathers 緗

kwän 2.21 to turn, to roll 49 輓

kwän 2.21 stdw eyes 49 睞 *g'wän/yaün*: 睞

kwän 3.26 stare goggle-eyed *swa* 睞? *ar*

kwän 3.26 big eyes w/protruding eyeballs 49 睞

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ man name (father of 禹) 鯀

kwän (prn) 鯀

kwän 2.21 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ unworthy son of 堯 鯀 鯀 鯀 國: 舜之刑也殛鯀 When Shun was punishing miscreants, he banished Kun (the father of Yü the Great). 禮: 舜勤眾事而野死鯀鄗水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment. 史: 行視鯀之治水無狀乃殛鯀於羽山以死 He went and looked at you Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

kwän ko garment 幘

kwän ko garment, breeches? 褌

kwän disordered 悞

kwän 釋名: 昆明也 昆

kwän cord 82 緤

kwän 1.23 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ elbro (how diff fm 兄?) 82 昆 兕 戰: 請以秦女爲大王箕帚之妾效萬家之都以爲湯沐之邑長爲昆弟之國終身無相攻擊 Please allow Ch'in to make the king's daughter your housemaid, turn over to you a major city of ten thousand households to supply your expenses, become brother states over the long term and never attack each other.

史: 今從者一天下約爲昆弟[刑→]剗白馬以盟涇水之上以相堅也 Now the verticalizers have united the world, binding themselves to be as brothers, making their treaty with the sacrifice of a white horse on the bank of the Huan river, so as to strengthen each other.

史: 親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods.

kwän 2.21 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ big fish 鯀 鯀 鯀 鯀

莊: 北冥有魚其名為鯀鯀之大不知其幾千里也化而爲鳥其名為鶻鶻之背不知其幾千里也 In the northern darkness there is a fish; its name is *Kun*. As to the size of the *Kun*, none can tell

how many thousand *li* it is. It transforms into a bird; its name is *p'êng*. As to the back of the *p'êng*, none can tell how many thousand *li* it is.

藝: 鶻爲羽架鯀稱介豪 The *p'êng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *Kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 爾雅: horse 駉

kwän so bell's note 砬

kwän well-proportioned 輓

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ big bird 鶻 鶻

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ fish eggs, roe 681 鯀

kwän bank up plant's roots 49 蓑

kwän 3.26 polish jade 51 瑄 璉

kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 方言: 4g-grandchild 昆孫

kwän 2.21 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ royal robe 袞 袞

kwän 3.26 tickle; tease 455 譚 譚

kwän 2.21 confused, indistinct 184 談

kwän 1.23 general term for creepy-crawlies 430 蜚 蝻

kwän 1.23 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ sko big ugly dog 猥

kwän 2.21 說文: vertically connected |

kwän-kwän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ so water moving fast cf 云云 184 渾渾 滾滾 滾滾

荀: 財貨渾渾如泉源汭汭如河海暴暴如丘山不時焚燒無所藏之 Goods would flow as swiftly as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea, piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occasionally burn some you would have no place to store it.

kwänngo kosp stone 琨瑀

kwänngo ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ mtn name 琨瑀

kwänngio red metal(=tribe name?) 錕鈿

kwänsan ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ mountain name 崑山 崑山

kwändjær ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ kun-yi tribes of NW 混夷

kwänd'o ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 爾雅: horse 駉駉

kwänlün ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ mountain name cf 崑嶺 崑嶺 崑嶺 崑嶺

藝: 河圖曰崑崙之墟五城十二樓河水出焉 *River Diagrams* says, "The stones of the K'un-lun are in five walls and twelve towers. The Yellow River emerges there."

淮: 河水出昆崙東北陬 The Yellow River originates in the northeast corner of K'unlun.

爾: 河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at K'unlun its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into it as drainage canals, its color is brown.

藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→] 靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

kwänpiäd ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ ko plant 崑蔽

kwänmäk ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ chief (called 王 "prince") of 烏孫 (check pron) 昆莫

kwär 1.15 ko precious stone 瑰

kwär 1.15 山海經: ko tree 檉

kwär 1.15 extornry 57 塊 環 瑰 瓊 儂 魁 傀

荀: 倚魁之行 unique and extraordinary deeds

kwär 1.15 fat 646 贖

kwär 3.18 small stones 458 瓌 瑗

kwärjwær dangling hand-hold strap 幌 幘

kwärsän ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ mountain name 廆山

kwärwær puppet show (ex "gourd"?) 傀 傀

kwæk dog blood 202 馘

kwæk 4.21 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ trophy cut-off bodypart 469 馘 馘

kwæk 4.21 pinch, hit 318 擗

kwæk confused 52 悞

kwæk 4.21 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ frog (cf 蛙) 468 蠃 蝮 蝮

kwæk 4.21 bend the knee 319 脛

kwæk parched, wizened 馘

kwæk kwäk box the ears 75 擗

kwæk k'wæg ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 方言: frame of cart top 94 輊

kwækjwæk? ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ river name (onomat, stl "Chuckarock" or loanword?) 灑 灑

kwæg kwäd 3.16 ㄋㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ extornry 57 怪 恠

論: 子不言神力怪亂 The master did not speak of spooks, feats of strength, weird stuff or rebellions.

晉: 聖人不語怪力亂神良有以也 The sage never spoke of weird stuff, feats of strength, rebellions or spirits; he surely had reasons for that.

戰: 孟嘗君怪其疾也 Lord Méng Ch'ang wondered at his quickness.

史: 民怪之莫[之]敢徙 People didn't know what to make of that. No one dared to move it.

後: 怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other. [怪 *put caus fac*]

衡: 泗水却流不爲神怪也 The Szü River reversing its course does not count as an uncanny marvel.

抱: 山中夜見火光者皆久枯木所作勿怪也 When you see firelight at night in the mountains, it is all from old rotten wood; don't be alarmed by it.

漢: 常從王嫗武負貴酒時飲醉臥武負王嫗見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him.

史: 乃深觀陰陽消息而作怪迂之變終始大聖之篇十餘萬言 He then deeply observed how waxing and waning of Yin and Yang initiated oddities and deviations; he read over a hundred thousand words of essays of great sages, from beginning to end.

後: 劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

新: 夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

語: 昔宮之奇爲虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times Kung-chih-chi advised the duke of Yü to refuse the bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.

kwæg kwäd to shake cf 悸 躩 142 怪

衡: 天氣動怪人物者也 It is a case of sky energy activating and agitating the human organism.

衡：登樹怪其枝不能動其株 If you climb a tree and shake the branches you cannot make the trunk move.

衡：風至怪不軌之心 When the wind comes it agitates unruly minds.

kwet 4.14 scrape 273 刮

周：凡療獸瘍灌而劑之以發其惡然後藥之 Always when treating lesions in animals, first irrigate and scrape it so as to expel what is noxious; only afterward do you medicate it.

kwed 3.16 **nc** ko plant 葷

kwed? ko sp stone 硜 礧

kwen distress (swa next?) 243 瘵 矜

詩：不侮矜寡 does not scorn the poor & widowed

kwen 1.28 widower (swa prec?) 58 鰥 鰥

釋：無妻曰鰥 If they lack wives, call them "widowers."

kwen 1.28 **nc** ko fish 鰈

kwen-kwen **nb** so open eyes 49 鰈 鰈

kwer 3.16 knock down, destroy 57 壞 斃

衡：哭能崩城復能壞山乎 If crying can make a wall collapse, can it, by the same logic, make a mountain fall?

民：故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine. 戰：魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛目壞城郭且為棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial.

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思志怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shoed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

b. fig.

非：為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

kwer? 1.14 說文新附：spine; image of rib muscles (r err?) 389 乖

kwer? 1.14 deviate (說文：=「+北」) 58 乖

新：剛柔得適謂之和反和為乖 If rigidity and flexibility can be well-adjusted it is called harmony; to

invert harmony is to be dissident.

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

淮：所任者得其人則國家治上下和群臣親百姓附所任非其人則國家危上下乖群臣怨百姓亂 If he has got the right man for the task he assigns him then the state will be in order, superior and inferior will be in harmony, the civil service friendly and the populace loyal. If he has got the wrong man for the task he assigns him then the state will be parlous, superior and inferior at odds, the civil service resentful and the populace disorderly.

b. not necess pejor

選：何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/Whose wings take them near where they must part.

選：爾其枝枝潭淪滄蕩成汜乖蠻夷迴互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting noisierously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of li.

kwer? 1.14 cute, adorable sc child (fety mo com w/ "deviant") 50 乖

kwer? 1.14 bad pustulence (smallpox?) 369 瘡

kwiá kjuár 說文：crab 58 螯

kwiá kjuár ko evil spirit (cf 夔, 詭) (the

CC wd for 饕餮?) 廣韻 ar'wia 83 螭 蛟

管：螭者一頭而兩身其形若蛇 *Kuei* has a single head but a pair of bodies, shaped like snakes.

kwiá kjuár 2.4 oppose 57 侷

釋：宄侷也侷易常正也 *kjuwəg* "renegade" is *kwiá* "contrary"; he changes around backward what is regular and correct.

kwiá kjuár 2.4 odd, strange, unusual 58 詭 淮：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

新：容服有義謂之儀儀儀為詭 If one's demeanor and garb have the proper form it is called propriety; to invert propriety is to be deviant.

kwiá kjuár sly, treacherous 57 詭 恠

史：好法律持詭辯以中人 He loved laws and used distorted interpretations of them to harm people.

晉：詭託近於妖妄誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

晉：漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取龍榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'eng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

kwiá kjuár 2.4 alluring? 50 媯

kwiá kjuár 爾雅：horns uneven 58 媯

kwiá 1.5 **mp** river name ar'gwia 馮 媯

kwiá kjuár ko weird critter cf 螭 83 螭

kwiá 3.5 sly 媯

kwiá 3.5 pawn, pledge, stake (in game) (rel to 歸?) 54 媯

kwiá kjuár ruinous, dilapidated 58 墮 隄

kwiá 1.5 **mp** pln & family name 媯

kwiá kjuár stdw ancestor images in temple

(opp of 祔?) 83 褹

kwiá g'wia to carry 椅

kwiá kjuár **mp** pln 媯 汭

kwo káb to hoop a barrel w/ braided bamboo 652 箍

kwo káb strip of bamboo 652 觚 觚

kwo kág sickle cf 句 319 觚

kwo kág angular; flanged 319 觚 觚

論：觚不觚觚哉觚哉 The goblet is unflanged.

Gevalt! This you call a goblet?

史：漢興破觚而為圓斲雕而為朴 When Han arose, they broke off the flanges and made things round, hacked off the carving and made things plain.

kwo **mp** riv name 觚

kwo káb to wrap with bamboo-skin 箄

kwo **nc** ko grain plant 菰

kwo kláb **nc** net 608 罟

kwo káb 1.11 wail, cry 86 呱

詩：誕寘之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣後稷呱矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

kwo káb drinking cup 319 觚 觚

論：觚不觚觚哉觚哉 The goblet is unflanged.

Gevalt! This you call a goblet?

kwo 1.11 **vs** lone; orphan 58 孤 茆

釋：無父曰孤 If they lack fathers, call them "orphans." 晏：殺妾父孤妾身 to kill your servant's father and make an orphan of herself

史：今其生者皆死秦之孤也 Those living there now are all orphans of those who died at the hands of Ch'in.

搜：少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

b. fig.

戰：約結而喜主怨者孤 Those who make aggressive alliances liking to take all the resentment onto themselves stand alone.

史：莫如從親以孤秦 It would be best to join a vertical alliance, thereby isolating Ch'in.

漢：古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanition of the isolated Ch'in.

藝：其魚則橫海之鯨突机孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

漢：堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

史：子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為豚豕豈可得乎 Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that?

kwo ko bone 軛

kwo sko iron tool 鈇

kwo 1.11 **ve** ko bamboo 箄

kwō 1.11 **ve** ko mus instr, brass ?horn? sounded by horseman 孤
kwōxio kǎgxiag stdw how 12 branches match 10 stems 651 孤虛
kwōtǎk **mp** pln 孤竹
 史：伯夷叔齊孤竹君之二子也父欲立叔齊及父卒叔齊讓伯夷伯夷曰父命也遂逃去叔齊亦不肯立而逃之 Po-yi and Shu-ch'i were two sons of the king of Ku-chu. The father wanted to designate Shu-ch'i his heir. When the father died, Shu-ch'i abdicated to Po-yi. Po-yi said, "It was our father's command." He fled, and Shu-ch'i, unwilling to become ruler, also fled.
kwōd'ung **nc** ko tree 孤桐 〔棧
kwōlang turned-up roof corners 孤棧 舳
kwōd'iat bereavement? 孤疾
 左：所以天昏孤疾者為暴君使也 The reason they die young and suffer the bereavement of orphanage is that they function as servants to a violent ruler.
kwō **kwār** 1.37 split open, peel ar **wā** 57 瓜
kwō 1.37 melon 329 瓜
 左：瓜時而往 They went when melons were in season. 山：其狀如櫛其實如瓜 Its shape is like a catalpa and its fruit like melons.
 淮：古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斷金器不鏤衣無[隅→]罇差之削冠無舳贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming Tang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.
kwō widow 58 寡
 釋：無夫曰寡 If they lack husbands, call them "widows."
kwō 2.35 **wt** few 58 寡
 法：曰不得已也得已則已矣得已而不已者寡哉 I say it is because they cannot stop. If they could stop they would. Rare indeed is it not to stop when one can. 漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors.
 戰：王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.
 史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以疆霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan and you will rule the world by force."
 淮：為天下強掩弱眾寡寡詐欺愚勇侵怯懷知不以相教積財而不以相分故立天子以齊一之

On account of the fact that all over the world the strong oppress the weak, the many assault the few, the crafty cheat the stupid, the bold daunt the fearful, people hoard knowledge without teaching it to each other and amass wealth without sharing it with each other, an emperor is established to govern and unite them. 衡：使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡矣 Supposing that earth took three years to make one leaf then few things would have leaves.

c. **fig.**
 人：夫人初甚難知而士無眾寡皆自以為知人 Now people are basically very difficult to assess, but regardless of how ordinary or extraordinary they may be, all officers take it for granted that they can assess people.

kwōkjiwən **vb** my ruler; our ruler (envoy's term) 寡君
 左：君若猶鎮撫宋國而以偪陽光啟寡君群臣安矣 If YL will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure
 左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.
 左：寡君之二三臣札瘥天昏 A few of my ruler's servants have died young of pestilence.
 禮：褻者曰寡君使某褻 The grave-clothes-presenter says, "My ruler has sent me to present grave-clothes."
 戰：敝邑寡君亦竊嘉之 Our poor city and forlorn ruler also venture to felicitate that.

kwōglu **nc** ko gourd or melon cf 果蔬, 栝樓 瓜萑

kwōhien (royal we) 寡人
 呂：民死寡人將誰為君乎 If the people die, to whom are We to be ruler?
 淮：寡人所說者勇有功也 What We delight in is derring-do.

史：君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 Moreover, you face south and style yourself "lone man"; every day you place more restrictions on the highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch'in.

kwōk 4.20 **mp** fs 號 郭
 左：王為中軍號翰林父將右軍 The king controlled the center army and Lin-fu, Duke of Kuo, led the right army.

國：眾謂號不久吾乃今知之 Everyone says Kuo will not last long; only now do I realize the truth of that.
 左：假道於虞以伐號 asked permission to pass through Yü so as to attack Kuo

左：晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐號 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Chü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Chü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

左：諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其虞號之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

國：伐號之役師出於虞 In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went out by way of Yü.
 戰：夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚舟之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政府

之僑諫而不聽遂去因而伐郭遂破之又欲伐虞而憚宮之奇存荀息曰周書有言美男破老乃遺之美男教之惡宮之奇宮之奇以諫而不聽遂亡因而伐虞遂取之 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices." So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance. Chou-chih-ch'iao objected but was not listened to. So he departed and they then attacked Kuo and went ahead and destroyed it. Then he also wanted to attack Yü but was deterred by the presence there of Kung-chih-ch'i. Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says handsome men destroy seniority." So they sent him a handsome man who induced him to hate Kung-chih-ch'i. Kung-chih-ch'i objected but was not listened to, so he exiled himself and they then attacked Yü and went ahead and seized it.

左：冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢號公醜奔京師 On the day ping-tzu in the twelfth month in the winter, Chin extinguished Kuo, and the duke of Kuo fled to the Chou capital.

kwōk **mp** ybro of 文王 號
kwōk 4.20 bird's call; tiger's roar(?) 號
kwōg 3.40 deceive, cf 註 ar **täg** cf 詐 52 誨
kwōng 2.38 strong 260 礦
kwōng 2.38 beard of grain (rel to 芒?) cf 鱗 etc 礦

kwōng 2.38 ore 礦 礦 鑽 鑽 卅 針 鉀 鉀
kwōng 2.38 rustic, rude 獷
kwōng 1.40 **nc** horn (of cow or rhino) 觶 觥
 國：諺有之曰觥飲不及壺殮 As the proverb says, "A pot of drink isn't worth a mouthful of cooked rice."

kwōng 玉篇: able to speak 哢
kwōd 3.16 quick, fussy 搯
kwōd bend, turn, peel away ar **kwār** 57 拐
kwōd-kwōd **rb** so sheep's horns diverging ar **kwār**, **wār** 319 𠂔 𠂔
kwōk'g'wōk' rapid speech 201 講嘍 𠂔 𠂔
kwōk'tāk 4.21 sko farm tool 反切力 sef 加
kwōg 1.13 lines in the hand cf 劃 315 罽
kwōg 3.15 handle of shield 48 𠂔
kwōg 2 squares of chessboard 315 罽
kwōg tie on cart 376 鞋

kwōg kwōd 3.15 to deceive, cheat 455 註
 史：夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說註誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.

kwōg 3.15 diagram 315 卦 罽
 說：筮易卦用蓍也 "Divination by milfoil" is to swap diagrams using stalks.
kwōg 3.15 suspend 469 掛 挂
 選：維長綯挂帆席 Belaying the long furling-lines, we haul up the sail-mat.

kwōg 3.15 a cloak or coat 褂
kwōg'g'ōk to brag? (r /kwōi-mai-) 卦 賣

k'

k'ā **k'āb** 2.33 **wt** acceptable, possible 47 可
 in abs use allowable; what is allowable (in potential fact or logic or ethics)
 荀：然則能不能之與不可其不同遠矣其

不可以相為明矣 That being the case, the relation of “able or not” to “doable or not” is certainly a wide disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted for each other has been made clear.

左：見可而進知難而退 Seeing possibilities, he advances; noticing difficulty, he retires.

史：燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可 Yen wants to requite the enmity of Ch'i; with no one but Mr. Su is that possible.

莊：方可方不可方不可方 It is both valid and invalid, both invalid and valid.

莊：無物不然無物不可 There is no such thing as an object of which nothing is true, an object to which nothing is applicable.

三：帝欲邀討之朝議多以為不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.

2. *as nuc* be acceptable, be permissible
國：地也可 Ti would do.

左：可矣 All right, that's done it.

多：何為而可 What to do to make it all right?

戰：約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

呂：孔子聞之曰去其荆而可矣 Confucius heard of it and said, “If you took away [the word] *Ching* from it, it would become acceptable.”

史：子言則可然吾國小 What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small.

衡：獨可於三王不可於周公 Why is it uniquely permissible with regard to the three kings and not with regard to the Duke of Chou?

左：晉人侵鄭以觀其可與否 A Chin force invaded Chêng to see whether they were ripe for it or not.

孟：見不可焉然後去之 He does not get rid of him until he sees unacceptable things about him.

後：大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 If in general you choose what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

史：商君曰鞅之得見也從孟蘭皋今鞅請得交可乎趙良曰僕弗敢願也 Lord Shang said, “When I have met you it has been by way of Mêng Lan-ko. Now I would like to form a direct personal relation to you. Would that be acceptable?” Chao Liang said, “I would not dare wish for it.”

3. *as fac* accept, regard as allowable

孟：親之過小而怨是不可磯也 To bridle a parent's minor offense is to object to a trifle. [le stream should not be blocked by bar lying with current? Or ref boatman unreasonably refusing easily passable obstacle? Word 可 “allow” seems more likely to refer to a human than a river, but in either case it is fac to磯 as obj.]

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

搜：不可得不燒如此君可快去 It may not be that I not bum it, but it may be that you go faster, sir. [both 可 put caus fac ㄴ 寧 etc]

史：胡亥可其書賜錢十萬以葬 Hu-ho accepted his letter and granted 100,000 cash for the funeral.

呂：說淫則不可而然不是而非不非 If explanation is carelessly done then one accepts what is unacceptable and believes what is untrue, holds wrong to be right and vice versa.

晉：君慎不可東行 You must take particular care

not to allow yourself to go east.

衡：當時可齊國溫魯地寒乎 Do we consider it possible that at the same time, the state of Ch'i is hot and the land of Lu is cold?

漢：充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典蠻夷 Ch'ung-kuo immediately arose and submitted, “Tang is a drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians.

抱：噎死者不可譏神農之播穀 One choking to death on food may not blame Shên Nung for planting grain.

戰：大亂者可得其壑小亂者可得其實 A major disturbance would make it possible to get their land; a minor disturbance would make it possible to get their state treasures. [or “make it acceptable”]

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

衡：夫形不可以不滿丈之故謂之非形 With regard to the human shape, it will not do to call it misshapen on account of its not being a full *chang* tall. [this is not the “passive” idiom in B below: 以 has 故 as obj and 謂 has 之 as obj; 可 is fac to all that follows it as obj]

戰：寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.

宋：使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ “Wouldn't you rather ride with me?”/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared: “How could His Excellency be so utterly silly?”

4. *as adj* potential, potentially

非：因可勢求易道 He relies on getting the advantage; he seeks the easy way.

史：飲以堯華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

搜：門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain.

B. *erog obj & makes fac “passive”*, can be, may be 多：可知也 It can be recognized.

左：是不可鞭 This one may not be whipped.

藝：天命不可稽神器不可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

國：往言不可及也 Words that have gone out cannot be caught.

國：狄封豕豺狼也不可獸也 The Ti are fat boars and wolves. They can never be satiated.

戰：有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, “You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery.”

呂：使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.

國：巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak,

rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated?

荀：視乎不可見聽乎不可聞為乎不可成 looking at what can't be seen, listening to what can't be heard, striving at what can't be accomplished

2. *resulting “passive” nuc may have attachments*
釋：身伸也可屈伸也 “body” is “extend”; it can be bent and unbent.

衡：禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL; even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

淮：夫國非其有也而欲有之可謂至貪也 Now the state was not his property; in wishing to possess it he can be called utterly greedy.

淮：不能為人又無以自為可謂至愚矣 Not able to act on behalf of others and moreover without means to act on his own behalf, he can be called really stupid.

管：[水]量之不可使概至滿而止 When you measure [water] in a vessel, it can't be made to rise above the rim; it reaches fullness and stops.

多：不可勝數 no one would be able to count them

晉：迂誕難可根源 Contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

草：若人顏有美惡豈可學以相若耶 Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not; how could they be made like each other by imitation? (以 ~ 而)

孟：材木不可勝用 You wouldn't be able to use all the lumber and timber.

漢：夫十圍之木始生如蘗足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.

3. *attachments may separate* 可 & fac

史：亡可趨足而待 Your doom is so imminent you could wait for it on tiptoe.

戰：燕趙可法而宋中山可無為 Yen and Chao are suitable models, while Sung and Chung-shan are not to be imitated.

衡：一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.

呂：兼愛天下不可以虛名為也 Equally valuing everyone in the world cannot be done by means of empty words. (可...為)

呂：所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands. (可...數)

家：夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濫觴→]觴濫 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup. (可...濫)

漢：不可以冠帶之國法度理也 They cannot be ordered by the procedures used in civilized states.

4. *nuc may be co-nuc*

史：可與語 can be spoken with [← 與之語 “speak with him”]

左：晉未可與爭 Chin is not yet to be contended with. (cf 左：不能與晉爭 *cannot contend with Chin*)

呂：白公問於孔子曰人可與微言乎 Pai Kung asked Confucius, “Can men be spoken with in secrecy?”
史：儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

山：有白石焉其名曰礪可以毒鼠 There is a white stone there, called *gio*; it can be used to poison rats.

呂：庖人調和而弗敢食故可以為庖 A cook measures and blends but does not dare taste [the

food]; thus he can be employed to function as cook.

5 *prosodically* 可 may merge w/prec 不 (v. 巨) 淮: 忽兮恍兮不可為象兮 It is dark, it is dim/ No image can be formed of it. [Occurs in a sequence of four-syllable lines.]

k'â 1.35 kosp stone 珂

k'â kneebone 胛 胛

k'â where carriage meets axle 軻

k'â 3.38 ko cloak or wrap? 柯

k'âr fire (dial v of 火?) 214 炯

k'âg'ân chief of 突厥 (字彙補 r 苦格切音

克 /k'âkyân-; evidence?) 可汗

k'âng 3.42 high [½ binome?] 伉 閎

選: 高門有閎 The high gates are high.

k'âng grieved 忼

k'âng 3.42 heated bed-platform 625 炕

k'âng 3.42 broil meat, esp on skewers 625 炕

k'âng 3.42 bone dry, bad drought 625 炕

k'âng 3.42 *nc* 說文: strong dog 42 犷

k'âng heat wave, drought 42 亢

藝: 清角發而陽氣亢白雲奏而風雨零 When Pure Chiao came forth the Yang energy blasted/ When White Clouds was played the storms burst.

藝: 昔洪水滔天於唐堯之朝亢旱為災於殷湯之世 In ancient times, flood waters rose to the sky at the court of great Yao/ Scorching drought became disastrous in the era of T'ang of Yin.

k'âng (prn) 康

k'âng *nc* 5-lane road 康

釋: 五達曰康康昌也昌盛也車步併列並用之言盛也 With five lanes it is called *k'âng*; *k'âng* is *l'iang*; *l'iang* is *diêng* "flourishing"; parallel lanes of vehicles and foot traffic using it simultaneously is what "flourishing" means.

k'âng 3.42 forfend, hold 388 伉 炕 亢 圉 抗 左: 顯見老人結草以亢杜回杜回躡而顛故獲之夜夢之曰余而所嫁婦人之父爾用先人之治命余是以報 Ko saw an old man plaiting weeds to hold Tu Hui, who tripped on them, fell on his head and was thus captured. That night he dreamed the man said, "I am the father of the woman you married. You followed the sound-minded order of our former ruler, and thus I repaid you."

選: 景三慮以營國兮發感於他辰魏顆亮以從治兮鬼亢回以斃秦 The Glorious Duke [of Sung] thought carefully three times about how to rule his state, ah!/ and Mars moved to another constellation/ K'o of Wei reasoned that he ought to follow the sound-minded [order], ah!/ and a ghost forfended Hui so as to defeat Ch'in. [nr]

藝: 因磯為高墉 [枕→] 抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.

k'âng 2.37 dejected, sorry 慷

選: 絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

k'âng 1.39 set up 抗 亢

k'âng mate 94 亢 亢

b. 亢禮 to treat as social equal

史: 惠帝與齊王燕飲亢禮如家人 The Benevolent Emperor treated the Prince of Ch'i as if he were a

member of the family.

k'âng 1.39 tranquil; prosper 42 康

b. *phép*

選: 周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸 Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures.

k'âng *nb* husk 434 糠 糠 糲 糠 康

呂: 是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's the same as how blind people care for their children; they don't avoid laying their heads on chaff.

搜: 當得稻糠黃色犬一頭好馬二匹 You must get rice hulls, one brown-colored dog and two handsome horses.

搜: 一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff? [v. note under 七]

k'âng 1.39 *mp* man name 康

k'âng 3.42 漢縣 name *ar* *k'äng* 邛

k'âng 1.39 city name 邛

k'ängg'iwang *mp* [宋] man name 康王

k'ängk'âp thunder sound 601 硤 礧

k'ängts'äng upright 抗 髒

k'ängd'iang hot & dry; also so people 42 亢 陽 藝: 湯亢陽於七載兮堯洪汎乎九齡 T'ang had drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

抱: 或洪波橫流或亢陽赤地 There may be overwhelming floods or there may be earth-scorching drought.

k'äng-lâng *sb* towering 閎 閎 **k'äng** 硤 硤

k'äng-lâng *sb* so stones nattering 廣韻 *ar*

漢: 閎閎其寥廓兮 How towering their vastness is!

k'äng-lâng *sb* stdw mountains 嶽 嶽

k'ängliang 1.39 stdw spacing of roof components 椽 梁

k'ât 4.12 *vt* thirsty 447 渴 渴 漱 渴

非: 君渴將何以飲 If YL were thirsty, what would you drink from?

孟: 飢者易為食渴者易為飲 One who is hungry is easy to cook for, and a thirsty one easy to give drink.

b. *fig.*

國: 今忼日而漱歲 Yet we see him greedy for another day, desperate for another year.

k'ât 4.12 knocking sound 盍 *vo* 盍? 礧

k'ât 4.12 stdw stones 礧

k'ât 4.12 ko stone cbutm utensils 礧

k'ât-k'ât? 礧 礧

k'ât-k'â 礧 礧

k'âtân *nc* ko bird 鶻 旦

k'âd 集韻: untimely burial *cf* 悵 悵

k'âd 3.14 beating or knocking sound 礧

k'âd 3.14 boat aground on sand 448 盪 盪

k'âd 3.14 desire, rush toward 悵

k'âd eyes close w/sleepiness 47 瞌

k'ân 1.25 secretly inspect (*cf* 聞) 71 看

非: 梁車新為鄴令其姊往看之 When Liang Chü was newly made administrator of Yeh, his elder sister [?] went to visit him.

世: 帝微服往看 The emperor disguised himself and went to observe incognito.

藝: 觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-fing lakes interconnect.

k'ân cut 273 刊 刊

釋: 書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-

knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

k'ân cut 柴

k'ân 3.28 rejoice 709 衍

k'ân *nc* bird like chicken 513 鶻

k'ân 2.23 sturdy, stiff 255 侃

k'ân 1.25 bow case 49 鞞

k'ân 3.28 straight, right 255 侃

k'ân-k'ân *nb* pleased 侃侃 侃侃

k'âlâm *mp* pln 崑崙

k'âp 4.28 hit 648 搯

k'âp 4.28 drinking cup 46 醕 搯

k'âp 4.28 knocking sound 648 搯 搯

k'âp 4.28 storage jar 46 搯

k'âp 4.28 take 66 搯

k'âp'äng *nc* ko vine, fruit med use 搯 搯

k'âplo *nc* arrow 五音集韻 *ar* *g'âp* 集韻 *r*

k'âp 鑿鑿 鑿鑿

k'âm 3.54 pln 闕

k'âm 3.54 廣韻: to watch 137 闕 闕 闕

k'âm 1.51 *nc* earthen pot 47 埴

k'âm 3.54 廣韻: 可 "acceptable" 47 噉

k'âm 2.49 ko critter 噉

k'âm ng'iam 2.49 說文: precipitous 72 廐

k'âmpwâdlâ *nc* ko semi-pr stone 坩 貝 羅

k'âmmj'wo *nc* meas of five 升 坩 甌

k'a 1.37 ko tree 廣韻 *r* *k'ia* 罌

k'at 4.15 *nc* vase; ko mus instr 罌 甌

k'at 4.15 to flay *cf* 刮割 273 磳

k'ad energetic 喫

k'an 1.27 *nc* wild dog 392 豺

k'ark'u? clever talk *cf* 巧故 542 誤 話

莊: 使喫話索之而不得也 He sent Mr. Clever-Talk to look for it and it was not found.

k'am 2.54 long puss 顛

k'am 1.55 deep (of mountain) (王仁响 切韻

k'am is spurious) 72 嵌 廠 嵌

k'am 1.55 opening in side of pit 110 嵌

k'am 1.55 ko vegetable 莖

k'âk 4.25 *vb* defeat 75 克 剋 剋

b. in interstate warfare

多: 克國 defeat a state

國: 雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no way to avoid being blamed for something.

非: 戰未嘗不克攻未嘗不取 never fought a battle without winning, nor attacked an objective without gaining it

戰: 長平之事秦軍大剋趙軍大破秦人歡喜趙人畏懼 At Ch'ang-p'ing the Ch'in army won a big victory and the Chao army took a big defeat. The Ch'in were delighted and the Chao alarmed.

c. in civil war

春: 鄭伯克段於鄆 The Earl of Chêng beat Tuan at Yen. [Tuan was the earl's rebellious younger brother]

國: 作亂不克而死 raised a rebellion, in which they were not successful, and died

k'âk carry, sustain, be able 118 克

詩: 后稷不克上帝不臨耗敦下土寧丁我躬 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.

左: 古人有言曰其父析薪其子弗克負荷 The ancients had a saying, "The father has split firewood

but the son can't carry it home."

晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

k'ak 4.25 cut, carve 229 刻

非：刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.

戰：子東國之桃梗也刻削子以爲人 You are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man.

國：莊丹桓宮之楹而刻其桷 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial hall painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

竹：背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

衡：雷罇刻畫雲雷之形 On a thunder mug are carved and painted the forms of clouds and thunder. 語：無膏澤而光潤生不刻畫而文章成 Their brilliant gloss emerges without polish [varnish?].

Their decorative patterns form without carving or painting.

衡：夫石不能自刻 Now, stone cannot carve itself.

非：觴酌刻鏤 The wine-cups and their serving-ladle were carved in relief and intaglio.

史：群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以爲表經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the accomplishments and transformative power of the emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to be a sighting-post for going straight.

史：作琅邪臺立石刻頌秦德明得意 He built the Lang-yeh tower and erected a stele with an inscription praising the deservingness of Ch'in and expatiating on its success.

後：萬世刻石之功 an accomplishment for ten thousand generations, to be carved in stone

史：案其刻果齊桓公器 They looked at the inscription and it actually was a vessel of the 4-sq Marquess of Chi. [果 *put caus fac* || 寧 etc]

b. *not nec as art*

淮：山生金反自刻木生蠹反自食人生事反自賊 In yielding metal, mountains contrarily gash themselves; in letting borers live in them, trees contrarily consume themselves; in undertaking enterprises, people contrarily attack themselves.

史：其天資刻薄人也 His natural bent was to scrape and flay people.

k'ak 400 day by clepsydra ("a notch") 刻

隋：昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜其後因以命官周禮挈壺氏則其職也其法總以百刻分子晝夜冬至晝漏四十刻夜漏六十刻夏至晝漏六十刻夜漏四十刻春秋二分晝夜各五十刻日未出前二刻半而明既沒後二刻半乃昏滅夜五刻以晝晝漏謂之昏旦 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard,

and by that he divided the day and the night. His successors went on to use it to give orders to offices. This is precisely the duty of the clepsydra-fillers in the Chou Li. The method: divide a total of one hundred notches between day and night. At the winter solstice forty notches drain during day and sixty during night. At the summer solstice sixty notches drain during day and forty during night. At the equinoxes each get fifty notches. Two and a half notches before the sun rises, it gets light. Two and a half notches after the sun sets, it gets dark. When we take five notches from the night and add them to the day we call that morning and evening twilight.

隋：冬夏至之間晝夜長短凡差二十刻每差一刻爲一箭冬至互起其首凡有四十箭 Between the winter and summer solstices, the day and night grow and shrink, the total difference being twenty notches. Each occasion on which it differs by one notch constitutes one *arrow*. At the winter solstice it crosses itself and begins again from its head, making altogether 41 arrows.

衡：皆在徙倚漏刻之間未必宿日有其思也 It is always within a few minutes; it is not that they necessarily have plans for it days in advance.

隋：作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horseback clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

隋：春秋分之日正出在卯在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky

turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

k'ak 284 rigorous, cruel? (*r'g'ek'*) (cf 酷) 229 刻新：辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉爲貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.

k'ak crone 媿

k'ag 1.16 big 260 麥

k'ag laugh 386 效

k'ag cough 386 效咳

淮：王蹠足警效 The king stamped his feet and harumphed.

k'agd'ag uneven, not level 較軫

k'agmuk 叩 pln, said to be east of 越 較沐

k'ang 2.43 肯 be willing 42 肯 冒

左：吾人肯 They of Chü were unwilling.

淮：孔子勁杓國門之關而不肯以力聞 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate but was not willing to be known for his strength.

呂：故古之人有不肖貴富者矣 Men who were unwilling to be high-ranking and rich have existed among those of old.

呂：荆人有遺弓者而不肖索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

k'ad 3.19 sigh, be disappointed 68 慨 嘅

選：絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

k'ad angry 集韻 *ar'xad* 68 愾 鎮

k'an 2.22 so pigs' eating 273 猥

k'an 2.22 cleave, split 273 壘 壘

選：壘陵巒而嶄壘 He split looming hills and

bored through.

k'an 3.27 thunder sound 硠

k'an 3.27 ? split, damage? (吳 *dial*) 273 硠

k'an extreme, intense cf 很恨 頤

k'an 2.22 sincere 懇 懇

k'an 2.22 bite 273 齧

k'antog 2.22 mind empty (← Taoist Patrology) 志心

k'ar 2.15 triumphal music 69 愷

k'ar 2.15 high & dry (of place) 50 塏

k'ar 2.15 pleasant 69 凱 凱 豈

詩：凱風自南 Pleasant wind is from the south.

山：有谷曰育遺多怪鳥凱風自是出 There is a valley called Yü-yi, full of exotic birds; pleasant wind emerges from this place.

k'ar 1.16 open, commence upon 69 開

釋：風兌豫司橫口合唇言之風汜也其氣博汜而動物也青徐言風蹶口開唇推氣言之風放也氣放散也 Wind: in Yüan, Yü and Szü they broaden the mouth and close the lips to say it: "wind" is *p'iväm*. It flows abroad and makes things move. In Ch'ing and Hsü to say "wind" they narrow the mouth, open the lips and expel air to say it: "wind" is *piuang*. The air is released and scattered.

三：當閉反開當開反閉豈得事宜邪 Opening when you ought to close, closing when you ought to open—you just don't get it, do you?

新：秦人開關延敵九國之師逶遁而不敢進 The Ch'in people opened the gate and invited the enemy in, but the attackers from the nine states fled pell-mell, not daring to enter.

藝：初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

搜：見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well. There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon must have opened this well as payment.

衡：天地開辟人皇以來隨壽而死若中年夭亡以億萬數 From the beginning of sky and earth, since the time of the titanthrops, the number of people who lived out their lives and died or perished before their proper time, has to be millions and millions.

顏：所住之堂終身鎖閉弗忍開入也 For the rest of his life he kept the house where she had lived locked up, never able to bear to open and enter it.

搜：須臾化爲大鳥開而視之翻然飛去 In a while he changed into a large bird, which, when Wên-tzü opened the basket to have a look, flew off.

漢：天闢決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國諧 Sky's threshold is breached, ah!/ earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah!/ and all nations at peace.

釋：企啟也開也目延踈之時諸機樞皆開張也 *q'ieg* "be alert?" is *k'iar* "open"; is *k'ar* "open"; when the eyes are wide open, all hinges are opened.

漢：是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事婁舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening fron-

tiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

梁:漢元鼎中遺伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quiels-waves Lu Po-tê to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery.

b. fig.

史:吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened.

語:民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

k'er 2.15 to open (cf 開起啓) (2t) 闔

國:夫蟬之生復育也闔背而出 Now, the way a cicada is born from its pupa is by opening the back and emerging.

k'er 2.15 armor; chain mail (2t) 408 鎧

k'er-k'er 卍 方言: beautiful virtue 皚皚

k'er-d'iar sb be pleased 69 豈弟

詩:顯顯印印如圭如璋令聞令望豈弟君子四方為綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

k'ep compress 47 厝厝

k'ep 4.27 sound of closing door 648 屜

k'ep 4.27 circle 47 匐匐

k'ep mountainside? 72 厝 厝

k'ep 4.27 right away, suddenly *ar k'âp* 瀟

k'ep 卍 surname 恰

k'epngap mentally retarded 歎歎

k'epngio frogs considered as food 蛤魚

k'eppiwan powdered oyster shell 蛤粉

k'em hit, strike 648 坎

k'em cut, hack (cf 戡 *et al*) 596 砍

k'em 2.48 unsatisfied ++p 歎

k'em cloyingly sweet 331 餇

k'em 3.53 verify 700 勘

k'em 2.48 worried 67 恰

k'em 1.50 so dragon's motion 254 龕

k'em 方言: receive, accept (*dial*) (*rel to* 欠?) *or vo* 含?) 47 龕 堪

梁:其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price.

k'em 2.48 nod the head 254 顛 [pagoda 46 龕

k'em 1.50 pagoda, some say room at bottom of

k'em 3.53 steep bank; narrow pass 72 礮 塹

k'em 2.48 *nc* trigram 6 坎

k'em ko mus inst (*t diff*) 鞞

k'em 3.53 to beat a drum 648 鞞

k'em 2.48 lacking; disappointed 182 鞞 欲 坎

k'em to kill 648 殲

k'em 2.48 sound of beating 648 坎

k'em 1.50 vanquish, kill 648 戡

k'em 2.48 *nc* small pit 434 坎 欲 培 坎

k'em 1.50 bear up under 118 堪

k'em 3.53 說文:羊凝血也 *stdw* congealed sheep's blood 崐 嶮 嶮 嶮

k'em 1.50 敲多 much unevenness 404 伎

k'em k'em rocky 72 嶮

k'emk'â *nc* difficult going, rough terrain 坎 坷

k'emk'â uneven or impeded progress 軫 軻

k'emg'em hollow-cheeked 434 顛 顛

k'emg'u *nc* ko stringed musical instrument (*aka* 空侯) 坎 侯

k'emd'am *nc* place name "empty hole" cf 空 洞 434 坎 欲

k'emlâm scrawny 顛 顛

k'emdzio *nc* 山海經: ko fish 堪 子

k'emblâm frustrated 坎 塹

k'ek weave 緝

k'eg k'er 3.16 fire 214 焮 焮

k'er 篇海: lamp flame burns high *ar k'er?* 69 焮

k'er k'eg 2.13 model 469 楷

草:孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇→] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by Kung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

草:龕齒以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Tsui as their model.

k'er 2.13 說文: iron (*dial*) 408 錯

k'er exert; exhort (*rel to* 慫?) cf next 69 勸

k'er? 2.13 short 57 楷 河

k'erner rub, scrub, polish 273 揩 搨

k'ep 4.31 hat like 弁 w/o 4 corners 47 恰 帽 罽 帽

k'ep 4.31 eyeballs sunken it 290 瞋

k'ep 4.31 wither, shrivel 290 殃 殄

k'ep 4.31 just right 331 恰

k'ep 4.31 說文: exert the mind 596 恰

k'ep 4.31 說文: pierce w/fingernails 596 掐

k'ep 4.31 enter, penetrate 596 剗

k'ep-k'ep 卍 bird mutterings 恰 恰

k'em 1.54 (bird) peck 廣韻 *ar k'em* 254 鶻

k'em 2.53 infirm of purpose 182 樛 減

k'em 2.53 small door 46 屜

k'ia 1.5 wine vessel st spill if overfilled 欹 隋:大業初耿詢作古欹器以漏水注之 At the beginning of Ta-yeh [605] Kêng Hsün made a tipping-cup of ancient type. He filled it with dripping water.

k'ia patterned openwork silk 綺

史:洗沐之為治新繒綺衮衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

北:后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades or silken gauze and lace among her clothing and trinkets.

宋:頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠細綺為下裙紫綺為上褙 Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her ear-

rings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

k'ia 3.5 tired 齏

k'ia hard as stone 礪

k'ia 1.5 daddy long-legs 螭

k'ia attractive 嬌

k'ia 說文: to tiptoe across 64 倚

k'ia k'iar 1.5 one-legged 58 崎 嶇

k'ia 1.5 one-eyed 58 崎

k'ia k'iar 3.5 方言: critter missing a leg 58 倚

k'ia 卍 mountain name 崎

k'ia k'iar 1.5 one horn up one down 58 觚

k'ia k'ia k'iar 1.5 tilted 57 崎 欹

k'ia k'ia k'iar not straight 57 欹 *uf* 欹

k'iak'iu precariously steep 57 崎 嶇

藝:因磯為高墉[枕→]抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.

k'iangia rugged escarpments 礪 礪

k'iat 4.16 to lick 198 挈

非:挈壺甕而往酌 to pick up the jug and pot and carry them to the wine shop

非:挈壺甕而走火 take bucket and tub and run to the fire

衡:夫一石之重一人挈之 Now a weight of one *d'iak*, one man lifts it.

淮:舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流 Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression but hefting a one-*d'iak* jug makes the sweat pour out.

淮:夫挈輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銖衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance.

k'iat 4.16 separated 273 契 鐸 鏗

晏:公孫接田開疆曰吾勇不子若功不子逮取桃不讓是貪也然而不死無勇也皆反其桃 [挈→] 契領而死 Kung-sun Chieh and Tien K'ai-chiang said, "Our bravery is not as good as yours, nor do our feats come up to yours. To take the peaches rather than yielding them to you was greedy. To be so and not to die is to lack bravery." They both gave back the peaches and died by cutting their own throats.

k'iat grain stalk 343 稊

k'iat 卍 riv name 契

k'iat 4.16 maggot 蜚

k'iatk'ang unkind 猥 狽

k'iatg'od'ieg fillers of clepsydra 198 挈 壺 氏 隋:其後因以命官周禮挈壺氏則其職也 His successors went on to use it to give orders to offices. This is precisely the duty of the clepsydra-fillers in the Chou Li.

k'iad 3.12 卍 man name 挈

k'iad 3.12 carve, cut grooves 273 契 鐸 挈 淮:逮至衰世鑄山石鐸金玉[擿→]摘蚌屨消銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and iron, to the detriment of all things.

史:左挈人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right.

k'iad 3.12 script notches 273 契 挈

隋:張平子既作銅渾天儀於密室中以漏水

轉之與天皆合如符契也 After Chang Ping-tzū had built a brass turning sky orrery, he timed it with a clepsydra in a sealed room. Its rotation matched that of the sky like paired tallies.

k'iad 3.12 distressed 契

k'iadk'iad ㄇ mtn name "jagged" 惛惛

k'iam backwater, blind meander 汧汧

k'ian ㄇ river name 汧汧

k'ian ㄇ mountain name 岍

k'ian 1.29 ㄇ millipede 蚘蚘

淮：夫鷗目大而視不若鼠蚘足眾而走不若蛇物固有大小不若小眾不若少者 An owl, for instance, has large eyes but it can't see as well as a mouse; a millipede has many legs but can't go as fast as a snake. There definitely are things of which the large aren't as good as the small and the many not up to the few.

呂：腐草化為蚘 Rotting weeds become millipedes.

k'ian ko bird 鴛

k'ian 2.27 ㄋ 說文爾雅：ko caterpillar aka 繭女 568 蜩

k'ian 1.29 med plant 苳

k'ian k'an long-necked 顧

k'ian g'ian 3.32 be visible, be like 41 倪 倪

k'iap 4.30 ㄋ ㄆ box, basket 47 篋 篋

左：公使大史固歸國子之元真之新篋襲之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzū. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding-sash on it.

荀：故王者富民霸者富士僅存之國富大夫亡國富筐篋實府庫 Kingly ones enrich their folk; lordly ones enrich their soldiers; states that barely survive enrich their officials; doomed states enrich their coffers and fill their storehouses.

衡：公孫支書而藏之於篋 Kung-sun Chih wrote it down and kept it in a box.

戰：陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*.

k'iap 4.30 blow breath 338 呿

k'iap 4.30 sko breathing disorder 338 痰

k'iap 4.30 contented 47 愜

衡：毀人不益其惡則聽者不愜於心 If in dis-praising someone you do not exaggerate his evil, your listener is not content in mind.

k'iap-k'iap ㄆ satisfied 廣韻 ar **g'iap** 媧媧

k'iam 2.50 below belly ar **k'iap** 腴

k'ian 2.27 gnaw 273 狼 狼

k'iar 2.11 ㄇ open; incite (cf 鼓) 69 旻 旻 旻 旻 旻 旻

左：君若猶辱鎮撫宋國而以偪陽光啟寡君群臣安矣 If YL will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure

左：管蔡啟商慈問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

山：穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.

風：啟其左脅三人出焉啟其右脅三人又出焉 When they opened her left ribs three people emerged, and when they opened her right ribs three more people emerged.

b. official (acw private) communication cf 榮搜：至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. Tai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Chi'angan and wished to report developments.

釋：笏忽也君有教命及所啟白則書其上備忽忘也 *muat* "writing tablet" is *muat* "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

k'iar k'iab 2.11 ㄇ knock (head in kowtow) 317 稽 稽 稽

左：士為稽首 Shih Wei kowtowed.

左：再拜稽首 make double obeisance with kowtow

左：魯大夫三拜稽首曰君履后土而戴皇天 The grand officer of Chin made triple obeisance with kowtow and said, "YL treads Prince Earth and wears Sovereign Sky on your head."

k'iar open the lapels (*phon* 多 or 衣?) 69 儻

k'iar 2.11 ㄋ staff w/banner, sighting-rod, messenger's credential, signal to advance 69 榮

k'iar ㄇ son of 禹, aka 夏后啟 *qv* 啟

k'iar clearing sky (*rel* to 凱?) 啟

k'iar joint (of body) 1 髌 髌

k'iar 2.11 inquire by divination 44 叩

k'iar miang Venus as morning star (?) 啟明

k'iek 4.23 to dry by heat of 熨 涸; 王仁响切

韻 ar **k'ok** 290 熨

k'iek 4.23 唐韻: to eat 擊 喫

k'iek 4.23 spear 217 矚 矚

k'iek 4.23 beat, rub 75 毆 毆

k'iek 4.23 puff, play wind instr 欵

k'ieg 1.12 valley w/stream, glen 250 谿 谿 谿
荀：不臨深谿不知地之厚也 If you do not look down into a deep valley, you do not recognize how thick the earth is.

淮：谿肆無景 valleys too deep for light to reach
選：谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏 Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing!

語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峯之隄仆於鬼崖之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

漢：越非有城郭邑里也處谿谷之間篁竹之中習於水門便於舟地深味而多水險中國之人不知其勢阻而入其地雖百不當其一

Yüeh has no walled cities and towns. They live in ravines among bamboo thickets. They are experienced in river fighting and facile in their use of boats. The land is gloomy. There are many cataracts. If Chinese invade their land while unfamiliar with the difficulties of the terrain, a hundred will not prevail against one.

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Ch'ien says that in the T'ai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

k'ieg to empty (sc vessel) 250 罄 溪

衡：舟人洿溪上流人飲下流舟人不雷死

Boatmen careen and empty bilges upstream and other people drink downstream and the boatmen are not struck dead by lightning.

k'ieg 說文: difficult ++p 嬰

k'iegt'ioŋ ㄋ 集韻: ko frog 蟿 蟿

k'iegt'iak sko large waterfowl 鸚鵡

k'iegt'ioŋ ㄋ 爾雅: ko bug 切韻 r; 王仁响切韻 r **k'ieg** 蟿 蟿

k'iegt'iak sko good-sized waterfowl 鸚鵡

k'ieng 3.46 empty 罄 罄 空

k'ieng visible, resembling 磬

k'ieng cough, clear throat 48 磬

淮：王蹠足磬欬 The king stamped his feet and harumphed.

k'ieng ㄋ musical stone; ^-shape 磬 磬

呂：子何擊磬之悲也 How is it you strike the music-stones so sadly?

山：磬石 stone for making petrophones

k'ieng'iat bent over, bent down 磬折

考：凡行莫水磬折以參伍 To make standing water flow, [ditches] are always bent downward to some degree. 禮：立則磬折垂佩 Standing, he should be bent over so that the belt-tassel hangs free.

史：西門豹簪[筆一]紱磬折嚮河立待良久 Hsi-mén Pao tucked in his belt-seal and stood leaning over the river, watching, for a long time.

k'ien 1.29 ㄇ lead, led by nose (cf 轆) 14 牽 牽
史：人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he not be dazzled.

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it. 選：夫人在陽時則舒在陰時則慘此牽乎天者也 Now, when people are in a *yang* season they are relaxed but in a *yin* season they are distressed; this is because they are tethered to the sky.

k'ien 2.27 unmovng 45 壑 壑

k'ienng'ioŋ ㄇ constell. name, part of Aries [= 牛] 牽牛

史：牽牛為犧牲 The tethered ox will be sacrificed.

k'ioh k'ioŋ 4.23 slap from side 75 擻

k'ioŋ 1.32 stm ko mud sledge or perhaps high platform clogs? sef 橋? 橇 橋 橇

k'ioŋ 3 high 72 甃

k'ioŋ 1.32 lift feet high 384 蹻 蹻

k'ioŋ pry up (is 毫 *phon*? 集韻: 牽玄切 **k'ioŋ** *psef* 卒玄切 **tsiwen**!) 撬

k'ioŋ 3.34 aperture 竅

呂：竅滿矣 the gaps [in the armor] have been filled
山：貫匈國在其東其為人匈有竅 Pierced-breast country is east of it. The kind of people there have a hole in their chest.

史：紂怒曰吾聞聖人心有七竅剖比干觀其心 Ch'ou got angry and said, "I hear that sages have

seven openings in the heart." He cut open Pi-kan and looked at his heart.

k'iog bleached (sc bones) 432 髡

k'iog high cf 喬 72 髡

k'iog? stdw horses 384 驕

k'iog? 1.32 dried meat cf 糲 290 驕

k'iwat 4.16 break, smash cf 扞 (虧 + -t!) 369 缺

k'iwat 4.16 at rest, finished, empty 379 闕 闕

k'iwat [in 八闕] 闕

k'iwən 2.27 **nc** dog 犬

說: 犬獨獨不附人也 A dog shies from a man

siak-siak-ly.

戰: 天下之疾犬 the fastest dog in the world

戰: 犬猛不可叱之必噬人 The dog was too fierce to be scolded; if one scolded it, it would bite him.

左: 毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬斃與小臣小臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Marquess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.

k'iwənhiōng 2.27 folk near Chou original home (=next!) 犬戎

穆: 犬戎口胡觴天子于[當→]雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士[戰→]釐 The Dog Barbarians [1m] *g'o* entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. [1m] He conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven.

k'iwəndiər 2.27 folk near Chou original home (=prec?) 吠夷

k'iwər 1.12 extormny 220 睽

k'iwər stone deaf 睽

k'iwək 4.23 quiet 闕

k'iweg **nc** ko bug, pupa in silk cocoon 286 蝻

k'iweg **k'iwəd** empty 250 胙

k'iweg **nc** 集韻: 鏟 spade? chisel? 鏟

k'iweg **mp** constell. name part of *Andromeda* 奎

隋: 奎十六星天之武庫也 In the west, the sixteen stars of Stride are the armory of the world.

淮: 辰星常以二月春分劬奎 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.

k'iweg **k'iwər** **nc** groin cf 跬 238 奎

k'iweg cut open, cut up 229 剖

k'iweg plow handle 48 耜

k'iweng 2.41 **nc** ko garment 333 綱 纒 紩

k'iweng 2.41 **nc** textile fiber plant 纒 苧 纒

k'iweng 2.41 **nc** ko stove 灶

k'iweng 2.41 **nc** ko cloth 333 綱

k'o trousers cf 袴, 袴 (why not same wd **k'wo**?) 384 褲

k'o 3 feeling sick 瘳

k'o so squatting 跼

k'o **mp** surname 帖

k'o 方言: to lift 扞

k'o 2.10 *Soncus*, *Lactuca* plants 苦

k'o **k'āb** 1.11 wither; dry up 290 枯

語: 道傍之枯楊蠹結屈 Dried-up poplars along roads are gnarled and stunted.

釋: 秋曰旻天旻閔也物就枯落可閔傷也 [The sky] in autumn is called *mian't'ien* "bleak sky." *mian* is *mwen* "distress"; as things proceed to wither and

fall it is distressing and mournsome.

語: 彼則槁枯而遠棄此則為宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through.

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭灌然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed.

k'o **k'āb** **nc** garage, armory 47 庫

淮: 發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him. 隋: 危三星主天府天庫架屋 The three stars of Roofend govern the framing and roof of the sky treasury and the sky storehouse.

釋: 庫舍也物所在之舍也故齊魯謂庫曰舍也 *k'o* "carriage-house" is *sia* "lodge"; it is a lodge where things are. Thus in Ch'i and Lu they call *k'o* *sia*. (舍 *swa* 庫 *sū*)

k'o 2.10 **vs** bitter 苦

釋: 苦吐也人所吐也 *k'o* "bitter" is *t'o* "eject from mouth"; what people spit out.

釋: 苦酒淳毒甚者酢苦也 Vinegar: stuff w/strong medicinal taste. Sour-bitter.

語: 嘗百草之實察酸苦之味 He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes.

衡: 薄酒酸苦賓主蠶蹙 When thin wine is sour or bitter both guests and host reject it in disgust.

b. as one of five tastes, assoc w/other five-nesses 管: 曰五藏酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 They are called the five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

史: 五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土水曰潤下火曰炎上木曰曲直金曰從革土曰稼穡潤下作鹹炎上作苦曲直作酸從革作辛稼穡作甘 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth. Water refers to irrigating and going downward, fire to illuminating and going upward, wood to being bent or straight, metal to permitting or correcting, earth to agriculture. Irrigating and going downward makes salty taste, illuminating and going upward makes bitter taste, bent or straight makes sour taste, permitting or correcting makes spicy taste, agriculture makes sweet taste.

c. *fig*.

漢: 天下苦秦久矣 The world has suffered from Ch'in for too long. [苦 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

漢: 常苦旱旱亡有平歲穀賈翔貴 They often suffered the bitterness of a withering drought, never having a normal harvest; the price of grain shot up. 戰: 此非吾所苦也是故吾事也 This is not what I am lamenting; such is surely my metier.

史: 呂后與陛下[攻→]改苦食啖其可背哉 YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his hunger; how can you ignore that?

史: 大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣

偏守新城存民苦矣 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to Hsin-ch'eng, and the surviving populace suffered.

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

史: 范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鴟夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Ch'i. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tzū-p'i. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

漢: 軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣為之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the generative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

呂: 甯越中牟之鄙人也苦耕稼之勞謂其友曰何為而可以免此苦也其友曰莫如學學三十歲則可以達矣甯越曰請以十五歲人將休吾將不敢休人將臥吾將不敢臥 Ning Yüeh was a rustic in Chung-mou. He suffered from the labor of plowing and sowing. He said to a friend, "What could I do to get away from this suffering?" His friend said, "Study is best. If you study for thirty years you can make a success of it." Ning Yüeh said, "Let me try fifteen years. Where others would rest, I dare not rest; where others would sleep, I dare not sleep."

史: 今父老子弟雖患苦我然百歲後期令父老子孫思我言 Even though now you elders and your younger kin may find me burdensome, I promise you that in a hundred years it will cause your descendants to recall my words favorably.

衡: 信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.

史: 貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也 Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease. [nr]

史: 豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦長老曰苦為河伯娶婦以故貧 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most. They said, "The worst is we have to marry a woman to the River Boss, so we're all poor."

k'o **k'āb** **nc** vehicle 帖

k'og 2.32 dry out; wither 290 槁 槁

莊: 何居乎形固可使如槁木而心固可使如死灰乎 What is this? Can the body indeed be made like a withered tree and the mind like dead embers? 荀: 雖有槁曝不復挺者輒使之然也 That it never straightens again even when it dries and sits in the sun is because the steaming made it so.

k'og 2.32 dried food, esp fish 290 藪

周: 辨魚物為藪鱉 He divides fish supplies into fresh and dried.

k'og 3.37 pay in kind 犒餉
k'ogngog big head 顛頭
k'oŋtiam **k'òbŋiam** grain not come into seed 粘稜
k'oglu ^{nc} sko carriage house 庫樓
k'oglu bare bones (*dimid!*) cf 髑髏 頭顱 骷髏
k'oŋiwaŋ **k'oŋ'iaŋ** 唐韻: ko plant 苦藜
k'otsiðg vinegar 苦酒
 釋: 苦酒淳毒甚者酢苦也 Vinegar: stuff w/strong medicinal taste. Sour-bitter.
k'odə'iwəd 2.10 plant *Tussilago farfara* 苦苣
k'oðg ^{nc} thistle, *Cirsium nipponicum* 苦蕒
k'ðk bullseye 432 鵠
k'ðk 4.2 cruel (ex "dry by heat") 290 酷
k'ðk 4.2 to hit 318 搯
k'ðg 2.32 investigate 考攷
 草: 徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.
 選: 稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this.
 史: 因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.
 官: 各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.
k'ðg 2.32 grandfather 89 考
 詩: 黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]
 左: 纂乃祖考無忝乃舊 Carry on for your ancestors and do not shame yourself to your old friends.
k'ðg 1.34 ^{nc} coccyx or pelvis? 384 尻
 非: 其一人從後而循之三撫其尻而馬不蹏 One of the men came up from behind it and rubbed its buttocks three times and the horse did not kick.
k'ðg 2.32 complete → retire 205 考攷
 釋: 巧考也考合異類共成一體也 **k'ðg** "skilful" is **k'ðg** "complete"; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.
k'ðg 2.32 to hit 318 搯
k'ðg 2.32 flaw in gem 考
k'ðg 3.37 切韻: avoid? contradict? each other 靠
k'ðg 2.32 to grill meat 625 烤爔
k'ðg 2.32 pray 集韻 ar t3 禱 禱
k'ðg 1.34 joke 384 噱 訕
k'ðg ^{nc} 五音集韻: bright (epithet of sky?) cf 九天 颯
k'ðg 2.32 water dried up 290 洿
k'ðg 2 ?ailanthus? 拷
 詩: 南山有栲 On South Mountain there are ?ailanthus.
k'ðg **k'əð** 2.32 說文: to sob 48 巧
k'ðg 3.37 ^{nc} ko fish 鮎

k'ðglðg 2.32 stdw over-hunting, -fishing 摛蓼
 選: 遠欲收斂效獲虞摛蓼洋浪乾池滌敷上無逸飛下無遺走攫胎拾卵蚺蜥盡取樂今日違恤我後既定且寧焉知傾匍 Hunting and fishing however they please, their bag includes fawns and yearlings. Scooping up and flushing out all game, they dry ponds and drench thickets. Above they leave not a creature to fly, nor any to run below.
k'ðglðg 2.32 wicker basket 栲栳 筲簍
k'ðgmǝwən investigate 考問
 漢: 大司空行視考問或云寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎爲此災也 The Minister of Works went and examined it and investigated. Someone said people who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.
k'ðg 2.31 be skilled 88 巧
 草: 凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.
 淮: 巧者善度知者善豫 The skilled are good at planning; the intelligent are good at foreseeing. [nr]
 釋: 巧考也考合異類共成一體也 **k'ðg** "skilful" is **k'ðg** "complete"; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.
 衡: 射之數十行足以見巧觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Shooting at them a few dozen times would have been enough to show his skill; those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.
 淮: 雖巧有力擊之不中 Even if you are skillful and strong, if you strike at him you will miss.
 呂: 人主自智而愚人自巧而拙人 A ruler may think himself smart and others stupid, himself skilled and others clumsy.
 漢: 作巧成器曰工 If one puts his skill into action and makes vessels he is called an artisan.
 非: 不如爲車輓者巧也用咫尺之木不費一朝之事而引三十石之任 I am not as skillful as a maker of drawbars. He uses a few feet of wood and less than a morning's work, and they pull a load of thirty *dīnk*.
 非: 爲人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私爲巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.
k'ðg 3.36 artificial, deceptive 巧
 淮: 爲智者務於巧詐爲勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.
 論: 子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 When they polish their words and put on an ingratiating expression—rare is there kindness! [巧, 令, 鮮 put *caus fac*]
 呂: 人同類而智殊賢不肖異皆巧言辯辭 People are all the same but their intellects differ and their competence varies, yet they all have polished words and glib phrases.
k'ðglðg hollow, empty cf 摩窳 434 巧老

k'ðgb'iaŋ ^{nc} ko bird 88 巧婦 鸛婦
k'ə **k'əb** 1.37 mighty bite 46 剛
k'ə **k'əb** 3.40 waist bone 47 骸 柯 髀
k'ə **k'əg** anxiety attacks in children 48 疴
k'ə **k'ə** 4.4 husk, shell 434 殼 殼 殼
 隋: 前儒舊說天地之體狀如鳥卵天包地外猶殼之裹黃周旋無端其形渾渾然故曰渾天 The former theory held by scholars in the past is that the shape of the entirety of sky and earth is like a bird's egg. Sky wraps around earth as an eggshell encloses its yolk. It rotates endlessly. Its form rolls on and on, so it is called "turning sky".
k'ə attentive, diligent 慤慤
k'ə ^{nc} nestling; unhatched egg 286 殼 殼
 衡: 別雌雄籛卵殼之中 Hen and cock are differentiated while still within the eggshell.
 衡: 鷄卵之未字也湏溶於殼中 Before a chicken's egg has been incubated it is plomish in its shell.
k'ə ^{nc} ko plant 苳
k'əgmug ^{nc} rustic 559 殼 霧
k'əng 2.3 internal cavity 434 腔
k'əng 說文: covering-cloth ar **k'ə** **k'ə** 崑 青
k'əng 1.4 beat 318 控
 選: 機不虛掎弦不再控矢不單殺中必疊雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it transfixes both of a brace. [sc a crossbow nr 控 & 雙]
k'əng ^{nc} wooden gong 318 控
k'əng 1.4 rib cage, sheep skeleton 434 腔 控
k'əngngüŋ high (so mountains) 廣韻 ar **k'ənglung** 崑 峴
k'u 3.50 𠵹 river name 滄
k'u **k'eb** 2.45 ^{nc} mouth 47 口
 荀: 目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.
 史: 寧爲雞口無爲牛後 Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse. [nr]
 釋: 口上曰髭 [Hair] above the mouth is called "mustache."
 釋: 口下曰承漿 [Hair] below the mouth is called "soup-catcher."
 左: 口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you broke the agreement.
 越: 懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He hung a gall bladder at the doorway and whenever he went in or out he tasted it and did not spit it out.
 淮: 身若不勝衣言若不出口 He carried himself as if his clothes were too heavy for him; he spoke as if he barely had a voice.
 b. *meas* a mouthful
 衡: 一口之氣能吹毛芥非必焱風 A single puff can blow away feathers and straw; it doesn't need a whirlwind.
 c. *fig*.
 藝: 林盡見山山有小口髣髴有光 Where the forest ended he saw a hill having a small opening. He could make out a dim light.
 2. the voice
 淮: 人主...口能言而行人稱辭 The ruler of others... he is able to speak in his own voice, but a herald declares his words.
 衡: 衆口燦金 "Many mouths melt metal"—gossip can overcome the strongest.

衡：讒以口害人 Slander harms others by means of the voice.

史：事口舌 make a career of talking

論：惡利口之覆邦家者 The master said, "I hate glib tongues that overthrow nations and families."

史：秦王欲遣之口弗忍言 The king of Ch'in wanted to send him but could not bring himself to utter the words.

史：臣竊爲大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池而相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-ch'ih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.

淮：博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

b. as *adv*, viva voce

戰：願見於前口道天下之事 I would like to speak directly to you about the affairs of the world.
草：孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其[篇→]偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Meng-ying was shown a piece of writing by Kung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

3. the sense of taste

非：酸甘鹹淡不以口斷而決與宰尹 If sour, sweet, salty and insipid are not decided by taste but arbitrarily determined by the chief steward

4. counter for people

衡：獻其邑三十六口三萬 Ceded thirty-six of his towns, population 30,000.

晉：斬五百餘級獲生口千餘降者六百餘人 They took over five hundred heads, got over a thousand live prisoners and more than six hundred surrendered.

漢：農民戶人已受田其家眾男爲餘夫亦以口受田如比 When the householder of a farm family has received land, the other men in the household become supernumeraries and also receive land in this manner according to their number.

漢：今一夫挾五口治田百畝歲收畝一石半爲粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 Now one farmer having a family of five works 100 *mǒg* of fields. In a year he harvests $1\frac{1}{2}$ *diäk* from each *mǒg*. That amounts to 150 *diäk* of grain. Take

away a 10% tax of 15 *diäk* and that leaves 135 *diäk*.

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diäk* in Han.

寸口⇒寸

k'ü 2.45 announce; inquire 87 訃

k'ü 2.45 切韻: metal decoration 318 釧

k'ü 1.47 so deep eyes 隴 眴

k'ü 1.47 to scrape 273 鏹

k'ü archer's arm cover 48 鞬

k'ü **ü** meas. of wt of cloth 260 筭

k'ü **ü** thing used in weaving 筮

k'ü **ü** 1.47 end of bow where string fastens 319 彊

k'ü **ü** rings, circles in general 434 環

k'ü **ü** slit in garment, gore 434 衲

k'ü **ü** stupid cf 愚 94 句

k'ü **ü** 3.50 banditry, raiding 318 寇寇寇

左：使勇而無剛者嘗寇而速去之 Send some who are bold but not tenacious to try a raid against them and then quickly withdraw from them.

呂：譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like cleaning weapons; by that means we prepare for an attack.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.
國：速寇 they speed the bandits on their way [instead of hindering them]

國：秦寇深矣奈何 The Ch'in incursion has gone deep; what can we do?

國：君深其怨能淺其寇乎 YL has made their resentment deep; can you make their incursion shallow?

史：大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇被甲兵者以趙之爲蔽其南也 Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south.

國：唯忠信者能留外寇而不害除闇以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信今君施其所惡於人闇不除矣以賄滅親身不定矣夫國非忠不立非信不固既不忠信而留外寇寇知其釁而歸圖焉已自拔其本矣何以能久 Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm. Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings, we call that reliability. Now our ruler is doing to others things he dislikes for himself; deceit is not cleared away. He is destroying relatives for a bribe; his attitude is not firm. A state cannot rest on anything but integrity and cannot be stable by anything but honesty. Having violated integrity and honesty in dealing with foreign invaders, the invaders will recognize his vulnerability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up his root, how can he last long?

k'ü **k'eb** 2.45 strike & make noise (*swa* 口?)

648 叩敏扣釧

淮：叩宮宮應鼓角動 Strike the *kung*-note and *kung* responds; pluck the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

管：叩之其音清 If you strike it, its tone is clear.

搜：至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. T'ai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wished to report developments.

多：叩頭~扣頭 knock head on ground in obeisance

k'ü **k'eb** 2.45 lay hold of 648 扣敏

左：天子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"

k'ü **k'ü** 3 throw? 搯

k'ü **k'ü** pull up (dress) 搯

k'ü **g'ü** 1.4 Kg: sound of trampling feet (Chuang) 蹙

k'ü 4.1 weep 48 哭

淮：其衣致煖而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to K'un-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

k'ü 4.1 方言: leaven (*dial* of 麴) 麴

k'ü **k'ü** stutter 口吃 [in repartee]

漢：口吃不能劇談 A stutterer, he could not engage

k'ü 1.1 說文: flow straight 浚

k'ü 1.1 green color 穉

k'ü 2.1 a hole 434 孔空

山：一臂一目一鼻孔 They have one arm, one eye and one nostril.

風：長二尺四寸七孔 [The *d'üok* "flute"] is two *ch'ih* four *ts'un* long and has seven holes.

選：剡其上孔通洞之 They bored the upper hole and made it go all the way through.

k'ü internal cavity 434 腔

k'ü vast 260 孔

詩：德音孔[膠一]嚳 His good reputation is very eminent.

k'ü 3.1 exhaust 434 空

隋：星明王道昌闇則賢良不處天下空天子疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious.

If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is exhausted and the emperor is sick.

k'ü 1.1 ^{rst} empty 434 空穹

衡：空拳暴虎 attack a tiger empty-handed

衡：空腹無一牒之誦 He has an empty belly

[*thought to be site of memory*] with not even a single page to recite.

莊：空齷體 empty skull

淮：頭蚤與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different things.

呂：此伊尹生空桑之故也 This is the story of how Yi Yin came to be born in a hollow mulberry tree.

史：上林中空地棄 Within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned.

史：城中益空無人又困貧 The city became ever more empty and depopulated, and poorer as well.

漢：邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

b. fig.

衡：空坐 sitting doing nothing

戰：空割 an empty show of ceding territory

史：相曰不可郢中立王是吾抱空質而行不義於天下也 The premier said, "It won't do. They will make a king of anyone in Ying. That would leave us holding a worthless hostage, having committed an impropriety to the whole world."

衡：時或徒雷無所折敗亦不殺人天空怒乎 Sometimes there is only thunder with nothing being broken up, nor does it kill anyone; does sky get angry with no consequences?

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

k'ung 3.1 dried mutton; mutton sausage 94 控 **k'ung** 3.1 bridle 韉

k'ung 3.1 ^{ve} pull, throw *ar t1* 215 控

圖：十日並出草木焦枯羿乃控弦仰落陽鳥 Ten suns came out at once/ Plants and trees were parched and withered/ Yi then stretched his bowstring/ Looking up, he brought down the Yang row.

史：秦馬之良 [戎兵之眾 ↓] [探 →] 控前跌後蹄開三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet. [V note at 良]

k'ung 1.1 sincere 控

k'ung-k'ung 1.1 simple 控控

論：控控而不信 simple but unreliable

k'ungk'ü ^{mp} Confucius 孔丘 孔丘

史：生而首上圩頂故因名曰丘云字仲尼姓孔氏 He was born with a steeply pitched cranium and was thus named Ch'iu, or so it is said. His nickname was Chung-ni and his surname Kung.

史：孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 K'ung Ch'iu had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."

k'ungk'wad ko bird 鸞快

k'ungg'ient'ia ^{nc} archer (esp mounted nomad archer?) 控弦者

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diak* in Han.

k'ungg'u ^{nc} ko stringed mus instr ac 坎侯 *qv* 箜篌 空侯

釋：箜篌師延所作靡靡之樂[器]也後出於桑間濮上之地蓋空國之侯所[存 →]好也師涓為晉平公鼓焉鄭衛分其地而有之遂號鄭衛之音謂之淫樂也 The instrument on which Shih Yen composed enervating music. It later came to light among mulberries [cf 桑中 *qv*] on the bank of the P'u river. It turned out to be favored by the ruler of a deserted land. Shih Ch'üan played on it for the Level Marquess of Chin. Chêng and Wèi divided that territory and kept it. Then the music of Chêng and Wèi was called licentious music.

k'ungtsang ^{mp} mtn name 空桑

k'ungtsung troubled, hassled 控惚

k'ungtsiag ^{mp} Confucius 孔子

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒門問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzu says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'"

k'ungd'ung ^{mp} mtn name 崆峒 空桐

史：西至于空桐登雞頭 On the west he went to K'ung-tung and climbed Mt. Chickenhead.

k'unglung stdw mtn's appearance 崆嶺

k'unglung a hole 434 孔籠

k'ungmak the schools of Confucius & Motzu ^{ac} 儒墨 孔墨

k'ud'ieg ^{mp} mtn name 緜氏

k'ud'ieg ^{mp} clan name, surname 緜氏

k'ugmüg ignorant 559 儂儂

k'ugmug rude, rustic, ignorant 559 侷侷

k'am 1 dangle, teeter *ar k'am* 掇

k'ang 1.40 strong cf 康 42 坳

k'ang 1.40 ^{nc} pit 434 坑 阬 阬

k'ang to bury (*pron?*) 434 阬 坑

衡：秦坑趙卒於長平之下 Ch'in buried Chao soldiers alive near Ch'angping.

衡：坑殺儒士 burying Confucian scholars alive

k'ang beautiful 42 妍

k'ang'ier dragonfly (*dial*) 螻蛄

k'ad k'eg fire 186 爓

k'an 1.27 surname 駢

k'an 1.27 horse glossy black 駢

k'an 2.26 tooth noise 273 齧

k'an 1.28 bald at temples ++p 鬅 鬅

k'an 1.28 frugal, tightfisted 45 慳

k'an attractive 41 嫵

k'am 3.58 to peck (sc bird) 254 歛

k'ek 4.21 strong, firm 擊

k'eg 2.12 戾 perverse 556 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

k'eg 3.15 說文: difficult ++p 𠄎

k'eng stubborn 42 𠄎

k'eng 1.41 hit (sc head) 集韻 *ar t2* (堅 *sef* 𠄎) 318 𠄎 𠄎

k'eng 1.41 sound of stone chimes (堅 *sef* 𠄎) 鏗 鏗 鎖 鈞

k'eng 1.41 sound of cithern 身 *sef* 互 貞 *sef* 肯? 損 損

k'eng g'eng ^{nc} 說文: shank bone of ox cf 脛 388 脛

k'eng g'eng impulsive 誼

k'engts'iang so gongs & chimes 堅 *sef* 𠄎 鏗 鏘

k'ok 說文: sound of stones 磬

k'ok 篇海: bustling sound 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

選：影沙碧石蕩颺島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

k'ok 2.32 solid, firm 290 碣 碣

k'og 1.33 beat 切韻 *ar t3* 318 敲

k'og 1.33 ^{nc} narrow part of leg above ankle; end of wheel spoke; arrowhead tang 384 𠄎 𠄎

k'og disturb 𠄎

k'og 1.33 ugly 𠄎 頰

k'og k'io 2.29 stony soil 礲 境

k'ak 4.18 push off (← *k'iap?*) 66 卻 却

史：三年秦攻赤麗宜安李牧率師與戰肥下卻之 In the third year, Ch'in attacked Ch'ih-li and Yi-an. Li Mu led a force to do battle with them at Fei-hsia and repulsed them.

晏：田開疆曰吾仗兵而卻三軍者再若開疆之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 T'ien K'ai-chiang said, "I have made a whole national army retreat just holding a weapon at the ready. I did it twice. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another." He took a peach and got up.

衡：五聖十賢相與卻之 five sages and ten talented men all cooperating to stave it off

非：左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, "Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye."

釋：脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *kiak* "foot" is *k'iak* "push away", on account of their being shoved behind one when sitting down

釋：叔亦傲也見嫂傲然却退也 *siok* "younger brother" is also *dz'io* "silent"; when he sees his elder brother's wife, he silently withdraws.

說：人手卻一寸動脈謂之寸口 The pulsing vessels one inch away from the hand are called the "inch-aperture."

史：匿其年及所生長常自謂七十能使物卻老 He concealed his age and place of origin. He often said of himself that from the age of seventy he had had the ability to stave off aging.

k'iang ^{mp} man name 饒

k'iang 1.38 ^{mp} tribe name → surname (羊 *phon?*) 羌 羗 羗 羗

漢：湯數醉酌羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言 T'ang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Ch'iang. The Ch'iang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.

選：胡笳關下思羌笛颯頭鳴 The Tartar pipes

were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈一]靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Chi'ang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

k'iang ^{nc} beetle 蜣

k'iang ^{np} river name 434 洗滌

k'iang 1.38 ^{pd} initial particle in 楚 *dial* 羌

k'ianglông infant cries w/o stopping 咿喂

k'iangklông ko bird 羌鷄

k'iat 4.17 martial-looking (!) 255 揭

k'iat 4.17 go away (= 去 + 之?) 揭 偈

k'iatkjo 爾雅: ko plant 藕車

k'iad 3.13 to rest 憩 憩

k'iad 3.13 lift one's clothes 198 揭 揭

k'iad ^{nc} 爾雅: hollow-gourd ladle 瓢

k'iad k'iat kad to rest 297 揭

k'ian 2.28 send 遣

梁: 北天竺國遣使獻方物 States of northern India sent a mission to present their local products. 史: 秦王欲遣之口弗忍言 The king of Chin wanted to send him but could not bring himself to utter the words.

藝: 既出白太守太守遣人隨而尋之迷不復得路 After he emerged he reported to the grand administrator who sent people to follow him and find it. But they got lost and could not find the road again. 後: 匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.

漢: 閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

後: 至桓帝延熹九年大秦王安敦遣使自日南徼外獻象牙犀角玳瑁始乃一通焉其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 In AD 166, Antoninus, king of Rome, sent an embassy from beyond the purlieu of Indochina to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell, that being our first contact with them. The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.

宋: 使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷 His Excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Chin family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

k'ian 3.33 reprove, reprimand 譴

衡: 念譴之而不行其罪乎 I wondered, "Should I notify them but not inflict the punishment?"

漢: 書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

k'ian 1.30 exceed 愆

左: 於神爲不祥於德爲愆義於人爲失禮 To the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's reputation as deviating from the standard and to other people as a breach of decorum.

選: 若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering intending not to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

隋: 附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens.

k'ian fault 讐

k'ian tuck up skirt 褰 擻

戰: 褰裳而趨 gird up the loins and run

k'ian ^{nc} trousers 褻 褻 襠

左: 公在乾侯徵褻與褠 The ruler is in Kan Hou/ Needing trousers and coat.

k'ian defect 蕪

k'ian ko sheep *ar* **k'eng** 羴

k'ian open 69 僣

k'ian 方言: happy 嘒

k'ian clod of earth 𡗗

k'ian ^{nc} ko plant 蕷

k'iank'iwän cling to 纏 纏

k'iap 4.29 disheartened, depressed 182 瘵

k'iap 4.33 breath of yawn 46 疾

k'iab k'iab 3.9 ^m go away (Kg's **k'iab**)

unjustifiable in his own system) 66 去

詩: 誕寘之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷呱矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

釋: 其止污水留不去成泥也 because of its stopping muddy water which stands, does not go away, and forms mud

左: 使勇而無剛者嘗寇而速去之 Send some who are bold but not tenacious to try a raid against them and then quickly withdraw from them.

後: 長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

b. depart (from)

史: 張儀去楚因遂之韓 When Chang Yi left Ch'u he proceeded to Hân.

衡: 五星之去天 the departure of the five stars [the Sung meteorites in 春秋] from the sky

禮: 大夫士去國祭器不踰竟 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border.

(1) one of the traditional four tones

切: 秦隴則去聲爲入樂益則平聲似去 If it's in [the accent of] Ch'in and Lung, then "going" becomes "entering"; if in Hsieh or Yi, "level" is like "going".

c. be distant from

戰: 楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射之百發百中 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would hit the mark a hundred times.

(1) also in *time*

藝: 去冬至一百五日即有疾風其雨謂之寒

食 One hundred five days after the winter solstice then there are high winds and heavy rain. That is called "Cold Food".

(2) *fig.*

史: 去稷不務 They shifted away from growing grain, not making it a priority.

淮: 也之與矣相去千里 The difference between *dia* and *ziag* is as great as a thousand *liag*.

衡: 共一亂字理之與亂相去甚遠 They share the same one graph, but "rational" and "disorder" are very far from one another.

史: 臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

k'iab k'iab 2.8 juice, broth 224 麩

荀: 垂事養民拊循之呢嘔之冬日則爲之饘粥夏日則爲之瓜麩以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也 To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

k'iab k'iab 3.9 wheat 224 麩

k'iab k'iab 1.9 enclose 47 胙

k'iab k'iab 1.9 mule's pack frame 528 屨

k'iab k'iab 1.9 side of body, flesh below

ampit 47 胙

k'iab k'iab 3.9 ^{nc} ko plant 芸

k'iab k'iab 3.9 close door 47 祛

k'iab k'iab 3.9 yawn 46 欬

k'iab k'iab 1.9 livestock pen 47 祛

k'iab k'iab 1.9 1-eye fish *aw* 鱧 *qu* 320 鮒

k'iab k'iab 1.9 connect, tie together 320 祛

k'iab k'iab 1.9 strong, robust 72 祛

k'iab k'iab 3.9 Kg: breathe through mouth

切韻: snore 廣韻 *ar* **k'iap** 338 祛

k'iab k'iab 1.9 ^{nc} sleeve *rel* to 袂? 47 祛

釋: 祛虛也 **k'iab k'iab** "sleeve" is *xi* *xiab* "empty" 列: 王執化人之祛騰而上者中天適止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.

k'iab k'iab 2.8 ^v take away 66 去 公

呂: 以茹魚去蠅蠅愈至 If you try to use rotten fish to drive away flies, even more flies will come.

孟: 見不可焉然後去之 He does not get rid of him until he sees unacceptable things about him.

史: 絕疑去讒 cut off doubters and expel backbiters 呂: 孔子聞之曰去其荆而可矣 Confucius heard of it and said, "If you took away [the word] *Ching* from it, I would accept it.

淮: 故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮擗苗所去者少而所利者多 Thus when a great man resorts to arms, it is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Those done away with are few; those benefited are many.

左: 周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

藝: 王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來

思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shoed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

b. *fig.*

史：高帝悉去秦苛儀法爲簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.
後：此道清虛貴尚無爲好生惡殺省慾去奢 In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued; they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness. [extremes.
非：君子去泰去甚 A courtier shuns excess, shuns
史：臣棄老母於東周固去自爲而行進取也 My abandoning an aged mother in East Chou is surely proof of my choosing zeal in place of self-dealing.

c. *in calculation* subtract

考：凡爲防廣與崇方其綱參分去一 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one.

k'zab k'zab 1.9 rice-strainer 66 罭

k'zab k'zab 2.8 clues, thread ends 47 紮

k'zab k'zab 3.9 open side; army's r wing 47 袂

k'zab k'zab k'zab-k'zab 卍 so carriage horses 72 祛祛

k'zab-ngjam 卍 soo 338 祛吟

k'zabts'ioŋ k'zawagts'ioŋ 卍 爾雅：toad 468 龜龜

k'zabnien 卍 last year 去年

k'zabb'wə k'zawagb'zug 卍 toad 468 去父 去蚊 祛蚊

k'zabmāg take away *cf* 去 祛摸

k'ziam hold food in cheek *cf* 噍 46 啞

k'ziam 3.57 base of cliff 47 矼

k'ziamk'ia uneven *cf* 參差 404 矼矼

k'ziamk'ia uneasy 404 憾倚

k'zok 4.24 hard (sc leather) 494 鞞

k'zəg 卍 杞

左：杞侯來朝不敬杞侯歸乃謀伐之 The Marquess of Ch'i came to court, he was disrespectful, so when he left plans were laid to attack him.
論：夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Ch'i [stb successor state of Hsia] lacks evidence to verify it.

k'zəg k'zəg 1.7 卍 deceive 83 欺 謀

晏：上帝神則不可欺上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme ancestor is supernatural then he cannot be deceived; if the supreme ancestor is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

史：其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

史：先王爲秦所欺而客死於外 Our former king was deceived by Ch'in and died in exile.

史：臣之說齊王曾非欺之也 YS's persuasion of the king of Ch'i was not deceptive in the slightest way.

呂：膠鬲曰西伯將何之無欺我也武王曰不子欺將之殷也 Chiao Ko said, Where is Hsi Po going? Don't lie to me." The Martial King said, "I

won't lie to you. I am bound for Yin."

史：今齊魏不和如此其甚則齊不欺秦 The disharmony between Ch'i and Wei being this deep would imply that Ch'i is not deceiving Ch'in.

史：有一人徙之輒予五十金以明不欺 One man moved it and he immediately gave him fifty ducats to make it clear that he would keep his word.
新：秦國失理天下大敗眾擄寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

k'zəg k'zəg 2.6 卍 rise | raise *cf* 舉 69 起

衡：酒酣靈公起 Between rounds of drinks, the Numinous Marquess stood up. [shangyang begins to dance.

衡：天且雨商羊起舞 When it is about to rain the 史：高祖奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽 The Kao-tsu lifted a jade goblet, stood and proposed long life to [his father] the Tai-shang-huang.

衡：人以夜臥晝起 Men sleep at night and get up at day.
史：傷痍者未起 The wounded have not yet recovered.

莊：我決起而飛 we hurl ourselves into flight
釋：冢腫也言腫起也 *t'ung* "mound" is *t'ung* "swelling," referring to its rising as if swollen.

漢：下遺詔不起山墳 His will said no tumulus should be built.

後：時京師脩起宮室濬繕城隍 At that time in the capital they were repairing and erecting palace buildings and dredging and improving the city walls and moat.

史：掘冢竊事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

b. become active

釋：引舟者曰箬筏作也作起也起舟使動行也 What draws a boat is called *də'ək*. *də'ək* is *ts'ək*, which is "bestir"; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

衡：疾風暴起吹揚之參天 A powerful wind arises suddenly and blows it all the way up to the sky.

選：更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

衡：且夫物之生長無卒成暴起 Furthermore, in the growth of things, none of them show a sudden development or violent emergence.

隋：長庚狀如一匹布著天見則兵起 Ch'ang-k'eng's shape is like a bolt of cloth laid out in the sky. When it appears, there will be war.

史：秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched

from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand *li* away.

1. *fig.*

非：遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for military action will seldom arise.

史：臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.

隋：冬至互起其首凡有四十一箭 At the winter solstice it crosses itself and begins again from its head, making altogether 41 arrows.

衡：非魚聞武王之德而入其舟烏知周家當起集於王屋也 It is not because the fish, hearing of The Martial King's draw, jumped into his boat, nor because the crow, recognizing that the house of Wen Wang was on the rise, roosted on his rooftop.

史：夫蘇秦起閭閻連六國從親此其智有過人者 Su Ch'in arose from an ordinary neighborhood to assemble a vertical alliance of six states, so his intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects.

管：起一人之繇百畝不舉 Levy one man and one hundred acres will not be taken up.

國：是天起之心也 This is Sky starting ambitions within him.

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

荀：故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮義禮義生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen, they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

漢：民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue them to punish them, you won't be able to get them all, and some will become bandits.

c. take to arms

史：起兵伐蜀 mobilized to attack Shu

漢：起兵於廣陵 raised an army at Kuang-ling

衡：雲起 arise in large numbers or masses

隋：盜賊群行蓀旅起 Bandits will go about in gangs and there will be uprisings in forts and expeditions.

漢：豪桀蜂起相與並爭 Bravos swarmed like bees, all fighting against all.

隋：鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

漢：天下方擾諸侯並起[令→]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskillful leader, all will be defeated everywhere. [rime?]

k'zəg 卍 *Lycium chinense*, shrub w/edible berries 杞

詩：南山有杞北山有李 On the south hill there are berry bushes/ On the north hill, plum trees

k'zəg 3.7 often 亟

左：亟請於武公 She nagged the Martial Earl.

k'jəg 2 ^{nc} bare hill 圮
k'jəg ^{nc} ko millet 芑杞
k'jəg 1.7 ugly 媿
k'jəg 1.7 direction 顛
k'jəg ^{mp} 漢縣 name 邯
k'jəg 1.7 ^{mp} surname 媿
k'jəg 2.6 ^{nc} kosp stone 圮
k'jəg k'jəg 1.7 mask 83 俱 儼
k'jəg 2.6 ^{nc} some plant that's 采采芑
k'jəg-k'jəg ^{nb} so drunk dancers 傲傲
k'jəg-ngjəg ^{snb} so inarticulate babble 喑喑
k'jəng-də'jəng ^{snb} so steep mountains 嶒嶒
k'jəgət + k'jərd'ug witch doctor's fright mask
 (cf 毒) 83 魘頭
k'jəngtəg k'jəbl'jab ^{nc} ko willow 245 杞柳
 孟: 以杞柳為杯棬 make cups and bowls of wicker
 withes
k'jət ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 芑
k'jət 4.9 ^m beg (祈 + -t) 乞
 國: 乞食於野人 They begged food of a rustic
 孟: 卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he
 went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead
 among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city,
 and begged their leftovers.
 呂: 曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, "How
 did you come to be begging?" He spoke with her for a
 while and it turned out she was his mother.
 太: 竈無實乞于鄰 Nothing in the stove; beg from
 a neighbor.
 孟: 乞人不屑也 A beggar would regard it as un-
 worthy of attention.
 b. used like 請
 左: 公使如楚乞師欲以伐齊 The ruler sent an
 emissary to Ch'u to request an expeditionary force by
 which he wanted to attack Ch'i.
 戰: 願乞不肖身而之梁齊必舉兵而伐之 I
 would like to beg to take my worthless self to Liang;
 Ch'i will be sure then to attack them.
 漢: 為相六歲鴻嘉元年以老病乞骸骨上加
 優再三乃聽許 Having been premier for six years,
 at the beginning of the Hung Chia era (ca 20 BC) he
 asked to be allowed to retire on grounds of exhaustion
 and illness. The emperor paid him more and more
 elaborate courtesy before allowing it.
k'jəttān C Asia tribe 273 契丹
k'jəd 3.8 ^{mp} surname 乞
k'jəd 3.8 vapor, mass-energy 68 氣 曠 炁 气
 The stuff by which things move. It is invisible (ex-
 cept when we see it), intangible (except when we
 feel it), inchoate (except when it coalesces). All
 living things contain it; some also breathe it in and
 out. There are distinct sorts of it according with the
 Yin, Yang and five elements, but it's all the same
 stuff. Altogether a much less satisfactory concept
 than phlogiston, which at least turned out to be
 scientifically refutable; but by the same token, much
 handier for off-the-cuff explanations of how things
 work. I like Creel's suggestion that the concept may
 have originated in the observation that the lid of a
 boiling pot is moved by the escaping water vapor. It
 may be more than coincidence that the word is a
 near-homonym of k'jəd 器 "vessel." (= set 250?)
 In philosophy 氣, even more so than 德, is a con-
 cept hard to explain in terms of western cosmology;

the world-view it presupposes cannot be made to fit
 with western models dating from Aristotle and earlier.
 The western view sees matter and motion and sug-
 gests some relation between them. The modern con-
 cept of energy dates from the enlightenment, but
 related concepts like "quantity of motion" are found
 earlier. Both concepts, matter and energy, are sub-
 sumed by 氣, but not in a way that makes it possible
 to draw any equivalence. The western model not
 only allows but requires quantitative measurement
 of mass and energy. The Chinese model allows
 measurement of weight, which can stand in as a
 substitute for mass. It allows measurement of length
 and time, whose ratio is speed. Thus components of
 a formula for quantifying energy are present; what
 is lacking is the very concept of quantifiable energy.

Once upon a time, at the beginning of the universe,
 氣 was all identical. It was called the big blob 太一.
 For no reason at all, or at least none I have ever seen
 mentioned, it separated into distinct lumps; as separa-
 tion proceeded these lumps turned out to be the
 distinct physical objects we see around us now. The
 word for these is 物. We think of 物 as lumps of
 matter which move by exchanging energy among
 themselves, both matter and energy being quantita-
 tively measurable. In the Chinese model, they are
 lumps of 氣, which move because 氣 moves. No
 technical terms for mass or energy exist, as none are
 needed in this model. (This is why I consider "five
 phases" to be as much a mistranslation of 五行 as
 "five elements". Things like 木 and 土 are not mat-
 ter, nor are they energy; they are 氣, and as such
 they move 行 according to their own natures.)
 In common parlance when mass or energy is an
 important feature of a description, "weight" 重 and
 "substance" 質 and "volume" 容 or 實 can all re-
 fer to mass. Potential energy is ascribed to the rela-
 tive position 勢 of things, while kinetic energy is not
 distinguished from speed 速, which is in turn only
 vaguely distinguished from acceleration 疾 or 激.

To translate 氣, I sometimes use vapor, sometimes
 energy, sometimes gas and sometimes air. I have
 found other ad hoc renderings needed as well. But
 to grasp the concept we must bear in mind that 氣
 is the basic stuff of the universe. There are a small
 number of pure types of it, lumps of which interact
 by resonance just as do the strings of musical instru-
 ments. Oil and horses and clouds and all things are
 composed of blends of these few types, differing pro-
 portions accounting for their differing behavior—but
 we cannot measure such proportions; we can only
 infer them from the things' behavior.

衡: 氣若雲霧 Energy-vapor is like clouds and mist.
 釋: 氣饑也饑然有聲而無形也 k'jəd "energy-
 vapor" is χjəd "breath"; breathlike it has sound but
 no shape.

衡: 五藏氣之主也 The five viscera are the host-
 media of the vapor energy.

衡: 一人之身含五行之氣 Within one human
 body are contained the vapors of the five elements.

莊: 陰陽之氣有沴其心聞而無事 Yin and yang
 energy vitiated each other in his heart but he did not
 trouble himself about it.

衡: 人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When peo-

ple are conceived, those who are destined to become
 rich and high-ranking initially are provided with the
 stuff that makes it so all by itself.

淮: 鴈順風以愛氣力 Wild geese fly downwind so
 as to conserve energy.

淮: 賤長貴壯俗尚氣力 They disdain elders and
 honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high
 energy.

漢: 軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦
 之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣為之生
 也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely
 fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony
 of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and
 bitterness, resonating with the generative power of
 sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on
 account of that.

淮: 日月不應非其氣君子不容非其類也 The sun
 and moon do not respond to what is alien to their energy;
 a courtier does not accommodate what is alien to his kind.

國: 夫天地之氣不失其序若過其序民亂之
 也 The driving energies of sky and earth do not get
 out of sequence. If their sequence is wrong, it is
 because people have made them turbulent.

衡: 諸生息之物氣絕則死 All things that live and
 breathe die if their air is cut off.

衡: 或以人物或以禱祥或以光氣 Some [manifest
 it] in their corporeal persons, some by auspicious
 omens, some by glowing auras.

衡: 使生人不飲食而徒以口啖看食之氣不
 過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to
 leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth
 to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would
 have starved to death in no more than three days.

釋: 筋力也肉中之力氣之元也. "Muscle" is
 "strength"; the source of power within the flesh.

衡: 敵力角氣 let the strength be matched and the
 fighting spirit equal

呂: 意氣易動驕然不固 Their attention is easily
 distracted; they are wilful and unstable.

晏: 古之飲酒也足以通氣合好而已矣 When
 they drank wine in the old days, it was only enough to
 get the juices flowing and everyone feeling friendly.

莊: 游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私
 焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the
 spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being
 and allow nothing individual in it.

衡: 火困而氣熱 If fire is constricted, the flame gets
 hotter.

衡: 夫雷之發動一氣一聲也 When thunderbolts
 erupt there is one pulse of energy and one clap of sound.

官: 以椒塗室取溫暖除惡氣也 She had her
 chambers plastered with thyme, to get warmth and get
 rid of bad smells.

晉: 必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely
 encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that
 you will be robbed.

後: 善風角星第六日七分能望氣占候吉凶
 He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology,
 six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or
 ill fortune by examining *chi*.

隋: 凡軍營上十日無氣發則軍必勝 Whenever
 no vapor emerges above an army camp for ten days,
 the army will surely win.

史: 臨菑之塗車輶擊人肩摩連枉成帷舉袂

成幕揮汗成兩家殷人足志高氣揚 The streets of Lin-tzu are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.
 藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

b. each of 24 periods of a year has a named 氣
 隋：今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也 大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this case, Great Cold is two periods after Winter Solstice is because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated. That Great Heat is two periods after Summer Solstice is because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

k'ien 2.19 going with difficulty, going cautiously 485 赴

k'ien 爾雅：ko bug (earthworm?) ar 3 687 螻蛄

k'iar 2.7 surely can't be? 63 豈

淮：豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉 Surely there is no lack of sophisticated tunes from Chêng and Wèi.

左：是亦多言矣豈或不信 This one has said so many things, some would have to be true.

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故其工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

墨：夫好美者豈曰吾族人莫之好故不好哉 It's absurd to suppose that a man who loves a beautiful woman would say, "None of my clan loves her, so I don't either!"

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

衡：豈天怒不喜貪於罰希於賞哉 Surely it could not be that Sky gets angry but not happy, is avid to punish but rarely rewards?

草：若人顏有美惡豈可學以相若耶 Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not; how could they be made like each other by imitation?

後：今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?

k'iar 2.7 ko veg grows in water 豈

k'iar 2.7 ko vessel 皿

k'iap 4.26 dry, scorched (?) 625 濕

k'iap 4.26 dank 溼

k'iap-tsap 5th so boiling 554 涪汜

k'iab 1.7 集韻：兩手搥也 bow w/both hands 317 扶

k'iam 3 push 47 捺

k'iam 1.49 crooked chin 頰

k'iam 1.49 coverlet 231 衾衿

漢：軍士不幸死者吏為衣衾棺斂轉送其家

Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

k'iam 2.47 clear 吟

k'iam 2.47 walk fast w/head lowered 242 趁

k'iam 1.49 precipitous 嶽

k'iam many standing together (篇海, 類編 r *ngiam*, *scy* 众 *nswa* 禾) 79 众禾

k'iam 2.47 ^{nc} pit ar *ngiam tsəm* 434 垆

k'iam 1.49 po-faced 67 欵

k'iam-k'iam 3rd so sad heart 欵欵

k'iamtəng ^{nc} ko plant 荳荳

k'iamts'üwan ^{nc} ko plant 荳荳

k'ient'ien ^{nc} 爾雅：earthworm 687 蟹蚕

k'ient'əm ^{nc} ko bug 蟹蠶

k'ied 3.6 large 豨

k'ied 3.6 廣韻：to sit atilt 58 厝

k'ied 3.6 說文：haunch, buttock 厝

k'ied 3.6 capacity 器罍

k'ied 3.6 utensil; vessel; [edged] tool 器罍

非：夫冰炭不同器而久 Now, ice and coals do not last long in the same bowl.

藝：天命不可稽神者可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

左：其人則盜賊也其器則姦兆也 As to the man, he is a criminal. As to the vessels, they are proof of treachery.

非：澣器 ?chamber pot?

漢：作巧成器曰工 If one puts his skill into action and makes vessels he is called an artisan.

史：案其刻果齊桓公器 They looked at the inscription and it actually was a vessel of the 4-sq Marquess of Ch'i. [果 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

漢：兵凶器戰危事也 Weapons are ill-omened tools, and war a chancy business.

史：利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.

隋：昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.

漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

k'ied k'iab 3.6 ^{ve} discard, abandon 66 棄弃

孟：棄甲曳兵而走 Shedding their armor, trailing their weapons, they run away. [throat and left it there.

衡：拔劍剄而棄之 He drew his sword, cut its

非：無棄灰人之所易也 Not dumping ashes is something people find easy to do.

戰：妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.
 衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.
 國：宣公夏濫於泗淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szu River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them aside.

晉：棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-ping is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

b. social or personal rejection

語：忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝 When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

史：無夫而生子懼而棄之 Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

史：王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之 The king sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it.

後：至於衛后孝武皇帝身所廢棄不可以為比 Touching the matter of the Wèi empress, one who was personally set aside by the Martial Emperor himself cannot be considered comparable.

國：吾聞事君者從其義不阿其惑惑則誤民民誤失德是棄民也 I have heard that one who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors. If he errs he misleads the folk; if the folk are misled, their good will goes awry. Such is to discard the folk.

c. fig.

左：若之何以虎也棄社稷 How can you justify discarding the state for Hu?

國：夫天之所棄不過其紀 What Sky is about to cast aside doesn't get past its regulatrix.

左：隨張棄小國 If Sui gets puffed up they will abandon the smaller states.

史：燕趙棄齊如脫屣矣 Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

史：上林中多空地棄 Within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned.

語：功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees']

efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and wither away.

漢：及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.
 史：與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後

禍 If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity.

晉：詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

史：先王棄群臣寡人年幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以為一從不事秦非國之長利也 The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state.

k'iēd k'iəb ㄏㄟㄝㄉㄨㄥˊ ㄎㄨㄟˊ ㄅㄛˊ man name (=后稷?) 66 弃

k'ieddihung ㄎㄟㄝㄉㄨㄥˊ ㄏㄨㄥˊ tools & weapons? 器用

k'iem 1.52 曲頭鑿 crook-head drill 鈎

k'iem 2.52 concealed smile 46 歛

k'io k'wār 1.9 ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄎㄨㄛˊ rubble 458 虛虛墟

爾：河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at Kunlun its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into it as drainage canals, its color is brown. 郭璞 *scholium*: 虛山下基也 *detritus of mountain*

藝：河圖曰崑崙之墟五城十二樓河水出焉 *River Diagrams* says, "The stones of the K'un-lun are in five walls and twelve towers. The Yellow River emerges there."

藝：鹽鐵論曰昔太公封營丘之墟辟草萊而居焉 The Discourses on Salt and Iron says, "In ancient times the Grand Duke was enfeoffed at the stony ground of Ying Ch'iu. He cleared away the weeds and dwelt there." [extant editions of 鹽鐵論 lack the phrase 之墟 "stony ground of"]

b. *specifically*, ruins of abandoned habitation
風：謹按尚書舜生姚墟傳曰郭氏之墟墟者虛也郭氏古之諸侯善善不能用惡惡不能去故善人怨焉惡人[→存]仇焉是以敗為丘墟也今故廬居處高下者亦名為墟 Note: The *Shu* says Shun was born at the ruins of Yao. A commentary says "the ruins of the Kuo family. 'Ruins' is 'empty'. The Kuo were ancient nobility. They loved the good but were unable to make use of them; they hated the evil but were unable to get rid of them. Thus the good resented them while the evil defied them. Therefore they were destroyed, becoming a graveyard." Nowadays a place, whether high or low, where old dwellings are exposed is called *k'iwā*.

國：實沈之墟晉人是居 The Shih Ch'ên ruins—on them the people of Chin will dwell [nr]

呂：有人自南方來鮒入而鮒居使人之朝為草而國為墟 A man will come from the south who will arrive like a goldfish but stay to become like a whale. He will turn another man's court into a weed-patch and his capital into ruins.

呂：太宰嚭之說聽乎夫差而吳國為墟 The theories of Grand Steward Pi were accepted by Fu-ch'ai and the capital of Wu became ruins.

民：故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine.

k'io k'āb 1.9 ko fish 鮒 320 鮒

k'io 1.9 ㄎㄟㄠˊ river name 虛

k'io 1.9 ㄎㄟㄠˊ ko tree +p 楮

k'io 2.8 eyes wandering 瞞

k'io k'āb 1.9 ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄎㄨㄟˊ hesitant, timorous 182 墟

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ high roof 72 廡

k'io 3.35 high-stepping, running lightly 72 越

k'io 3.35 lift the head 72 頰

k'io 1.32 string, tape [cf 敲] 33 繡

k'io 1.32 ko pheasant cf 翹 245 喬 鷓

k'io 1.32 good at running 趨

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄏㄨㄛˊ anxious [?] 72 驕驕

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄕㄨㄛˊ anxious 喬詰

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄏㄨㄛˊ "ruins? empty ㄕㄟㄠˊ?island?"

虛打

k'ioliad ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄩㄛˊ ruins 虛戾

k'ioliad ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄩㄛˊ ruins 虛厲

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ leaven 麴麴

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ earthworm 蚓

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄩㄛˊ earthworm 蚰蟥

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄩㄛˊ ko crab 蚰蟻 蚰蟻

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄟㄥˊ ㄩㄛˊ 2.44 parched grain 625 糗

k'io 1.46 廣韻：灰 休

k'io 1.31 ㄎㄟㄠˊ a surname 鄒

k'io 3.1 dry things w/fire 432 烤

k'io 3.1 service (:corvee?) dist 窮 665 騎

k'io 1.36 open mouth wide 46 呿

呂：君喏而不喏所言者莒也 YL opened your mouth and did not close it; what you were saying was, "Chü."

k'io 1.36 go away 66 坎

k'io 1.46 廣韻：collect(ion) 1 丘

k'io 1.46 ㄎㄟㄠˊ hill 500 丘 邱 丘 丘

釋：丘一成曰頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也再成曰陶丘於高山上一重作之如陶窰然也 Hills that are formed one of each are called "buttes." They are formed in a single rising and have no differences of height or size. Formed doubly they are called "pot hills." Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Chiang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky.'"

k'io 1.46 ㄎㄟㄠˊ prn of Confucius 丘 丘

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄏㄨㄛˊ 邱

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ earthworm 蚯

k'io 1.46 ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ ruins [cf 虛, 墟] 458 丘 丘

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ admin unit for ag & mil org cf 區 丘

釋：周制九夫為井...四井為邑...四邑為丘...四丘為甸 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would constitute a *ching*...four *ching* a town...four towns a *ch'iu*...four *ch'iu* a *chiêng*.

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ mounds (sc in cemetery) 458 丘墟
衡：魯國之都且為丘墟 The capital city of Lu will become a graveyard. [nr]

樂：地勢兗隆丘墟陔陀 The terrain is hummocky and the mounds convoluted.

k'io 3.49 stick nose up 72 齧 齧

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ country name 龜茲

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ earthworm 丘蚓

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ man name 丘明

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援

龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

k'io 1.1 hollow, hole 434 穹

k'io 3.49 cramped 319 俯

k'io 1.1 high-vaulted 260 穹

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ yurt, felt tent 260 穹 穹 穹 隆

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ ㄩㄛˊ arched, mounded, bowed
釋：宮穹也屋見於垣上穹隆然也 *kiōng* "hall in palace compound" is *k'io*; the roofs appear archingly above the compound wall.

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ ㄩㄛˊ fragrant medicinal plant 芎藭

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ ㄩㄛˊ yurt, felt tent 260 穹 廬 窮 廬

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ ㄩㄛˊ mountain road goes up & down 嶠 嶠

k'io 1.10 common gull *Larus Carus* +p 鷗

k'io 1.10 ko fish 鮒

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ drive forward, gallop 馭

漢：其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫馭之而已 Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

k'io ㄎㄟㄠˊ body, self 434 軀 軀

釋：軀區也是衆名之大摠若區域也 *k'io* "corpus" is *k'io* "district"; this is a big generalization from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.

k'io 1.10 district; group, area 260 區

釋：軀區也是衆名之大摠若區域也 *k'io* "corpus" is *k'io* "district"; this is a big generalization from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.
史：於是裨海環之人民禽獸莫能相通者如一區中者乃為一州 There is there a peripheral ocean surrounding it such that neither people nor animals can pass. It is like the interior of an entire district. That, then, is a *chou*.

k'io 3.10 urge forward 182 驅

k'io 1.10 urge forward 驅

史：驅市人而戰之 to press townfolk into battle
禮：國中以策韃勿驅塵不過軌 Within the city, just tickle the horses with the whip, not urging them into a run, so that the dust does not go beyond the carriageway.

隋：昂畢間為天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

衡：不驅魚令上陵 It doesn't drive fish to climb heights.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思患怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szu was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooed it away but it came back. Szu flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

k'ju 玉篇: ko plant 苜

k'ju k'u dexterous cf 巧 88 鉤

k'ju-k'ju ㄅ tiny 427 區區

左: 詬而呼天曰是區區者而不余界余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouted at the sky, "If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself."
越: 今汝於區區之國荆蠻之鄉奚能成天子之業乎 Now how could you, in a tiny state of barbarian villages, succeed in a project of the emperor?
漢: 桓公遂用區區之齊合諸侯顯伯名 The Foursquare Marquess went on to organize the baronies around the small state of Ch'i and become renowned as overlord.

漢: 豈為區區之禮哉 How could it be considered a minor formal gesture?

k'juak 4.3 bent, crooked 319 曲

莊: 景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

荀: 木直中繩輮以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with compasses.
釋: 其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to loosen the string.

隋: 以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼狐間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

b. fig.

新: 方直不曲謂之正反正為邪 If one is square and straight and not crooked it is called uprightness; to invert uprightness is evil.

漢: 堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 K'an's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

c. 曲直 degree of crookedness

荀: 猶繩墨之於曲直也 like the relation of cord-and-ink to straightness

k'juak 4.3 tiny (trc re-syl of 區區?) 427 曲

淮: 曲為之備 make detailed preparation for it
選: 故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

k'juak ㄇ a song 曲

淮: 故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like played fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

選: 幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

選: 欲展清商曲念子不能歸 I want to develop the tune in Pure Shang mode/ But I keep worrying that you may not be able to return.

選: 體如遊龍袖如素蛇黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.
非: 共琴而不能成曲 trying to play the same cithern, they could not produce a tune

k'juak 4.3 silkworm frame; 方言: basket 469 曲 曲 篋

k'juak 4.3 sko container basket 469 匡

k'juak'og 'misinterpretation? 曲解

k'juak'juak ko hairdo 319 曲局 鬻鬻

k'juak'iat jumbled, complicated 曲折

衡: 入市門曲折亦有巷街 When one enters the gate of the market, there too, is a tangle of streets and alleys.

衡: 草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章 When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble decorative patterns. [nr]

k'juak'og 方言: path for game piece to follow 曲道

k'juak'ioq pln 曲阜

k'juak'ok ㄇ town name 曲沃

k'juung 1.3 ㄇ haft-hole of ax, spear, etc cf 空 434 鑿

k'juung 3.3 ㄇ frighten 67 恐 恐

戰: 恐齊而重王 frighten Ch'i and make YM more important

呂: 離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

k'juung 2.2 ㄇ to fear 67 恐 恐

非: 恐夢言而使人知其謀 He was afraid he would talk in his sleep and let someone know of his plan.
非: 以求容於我者吾恐其以我求容於人也 On account of his currying favor with me, I fear he may use me to curry favor with others.

史: 蘇秦恐秦兵之至趙也乃激怒張儀入之于秦 Su Ch'in feared the Ch'in army would go as far as Chao, so he enraged Chang Yi and sent him to Ch'in.

莊: 弟子曰吾恐烏鴉之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."

莊: 吾恐其為天下笑 I fear he will become the laughingstock of the world.

非: 恐君之欲疑已外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

呂: 越王未之聽其子恐必死 The king of Yüeh had not yet given his assent when his son began to fear that he would surely die.

戰: 今君審於聲臣恐君之聾於官也 Now YL hears the sounds so accurately, I fear YL may be deaf with regard to offices.

晏: 臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own

misconduct and set aside the younger and [re-]establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

衡: 恐瓦墮擊人首也 for fear that a roof-tile will fall and hit someone's head

淮: 百姓開門而待之浙米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

晏: 公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也 The thing to worry about with these three is that if I seize them they might not stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow might miss.

晉: 詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

k'juungo ㄇ mountain name 嶠嶠

k'juung'iu insecure 區隅 [脅] 恐悞

k'juung'iat? frighten (or *k'juung'at?*) (cf 恐

史: 衡人日夜務以秦權恐悞諸侯以求割地 Advocates of horizontal alliance focus on constantly brandishing the power of Ch'in to frighten the barons into ceding land. [恐脅

k'juung'iatp frighten, be frightened (cf 恐悞)

k'juung'lung 方言: basketwork soo 籃籠

k'juad'ioke stdw riding a good horse—

galloping? coursing? 驅逐

k'jak ㄇ FL: pln 卻

k'jak 4.20 sko frame? 匡

k'jak 4.20 ㄇ kudu cloth 給

k'jak 說文: light thru crevice 229 窺 窺

k'jak ㄇ pln & family name 鄰 卻

k'jak 4.20 gap 229 鄰 卻 隙

史: 夫子之為方也若以管窺天以鄰視天 Sir, your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

衡: 人在天地之間猶蚤虱之在衣裳之內蠅蟻之在穴隙之中 People are placed between sky and earth like lice and fleas in clothing or ants in cracks and crannies.

b. fig. estrangement, quarrel

淮: 汜論者所以箴總繚繚之間攢揆呢齟之鄰也 "Wideranging discussions" is how to dam the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

史: 諸嘗與弘有卻者雖詳與善陰報其禍 Of all who had ever had some difference with him, though he pretended to be on good terms with them, Hung secretly plotted their downfall.

k'jak'ian ㄇ man name 卻偃 鄰偃

k'iang 3.43 felicity 361 慶

詩: 一人有慶兆民賴之 the one man has favor/the folk depend on him

史: 蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰是何慶弔相隨之速也 When Su Ch'in had audience with the King of Ch'i, he bowed twice, looked down and congratulated him, looked up and condoled. The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?"

史: 公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮涇渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among

barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

k'iang 1.40 ^{nc} minister 6 卿 慶

左: 苟能納我吾使爾為卿 If you can get me in I will make you a state minister.

國: 其左右皆卿才 His personal servants all have the talent to be state ministers.

國: 我有卿之名而無其實 I have the title of minister but not the reality.

戰: 天下之卿相人臣乃至布衣之士莫不高賢大王之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣 For a long time now everyone in the whole world, from the premier down to the poorest knight, has admired YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to receive instructions and demonstrate their integrity in your presence.

國: 我為楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I am a state officer of Ch'ü, and for me to bribe outlaws to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be an impropriety.

b. 3p-for-2p honorific

搜: 又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨卿非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, "It will rain." Shu jestingly replied, "Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole."

k'iang ^{pl} initial particle (swa 羌?) 慶

k'iangg'iaŋ son of 夫差 慶忌

左: 吳公子慶驟諫忌吳子 The Gonzo Ch'ing-chi of Wu vigorously rebuked the Chief of Wu.

淮: 王子慶忌足蹠麋鹿手搏兕虎置之冥室之中不能搏龜繫勢不便也 Prince Ch'ing-chi could out-run deer on foot and take rhinos and tigers barehanded; put him in a lightless house and he couldn't catch a turtle, conditions being so unfavorable.

k'iangg'iaŋ ko benevolent ghostie 慶忌

管: 慶忌者其狀若人其長四寸衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬好疾馳以其名呼之可使千里外一日反報 Ch'ing-chi: looks like a man, four inches tall. Last seen wearing yellow clothes and yellow hat, driving carriage with yellow canopy drawn by small horses. Likes to drive fast. If called by name can be made to return from beyond 1000 li in less than a day to respond.

k'iangsiang ^{nc} sko minister 6 卿相

戰: 安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

史: 楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'ü heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They

feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

k'iangde'iaŋ royal minister 6 卿士

左: 為文王卿士 He was minister to the Cynosure King.

k'iam 1.22 to pick up, hoist on shoulder ++p 399 擗捷

k'ian-k'ian ^{rb} 切韻: lips moving fast 言言

k'iar 1.5 ko fast-growing tree 櫪

k'iap 4.33 ^{vt} fearful cf 懼 182 怯

漢: 上曰將軍怯邪 HIM said, "Afraid, general?"

後: 劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

史: 民勇於公戰怯於私鬥 The people were fierce in general warfare but timid in private quarrels.

衡: 五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'ih* tall fights Méng Pên, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is afraid but because his strength is inferior.

史: 秦卒與山東之卒猶孟賁之與怯夫 The difference between Ch'in troops and the troops from east of the mountains is like that between Méng Pên and a cowardly common fellow.

k'iap 4.33 cliff edge 47 厓

k'iap 4.33 capture or **k'iab** 66 拏

k'iap 4.33 skewer fish on bamboo to dry 66 鮓

k'iap 4.33 sickness gets worse 怯

k'iam 3.60 yawn cf ㄥ 47 欠

k'ieg out of breath 敵 岐

k'ieg corner 危

k'ieg sit w/feet dangling 469 呶

k'ieg k'iar 2.4 stand on tiptoe 69 企 跂

荀: 吾嘗跂而望矣不如登高之博見也 I have tried standing on tiptoe and looking afar, one doesn't get as broad a view as climbing a height.

釋: 企啟也開也目延踈之時諸機樞皆開張也 *q'ieg* "be alert?" is *k'iar* "open"; is *k'ar* "open"; when the eyes are wide open, all hinges are opened.

k'ieg k'iar 3.5 hope for 44 企

k'ieg k'iar slanting, oblique 58 跂 伎

k'ieŋ 1.42 ^{vt} light in weight 輕

史: 積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [nr]

非: 烏獲輕千鈞 To Wu Huo [the famous weight-lifter] a thousand chün was light.

選: 輕塵不飛纖羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauge stir.

b. not serious, unimportant

國: 擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 In choosing among felicities, the heaviest is best; in choosing among calamities, the lightest is best.

戰: 輕寡人與 Is that because he does not take us seriously?

史: 是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕為之臣也 This is surely the cause of Hân and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch'in but no great thing to serve them.

戰: 國權輕於鴻毛 The prerogatives of the state become lighter than goose feathers.

衡: 其家有輕子洎孫必教其親 In their house-

hold are frivolous sons and hot-tempered grandsons who insist on bossing their parents around.

史: 蜀既屬秦秦以益疆富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

漢: 刑輕於它時而犯法者寡衣食多於前年而盜賊少此天下之所以順陛下也 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders; clothing and food are more abundant than in former years, so there are not so many bandits—this is sky's way of according with YIM.

呂: 重者為輕輕者為重 What is weighty is deemed light, what is light, weighty.

漢: 秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand li. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

史: 楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'ü has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

c. 輕重 weight

荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.

(1). relative value

史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵為私鬥者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

k'ieŋ k'ieŋ hop on one leg (ex "shin'?) 鑿

k'ieŋd'iwad light (infantry, cavalry) 輕銳

漢: 夫擊輕銳我不如公坐運籌策公不如我 I don't match you at attacking mobile units, but you don't match me at carrying out battle plans.

漢: 輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行徐處遁逃勢不能及 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them. 「輕窳

k'ieŋt'ioŋ 3.45 unfirm of purpose 76 輕佻

k'ieŋsied' 輕細

k'iet 4.5 examine, reprove 198 詰

衡: 詰曰 my criticism of that is, "..."

k'iet 4.5 ^{nc} beetle 蛄

k'iet 4.5 horse's breast strap 鞅 「𧈧

k'ietk'iwat 4.5 ^{nc} mosquito larvae cf 子子 蛄

k'ietk'iwat 4.5 ^{nc} sko wood-boring insect larva 蛄 蛄

k'iet'ioŋ next morning 詰朝

k'ien 3.21 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 廣韻: cb boiled & eaten 蔽

k'ien k'an solid 馭擊

k'ioŋts'iang stately move 踽踽

k'iwār 1.36 arthritis 57 髀髀

k'iwat 4.17 ^{ve} incomplete, lacking 337 缺

史: 書缺有間矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts. 衡: 聖人純完行無缺失[矣→]已 Geniuses are pure and complete and what they do is without flaw or mistake—it's that simple.

釋: 鞣鞣之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sâkdâk* are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are called throughout Central Asia.

衡: 妊婦食兔子生缺脣 If a pregnant woman eats rabbit the child will have a harelip. [缺 *put caus fac*] 衡: 今察日之食西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.

k'iwat'iwən harelip 缺脣

衡: 妊婦食兔子生缺脣 If a pregnant woman eats rabbit the child will have a harelip.

k'iwak 4.18 walk w/legs bent 319 躩

k'iwak 4.18 walk fast 201 躩

k'iwang 1.38 ^{nc} ko basket 191 匡 筐

荀: 故王者富民霸者富士僅存之國富大夫亡國富筐篋實府庫 Kingly ones enrich their folk; lordly ones enrich their soldiers; states that barely survive enrich their officials; doomed states enrich their coffers and fill their storehouses.

莊: 麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也涕泣沾襟及其至於王所與王同筐床食芻豢而後悔其泣也予惡乎知夫死者不悔其始之蘄生乎 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels. But after she had got to the king's place, shared the king's wardrobe and couch and eaten grain-fed meat, she regretted her earlier crying. How do I know that the dead do not regret their earlier prayers for life?

搜: 覆以敝筐 covered him with a worn-out basket

k'iwang ^{np} pln 匡

k'iwang 1.38 assist, control 53 匡

k'iwang ^{nc} eye-socket 191 匡 眶

釋: 睫挿接也挿於眼眶而相接也 *tsiap* “eyelashes” is *ts'ap* “insert” and *tsiap* “contact”; they are stuck into the eyesocket and contact each other

k'iwang ^{np} river name 434 滙

k'iwang 方言: follow 匡

k'iwang fear 67 匡 框

k'iwang 1.38 coffin gate 框

k'iwang 1.38 漢鄉 name 匡

k'iwanggiwad ^{nc} entourage? 53 匡 衛

史: 環之匡衛十二星藩臣 The twelve stars associated with them in a ring: the many officials.

k'iwang-hiang ^{sb} oppression? 373 劬 勸 枉 攘 框 勳

k'iwatb'wən ^{ve} collarbone 缺 益

k'iwatb'wən ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 缺 益 缺 益

k'iwən 1.30 漢鄉 name 鄱

k'iwən ^{nc} 方言: bowl 49 益

k'iwən ^{nc} bent wood; wicker bowl 49 椀 秦

k'iwən child's hat 髻

k'iwən 1.30 the bow part of a crossbow 49 卷

k'iwən 1.30 ^{np} 縣 name 卷

k'iwən 3.33 offer sacrifice 髻 髻

k'iwəŋ **k'iwəd** honest face +p 442 頽

k'iwət **k'iwət** 4.8 bend, subdue 57 屈 詘

釋: 拙屈也使物否屈不為用也 *iwət* “clumsy” is *k'iwət* “bent”; it makes things get bent awry so they can't be used.

釋: 身伸也可屈伸也 “body” is “extend”; it can be bent and unbent.

戰: 我不能教子支左屈右 I can't teach you to hold up your left arm and bend your right.

史: 夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

b. *fig.*

史: 大直若詘道固委蛇 The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding.

戰: 今欲并天下凌萬乘誦敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

k'iwət **k'iwət** cease; go silent 693 詘 詘

戰: 夫因誦為信舊患有成勇者義之 Now, getting others to believe one without saying anything and bringing to closure old grievances—brave ones take that as a standard.

k'iwəŋgiwən **k'iwəŋgiwən** ^{np} man name (=屈平) 57 屈原

史: 屈原者名平楚之同姓也 Ch'ü Yüan, named P'ing, was of the same surname as the house of Ch'ü.

史: 屈原曰前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以為大王烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可 Ch'ü Yüan said, “In the past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his perverted suggestions is just not acceptable.”

k'iwəts'an **k'iwəts'an** ^{np} pln 57 屈 產

左: 晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

k'iwəts'iwət **k'iwəts'iwət** a window latch

(“bent guard”) 57 屈 戊 屈 漆 鋸 鉞

k'iwəts'iet **k'iwəts'iet** ko myth plant 屈 軼

k'iwəts'iek **k'iwəts'iek** ^{nc} ko ceremonial robe 屈 狄

k'iwəts'wat **k'iwəts'wat** ^{np} surname 屈 突

k'iwəts'nəm **k'iwəts'nəm** ^{np} surname 屈 男

k'iwəts'o **k'iwəts'o** ^{np} “bent shaft”? name of

noted lance 屈 盧

k'iwəts'jəŋ **k'iwəts'jəŋ** ^{np} man name (=屈

原) 屈 平

史: 屈原者名平楚之同姓也 Ch'ü Yüan, named

P'ing, was of the same surname as the house of Ch'ü.

k'iwəŋ ^{nc} 方言: stdw axles 49 輶

k'iwəŋ 2.18 to bind (sc sheaves) 45 屨

k'iwəŋ 2.18 so running 廣韻 *ar ngiwen* 2 趨

k'iwər 1.8 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 歸

k'iwər 1.8 look at 220 覯

k'iwəd'hiən so hissing breath ar **k'iwəd'hiən** 68 喟然

非: 游吉喟然歎曰吾蚤行夫子之教必不悔至於此矣 You-chi sighed aloud and said, “If only I had put The Master's teaching into action sooner, I would never have had to regret things' coming to this. 戰: 秦王喟然愁悟邊發兵日夜赴魏 With a gasp, the king of Ch'in suddenly realized he had cause for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel day and night to reach Wei.

k'iwəd'tād 方言: headband w/side knot 鬢 帶

k'iwən 1.17 ^{nc} round granary 49 囤

非: 兵甲頓士民病蓄積索田疇荒倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

k'iwən 方言: the game of博 (*dial*) 箇

k'iwən **iwən** big head 442 顛

k'iwənkiwəŋ ko flowering plant Kg: cassia 箇 桂 菌 桂

k'iwən-tsəŋ ^{sb} so steep mountains 兀 嶂

k'iwənhiən mountains linking cf 崑 嶠 嶠 嶠

k'iwər 1.6 many small mountains 歸

k'iwər pick & choose 擷

k'iwər 3.6 isolated, alone cf 塊 1 巋

k'iwər 2.5 very high 巋

k'iwər 2.5 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 歸

k'iwər 3.6 bent, tilted 57 廝

k'iwə 2.9 caries, toothache 齧

k'iwə **k'iwə** stand 78 踽

k'iwə-k'iwə ^{sb} so walking alone 踽 踽

k'iwət ^{vt} omit 337 闕

多: 義闕 no definition found

多: 音闕 no reading found

隋: 晷漏沿革今古大殊故列其差以補前闕 Use of the gnomon and clepsydra has continuously changed, modern being greatly at variance from ancient, so I have listed the differences to fill in previous gaps.

顏: 史之闕文為日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Ch'in and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

草: 夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky.

k'iwət 4.10 ^{nc} gate-tower (闕 + -t? 379 闕

西: 漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

隋: 角二星為天闕其間天門也其內天庭也故黃道經其中七曜之所行也 The two stars of *chiao* act as sky's gate-tower. The space between them is sky's gate. Inside it is sky's court. Thus the ecliptic

passes through it. It is where the seven luminaries go.
b. *meton* imperial palace

後: 均自扶輿詣闕謝恩 Chün dragged himself to the imperial palace and expressed his gratitude.

(1). *specif* imperial presence in palace

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification.

k'iwät 4 *nc* river name 455 灑瀾

k'iwät 4 *nc* dig out ground (*swa* 掘 *g'iwät*) 337 闕

左: 若闕地及泉 if you make a hole in the ground as deep as the water table

k'iwät'd'iek *nc* ko ceremonial robe 闕狄

k'iwät'liag *mp* village stb Confucius's native place 闕里

k'iwäd'xwäd stdw being short 矮矮

k'iwän *ve* eager; encourage 勸卷

左: 好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.

戰: 荆王大說許救甚勸 The king of Ch'u was very happy and granted the aid with great eagerness.

淮: 今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

漢: 故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.

漢: 於是上感誼言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓 The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own hand, so as to encourage everyone.

官: 各屬其州之民而讀讀以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

k'iwän debt tally 券

漢: 及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.

k'iwän 2.20 grain close together 稊

k'iwän 爾雅: sprouts of ko plant 藿

k'iwän string of crossbow? 45 綦

k'iwän in 縵領 縵

k'iwän'iwän 2.20 *nc* head covering 縵

k'iwän'sio two-part tally 券書

k'iwäp 4.34 切韻: 恐受財 stbi 史紀 psc? 182 獨

k'iwäp 4.34 唐韻: amiable, ingratiating (ex *b'iwäp*?) 182 尪

k'iwäm 2.55 說文: to open the mouth cf 欠 434 𠂔

k'iwäm 2.55 knock, tap 648 𠂔

k'iwög 1.5 to pry, to spy 220 闕窺

淮: 地方無垠故莫能窺其門 Earth is square and has no rim/ Thus no one can peer through its gate.

史: 文君竊從戶窺之 Wên-chün secretly peeped at him from the doorway.

漢: 故曰王者不窺牖戶而知天下 Thus it is said that a true king is well informed about everything without peeping out of his doors or windows.

史: 夫子之爲方也若以管窺天以鄰視文 Sir, your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

b. *fig.*

史: 蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙趙肅侯封爲武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Chün had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Chün. Chün did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

k'iwög a stride cf 奎 238 頃 跬 窺 躡

k'iwög k'iwär cleft bands 229 頰

k'iwög k'iwär fire flickering 142 燿

k'iwög 2.40 *meas* 100 畝 of land 頃

漢: 水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ch'ing* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

晉: 溉田數千頃 They irrigated several hundred thousand acres of farm fields.

k'iwög 3 瓜屋 "melon roof"? (radially

segmented?) 廡

k'iwög 2.40 small hall 廡

k'iwög 方言: soo 廡

k'iwög 2.40 short interval 329 頃

戰: [曰]頃間有鶴止於屋上者[曰]請問楚人謂此鳥何 A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof. May I inquire, what do Chü people call this bird?

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漉然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

荀: 垂事養民拊循之呢嘔之冬日則爲之餽粥夏日則爲之瓜麩以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也

To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

戰: 居有頃倚柱彈其劍歌曰長劍歸來乎 After a while he leaned against a pillar, plinked his sword and chanted, "Long sword, do we go home?"

史: 有頃曰巫媪何久也弟子趣之復以弟子一人投河中 After a while he said, "Why is the shamaness herself taking so long? Let an acolyte prompt her to hurry." And in the same manner he had one of the acolytes thrown into the river.

三: 頃之煙炎張天人馬燒溺死者甚眾軍遂敗退還保南郡 In a while smoke and flame spread across the sky. So many men and horses were burned to death or drowned that the army retreated in defeat, returning to their fortification at Nan commandery.

史: 居頃之會燕太子丹質秦亡歸燕 A while later, it happened that at that time the heir-apparent of Yen was acting as hostage in Chün; he escaped and returned to Yen.

k'iwög 1.42 *vs* slant 6 頃 傾

釋: 地接淮泗而東南傾 Where the land touches the Huai and Szü it tilts toward the southeast.

淮: 昔共工之力觸不周之山使地東南傾 The strength of Kung-kung in ancient times: he butted Pu-

chou mountain and made the land tilt to the southeast.

漢: 天戒若曰與楚所謀傾國覆家 Sky warned them as if saying, "What you are plotting with Chü will topple your state and overturn your house."

選: 未窮激楚樂已見高臺傾 Before the concert is played to its end, we see the high tower begin to totter.

釋: 三百斛曰綱綱[詔]短也[詔]短短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

b. tend toward

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂垂蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

新: 借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Chün had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

k'iwög 1.42 集韻: 屋側 roof side 廡

k'iwöw 2.17 to bind (sc sheaves) 45 繫

k'siam? 1.52 all 46 僉

k'siam? to pierce 僉

k'siam? 1.52 salt & water well mixed 421 僉

k'siam? 1.52 sko basket or cage? 47 篋

k'siam? g'siam? 2.50 ingratiating 331 儉 諛

k'siam'sio writing 筭書

k'läk 4.19 respectful, reverent 恪恪

國: 夫敬德之恪也 Now respectful behavior is the ?molding-frame? of good will.

k'läm 1.56 caves in mountainside 72 廡

k'liap be pleased 嘽

呂: 今有聲於此聽之必憊 Consider in this regard the example of a sound which, when you hear it, is sure to please you.

k'liam 1.53 modest (cf 廉) 435 謙

新: 辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉爲貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.

k'liam 3.56 to serve, follow 僣

k'liam water-sprinkler 622 櫛

k'liam narrowing of sides at waist 47 賺

k'liam k'l 2.51 monkey's cheek pouch 46 嘽

k'liam be displeased [?] +p 憊

k'liam k'am 2.53 deficient 435 歉 嘽

k'liam-ngliam sb stdw mountains 嘽嶮

k'liamngliam uneven (*phon sef*) 47 顛 顛

k'liaglög large & coarse 549 膠 膠

k'liq'b'ög abundant 膠泡

k'läk 4.20 traveler, intruder 308 客

衡: 賓客 invited and uninvited visitors

衡: 姦客 tramps, vagabonds

史: 刺客 assassins

衡: 客鬼 wandering ghosts, unattached to a location
非: 帶劍之客 roving swordsmen

國: 天時不作而先為人客 Before natural conditions for it have arisen you become an intruder on others.
非: 博有間謁者言客張季之子在門 When they had played for a while, a page announced that a visitor, the son of Chang Chi, was at the gate.

淮: 客將何以教寡人 What does Our visitor intend to teach Us?

管: 客...請仕...客聞之曰臣不仕矣 A free-lance courtier...asked for a job...the free-lance heard of it and said, "I no longer want the job."

非: 宋人有酤酒者...遇客甚謹 There was a wine-seller in Sung...he waited on customers very attentively.

史: 先王爲秦所欺而客死於外 Our former king was deceived by Ch'in and died in exile.

史: 商君亡至闕下欲舍客舍 Lord Shang fled. He got near the barrier and wanted to stay at an inn.

左: 宋先代之後也於周爲客 Sung is the descendant of the former dynasty. With regard to Chou, they are outsiders.

戰: 有一人過曰善射可教射也矣...客曰我不能教子支左屈右 A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery"...The stranger said, "I can't teach you to hold up your left arm and bend your right."

史: 秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵爲其主游聞於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, "Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners."

k'läk spew, vomit 386 咯

k'läk hard (sc stone) 磔

k'läk grasp firmly 48 搭

k'läk'käng nc visiting minister 客卿

史: 於是蘇秦詳爲得罪於燕而亡走齊齊宣王以爲客卿 Then Su Ch'in gave out that he had committed an offense in Yen and fled to Ch'i. The king of Ch'i made him visiting minister.

k'läm doorway, door frame 47 楹 & hip 47 賺

k'läm 2.51 flank of cow or horse, part betw rib

k'liam? 2.55 blade (廣韻 r *mjwäm*, but 反切 亡 psef 丘) 釵

k'liam-k'liam th crooked chin, ugly face 72 顛顛

k'liap 4.26 weep 622 泣

衡: 卞和獻玉別其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血. Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.

k'liap liquid, juice, broth 224 泣 涸

衡: 涕泣在人形中 The fluid of tears is inside the human frame.

k'liwäntung 爾雅: a plant 穎凍

k'liwâr ceremonial stand 櫟

k'liwâr 2.34 counter for round things 329 顆

k'liwâr ^{mp} man name 顆

k'liwâr 3.39 廣韻: 禿病 alopecia? 273 瘰

k'liwâr 2.34 clod of earth (cf 塊) 329 塊 顆

k'liwâr 3.39 mare 騾

k'liwâr 2.34 small head 329 顆

k'liwâr 3.39 to scrape clean 273 藪

k'liwâr ^{mp} 說文: a river 涿

k'liwâr satisfied 果

衡: 是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *she*, fulfilling the prediction.

k'liwâr 3.39 clod of earth 372 塊

淮: 螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞垆下飲黃泉 The earthworm lacks the power of sinew and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; it eats dry dirt above ground and drinks the muddy seepage below.

k'liwâr 3.39 try, test 課

後: 自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent.
草: 徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.

k'liwâr wheat, barley (*dial*) 稞

k'liwâr ^{nc} nest in hole 337 窠

k'liwâršjög ^{mp} ysis of舜 敷首

k'liwar 2.35 廣韻: waist bone, pelvis 47 髀

k'liwar 2.35 belt hook 鏤

k'wâ 1.36 ?great? ?beautiful? 323 邁

k'wâ to poll an ox 51 輶

k'wâ ^{nc} ko seaweed 科

k'wâ ^{nc} hollow of tree trunk 434 科

k'wâ 1.36 grade, degree 科

衡: 夫文吏之學治文書也當與木工之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

草: 鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 Now one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

k'wâ ^{nc} horiz door bar? 343 楯

k'wâ 2.0 silken clothing 幘

k'wâk 4.19 wide, large cf 擴 260 廓 橫 挑 擴

太: 廓之恢之不正其基 enlarge it, extend it without making the foundation straight

k'wâk 4.19 leather; to tan 494 鞞 鞞

k'wâk cut up, dissect 229 劇

k'wâk 4.19 ^{mp} river name in 魯 ("wide?") 434

潔

k'wâk 4.19 說文: clearing after rain or snow (集韻: cf 霍) 霏

k'wâk'wâk ^{sth} onomat for stones knocking 229 礫 礫

k'wâng quilted 纈

k'wâng 3.42 wide 260 曠

k'wâng knee, thigh 384 髀

k'wâng 2.37 resentful 愆 愆 曠

藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠僞不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed.

Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor

passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

k'wâng 3.42 waste 曠 曠

k'wâng grave pit 曠

k'wâng fine floss silk 纈 纈

k'wâng 3.42 bright 曠

藝: 匍匐行數十里漸見明曠 He crawled umpty *li* and gradually began to see light.

k'wâng onomat 硃

k'wâng k'äng 2.37 wide, far away 愆 愆

k'wâng-k'wâng th so sky & earth 曠曠 曠

k'wâng-k'wâng th vast, broad, empty 260 曠

k'wângläng uneven (pron?) 僨 僨

k'wângläng disappointed, frustrated 愆 愆

k'wângwâ? 說文: 木節 科 厄

k'wât ^{nc} nock of arrow (*rel* to 舌 "close

mouth?") ar **k'wât** 82 栝

k'wât 4.13 far apart 379 闊 潤

衡: 闊迥之地 far-away places

漢: 御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闊上切責之忠

自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked him and he committed suicide.

隋: 漢興張蒼因循古制猶多疏闊 When Han arose, Chang T'sang looked into the ancient systems. There were many, and their prescriptions varied widely.

k'wât 4.13 ^{nc} tadpole (re-syl of 蝌蚪?) 688 蚪

k'wât+u **k'wât+ug** ^{nc} tadpole 688 科斗 蚪 蚪

k'wât+käg slack, limp?? 闕解

k'wât+g'äp breadth, width 323 闊 陬 闊 狹

k'wât+td+u **k'wât+g'ug** ^{nc} 說文: slug, aka 鼻涕蟲 "snot worm" 455 蚪 蝸

k'wâd 3.14 chaff, grain hulls 448 糶 糶

k'wâd+u **k'wâd+ü** go into battle w/out

helmet?? 51 科頭

史: 秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士跣跣科頭貫[顛→]強奮戟者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

k'wân 3.29 furnace for heating iron 鑪

k'wân ^{nc} loins 238 臑 臑

漢: 屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所排擊剝割皆[眾→]從理解也至於臑臑之所非斤則斧 That T'an the butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single morning without dulling his butcher knife is because he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines. But when he got to the haunch, nothing but a hatchet or ax would do.

k'wân small table 椀

k'wân 2.24 to knock 款 款

史: 由余聞之款關請見 Yu Yü heard of him. He

knocked on the gate and requested audience.

k'wân 2.24 empty 337 款 款 欸

k'wân 1.26 ^{rst} loose; slack 323 寬

新: 優賢不逮謂之寬反寬爲阨 If one favors capable ones and does not punish them at law it is called light-handedness; to invert light-handedness is tyranny.

禮: 湯以寬治民而除其虐 T'ang governed lightly and freed the folk of cruelty.

釋: 夏假也寬假萬物使生長也 *g'ä* "summer" is

hū “copious”; because it is open-handed with everything, making things sprout and grow.
 戰: 寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of staff against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.
k'wân 2.24 hole, opening 337 窾
k'wân-g'wân *stb* slowly, negligently 323 徽後
k'wâr hollow (cf 瓜魁科誇 *et al*) 337 窾
 淮: 窾者主浮 What is hollow is good at floating.
 淮: 見窾木浮而知為舟 saw that hollow trees float and recognized how to make boats
k'wâr *np* river name 窾
k'wāngwa k'āngqūb bones of waist 57 髀
k'wad 3.17 *vst* enjoy, be cheerful 50 快駛
 戰: 快心於趙 ease your frustration in Chao
 b. extended sense quick
 搜: 不可得不燒如此君可快去 It may not be that I not burn it, but it may be that you go faster, sir.
k'wad 3.17 *comfy* 50 噲
k'wad 3.17 *np* man name 璋
k'wag 1.15 to separate 229 哇
k'wag k'wad 1.15 to tune (mus instr) 1 誨
k'wag 1.15 *ko* vessel 260 盞
k'wag 1.15 great, extend, complete r **k'wər?** 260 恢
 太: 廓之恢之不正其基 enlarge it, extend it without making the foundation straight
k'wag k'wag k'wər-k'wər *nb* so way of Sky 323 恢恢
k'wət k'ut 4.11 cave, hole 379 窟
 左: 鄭伯有嗜酒為窟室而夜飲酒擊鍾焉 Po-yu of Chêng loved wine. He had an underground chamber built, and there he would drink wine and have chimes played for him.
 戰: 狡兔有三窟僅得免其死耳 A wily rabbit has three holes, and still may barely escape death.
k'wət k'ut 4.11 dig in ground 337 掘窟
 藝: 禽鳥捫陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.
k'wət 4.11 alone (*fusion* of 孤一?) 1 韻
k'wət 4.11 ugly 523 顛
k'wət 4.11 to butt, bump 369 顛
k'wət 4.11 big; big head 442 顛
k'wət 4.11 with force (aw 圣?) 142 搯
k'wət 4.11 說文: exert utmost in tillage (*dial*) (*swa* 搯?) 142 圣
k'wət k'ut 4.11 tank for soaking hemp 泔
k'wət? k'wət? to push, shove 摠
k'wət-k'wət *nb* 方言: exert utmost in tillage (*dial*) 142 圣圣
k'wət-k'wət working hard, straining vigorously 屹屹
k'wət k'ud clod of earth 329 由
k'wadb'jōg 3.6 “clod drumstick” *misreading* of *g'jwadb'jōg* “flourish dranstick” 142 蕘桴
 禮: 土鼓蕘桴葦籥伊耆氏之樂也 Dirt drum, clod drumstick, reed flute, were the music of the pre-dynastic emperors.
k'wən 2.21 alley 壷

k'wən shave head 273 髡
k'wən bind together, string up 82 捆 捆
k'wən 2.21 sincere 惘
k'wən 2.21 gateway within palace 闔
k'wən 1.23 trigram 8, hexagram 2 坤 壝
 史: 易基乾坤詩始闔離 The *Changes* begin with *ch'ien* and *k'un*; the *Odes* begin with *kuan-ch'ii*.
 左: 坤[☷]土也 *Kun* is earth.
 左: 遇坤[☷]之比[☷]曰黃裳元吉以為大吉也 He got *k'un* going to *pi* “Yellow skirt; good fortune from the start.” He thought it very auspicious.
 b. *meton* earth
 藝: 矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel [陶鈞 *here is res comp as nuc*; “*mold-as-one-would-potter's-clay*” + “*make-regular*”]
 藝: 昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡為萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all the myriad nations. [楊雄 *alludes to the prevailing theory that each region of earth has a corresponding region of sky, which it influences & vice versa.*]
 莊: 鳥高飛以避矰之害 鵲鼠深穴乎 [神一] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out. [I agree with commentators that the 丘. that this refers to is the 社 altar of the earth [v. 社鼠], whose cosmological significance accounts for the term. The same error [神一] 坤 in a different text is attested in commentary to 藝文類聚.]
 c. *meton* motherly
 後: 坤育天下 took care of everyone in motherly fashion
k'wən 2.21 threshold 480 闔 闔 闔
 史: 闔以內者寡人制之闔以外者將軍制之 What is within the threshold, We have charge of; what is without the threshold, the general has charge of.
 漢: 天闔決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國諧 Sky's threshold is breached, ah! earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah! and all nations at peace.
k'wən 3.16 *nc* threshold, margin 捆
k'wən beat, pound 捆
k'wən 3.26 *vst* distressed, worn out 243 困
 左: 困獸猶鬥況國相乎 Even an exhausted animal will fight; how much the more so the chief minister of a state?
 戰: 臣人一心上下同力猶勾踐困於會稽之時也 Ministers and men are of one mind, high and low unite their efforts, as it was in the time when Kou Chien was beset at Kuei-chi.
 新: 秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣 Ch'in had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.
 史: 城中益空無人又困貧 The city became ever more empty and depopulated, and poorer as well.
 史: 方是時我困故望子深 At that time I was in straits and so was depending on you heavily.
 史: 今子釋本而事口舌困不亦宜乎 Now you have laid aside the basics and made talking your business. Isn't it fitting that you are in straits?
 史: 君子不困人於阨不鼓不成列 A gentleman

does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks.
 史: 困則使太后弟穰侯為和贏則兼欺舅與母 In trouble, he sent the dowager queen's younger brother the Marquess of Jang to make peace; later out of trouble, he cheated his uncle and his mother.
 b. *also of man*
 衡: 火困而氣熱 If fire is constricted, the flame gets hotter.
k'wən 3.26 hexagram 47 困
 左: 武子筮之遇困之大過 The Martial Patriarch divided stalks about it, getting 困 becoming 困.
k'wən equal length (cf 勻均鈞) 捆
 儀: 取矢捆之 Taking arrows, choose them of equal length. [捆 *put caus fac*]
k'wən 2.21 succeed 捆
k'wən 2.21 glance off 57 捆
k'wən 2.21 a braided border to a garment 82 網 網
k'wən 3.26 riv name 涸
k'wəntōk *stdw* feverish? delirious? 困篤
k'wəntwənsi'wad *np* tenth of 12 cyclic 歲 困 敦歲
k'wənd'wən *stb* sko odd cow 髡屯
k'wən-lwən sofallingstones of 崑崙 49 崑崙
k'wər 3.18 alone [cf 歸] ar **k'wər** 58 塊
 莊: 大塊 The Great Solitude—the universe? (cf 太一)
k'wər 1.15 ursa major 184 魁
k'wər 2.14 big head 說文: head not right 442 顛 顛
k'wər *nc* mound 魁
k'wər 1.15 *ko* mussel; bowl of spoon 184 魁
k'wər 1.15 great 里 *sef* 畏 260 魁 恢 悝
k'wər 1.15 說文: noise(?) cf 傀 悝
k'wər 1.14 *np* pln 隤
k'wər k'wəd 3.18 clod, lump ar **k'wad** cf 塊 329 塊
 國: 乞食於野人野人舉塊以與之 They begged food of a rustic, who picked up a clod of earth and gave it to them.
k'wər 1.14 *np* rub, polish 隤
k'wər k'w'əp 1.15 clam *Arca inflata* 239 魁 蛤
k'wər k'w'əp 集韻: music of household in mourning 傀 悝 魁 隤
k'wər-lijwər *stb* so stones 魄 礪
k'wət 4.14 exert oneself 142 劬
k'wəd 3.16 *nc* *ko* rush 343 蒯
k'wəd k'wəd 3.16 切韻: cut off 273 蒯
k'wəd 3.16 sigh 68 喟 喟 喟
k'wəd 3.16 *np* pln; surname 蒯
k'wəd 3.16 cramped (sc joints) 49 膞
k'wəd? 3.16 *nc* *ko* plant 343 蒯
k'wia 1.5 teetery, precarious 戲 戲
k'wia k'jwār 方言: 猥 sneaky (*dial*) 57 蕘
k'wia k'jwār 1.5 faulty, damaged cf 缺 (于 phon?) 57 虧
 左: 婦養姑者也虧姑以成婦逆莫大焉 The wife is the one who should supply her mother-in-law's needs; there is no greater perversity than to complete the wife's goods by taking from the mother-in-law.
 呂: 其虧彌甚者其尊彌薄 The greater the deprivation, the less respect it is worth.
 呂: 冬與夏不能兩[刑一]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧 Winter and summer cannot both

take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

史：割楚而益秦虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'u and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'u and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment. 衡：精誠所加金石為虧 What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. 釋：日月虧曰食稍稍虧如蟲食草木葉也 Diminutions of sun and moon are called “eclipse”; they are gradually encroached and diminished, like bugs eating leaves of plants and trees.

b. fig.
選：天長地久人自有虧盈 In the ages and ages of sky and earth, the way of man waxes and wanes. 史：夫事秦必割地以效實故兵未用而國已虧矣 Now if you serve Ch'in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play. 莊：勞神明為一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒為用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”. What is meant by “three-at-morning”? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, “Three at morning and four at evening.” The monkeys were all angered. He said, “Well, then, four at morning and three at evening.” The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy. **k'wā** 2.4 foot 蹠
荀：蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two claws. **k'wā** **k'wār** 2.4 cut one foot off 58 筧
k'wo thighs (ar **k'wā**) 384 胯
k'wo 1.11 empty 66 枵
k'wo 1.11 ko tree 枵
k'wo 3.11 pln 鄒
k'wo thighs (ar **k'wā**) 384 跽
k'wo 3.11 trousers 384 袴
漢：短衣大袴長劍 wearing a short jacket, large trousers and a long sword
k'wā **k'āg** 3.11 cut open 229 剗
史：今天下之將相會於涇水之上通質剗白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.
k'wo 1.11 insert hand & grasp 48 拈
k'wo 3.11 have in one's power 48 跨
k'wo 3.11 insect name 跨
k'wodziəp ^{nc} sko garment worn for horse-riding 廣韻 ar **dziəp** 384 袴褶
k'wā 3.40 space btw thighs (**k'wāg**?) 384 胯
跨
k'wā **k'war** 1.37 crooked 57 佻
k'wā **k'war** 3.40 step over, pass over (**k'wāg**?) 58 跨
k'wā 1.37 boast 323 夸夸跨跨夸
呂：非夸以名也為其實也 It was not so as to boast of it on account of reputation; it was for the sake

of the reality.
晏：恥人以言而夸其聲不義 To shame people with words and boast of one's reputation is not proper.
k'wā 1.37 good; rel to “boast”? 323 跨
k'wā 2.35 belt hook (cf 鉤) 鏤 跨
k'wā **k'wo** step over, pass over 干
k'wā **xiwo** 1.37 ^{nc} flower 196 萼
k'wādzəi completely sundered 佻邪
k'wāb'jər soo 夸毗
k'wāk 4.20 ko bug 蠅
k'wāk 4.20 廣韻: cut up a log 229 廣
k'wāng 2.38 startled movement of eyes 睨
k'wāng 1.40 ko vessel 鏡
k'wāt 4.14 flay (cf 割) 273 刮
k'wāt 4.14 說文: skilful engraving (cf 割) 273 刳
k'wāt 4.14 scrape, scratch ar **k'āt** 273 搨
k'wāt 4.14 ko fish
k'wāt 4.14 solidly, diligently (瓜 sef 瓜?) 505 鮎 刮 刮 刮 刮
k'wār 1.13 wry mouth 479 囁 嚼
k'wār 1.13 door hangs crooked 57 闕
k'wārdz'əp bent & broken 57 乖 雜
k'wəg 1.13 bad (ie snarled?) silk 57 絳

χ

χā ^{nc} 方言: big cup 323 間
χā **χār** 1.35 waggle ar **kā** 142 柯
χā **χāg** 1.35 shout, scold cf 唬 r **χāb**? 136 呵
訶 苛
χā 1.35 sound of panting or laughing 386 呵
χā **χāb** open wide cf 呀 (sef 開?) 47 間
χā 2.33 onomat for laughter 386 呶
χāk 4.19 ^{nc} ditch 434 壑 [etc.] 105 蠹 螿 螿
χāk 4.19 bug poison (wasp sting, ant bite
χāk 4.19 blind, smoke in the eyes 107 矚
χāk 4.19 brightness 202 矚
χāk 4.19 meat soup w/o veg 靡
χāk-χāk 說文: soo 郝 郝
χāxiwət 3.38 呵 嗽
χāng 1.39 to open, unfold ar t2 215 炕
爾：葉晝聳宵炕 The leaves close up in daytime and open at night.
χāng 1.39 to boil tripe 625 炕
χāng 2.37 ^{mp} surname 汗
χāng 2.37 bitter wine 斟
χāng 2.37 ^{mp} pln (noted for salt pans) 421 𦉳
χānglāng 1.39 greedy 660 歛 歛
χāt shout, startle by shouting 369 喝 喝
χāt 4.12 to fear 369 獨
χāt 4.12 dog stink 369 獨
χāt 4.12 snore 442 獨
χād 3.14 stench 369 獨 獨
χād 3.14 infectious disease 369 疫 獨
χād 3.14 ko critter 獨
χān 3.28 ^{mp} river name 709 漢
詩：漢之廣矣不可泳思江之永矣不可方思
The Han is so broad it cannot be swum. The Yangtze is so long it cannot be rafted.
左：余所有濟漢而南者有如此大川 I swear by the great stream that I will never cross the Han and go south.
選：嘯喻百川洗滌淮漢 [The sea] inhales and exhales all rivers/Washing and rinsing the Huai and Han.

χān 3.28 ^{mp} 漢

選：漢氏初都在渭之涘 The original capital of the Han clan was on a bank of the Wei river.
史：收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 He accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.
漢：漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the attack.
漢：大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數千騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'u army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.
χān 3.28 ^{mp} empire 208 BC – 221 AD 漢
漢：古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanition of the isolated Ch'in.
史：漢興破觚而為圓斲雕而為朴 When Han arose, they broke off the flanges and made things round, hacked off the carving and made things plain.
藝：大漢承緒懷附遐鄰 Great Han received this thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.
漢：誼以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五為官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.
後：漢法常因八月筭人 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month.
衡：謂漢不太平者漢無聖帝也 They claim that Han's not having made tranquility supreme is because Han lacks genius emperors.
史：漢家常以正月上辛祠太一甘泉以昏時夜祠到明而終 The experts of the Han empire regularly sacrificed to Big Blob at Sweet Fountain on the first *hsin* day in the first month. They began the ceremony when it got dark and continued until daylight.
後：使驛通於漢者三十許國 More than thirty of those kingdoms have sent embassies to Han.
衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.
後：一居旄牛主徼外夷一居青衣主漢人 One resided in Mao-niu and governed the barbies outside the purlieu and the other resided in Ch'ing-yi and governed the Han people.
選：稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this.
χān 2.23 rare 罕
史：利誠亂之始也 夫子罕言利者常防其原也 Profit is surely the beginning of chaos. The master seldom spoke of profit, because he always blocked off

that source.

顏:人之愛子罕亦能均自古及今此弊多矣
Rarely indeed are people able to be balanced in their care for their children. Ever since ancient times, this kind of downfall has happened again and again.

χân 2.23 net for birds, small animals 480 罕
隋: 昂畢問爲天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

χân 2.23 surname 罕

χâm dry with fire, scorch [t 23] 269 曠 焯 燠

χân cliff 480 𡵓

χân surname 僕

χân nose noise (吳 *dial*) 𦵑

χân 1.25 large beard *ar g'ân* 頰

χân 2.23 ko plant w/bitter taste 葍

χânkjo 𠄎 constell. name 罕車

χânŋ'jəg 𠄎 "rare flag"—what mean? 罕旗

χânti'ðng 𠄎 pln 漢中

史: 楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'ü has gone to war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not go to Ch'ü. More than seventy hereditary nobles and scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung.
史: 秦四塞之國被山帶渭東有關河西有漢中 Ch'in, a country girded all around, wears mountains as a cloak and has the Wei as a belt. On the east there are the passes and the Yellow River. On the west there is Han-chung.

戰: 大王之國西蜀有巴漢中之利 YGM's nation has the income of Pa, Shu and Han-chung on the west.
史: 取丹陽漢中之地 They seized territory in Tanyang and Hanchung.

史: 漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚 The armored troops of Han-chung would board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow.

說: 毒石出漢中 A poisonous stone; it comes from Han-chung.

χânmuân 方言: *dial var* of 煩懣 551 漢漫

χân'ân all wet 浮淹

χâlâg soo (*pron*) 問伺

χâp 4.28 big gulp 46 飲

χâm 1.51 方言: mebbe(?) 517 慙

χâm 1.51 ko bivalve, *Arca inflata* 320 蚌 蚌

χâm shout 86 噉

χâm 2.49 onomat 601 噉

χâm 2.49 hard soil 42 𦵑

χâm 3.54 tiger angry 86 𦵑

χâm 1.51 beg ingratiatingly *av* 斂 𦵑

χâm 3.54 廣韻: beg ingratiatingly 𦵑

χâm 1.51 切韻: stupid 517 慙

χāt nat 4.15 one-eyed; blind 112 瞎

χap 4.32 laugh 噉

χap 4.32 so fire 廣韻 *ar g'ap* 焯

χap 4.32 boast 86 諛

χapsep overlapping like fish scales 鯽 鱗

χam 3.59 dog barking noise 601 闕

χam 2.54 small dog barking 𦵑

χamχad roaring, enraged 諛 講

χəg 3.15 mincemeat; meat sauce 醢

χəg?/χəi 1.16 laugh 50 哈

χəg?/χəi 1.16 sko malady 瘡

χəp 4.27 drink a big gulp 46 飲 哈 合

戰: 以合伐之趙必固守 If you try to overwhelm them, Chao will surely hold firm. [lit "attack them in the volume of one big gulp"]

χəm 1.50 deep valley 434 豁 哈

χəm 1.50 faint scent 豁

χəm 2.48 unsatisfied 482 慙

χəm 3.53 cheek, hollow of cheek 47 頰

χəm 3.53 face thin from malnutrition 頰

χəm-χəb 𠄎 so gaping valley (*dimid*?) 434 豁 呀

χer? 1.13 laugh 醫

χer 1.14 廣韻: 訟 徯

χem 1.54 stifling laughter 46 欲 欲 噉

χem 1.54 coquina 46 嫌 蟻

χemgiwət sko seaside shellfish 蟻 蟻

χia 3.5 sport; play 110 戲 戲 戲

國: 曩而言戲乎抑有所聞之乎 What you said a while ago, was that a joke or did you get it somewhere?
後: 斯言如戲有切事實 This saying seems like a joke, but it contains an important truth.
史: 高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 The High Emperor said, "Stop it. I was only joking."

史: 太子天下本本一搖天下振動奈何以天下爲戲 The heir-apparent is the root of the world. Let the root once be shaken and the world will tremble. How could you turn the world into a joke?

搜: 又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨 卿非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, "It will rain."
Shu jestingly replied, "Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole."

草: 雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草劇壁
Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

漢: 去與地餘戲得袖中刀 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve.

藝: 古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆爲戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.
隋: 翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.
語: 凡人莫不知善之爲善惡之爲惡莫不知學問之有益於己息戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.

史: 掘冢姦事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but Tien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

西: 武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks

and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

χia sacrificial animal *swa* 餼 犧 犧

國: 吾見雄雞自段其尾而人曰憚犧也 I saw a rooster cut off its own tail, and someone said it balked at being a sacrificial victim.

隋: 婁三星爲天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦爲興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

史: 楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以爲相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲爲孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'ü heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

χia 1.5 𠄎 hereditary astronomers 114 羲

χia 1.5 𠄎 earthen vessel 慮

χia 1.5 soo 噉

χia χiar ladle 犧 犧

χia onomat 噉

χia 1.5 ko bug 噉

χia 3.5 pln 戲

χia χia 1.5 sunlight 114 曦

χia χieb 1.5 conceited 72 詭

χia-χiu 𠄎 avid, panting greedily 廣韻: r

χieχiu beggar sees food 𦵑 𦵑

χiasidok 𠄎 hereditary astronomers 羲叔

χiatswan serving dish for sacrificial meals 犧尊 犧樽

詩: 犧尊將將毛魚載羹饗豆大房 The tureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

南: 古者樽彝皆刻木爲鳥獸鑿頂及背以出內酒魏時魯郡地中得齊大夫子尾送女器有犧樽作犧牛形晉永嘉中賊曹嶷於青州發齊景公冢又得二樽形亦爲牛象 In ancient times, for serving-vessels they carved wood into the form of birds and animals, then cut holes into the top of the head and the back to allow pouring wine in and out. In the Wei era somewhere in Lu commandery were found trousseau vessels of the daughter of great officer Tz'ü-wei, and there was a serving vessel in the form of a sacrificial ox. In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and also got two *tsun* and their form was also that of oxen.
莊: 純樸不殘孰爲犧尊 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block?

χiad'ðng 𠄎 hereditary astronomers 羲仲

xian 1.29 說文：關中謂天爲袂 430 袂 天釋：豫司兌冀以舌腹言之天顯也在上高顯也 In Yü, Szü, Yüan and Chi they say it with the belly of the tongue: *Tien* sky is *xian* eminent, above us, high and eminent.

xian 2.27 ^{vs} famous; obvious; ostensive (cf 現, 允) 41 顯

孟：管仲以其君霸晏子以其君顯 Kuan Chung led his ruler to overlordship and Yen-tzu led his ruler to fame.

非：世之顯學儒墨也儒之所至孔丘也墨之所至墨翟也 The most eminent doctrines in the world are Confucian and Mohist. The Confucians can be traced back to Confucius and the Mohists can be traced back to Mo Ti

史：太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以顯名其術長於權變 The Grand Historian says that Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes.

語：質美者以通爲貴才良者以顯爲能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled.

史：有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

史：賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?
史：且夫諸侯之爲從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

梁：鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價 The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known.

b. *phep* Eminent

史：蘇秦...求說周顯王 Su Ch'in...sought to make proposals to the Eminent King of Chou.

xian 2.27 ^{nc} ko clam 568 蜆

xian contentious 392 詁 詁

xian 2.27 ^{nc} part of horse harness (ornamental breastplate?) 41 鞮 鞮

xian 3.32 ^{nc} part of horse harness (ornamental breastplate?) 41 鞮 鞮

xian-xwân ^{sb} so clear water splashing high & catching light 41 灑 灑

xianxièng T'ang official 祜 正

xiantók India 天竺

梁：北天竺國遣使獻方物 States of northern India sent a mission to present their local products.
漢：漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡其徼外諸國自武帝以來皆朝貢後漢桓帝世大秦天竺皆由此道遣使貢獻 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-té to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery. All countries beyond its borders have come to court and paid tribute since the time of the Martial Emperor. In the time of the Foursquare emperor of later Han, Rome and India both sent embassies by this route to pay tribute.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

xiap 4.30 omit 66 僕 僕

xiap 4.30 archer's thimble 284 擘

xiap 4.30 close one eye 47 瞞

xiap 4.30 humble 66 俠

xier 1.12 vinegar [pickle] 257 醃 醃 醃

xier 3.12 exhalation (onomat?) 卮 呬

xier 3.12 fat 脊

xiet ngjor 4.23 squabble (*err rdg due to conf w/閩*) 617 閩

國：兄弟讒鬪侮人百里 When brothers bicker and fight, people are scandalized for a hundred li. [*nr*]

xiek 4.23 spear 矜 矜 矜 矜 矜 矜 矜

選：長矜短兵直髮馳騁僂佻並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimble they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

xiek 4.23 玉篇：red 202 欸

xiek 4.23 shame, bad conscience 憫 怵

xiek-xiek ^{sb} sound of laughter 欸 欸

xiekg'ien rope (rel to 繫 et al?) 45 纜 纜

xiekd'ieg thin light paper (X 紙? 稀紙?) 202 赫 蹠

xiekd'ieg thin light paper; (later?) red paper

or **xiekxieg** 憫 憫

xiekd'iwat 方言：be anxious 潤 沐

xieug 1.43 fragrant 244 馨

說：穀之馨香 the savory smell of the grain

xieug? 1.43 food grains as crops? seed corn?

(rel to 興?) 馨

衡：不滋之粟 seed corn that does not yield

xiet 4.16 fat 脊

xiet 4.16 sko garment 襖

xietg'iet 4.9 ^{mp} 月支 tribe 肸 頰

xiog 2.29 bright, shining 432 曉

xiog 2.29 make clear, understand 方言：知

(← *xiog?* cf 瞭) *sua* 解? *g'ëg* 432 曉

衡：人不曉天所爲天安能知人所行 Men do not comprehend what sky does; how can sky recognize what men do?

xiog 1.31 pork soup 128 臠

xiog 2.29 說文：marks on iron 鏽

xiog 3.34 expression of sadness 61 敲

xiog-xiog ^{sb} so bird's cry 234 曉 曉 曉 曉

xiwat startled look 142 呖

xiwat wheeze 142 呖

xiwat 4.16 doorway w/o door cf 沅 379 閩

xiwat 4.16 flutter 決

xiwat 4.16 廣韻：hollow pustule (blister?) 379 疾

xiwatxiwag xiwatxiwad looking around

shiftyly cf 焮 焮 or **xiwatxiad** 142 映 睦

xiwatg'hu empty? remote? 沅 寥

xiwân 1.29 ^{nc} ko horse 駟 駒

xiwân 3.32 insistent, eager 392 護

xiwân 1.29 small footless basin 銷 梢

xiwân 1.29 so tinkling jade 銷

xiwân 1.29 ^{mp} man name 銷

xiwân 1.29 規 drawing compass 49 圓

xiwân 1.29 bowstring 45 弭

xiwân 1.29 look, look at 矚

xiwân 1.29 talk much 392 譟

xiwân 3.32 distant or **xiwäng** cf 同 373 奠

xiwân 3.32 eyes not straight 矚

xiwân 1.30 elegant 頰

xiwäk pln 盪

xiwäk xiwäk burst, split [egg shells] cf 着

229 殭

非：夫死者始死而[血→]殭已[血→]殭而

已而灰已灰而土及其土也無可爲者矣

The dead, when they have just died, act like cracked eggs; when they have done with that, as if broken; then as if ashes; then as if dirt. At the stage where they are like dirt, there is no longer anything they can do.

xiwäd ^{vs} used of stars 𠄎

xiwäd-xiwäd ^{sb} so insects, bells, pipes cf 噦

噦 142 𠄎 𠄎

xiwäk 4.23 ko spear 217 矜 矜

xiwäg niäg 1.12 廣韻：blind 107 睦

xiwäng firelight 432 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

xiwät xiwäk 4.16 blood (← *xiwäk?* cf 脈)

202 血

史：爲革囊盛血叩而射之命曰射天 He made a leather bag, filled it with blood, hoisted it and shot it and said, "I have shot Sky."

左：口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you broke the agreement.

左：鞭之見血 whipped him until blood appeared 漢：放鬻其指出血曰君何言之誤 Ao bit his fingers until blood flowed and said, "How can you say such a mistaken thing, sir?"

晉：比視已死吐黑血斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a tou of black blood.

衡：卞和獻玉刖其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血 Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.

草：皮刮指爪摧折見[鰓→]爛出血 Their skin is abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding.

衡：蛭之性食血 It is the nature of leeches to eat blood.

史：叩頭且破額血流地 They knocked their heads till they were about to break; the blood of their foreheads flowed on the ground.

戰：伏屍百萬流血千里 He leaves millions of corpses and blood flowing for a thousand miles.

戰：欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot.

漢：元始中王莽爲安漢公專政莽長子宇與妻兒呂寬謀以血塗莽第門欲懼莽令歸政 In Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government. His eldest son Yü and his wife's elder brother Lü Kuan planned to smear Mang's mansion-gate with blood to frighten him into giving up total control. 列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漣以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

語：民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於神農以爲行蟲

走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains. 釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *l'liər* “members” is *d'iar* “sequential order”; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

b. *meton* (v. 血氣)

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

x'wət 4.16 startled look 𦉳

x'wət 4.16 empty space 379 沆

x'wət ^{nc} ko tree 植

x'wət ^{nc} ko plant 蒞

x'wət *k'iad* blood as organ v. 營衛 血氣

管：水者地之血氣如筋脈之通流者也 Water is the blood of the earth, like what flows in the veins and sinews.

國：其血氣不治如禽獸焉 Their blood is unruly; they are like animals.

苟：血氣剛強則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.

人：凡有血氣者莫不含元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things having blood, none does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form.

x'wət *mwə̀k* ^{nc} blood vessels 血脈 血脈 血脈

呂：血脈欲其通也 For the blood vessels, one desires their being open to flow.

呂：身盡府種筋骨沈滯血脈壅塞 The body becomes bloated, the sinews & bones clogged, the blood vessels blocked.

x'wən 1 far away 373 洵

x'wən 3.32 wave, flap; hit 142 掬

x'wən *s'wən* 3.32 ornate [pron?] 絢

x'wə̀k so tearing 砉 *stbsef* 君 229 君 砉

x'wət 4 ^{nc} moat 379 洫

x'o *x'ab* 1.11 shout 86 呼 諄 嘯 虜

苟：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

淮：叫呼仿佛默然自得 Shout and the similitude is self-obtained without comment.

衡：四十萬之寃度當一賢臣之痛入坑塹之啼度過拘囚之呼 The resentment of four hundred thousand exceeds the pain of one good servant, and the screams of those being buried alive exceed the cry of an arrested prisoner.

淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, “Yo ho!” and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

戰：左右顧無人[巖一]岸下有貫珠者襄王呼而問之曰女聞吾言乎 He looked all around but no one was there. Near the bank was someone

stringing beads. The Prospering King shouted to him, “Did you hear what I said?”

左：詬而呼天曰是區區者而不余畀余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouted at the sky, “If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself.”

史：群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝患之 When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

x'o *x'ag* 3.11 call (a thing X); summon (person to) 87 呼

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.”

管：以其名呼之可使千里外一日反報 If called by name can be made to return from beyond 1000 *li* in less than a day to respond.

漢：病不呼醫飲藥 When he got sick he did not summon a doctor nor did he take medicine.

b. pronunciation [a word]

顏：[吳人]呼蓋爲竹簡反故以木傍作展代蓋字 [Wu people] pronounce *ts'an* as [*iak i*]'*an*, so they add a 木-flank to 展 to substitute for the graph 蓋.

x'o 1.11 sko allium, said to damage eyesight 葫

x'o ^{nc} ko very tall bamboo? 筲

x'o *x'ag* 2.10 ^{nc} tiger (rel to 豹? to 虞?) 234 虎

衡：塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravaging tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

晏：以勇力搏虎聞 They were renowned for having the bravery and strength to capture tigers. [compare 搏虎 to 暴虎]

禮：苛政猛於虎也 Burdensome government is fiercer than tigers.

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, “If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?” The master said, “Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought.”

淮：虎嘯而谷風至 When the tiger roars the valley wind rises.

戰：驢牛之黃也似虎 When a yak bellows it sounds like a tiger.

衡：天有倉龍白虎朱鳥玄武之象也 In the sky there are the images of a green dragon, a white tiger, a red bird and a black tortoise.

淮：譬猶狸之不可使搏牛虎之不可使搏鼠也 It's like the way a raccoon-dog can't be sent to capture an ox, nor a tiger sent to catch a mouse.

國：虎目而豕喙齋肩而牛腹 He has eyes like a tiger and a snout like a boar, shoulders like a kite and a belly like an ox.

衡：魯公牛哀病化爲虎搏食其兄同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he mauled and ate his elder brother.

衡：變復之家謂虎食人者功曹爲奸所致也其意以爲功曹衆吏之率虎亦諸禽之雄也功曹爲奸采漁於吏故虎食人以象其意 The experts in heteromancy say that when tigers eat people it has been brought about by the province executive acting corruptly. The idea is that the province executive is the leader of all the officers and the tiger is the most dominant of all critters. When the province executive behaves corruptly and takes graft from the officers, then tigers eat people as a metaphor for that idea.

衡：夫虎食人人亦有殺虎謂虎食人功曹受取於吏如人食虎吏受於功曹也乎案世清廉之士百不能一居功曹之官皆有奸心私舊故可以幸苞苴賂遺小大皆有必謂虎應功曹是野中之虎常害人也 People also sometimes kill tigers. If we say that when tigers eat people it means the province executive is taking graft from the officers, when people eat tigers does it mean that the officers are taking graft from the province executive? Noting that in our time those of the official class who are incorruptible cannot even be one percent, regardless of who is in the office of province executive he will have a mind to corruption and will favor his cronies; thus he will receive presents and bribes. If great and small all insist on claiming that tigers act in response to province executives that would mean that tigers in the wild are constantly attacking people.

衡：夫虎出有時猶龍見有期也陰物以冬見陽虫以夏出出應其氣氣動其類參伐以冬出心尾以夏見參伐則虎星心尾則龍象象出而物見氣至而類動天地之性也動於林澤之中遭虎搏噬之時稟性狂勃貪明飢餓觸自來之人安能不食人之筋力羸弱不適巧便不知故遇輒死使孟賁登山馮婦入林亦無此害也 Now, tigers appear at certain times, just as there are particular occasions for dragons to appear. Yin things appear in winter and Yang creatures come out in summer. They emerge in response to the energy-vapor and the vapor moves all their kind. The constellations *Shên* and *Fa* come out in winter while *Hsin* and *Wei* appear in summer. Constellations *Shên* and *Fa* are in the tiger while *Hsin* and *Wei* are part of the dragon image. When the image comes out the things appear; when the vapor arrives the class of things becomes active. That is the life-process of sky and earth. On occasions when one who is busy in the forests and marshes and encounters a tiger is caught and eaten by it, the tiger, with its natural fierceness and rapacity, being hungry and suddenly encountering a human who has come along of his own accord, could hardly refrain from eating him. Men's muscles are soft and weak, no match for a tiger's, nor their cunning up to its. Thus they encounter sudden death. But let Mêng Pên climb a mountain or P'ing Fu go into the forest and this calamity would not occur.

衡：孔子行魯林中婦人哭甚哀使子貢問之何以哭之哀也曰去年虎食吾夫今年食吾子是以哭哀也子貢曰若此何不去也對曰吾善其政之不苛吏之不暴也子貢還報孔子孔子曰弟子識諸苛政暴吏甚於虎也夫虎害人古有之矣政不苛吏不暴德化之足以卻虎然而二歲比食二人林中獸不應善也爲廉不應奸吏亦不應矣 When Confucius was traveling in a

forest in Lu there was a woman crying bitterly. Confucius sent Tzù Kung to ask why; she told him, "Last year a tiger ate my husband. This year one ate my son; that is why I cry so bitterly." Tzù Kung said, "Then why don't you move away from here?" She replied, "I like the way the government here doesn't harass people and the officials are not violent men." Tzù Kung went back and told Confucius, who said, "Do you see the point, students? A meddling government and violent officials are worse than tigers." Now as to tigers eating people, it certainly happened in former times. But if a government does not harass and officials are not violent, its righteous influence ought to be able to keep off tigers, and yet here two men were eaten by tigers in two consecutive years. It is because wild beasts in the forest do not respond to good deeds. If practising integrity gets no response from them, then treacherous officials will have no response either.

衡：或曰虎應功曹之奸所謂不苛政者非功曹也婦人廉吏之部也雖有善政安耐化虎夫魯無功曹之官功曹之官相國是也魯相者殆非孔墨必三家也為相必無賢操以不賢居權位其惡必不廉也必以相國為奸今虎食人是則魯野之虎常食人也 One may object, "The tigers respond to the treachery of the province executive, and what is described here as being a government that does not harass and officials who are not violent is not due to the province executive. The woman lived in a department with integritous officials." But even if there was a good government, how could it affect the tigers? Now Lu had no office of province executive. The office there that corresponded to province executive would have been prime minister. The prime ministers of Lu were generally not of the caliber of Confucius and Mohtzu; they were typically members of the three families. As prime minister they never did anything right. With such incompetence in such a powerful position, it is certain that they were evil men with no integrity at all. If we insist that their subverting the office of prime minister to their own benefit caused tigers to eat people then tigers must always have been eating people in the countryside of Lu.

衡：水中之毒不及陵上陵上之氣不入水中各以所近罹殃取禍是故漁者不死於山獵者不溺於淵好入山林窮幽測深涉虎窟寢虎搏噬之何以為變魯公牛哀病化為虎搏食其兄同變化者不以為怪入山林草澤見害於虎怪之非也 Poison in a river does not affect a mountain top, nor does the vapor of mountain tops get into rivers. We always stumble into harm and hurt from what we are near to. Thus fishermen never fall off mountains, nor do hunters drown in pools. If you like to go into mountain forests, penetrating to the very depths and exploring the darkest corners and you pass a tiger's lair and a tiger lying there attacks you and eats you, what is there to be surprised about? Kung-niu Ai of Lu contracted a malady that turned him into a tiger; he attacked and ate his elder brother and the heteromancers do not think it odd. If people go into mountains and forests and weeds and swamps and are harmed by tigers, it is wrong to consider it odd. 衡：蝮蛇猛亦能害入行止澤中於蝮蛇應

何官吏蜂蠆害人入毒氣害人入水火害人入為蜂蠆所螫為毒氣所中為火所燔為水所溺又誰致之者苟諸禽獸乃應吏政行山林中麋鹿野豬牛象熊羆豺狼蠅皆復殺人苟謂食人乃應為變虱聞虻皆食人身強大故不至死倉卒之世[谷一]穀食之貴百姓飢餓自相啖食厥變甚於虎變復之家不處苛政 Vipers are fierce and wild and can hurt people, too. If one is traveling and halts in a swamp and is struck by a viper, to which official is it responding? Wasps and scorpions can hurt people; ingesting noxious vapor can hurt people; entering water or fire can hurt people. If people are stung by wasps or scorpions, or are struck by noxious vapor, or are burned by fire or drowned by water, who brought that about? Let us arbitrarily claim that all wild animals simply respond to the government of the officials. In the mountains and forests, deer, wild pigs, buffaloes, elephants, bears, wolves and apes all sometimes kill people. Let us arbitrarily claim that eating people is simply an induced distortion of nature. Fleas, lice, mosquitoes and gnats all eat people; people being much bigger and stronger, death does not ensue. In a time of emergency, when grain prices are exorbitant and citizens are starving, they may devour each other, a distortion considerably more serious than any occasioned by tigers. The experts in heteromancy do not ascribe this to a harassing government.

衡：且虎所食非獨人也含血之禽有形之獸虎皆食之人謂應功曹之奸食他禽獸應何官吏夫虎毛虫裸虫毛虫飢食裸虫何變之有四夷之外大人食小人虎之與蠻夷氣性一也 Furthermore, it is not the case that tigers eat only people. Any creature that has flesh and blood, a tiger will eat it. If eating people is, as people say, in response to the corruption of the province executive, in response to what officer do they eat other animals? Now tigers are of the hairy class of animals while people are of the smooth-skinned class. If a hairy animal gets hungry and eats a smooth animal, what is anomalous in that? Beyond the frontier tribes, adults eat children; tigers share the same natural impulses as barbarians. 衡：平陸廣都虎所不由也山林草澤虎所生出也必以虎食人應功曹之奸是則平陸廣都之縣功曹常為賢山林草澤之邑功曹常伏[誅一]鉢也夫虎食人於野應功曹之奸虎時入邑行於民間功曹遊於閭巷之中乎實說虎害人於野不應政其行都邑乃為怪夫虎山林之獸不狎之物也常在草野之中不為馴畜猶人家之有鼠也伏匿出非非常見也 Leveled land and broad cities are not where tigers come from; tigers emerge from mountains, forests, weeds and swamps. If you insist on the assumption that tigers eat people in response to the corruption of the province executive, then in counties where there is leveled land and broad cities, the province executives must always be good men, while in cities located among mountains, forests, weeds and swamps, the province executive must always be getting punished. Now if a tiger eating someone out in the wilds is a response to the corruption of the province executive, when on occasion a tiger enters a city and goes about among the folk there, does that mean the province executive has been roaming about the back alleys? If the real explanation for tigers

eating people in the wilds is not that they are responding to the government, then the occasions when they traverse cities and towns are to be wondered at. Tigers are creatures of the mountain and forest, not domestic creatures. They normally live among uncultivated wilds and are not tamed and domesticated. It is like human habitations having rats; they lie low and hide and rarely come out, and are not ordinarily to be seen.

b. *fig.*

漢：通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Chü. 史：秦虎狼之國不可親也 Ch'in is a violent predatory state and cannot be made up to. 史：然衡人林王交疆虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the "horizontal men" try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

𤝵 𤝵 2.10 ^{nc} river bank 552 滸 汧 滸

後：軻吾車於箕陽兮秣吾馬於潁滸 Halt my cart south of Mount Chi, ah/ Feed my horses on the bank of the Ying.

𤝵 2.10 ^{nc} engrave tiger images on artifacts 琥

𤝵 𤝵 ^{np} pln 呼

𤝵 complicated, confused? 呼

𤝵 ko bird 盧

𤝵 1.11 ^{np} surname 滸

𤝵 1.11 ^{np} surname 呼

𤝵 1.11 surname 軒

𤝵 1.11 ^{nc} plant name 芋

𤝵 𤝵 *χâb-χâb* th so chopping wood (sound of axes or voices?) 86 許許

𤝵 𤝵 ^{nc} ko medicinal plant 虎許

𤝵 1.34 ^{nc} artemisia 蒿

𤝵 𤝵 1.34 diminish [eg sight] (cf 耗) 504 蒿

𤝵 3 shout cf 譟 234 譟

𤝵 𤝵 1.33 shrivel (grain) 504 藪

𤝵 𤝵 *χâb* long breath, sigh 386 藪

𤝵 1.34 ^{nc} clear away weeds 藪

𤝵-𤝵 3.37 th schadenfreude 234 藪藪

𤝵-𤝵 th so fragrant vapor 蒿蒿

𤝵 𤝵 barrier against barbarian incursions 虎落

𤝵 𤝵 *χâgtüg* ^{nc} bailing bucket; two-man irrigating bucket 290

𤝵 𤝵 ^{np} riv name 浮池 虜池 滸沱 呼沱

史：渡呼沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hut'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

𤝵 onomat for pig noise, laughter 呼嚙

𤝵 𤝵 ^{nc} sko wild critter 380 虎豹

𤝵 𤝵 ^{nc} "tiger-aroused" shock troops 虎賁

史：虎賁之士百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹積粟如丘山 Their shock troops number over a million, their chariots a thousand, cavalry ten thousand, and their

stored grain is like hills and mountains.

後：占賈關內侯侯賈羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

χop'ók ^{nc} amber 琥珀 虎魄

χob'ók ^{nc} sko wild critter 380 虎僕

χók 4.2 hot, fiery 202 熇

χóq mab 2.32 attractive, amiable 90 好

左：凡我同盟之人言歸于好 All of us who join this compact will hereupon return to amicable relations.

晏：古之飲酒也足以通氣合好而已矣 When they drank wine in the old days, it was only enough to get the juices flowing and everyone feeling friendly.

呂：甘水所多好與美人 Places with sweet water have many amiable and attractive people.

宋：秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷 The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

史：當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當爲河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife."

b. *also of things*

史：甘言好辭 sweet talk and beautiful words

國：未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

淮：黼黻在頰則好在頰則醜 Dimples: in the cheeks they are pretty, but (as furrows) in the brow they are ugly. [nr]

草：書之好醜可爲強哉 Can the beauty of calligraphy be artificially forced?

搜：當得稻糠黃色犬一頭好馬二匹 You must get rice hulls, one brown-colored dog and two handsome horses.

χóq mab 3.37 ^{vu} enjoy; like 90 好

釋：孝好也愛好父母如所悅好也 **χóg** "filiality" is **χóg** "love": one caringly loves ones parents as much as those one delightingly loves

逸：凡民生而有好好惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like were are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

左：好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.

墨：夫好美者豈曰吾族人莫之好故不好哉 It's absurd to suppose that a man who loves a beautiful woman would say, "None of my clan loves her, so I don't either!"

淮：靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

荀：彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be at-

tached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

b. enjoy (doing)

國：立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.

戰：事敗而好鞠之 if you are inclined to pursue lost causes to the bitter end

論：我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.

非：齊桓公好服紫一國盡服紫 The Foursquare Marquess like to wear purple, and the whole capital wore purple.

孟：好事者爲之也 In fact, busybodies contrived it.

淮：是故好事者未嘗不中爭利者未嘗不窮也 Thus busybodies have always got hurt and punters have always gone broke.

史：及爲成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

呂：非好儉而惡費也 It was not because they loved frugality and hated expense.

c. favor (a practice)

藝：俗好巫鬼禁忌 Their customs incline toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus.

管：上恃龜(筮)一策好用巫豎則鬼神驟崇 If the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits will dump a load of weird stuff on them.

後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk."

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

北：后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades, gauze and gossamer among her clothing and trinkets.

χóg 3.37 ko plant 藹

χóg 3.37 ko plant 藹

χóq mab ^{nc} the hole in a pierced disk (cf 轂?)

504 好

漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

西：文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侖人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, Têng Tung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

χóg 2.32 so that, in order to 怒

χóq χab 2.32 tiger's roar cf 訶, 譁 86 唬

χóq/χóq móg 1.34 clear away, to weed 504

休 薶 搞

國：冀缺薶其妻饁之敬相待如賓 Chi Ch'üeh was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him; they treated each other with courtesy, like guests.

χóq-χóq mab-χab th so arrogance 72 好好

χóq χab bawl 86 佻

χóq χab 1.33 barking of dog ++p 86 獯

χóq χab 1.33 roaring of tiger 86 唬 唬

χóg 1.33 clever, smart 432 唬

χóg 1.33 hot; dry (刀 sef 九?) 432 灼 灼

χóq χab 2.35 cover ar /a 231 兩

χóq χar 3.4 crack of 瑕 273 罅 罅

χóq χóg 說文: tiger's roar cf 訶 234 唬

χóq χab 3.40 說文: tiger's roar cf 訶, 譁 86 唬

χóq 2.35 玉篇: ko bug 蚱

χóq so wind 234 颯

χóq χab 1.37 door closes 47 閉

χóq 2.35 onomat for laughter 𠵼

χóq 3.40 onomat for angry shout 𠵼

χóq 1.37 fierce 嘒

χóq-χóq χab-χab th open mouth wide cf 𠵼 46

呀呀 颯颯

χók χók stern, severe 嗃

χók 4.4 vomit 386 噁

χók 4.4 boar warning noise 86 豨 豨 狗 豨

選: 封豨 豨 神 螭 掩 Huge boars roar defiance;

magic dragons fade from sight.

χóg ^{nc} sko doglike carnivore 狙

χúng 1.4 ^{nc} ko boat cf 航 ar k'úng 舡

χúng 1.4 so hollow empty valley 434 窞

χúng 2.3 great exertion 260 夯

χu ^{nc} ant 蚶

χú χeb 2.45 angry shout 86 詈 詈 响

左：詈而呼天曰是區區者而不余昇余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouted at the sky, "If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself."

χú χeb 3.50 pig's cry 豨

χú χeb 2.45 animal cry (sc tiger; later, cow) 86

吼 狗 犴

χu 3.50 short and ugly (ar k'u) 侷

χú χúg ^{nc} calf 集韻 ar k'úg 286 狗 犴

χú χug 3.50 insult, vilify cf 垢 349 詬 詬

楚：懷椒聊之謏謏兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny.

χuk 4.1 vomit 386 噁

χuk 4.1 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko critter 藪

χuk 字彙: silver 477 鑿

χuk 4.1 broth 膾

χuk 4.1 red eg sunrise 202 穀 穀

χuk 4.1 hot, fiery 202 熇

χung 1.1 burn 625 烘

χuk 4.1 so fire 焮

χung 1.1 so fire 焮

χung 1.1 exclamation 386 呬
χung-χung 呬 sun about to come out 202 哄
哄
χung 1.1 呬 亭 name 哄
χung 1.1 a waterfall w/vast rapids 100 哄
χung 3.1 dry by fire 625 烘
χung 3.1 stupid *ar tūng* 戇 戇
χung 1.1 sko river critter like turtle 魚
χung 1.1 marine skates & rays 魚
χung-χung 呬 clamor 86 呬 呬
 呂: 有[呬→?]蟻集其國其音匈匈 There are swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise *hung-hung*.
χungkukdzjag name of temple 洪谷寺
χungχāk gaping, of mtn chasm 434 窟壑
χung-djūng 呬 so contents of new egg cf 混沌 *et al* 頑溶
 衡: 鷄卵之未字也頑溶於殼中 Before a chicken's egg has been incubated it is plomish in its shell.
χungd'ung 頑洞
χungmung 頑濛
χāk 4.20 fiery 202 赫 赫
χāk 4.20 to burn 202 焯
χāk warn off 86 嚇
 莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵯鵯子知之乎夫鵯鵯發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鳴得腐鼠鵯鵯過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off!' Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?"
χāk 4.20 sudden 諛
χāk 4.20 onomat? or *sua* 赫? ++p 229 駭
χāk 4.20 dig, dig up 赫
χāk-χāk 4 集韻: go w/o stopping 229 駭
χāk-χāk 呬 stately, awesome (?) 赫赫
χāk-χāk 呬 shame (楚 dial) (cf *sil* 冒 恥) 憫 憫
χāk 3.40 laugh sound 386 嚇
χāk 3.40 cheat, deceive 諛 嚇
χāng 1.40 penetrate; affect cf 行 亨 亨
χāng 1.40 fat 260 膺
χāng 2.38 blow nose w/fingers *ar* ʔχjəng 48 擤
χāng 3.43 exclam, "Hunh!" 386 嗵 嗵 嗵
χāt look at obliquely 門
χād careless 297 恹
χād 3.16 careless 297 恹
χād 說文: angry & spirited (sc words) *ar* ʔāt 142 噉 噉
χād 3.16 angry exclamation 諭
χān 1.28 sheepy smell 彝
χāp 4.31 廣韻: to taste 46 飲

χāp 4.31 breathe; 廣韻: 氣 goes back 炊
χāp 4.31 廣韻: used up, all gone 320 歛
χāp-χāp 呬 breathe thru nose *ar*
χāp-χāp 呬 船 船
χāpχap onomat 呀 呀
χām 2.53 方言: onomat 601 喊
χām 2.53 laugh 46 欬
χām χām χām 2.53 roaring, enraged 關
χēg 3.15 切韻: angry words 誤
χēg 3.15 snore 眉
χōk tree withers (?) 290 歛
χōk-χōk 呬 so white birds +p 嵩 嵩
χōk-χōk 呬 angry shout 毛 曝
χōg 3.36 filiality 孝
 新: 子愛利親謂之孝反孝為孽 If a son acts with concern to benefit his parents it is called filiality; to invert filiality is to be parasitical.
 釋: 孝好也愛好父母如所悅好也 *χōg* "filiality" is *χōg* "love": one caringly loves ones parents as much as those one delightingly loves
 孝: 身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.
 國: 祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以己 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.
 論: 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 If in the three years [of mourning] he changes none of his father's ways, he qualifies to be called filial.
 戰: 孝如曾參孝己 as filial as Tséng Shén or Hsiao Chi [paragons of that virtue]
 露: 號為天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也 One called "son of sky" ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality.
 漢: 元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.
 藝: 竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅舉孝廉為郎 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya. In the citations for filiality and frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household.
χōg 1.33 shrill [sound] 234 嗥
χōg 1.33 to sound 234 嗥
χōg 1.33 說文: cry of panicked swine 234 嗥
χōg 1.33 quarrel 嗥 嗥
χōg 3.36 call, name (吳 dial) 234 詔
χōg 1.33 arrow 骸 骸
χōg 1.33 呬 river name 434 滄
χōg 1.33 high chí 孽
χōg-χōg 呬 *ar* **χāk** 290 焯 焯
χōgkēg 呬 son of king 武丁 of 商 孝己
 戰: 孝如曾參孝己 as filial as Tséng Shén or Hsiao Chi [paragons of that virtue]
χōgkēng 呬 Canon of Filiality 孝經
 漢: 師受易論語孝經皆通 Through his teacher he received the Changes, the Analects and the Canon of Filiality, mastering them all.
χōgsug 1.33 disease, continuous violent cough 瘵 瘵

χōgliōg huge 549 倬 倬
χōgliōg hollow, empty cf 巧老 434 廓 窳
χōgliōg long face? high brow? 94 頰 頰
χōgmjwən 呬 emperor 179-163 BC 孝文 漢: 及孝文即位躬脩玄默勸趣農桑減省租賦而將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚恥言人之過失 When the Cynosure emperor acceded, he cultivated silence in his person; he encouraged farm production and reduced taxes and levies. His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adomment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Ch'in; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 *fac*]
χīang beef soup 腳
χīang 2.36 a while ago [2t] ++p 144 曩 向 鄉 嚮 鄉
 戰: 向者遇桀紂必殺之矣 Had it been Chieh or Ch'ou he was debating just now, they surely would have killed him.
 史: 鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者 the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road
 列: 既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人 When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones.
 搜: 如向法呼之問曰黃衣者為誰 He shouted in imitation of the previous ones, "Who is the one in yellow clothing?"
 藝: 以向一桃與升 He gave the aforementioned peach to Shéng.
χīang niwəng 2.36 echo 6 響
 史: 天之與人有以相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.
 列: 音響所來王耳亂不能得聽 Wherever sound and echo came from, the king's ears were befuddled and could not sort them out.
 莊: 景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.
χīang niwəng 2.36 feast; offering 6 鄉 饗 音 皂 嚮 享
 左: 奪予享 confiscated my offerings
 戰: 勞者相饗飲食饋餽 We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents. [Lit "entertained each other, drinking, eating, distributing, presenting."]
 列: 穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠃而不可饗王之嬪御臙惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.
 左: 子我夕陳逆殺人逢之遂執以入陳氏方睦使疾而遺之潘沐備酒肉爲饗守囚者醉而

殺之而逃 Tzù-wo was en route to court in the evening. Ch'ên Ni had killed a man. He happened to meet him, took him captive and brought him in. The Ch'ên clan having then no ill-will, and they having caused him distress, they sent him face lotion and shampoo and provided him fully with wine and meat. He set a banquet for the prisoner guards, got them drunk, killed them and escaped.

b. 饗國, 享國 reign

國: 商之饗國三十一王 Shang rule lasted through thirty-one kings. [三十一 fac] 衡: 并未享國之時皆出百二十四歲矣 Add on the time when they had not yet received the rule of the state and they will all have surpassed 120 or 140 years.

xiang 1.38^{nc} a village 鄉 鄉

淮: 無鄉之社易爲黍肉 A land-altar with no village is easy to make sacrificial meals for.

釋: 二千五百家爲鄉 Two thousand five hundred households make a village.

漢: 於里有序而鄉有庠 A village has a primary school and a town a secondary school.

左: 其鄉人曰肉食者謀之又何問焉 His fellow villager said, "High-ranking men are dealing with it. What could you add to that?"

史: 盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents.

後: 元和中肅宗行東巡狩至沛使使者祠譚冢鄉里以爲榮 During Yüan-he (AD 84-87), the Glorious Emperor carried out an inspection tour to the eastward; when he reached P'ei he sent a messenger to sacrifice at Tan's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.

草: 鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

xiang 1.38 fragrant 244 香 薌 皂

說: 皂穀之馨香也象嘉穀在裹中之形匕所以扱之或說皂一粒也... 又讀若香 *biap* is the savory smell of the grain. [The graph] is an image of the good harvest in its container. 匕 what holds it up. Another explanation: 皂 is a single kernel of the grain...also pronounced like *sh*.

呂: 善釣者出魚乎千仞之下餌香也 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep, because his bait is smelly.

xiang xiawang ^m turn to 6 鄉 鄉 向 嚮

史: 伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

白: 天左旋地右周猶君臣陰陽相對向也 Sky rotates left and earth goes round to the right, like ruler and servant or Yin and Yang in opposition to each other.

漢: 文帝十二年有馬生角於吳角在耳前上鄉 In the twelfth year of the Cynosure Emperor a horse in Wu grew horns. The horns were ahead of the ears and pointed upward.

史: 及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉風慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

史: 功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

禮: 及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直執故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

釋: 鄉向也衆所向也 "village" is "turn to"; what everyone turns to.

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

b. *fig.*

國: 明利害之鄉 They made clear in which direction benefit & harm lay.

新: 天下之士斐然嚮風若是何也 How is it that all the knights in the world reluctantly bent to the wind in this manner?

漢: 今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

xiang 2.36 說文: ko bug ar t3 饗

xiang 1.38 ^{mp} pln 向

xiang (prn) (*sua* 珣?) 鄉

xiang vegetable soup 香

xiang xiang bright 321 曷

xiang 2.36 廣韻: 爾雅: stair riser, space between stair treads 26 鄉 嚮

爾: 兩階間謂之鄉 The space between a pair of stair steps: call it *xiang*.

外: 夫鳳凰之初起也嚮嚮十步 When a phoenix takes off it first goes ten steps hop by hop.

xiang 3.41 kosp 珂

xiang 3.41 jarring sound 響

xiang 3.41 to reply 響

xiang 3.41 a while ago 響 [particle 蕪其

xiang xiang ^{nc} Kg: ko veg; commentator: 其 is **xiang xiawang** ^{nc} conventional wisdom,

accordance with accepted opinion 鄉原

xiang xiog ko plant 244 香菜 香薷

xiang xiak soo 鄉澤

xiat 4.17 pleased? (喜 + 之?) 婁

xian 1.30 joy, laugh cf 8 度 399 嗎

xian to rise up lightly (cf 遷) 399 介

xian 1.30 attractive some say tall 41 媽

xiam deep, chasmic ar **xâm** 72 徹

xiam ^{mp} valley name ar **xâm** 72 徹

xiam xiawen ^{mp} barb tribe 獬狁 獬允 獬允

漢: 當周宣王時獬允內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the Perspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control.

They went all the way to the border and turned back.

xiaok 4.24 red 202 絕 熨 豔

說: 熨大也从大从皃皃亦聲此燕召公名讀若郝史篇名醜 **xiaok** is big, from 大 and 皃; 皃 [*piak piag*] is also phonetic. This was the personal name of the Shao marquess of Yen. Read like 郝 [*siak*]. Scribe strips name 醜 [*fiog*].

說: 絕大赤也从赤色亦聲 **xiaok** is big red, from 赤 and 色; 色 [*siak*] is also phonetic.

詩: 路車有熨 His Deussenberg is a doozy.

詩: 赫韜有熨 His zoot suit has a reet pleat.

xiaok 4.24 grieved, pained ar **xiawak** (is 血 phon or is **xiawak** a sp pron) 畫

xiaok 4.24 look sideways 輿

xiog xiog 2.6^m be pleased 110 喜 愜 愜

衡: 情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.

逸: 凡民生而有好有惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like were are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

史: 叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服短衣短楚製漢王喜 Shu-shun Tung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'u, and the Han king was pleased.

晏: 公喜遽起曰病猶可爲乎 The marquess was happy and immediately got up and said, "Then the disease is still treatable?"

戰: 臣有大喜三重之寶劍一 YS has three reasons to be very happy, and a valuable sword on top of that.

論: 一則以喜一則以懼 on the one hand, of course, pleased by it, but on the other, of course, apprehensive at it

戰: 約結而喜主怨者孤 Those who make aggressive alliances liking to take all the resentment onto themselves stand alone.

戰: 衣服玩好擇其所喜而爲之宮室臥具擇其所善而爲之 She had her favorite kinds of clothing and trinkets made for her and had the kind of bedroom and bedding she preferred made for her.

淮: 孫叔敖三得令尹無喜志三去令尹無憂色 Sun-shu Ao got the position of premier of Ch'u three times and never gave any sign of being pleased; he lost that position three times and never had a troubled expression.

史: 諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker. 宋: 日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅 The sun

risers in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall.

xiang xier 1.7 amusement 110 嬉嬉嬉

xiang xier 1.7 bright 110 熙熙熙

xiang xier excl of surprise, pleasure or fear of 唏 110 譔譔歎

史: 湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫盡之矣 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!"

xiang xier warm; harmonious 110 熳熳
淮: 湛熳必潔 Cleanliness must be maintained in the soaking and heating.

xiang xier shine (cf 晞) 110 熳熳

xiag 說文: crack, split Kg *buys* 集韻 *r* **xiag** (rd to 釁 & c?) 229 𩶛

xiang xier 爾雅: 110 禧

xiang xier 3.7 enjoy, pleased w/ 110 愜愜
後: 意非毀俗儒 He enjoyed contradicting and deriding scholarly mediocrities.

xiang xier 1.7 harmony 110 熙

xiagtsiag 廣韻: ko bug 嬉子

xiag 說文: aperture of iris, pupil 瞖

xiag 1.7 woman (derog.) 媵

xiag-xiag 𩶛 so wind sound, of the variedness of things 熙熙

xiang 1.44 *ve* rise; raise 26 興

論: 在陳絕糧從者病莫能興 In Chên he ran out of food. His followers were all so debilitated they could not get up.

漢: 夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder.

詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

淮: 伊尹之興土功也修脞者使之跖鏹脊脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

淮: 龍興鸞集 He arises like dragons, alights like X. 隋: 婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people. 國: 今戾久矣戾久將底底著滯淫誰能興之 We settled in a long time ago. Settling in, we find it difficult to move. If we can't move, get stuck, get mudbound, who can get us out of it?

後: 風波飄其並興兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah!/ my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief. b. fig.

草: 此非所以弘道興世也 This is not how to show the greatness of the Way or to bring prosperity to our time.

漢: [食貨]二者生民之本興自神農之世 [Food and goods] the two things, the basis of giving life to

the people, originated back in the time of Shên Nung. 左: 妖由人興也人無霧焉妖不自作人棄常則妖興故有妖 Omens arise from people without their having willed them. Omens do not arise spontaneously: when people abandon established norms omens arise, and that is why there are omens.

國: 周之興也鸞鳴於岐山 When Chou was on the rise, a goosoo cried at Ch'i mountain.

史: 漢興破觚而為圓斲雕而為朴 When Han arose, they broke off the flanges and made things round, hacked off the carving and made things plain. 國: 舜之刑也殛鯀其舉也興禹 When Shun was punishing, he executed Kun; when promoting, he elevated Yü [son of Kun].

國: 天之所興誰能廢之 Who can cast down what Sky has caused to rise up?

戰: 王曰寡人既以興師矣 The king said, "I have already raised a force for this attack."

史: 楚王怒曰寡人不興師發兵得六百里地群臣皆賀子獨弔何也 The king of Ch'u said angrily, "We have obtained six hundred *li* of land without raising a strike force or issuing weapons, and all the officials are cheering—why are you alone mourning?"

史: 自五帝以至秦軼興軼衰 From the five sovereigns down to Ch'in they have alternately flourished or languished.

史: 帝武丁得傳說為相股復興焉稱高宗 Emperor Wu Ting got Fu Shuo to be his chief minister; Yin rose again and he was proclaimed Kao Tsung.

漢: 海內安寧興文偃武 All the civilized world is at peace/ We have raised up the civil and cast down the military

漢: 定官名興禮樂 fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music

選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it. 草: 興至德之和陸 Bring about the social harmony of perfect good will.

晉: 藝術之興由來尚矣 As to when the occult arts arose, that was a long time ago.

史: 會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰滅綰自殺諸所興為者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huang-lao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

xiang 1.44 fragrant 244 馨

xiang 3.47 be elated 26 興興

xiang 3.47 swell up 舉

xiat come to 279 愜汽迄訖迄

xiat caper, be sprightly 扞

xiat 4.9 to dry up cf 𩶛 447 沏

xiat ?make salt by evaporation? 447 瀆

xiat 4.9 𩶛 man name 𩶛

xiat 4.9 說文: piece of horse harness 鉞

xiat 4.9 enjoy 110 愜

xiat 4.9 𩶛 man name 𩶛

xiat 4.9 sussurus 諠

xiat-xiat 𩶛 sound of stammering 諠諠

xiad 3.6 breath of speech 諠

xiad 3.8 gift of food; sacr animal *sua* 犧 81 餼氣

xiad breathe, sigh 陸德明: *k'ad* 嘅 68 餼 氣 鼻 咽 餼 餼

xiad 𩶛 river name 瀆

xiad ko bug 氣 蝻

xiat xiag black 107 黠

xiad 1.6 so happiness 愜 愜

xiad 3.8 pain 瘳

xiad 3.8 clear weeds, esp by burning 186 熯

xiad 3.8 cow starve 81 𩶛

xiad xiad Kg: to rest me: to hope for, be attached to 44 𩶛

xiad xiad 3.8 to collect 1 𩶛

xiad? 3.8 nose (*no* 反切) 68 自

xiad-xiad 𩶛 so how things grow 𩶛 𩶛

xiän rejoice 110 忻欣愜訢訢

xiän dawn 186 昕

xiän 3.24 flame 214 焮焮

xiän muzzy 184 𩶛

xiän (prn) (*sua* 欣?) 妍

xiän 𩶛 pln 𩶛

xiän 集韻: neighbor 𩶛

xiän hot 214 𩶛

xiän 集韻: 車中馬 carriage fits horse? 𩶛

xiän 3.24 pustule ++p 𩶛

xiän 3.24 chillblain, frost-burn 214 𩶛 𩶛

xiän 3.24 remnant glow 熒

xiän 1.21 big talk 諠

xiän xiän xiän xiän 3.21 smear w/blood 406 𩶛 𩶛

xiän xiän crevice, opening; tendency (cf 𩶛, 焮) 41 𩶛 𩶛

國: 既不忠信而留外寇寇知其弊而歸國焉已自拔其本矣何以能久 Having violated integrity and honesty in dealing with foreign invaders, the invaders will recognize his vulnerability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up his root, how can he last long?

xiän xiän ambition, avarice 399 𩶛 𩶛

xiän-xiän 𩶛 so booze 110 欣欣

xiän-xiän 𩶛 blazing 214 焮焮

xiän-xiän 𩶛 smug 𩶛 𩶛

草: 若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙忻忻有自滅之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

xiang'a 𩶛 man name (officer in Lu) 𩶛 𩶛

xiar 1.8 *vst* be few; rare 439 希 稀

史: 楚越之地地廣人希飯稻羹魚 In Ch'u and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish.

衡: 歷世希有 Throughout the ages they have rarely existed.

選: 月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

淮: 老子曰夫代大匠斲者希不傷其手 Lao-tzu says,

“Now, those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter rarely do it without hurting their hands.”
衡：性廉見希人不得害也 Being self-contained by nature they appear seldom and are beyond being harmed by humans.

非：人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals.

苟：人希見生象 People rarely see a living elephant.
非：遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for military action will seldom arise.

衡：比聞天之怒希聞天之喜 Again and again we hear of Sky being angry; seldom do we hear of Sky being pleased.

衡：豈天怒不喜食於罰希於賞哉 Surely it could not be that Sky gets angry but not happy, is avid to punish but rarely rewards?

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

b. as fac, to have few (opp 眾 or 多)

衡：案古讎畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.

xier 2.7 moan; pain (dial) cf 讀 稀 歔 唏

xier 2.7^{nc} swine (sua 豕?) 156 豨 豨

淮：吳為封豨脩蛇 [The state of] Wu act the part of fat boars and long snakes. [quoting 左：吳為封豨長蛇]

選：封豨 籠 神螭掩 Huge boars roar defiance; magic dragons fade from sight.

xier 1.8 first light of day 晞

xier 1.8 to dry (cf 熹) 晞

xier 1.6 說文：to groan 呬

xier 1.6 to groan 屎

xier 1.6 so joy 110 忭

xier 1.8 hope for, look to; sight along (eg straightedge) 44 晞 希

史：叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢 [家儒→] 儒家宗 Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

草：余郡士有梁孔達姜孟穎者皆當世之彥哲也然慕張生之草書過於希孔顏焉 Among the worthies of my province are Liang Kung-ta and Ch'iang Méng-ying, both ornaments to the intelligentsia of our age, but they admire the grass writing of Academician Chang more than they look to Confucius or Yen Hui.

xier ^{mp} man name 瑋

xier ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 葳

xier ^{nc} 爾雅：ko bird 鷓

xier 1.6^{nc} ladle 稀 櫛 櫛

xier 1.8^{nc} ko tree w/edible sap 稀

xier 1.8 說文：訟面相是 僖

xier ^{mp} man name 豨

xier 1 space between bones at joint 郗

xier 1 ^{mp} river name 希

xier xiao 1.8 pause, cease cf 息 149 希

xier 1.6 manner of laughing 110 唳

xier 4.9 talking ar **xier** 詭

xier 1.8 color of flame 焮

xierxiam 2.7 plant w/med use 豨 藪

xier 4.26 to contract (sua next?) 47 歛 噏

衡：口有張歛聲有外內 The mouth may be open or closed, the sound external or internal.

xier 4.26 to steer a boat closer to shore 47 歛

淮：一謂張之一謂歛之 Ordering the steersman now to bear off shore, now to close it.

xier 4.26 inhale 338 吸 噏

山：磁石吸鐵 A lodestone draws iron.

選：噏噏百川洗滌淮漢 [The sea] inhales and exhales all rivers/ Washing and rinsing the Huai and Han.

xier 4.26 unite, conform, harmonize 320 翕

xier 4.26 roar 86 翕 翕 噏

xier 4.26 scared 歛

xier 4.26 stand still 闔

xier 4.26 move 吸

xier 4.26^{nc} ko spear (sua 鉞?) 闔

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔載者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

xier 4.26 chaste (of women) 媿

xier 4.26 water all gone cf 汜 47 氾

xier 4.26 hot 焮

xier 4.26 so flowing water 滃

xier-xap ^{sb} 說文：to choke? hiccup? 吸 呬

xier-xap ^{sb} onomat rustle 噏 呬

xier-xap ^{sb} noise of many people talking 86 噏 呬

xierxiang so music 翕 響

xierxiad stdw breathing 68 吸 噏

xiam 1.49 savor, enjoy 歆

左：鬼神非其族類不歆其祀 Spirits not of the same clan and lineage do not savor the sacrifice.

衡：死人歆肴食氣 The dead savor the steam of the sacrificial meal.

衡：使生人不飲食而徒以口歆肴食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

xiam 1.49 set forth, display 廡

周：大喪廡樂器 At the grand mourning he displays his musical instruments.

xiam 1.49 covet cf 婪 ++p 婪

xiam 1.49 爾雅：arise cf 興 26 廡

xiam 1.49 man name ar **xiumu** 鑫

xiamxo xiamxib angry shouts 噏 呬

xiet 4.5 look, stare 睞 睞

xietxiang ?many fragrances ar **xiet** 脍 饈

xien xian mien 3.21 smear w/blood 406 衅

xier 1.7 fire 214 熯 熯

xio xiag 2.8^m allow 123 許

戰：齊急宋宋許之 Ch'i pressed Sung, who granted their request.

晏：三請不見許 He asked three times and got no

permission.

戰：荆王大說許救甚勤 The king of Ch'u was very pleased and granted the aid with great eagerness.

衡：不能知三王許已與不 He could not tell

whether the three kings accepted him or not.

禮：吾許其大而不許其細何居 What would be the point of my permitting the major and not permitting the minor?

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou

was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier.

史：公叔座召鞅謝曰今者王問可以為相者我言若王色不許我 Kungshu T'so summoned

Yang and apologized, "A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that."

漢：陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾纒之獨見許 I ride the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my inculpation alone is permitted?

漢：為相六歲鴻嘉元年以老病乞骸骨上加優再三乃聽許 Having been premier for six years, at the beginning of the Hung Chia era (ca 20 BC) he

asked to be allowed to retire on grounds of exhaustion and illness. The emperor paid him more and more elaborate courtesy before allowing it.

xio 2.8 more, exceed 704 許

後：使驛通於漢者三十許國 More than thirty of those kingdoms have sent embassies to Han.

抱：居水中一日許 to stay under water more than a day

xio xiab 1.9^{mt} empty 66 虛 虛

大：蚌蛤龜珠與月盛虛 Mussels, clams and smurfies fill and empty with the moon.

淮：有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that comes from another direction.

史：楚懷王聞張儀來虛上舍而自館之 When the Remembered King of Ch'u heard that Chang Yi was to visit, he had the top-grade hostelry emptied and himself took up residence there.

非：兵甲頓士民病蓄積索田疇荒倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

列：化人移之王若殞虛焉 The magician transported him; to the king it felt like falling through emptiness.

戰：前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

列：穆王乃為之改築土木之功精聖之色無遺巧焉五府為虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

b. vain, wasted

史：弓不虛發中必決皆洞胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always

split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

選：機不虛掙弦不再控 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice.

呂：兼愛天下不可以虛名爲也 Equally valuing everyone in the world cannot be done by means of empty words.

c. unfactual, false

史：子虛 Mr. Fictitious [poem title]

衡：世有虛語亦有虛圖 The world contains false sayings and it also contains false pictures.

衡：虛實之事並傳世間真偽不別也 The fact is that invented and genuine accounts are both passed from generation to generation, and true and false are not distinguished.

選：若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

戰：異日者更羸與魏王處京臺之下仰見飛鳥更羸謂魏王曰臣爲王引弓虛發而下鳥魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰可有間雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也故瘡未息而驚心未[至→]去也聞弦音引而高飛故[以]瘡隕也 One time Kêng Lei was sitting under the Ching tower with the king of Wei. The king looked up and saw birds flying. Kêng Lei said to the king, "I shall down a bird for YM by drawing my bow and shooting with no arrow." The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Kêng Lei said, "It is possible." In a while a wild goose came flying from the east and Kêng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Kêng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time. Its old wound has not healed and its panic has not left it. When it heard the bowstring twang it tried to draw away by flying higher and was brought down by its old wound."

xió ㄒㄩㄛˊ constell. name, part of *Aquarius* (= 玄枵) (*xió* spelling pm of *k'io* "rubble?") 虛 虛 隋：虛二星冢宰之官也 The two stars of desolation: the office of the gravemound-steward.

xió xiáb 1.9 sob, sigh 338 歎

xió xiáb 3.9 blow, exhale 338 吁 嘯 嘯

衡：吁人人不能溫 If you breathe on a man, he can't get warm by that.

選：嘯喻百川洗滌淮漢 [The sea] inhales and exhales all rivers/ Washing and rinsing the Huai and Han.

xió nió 2.8 ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄈㄩˊ 許

左：夏公會鄭伯于邾謀伐許也 In summer the marquess met the earl of Chêng at Lai. That was in order to plan the attack on Hsi.

xió xiáb 1.9 idle talk 554 謔

xió 1.9 ko bogle 魍

xiók 4.18 joke, tease, mock cf 笑 (rel to 傲?) 127 謔 嚙

xiók-xiók ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄒㄩㄛˊ happy 謔謔

xió-k'io ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄎㄩㄛˊ uncaused 虛居 虛居

衡：無所遭遇虛居因劣短氣而死 Without anything happening to them, idiomatically enfeebled, they run out of energy and die.

衡：虛居卜筮前無過客猶得吉凶 If you conduct a divination with regard to nothing, there having been no customer come by, you will still get an auspicious or inauspicious result.

xiók-wák utter emptiness 225 虛霏 虛霏

淮：道始於虛霏 The Way originated in utter emptiness.

xióxiát xiábxiát bluster 182 虛獨

史：是故惛疑虛獨驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能害齊亦明矣 Thus, their timidity, their bluster and their arrogance while they do not dare advance make it entirely clear that Ch'in cannot harm Ch'i.

xióg 1.32 clamor 234 囂 蹶 歔 馨

xióg vast, empty 260 嗚 枵

xióg 1.32 satisfied, at ease 囂 蹶

xióxió xiéb 1.32 hot (sc steam) 365 歔

xióg 說文：so weeds 歔

xióg 1.32 ko plant (aka 白芷) 藟

xióg 3.34 unkind 媿

xióxió xiéb-xiéb ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄒㄩㄛˊ overflowing with vapor 歔 歔

xióglu laugh 胸 嘍

xiódió ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄉㄩㄛˊ man name 許 由

莊：堯讓天下於許由 Yao abdicated the world to Hsü Yu.

xiómák assent (sup to inf?) 許諾

史：王許諾而去 The king assented and left.

xiób'iwám ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄨㄞˊ man name 許犯

xiók 4.1 keep; support 281 畜 儲 稽 蓄 稽

淮：畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Those who store grain hope for a huge shortfall in the harvest.

史：南攻楚五年畜聚竭 In the south they

attacked Ch'u for five years, using up their stores.

戰：年穀不登稽積竭盡 Their harvest failed and their reserves have been used up.

漢：人君不理則畜賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

漢：故大賈畜家不得豪奪吾民矣 Thus great merchants and hoarding families will no longer be able to deprive my folk of even as much as a hair.

史：公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The

folk relied on his good fortune.

漢：是故累其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫躡民民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

b. fig.

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以駢刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

史：君尚將貪商於之富[寵→]備秦國之教畜百姓之怨秦王一旦捐賓客而不立朝 If you still mean to clutch the wealth of Shang-wu and pervert the teaching of the state of Ch'in, piling up the resentment of the people, one morning the king of Ch'in will dismiss all visitors and not hold court.

xiók 4.1 ㄒㄩㄛˊ ko vegetable 廣韻 *ar'xiók* 葷

xióxió niók 4.1 attractive 104 嬌

xiók 4.1 篇海：[反→]皮?絳 skin? red 202 赭

xiók 300 黼

xióxió niók 4.1 王仁甸切韻：look at minutely 104 睇

xióxió xiáb 1.46 ㄒㄩㄛˊ ㄒㄩㄛˊ rest; cease 68 休

呂：天雨日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, "The men are tired. We want to give them some rest."

非：溺者一飲而止則無逆者以其不休也 If when a man had swallowed once drowning were finished then no one would ever revive; it works by being unceasing. 荀：今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people. 隋：氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

呂：其友曰莫如學學三十歲則可以達矣甯越曰請以十五歲人將休吾將不敢休人將臥吾將不敢臥 His friend said, "Study is best. If you study for thirty years you can make a success of it."

Ning Yüeh said, "Let me try fifteen years. Where others would rest, I dare not rest; where others would sleep, I dare not sleep."

草：雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草刺壁 [臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[鯁→]礙出血猶不休憩 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

白：魂猶伝伝也行不休也 *g'wán* "mind-stuff" is like *g'wán-g'wán*; it goes on without ceasing. 晉：往百日還百日攻百日以六十日爲休息

一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.

xiéng xiāb 3.49 to sniff, inhale 臭嗅

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, “How could this sick dragon’s rain be able to revive the grain? If you don’t believe me, smell it.” The water was indeed smelly and dirty.

xiéng 2.44 rotten, withered 朽朽

論：朽木不可雕也 Rotten wood cannot be carved.

語：功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees’]

efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and wither away.

衡：魯城門久朽欲頹 The city gate of Lu had been rotten for a long time and was about to fall down.

漢：鑄金石者難為功摧枯朽者易 Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength.

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭灌然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed.

xiéng ^{nc} ko animal 豨

xiéng 1.46 good 休

xiéng 1.46 benefit, blessing 休

漢：何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

xiéng cut to pieces 斲

xiéng clamor 呌

孟：衆楚人咻之 Crowds of Ch’u people clamor at him.

xiéng ^{nc} owl 鴞

xiéng 3.49 domestic beast *ar* **xiéng auw** 豨 281

畜

衡：海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of animals die in the shambles.

淮：毋伐樹木毋坎墳墓毋焚五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don’t cut down trees, don’t dig up grave mounds, don’t burn the crops, don’t burn the stores, don’t take civilian prisoners, don’t confiscate their livestock. [nr]

xiéng trunk, spine, torso 469 脰

衡：猶頭[脰→]脰之湊也 It is like the head and spine being stuck together.

xiéng dark-red varnish 202 髹髹

xiéng ^{nc} 爾雅：無實李 休

xiéng ^{nc} 爾雅：shade of tree *cf* 休 “rest” 寐

xiéng 1.46 long needle (ex “long”) 針

xiéng 1.46 集韻：embers (吳 *dial*) 熛

xiéng? ^{nc} animal like bear 貽

xiéng-xiéng ^{nb} be sedate (?) 休休

xiéng+o xiéng+ab be at ease 68 休乎

莊：歸休乎君予無所用天下為 Return and be at ease, milord. I have nothing to accomplish by [ruling] the world.

xiéng’iogiéwang ^{mp} man name 休屠王

xiéngliéng ^{nc} ko bird 鴝鶒

xiéng xiéng 3.10 warm with breath 365 煦 歔

xiéng xiéng 1.10 breathe, blow; laugh; yawn 359 歔

xiéng xiéng 3.10 spit out 359 呬

xiéng xiéng ^{mp} prm 歔

史：縱有姊歔以醫幸王太后 Tsung had an older sister, Hsü, who had found favor with the empress dowager in a medical capacity.

xiéng xiéng shout in anger 86 呬 呬

漢：湯數醉醜羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言 Tang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Chiang. The Chiang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch’ung-kuo had predicted.

xiéngxiéng silkworm 蠶子

xiéng-xiéng xiéng-xiéng ^{nb} merry 姁姁

xiéng 4.3 rising sun; bright 202 旭 晡 見

詩：旭日始旦 The red sun is just rising.

xiéng xiéng 4.3 urge, stimulate 104 勗 勗

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也 The saying, “Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army,” is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

xiéng-xiéng ^{nb} disconcerted 頊頊

xiéngxiéng 玉篇： refers to 髑髏 “the skull” 頊

顛 顛顛 顛顛

xiéngxiéng 方言：warm, dry 煦煖

xiéngxiéng shout of anger *cf* 邪許 *et al* 86 呬

衡：人性怒則呬呬喜則歌笑 It is human nature to shout when angry and to sing and laugh when happy. 衡：隆隆之聲天怒之音若人之呬呬矣 The *lung-lung* sound is Sky’s voice in anger, just like people shouting *hohwoh!*

xiéng 1.10 arrow six fingers long 217 爽

xiéng raving drunk 醜

xiéngxiéng ^{mp} N barbie tribe *ar* **xiéng xiéng** *re-syl?* 319 胸衍

xiéng 1.3 ^{vst} baleful (=“fear”) 67 凶

衡：屋老崖蕈凶凶之人遭屋適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to rest under it or just happen to walk past it.

淮：歲時孰而不凶 The harvest ripened in due time and was not blighted.

孟：河內凶則移其民於河東移其粟於河內 When the harvest fails in Honei I transfer the people to Hotung and transfer grain to Honei.

漢：兵者凶事一方有急四面皆從 Weapons make baleful business: when one region has an emergency, it goes the same on all sides. [凶事 *fac-obj*] 衡：世信祭祀謂祭祀必有福又然解除謂解除必去凶 Everyone believes in sacrifices and ceremonies, claiming that they must surely bring good fortune. They also assume exorcism is valid, claiming that exorcism must surely expel ill fortune.

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣為之生

也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the germinative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

吉凶⇒吉

xiéng 1.3 ^{nc} chest 匈 胃 胸

釋：胃前曰嬰 The front of the chest is called the breast.

草：昔西施心瘁捧胸而鬢 Hsi Shih once got heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her face contorted in pain.

搜：胸中語 [The headless man] spoke within his chest.

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess.

史：秦下甲攻衛陽晉必大關天下之匈 If Ch’in sends down armored troops to attack Chin-yang in Wei, they will punch a big hole in the chest of the world. 史：韓卒[超→]超足而射百發不暇止遠者 [括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鎗[奔→]奔心 When the Hán soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

b. *meton.* the mind

史：是故明主外料其敵之彊弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈拞於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men’s aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

xiéng 1.3 to fear 67 恟 兇 鞫

xiéng shout, bawl 匈

xiéng 1.3 rush, as water 洶 洶

xiéng 1.3 discord 67 訥

xiéng 1.2 廣韻：frighten 洶

xiéngxiéng rush, as water 洶 洶

xiéngxiéng bad harvest 凶年

孟：凶年免於死亡 After a bad harvest they escape dying or becoming refugees.

漢：歲有凶穰故穀有貴賤 Harvests may be good or bad, so grain is cheap or expensive.

xiéngnu ^{mp} ko C. Asian tribesmen 匈 奴

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *dia* in Han.

衡：匈奴之俗有名無姓字 By custom the Hsiung-nu have given names but no surnames or nicknames.

漢：丁令比三歲入盜匈奴 Tingling raided the territory of the Hsiungnu in three consecutive years.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝

貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsienpei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

On strategy and tactics of fighting Hsiung-nu:
漢：莽將嚴尤諫曰臣聞匈奴為害所從來久矣未聞上世有必征之者也 [Wang] Mang's general Yen Yu protested, "I have heard that the Hsiung-nu have been doing harm for a very long time. I have never heard of anyone in high antiquity who felt it necessary to bring them under control.
漢：後世三家周秦漢征之然皆未有得上策者也周得中策漢得下策秦無策焉 Later the three houses of Chou, Ch'in and Han tried to bring them under control, but none of them has devised the best strategy. Chou devised a mediocre strategy, Han an inferior strategy, and Ch'in had no strategy at all with regard to them.

漢：當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫蝕之而已故天下稱明是為中策 At the time of the Perspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control. They went all the way to the border and turned back. Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all. Thus everyone said they were smart. This is a mediocre strategy.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions [V. poem & note under 霍去病]. Though he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

漢：秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand *li*. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

漢：疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是為無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

漢：今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of *yang* building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

漢：發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者 [聚→] 聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got

it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

漢：邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

漢：計一人三百日食用糶十八斛非牛力不能勝牛又當自齋食加二十斛重矣胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load. The oxen will also have to transport their own fodder. When we add 20 *hu*, it's gotten heavy. The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

漢：胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the Northern tribes are extremely cold in winter and extremely windy in summer. [甚 *put caus fac*]

漢：多齋釜鍍薪炭重不可勝食精飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂是故前世伐胡不過百日非不欲久勢力不能此四難也 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition. That is why when our forerunners attacked Central Asia, it was never for more than a hundred days. It wasn't that they didn't want to go on longer, it was that their strength wasn't up to it in that situation. That is the fourth difficulty.

漢：輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行虜徐遁逃勢不能及幸而逢虜又累輜重如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測此五難也 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them. If we should happen to run into them we will still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put caus fac*]. If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger. That is difficulty number five.

漢：大用民力功不可必立臣伏憂之今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入霆擊且以創艾胡虜 To expend much of the people's strength when success cannot be assured—I humbly object to that. Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians. 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 warmth, being warned 365 煦嫗

𠄎𠄎𠄎 4.20 fear 201 號 覘

𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 黃帝 軒轅

史：黃帝者少典之子姓公孫名曰軒轅 Huang Ti: son of Shao Tien, surname Kung-sun, name Hsian-yüan. 史：軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation; the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.

𠄎𠄎𠄎 watchtower 軒轅

史：秦成則高臺榭美宮室聽竽瑟之音前有樓閣軒轅後有長姣美人國被秦患而不與其憂 If Ch'in is successful then they will make their towers taller and their mansions more beautiful, listen to music of winds and strings, have multi-story gates and watchtowers in front and

𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 軒轅
淮：紫宮太微軒轅咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glaxis of the sky.

𠄎𠄎𠄎 4.10 cease, rest 193 歇

𠄎𠄎𠄎 4.10 scorpion 蠍

𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 short-nosed dog 廣韻
𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎 獨獠 歇驕

𠄎𠄎𠄎 3.25 𠄎𠄎 present | be presented 399 獻 獻

左：使甸人獻麥饋人為之 He made his head gardener present some barley and the steward had it cooked. 左：虞叔有玉虞公求旃弗獻 The yobro of Yü had a jade circlet. The Duke of Yü asked for it, but he did not offer it.

梁：北天竺國遣使獻方物 States of northern India sent a mission to present their local products.

官：春秋獻獸物 In spring and fall they offer animal produce.

左：毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬犬斃與小臣小臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Marquess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.

史：孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun T'ung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

西：武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

史：西伯之臣閔天之徒求美女奇物善馬以獻紂乃赦西伯 The followers of Hsi Po's servant Hung Yao sought out beautiful women and rare curios and fine horses to present to Ch'ou. Ch'ou then released Hsi Po.

後：獻象牙犀角玳瑁 to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell

後：獻樂及幻人能變化吐火自支解易牛馬頭 They presented musicians and an illusionist; he could transform himself, spit fire, dismember himself, exchange cows' and horses' heads.

淮：公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國獻魚 Kung Yi Hsiu was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the whole country sent fish as presents.

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch'i general and brought them to his own general.

衡：獻其邑三十六口三萬 Ceded thirty-six of his towns, population 30,000.

列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漣以洗王之足及二乘之人 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet, and included those in the second chariot in this.

藝：顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinigorating Emperor.

漢：會稽海外有東鯢人分爲二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty tributary audience.

史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

xiām 3.25 ^{va} to show (pheap) 41 獻 獻
左：君所謂可而有否焉臣獻其否以成其可 When what the ruler calls acceptable has aspects that are not, the servant reports those that are not, to the furtherance of those that are.

左：獻公合諸侯之禮六 He demonstrated ceremonies for a ruler assembling his peers, to the number of six.

b. pheap Exemplary

國：獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

xiām 1.22 carriage w/high front 399 軒

xiām 3.25 limiting rule cf 限 480 憲

xiām to lift 399 掀

xiām 3.25 ^{mp} river name 瀕

xiām 2.20 carriage's sunshade 399 幃 軒

xiām to rise up lightly (sua 仙 et al?) 399 軒

xiām constell name 軒

淮：紫宮太微軒輶咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glacies of the sky.

xiām thin slice of meat 軒

xiām 2.20 wrap the hand around 攄

xiām 2.20 measure, calculate 480 攄

xiāngqīwō ko plant 軒芋 葶芋

xiānbīo fly upwards 399 軒翥 騫翥

xiān xièg 2.4 廣韻: remove tears 纈

xiāp 4.33 ribs (rel to 夾?) 47 脅 脇 腋

衡：僂之折幹摺脅 They punished him, breaking his limbs and crushing his ribs.

左：曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts'ao had heard that he had

doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude.

At bath, he approached and observed him.

風：啟其左脅三人出焉啟其右脅三人又出焉 When they opened her left ribs three people emerged, and when they opened her right ribs three more people emerged.

xiāp throng; constrain (?) 47 脅

xiāp xiāp 4.33 to break 47 搯

xiāp xiāp lift (sc shoulders) 72 脅

xiāp shut (sc mouth) 47 噤

xiāp 4.33 fear (sc of superior force) 182 協 慚

左：好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.

xiāp 4.33 retaining wall 47 垝

xiāp xiāp 4.33 flare up 609 熿

xiām 方言: heart's desire (dial) 忭 欸

xiām 3.57 attractive 385 姒

xiām 3.57 王仁昉切韻: interfere with 66 脅

xiāng nièng 3.45 concealed laughter 107 欬

xièng 3.45 look at 矚

xiè 4.5 fear 怯

xiè-xiè ^{rb} so pleased laughter 咕咕 款款

xièn 2.17 localized swelling eg hives, bites,

welts etc (?) ++p 膺 瘡

xiōg 1.48 excellent, felicitous 189 佻

xiōng xiāb 1.48 sougning of wind 颯

xiōng xiāb 1.48 blow hard (wind); gallop hard

(horses) 72 飜

xiwā 1.36 ^{nc} eyes move 142 眦

xiwā 1.36 ^{nc} ko shoe 541 靴 屨

xiwār 1.36 wave, brandish (as flag or weapon)

(sua 搗) ar **xiwār** 142 批

xiwār 1.36 expel breath w/audible hiss 68 嘖

吹

xiwak scared cf 覷 201 懼

xiwak draw bow to extreme 260 攣

xiwak 4.18 說文: 大視也 201 矚 矚

xiwang the more so [tech term in logic] (ve

"vast"? cf 光) 260 况 况 况 况

圖：厥理至微言之無况 The logic is recondite; if you would discuss it, you find nothing else by which to analogize it.

衡：以一况百 using one as illustration of a hundred

b. proof by inclusion of lesser in greater

左：蔓草猶不可除况君之寵弟乎 If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?

呂：天地不能兩而况於人類乎 Sky and earth cannot have it both ways at once; how much the less so humankind?

淮：烏獲舉千鈞又况一斤乎 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chün* [weight]; how much more readily could he have lifted one *chün*.

淮：况直燕雀之類乎 How much the more so the likes of mere finches!

c. proof by extension of analogic category

衡：推治身以况治國 extending the analogy of ruling oneself to ruling the state

衡：不推類以况之 they do not extend the category to include that by analogy

露：春秋之辭多所况是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Chun-Chiu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.

衡：案火滅不能復燃以况之死人不能復爲鬼明矣 Going by the fact that an extinguished fire cannot resume burning, by analogy with that it is clear that dead people cannot return to become ghosts.

xiwang 2.36 distressed 373 况 况 况

xiwang 3 bestow (cf 况) 94 况 况

左：君賜之以大禮何樂如之 What happiness could compare to the great honor YL has done me?

xiwang ^{nc} ko insect 虱

xiwang ^{mp} mtn name ("vast"?) 岷

xiwang xiwāng confused, vague 373 况

xiwang uk ^{nc} 方言: ko bug 蝱 蝱

xiwat 4.17 廣韻: drink 142 呷

xiwat xiwat 4.17 說文: give directions by lifting eyes 从支从目 (me: 从目夊聲) 142 眈 眈

xiwat 4.17 flutter, eg small bird 142 翊 翊

xiwat 4.17 to fly in flock 趨

xiwat 4.17 go forward 198 趨

xiwat xiwat 4.17 all gone 605 殫

xiwat xiwat ^{mp} fire flickering when first ignited 142 焜 焜 焜 焜

xiwan 1.30 nimble (=懷?) 142 儼

xiwan 1.30 intelligent ++p 142 儼

xiwan 1.30 fly about 142 翾

xiwan 1.30 說文: horn bow 57 弣

xiwan 3.25 shoemaker's last 屨

xiwan 1.30 ^{nc} 爾雅: aquatic insect-larvae eg

mosquito 廣韻 ar t2 430 蠓

xiwan xiog nimble 儼 佻

選：長殺短兵直髮馳騁儼佻並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimblely they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

xiwansixog 2.28 critter kills by treading

shadow 57 蠓 蝮

xiwan xiwar ^{va} fly as birds & bugs 142 蠓 飛

xiwag 3.6 still, quiet 恤

xiwāk 4.24 ^{nc} drainage canal; moat 434 洫
考：方十里爲成成間廣八尺深八尺謂之洫 A square of 10 li is called *dìng*. [The ditch] between them is 72" wide and 72" deep and is called *xiwāk*.

xiwāk city moat 260 洫

xiwāk empty 250 恤

xiwāk 4.24 excessive 225 恤

xiwāk 4.24 still, quiet 恤

xiwāk to split 229 杼

xiwāk glow of fire 焜

xiwāk to whistle [of wind] 噓

xiwāk 4.24 doubtful 61 杼

xiwat xiwat 4.24 give orders by lifting the

eyes 142 眈

xiwāk 4.24 onomat 噉 噉

xiwāk 4.24 red 202 赭 赭 cf 赭

xiwāk xiwāk 4.24 bundle of threads 576 絨

xiwag/xiwag 1.5 staring rudely pcw 眈 眈

xiwat 4.8 to blow hard, fan a fire (煇 + -t)

142 欸 欸 欸 欸

xiwat 4.8 abrupt (sua 忽?) 142 欸 欸

xiwat deceive ar **ts'ian** 魅

xiwat 4.6 reckless; angry 142 戇 戇

xiwat 4.6 so many running 逃

xiwat 4.6 so flying away 翫

xiwat 4.6 deep eyes 眈

xiwət 4.8 air, gas, steam 嗽

xiwətxiəp strongly, vigorously 142 歎吸

xiwən merit in service 184 勳

晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

xiwən 3.23 𠄎 teach 142 訓 𠄎

左：公曰子之力也夫對曰君之訓也二三子之力也臣何力之有焉 The Gong said, "It is due to your effort, is it not?" He replied, "It is due to YL's instruction. It is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. What effort have I had to do with it?"

國：君君臣臣是謂明訓 The ruler acting as ruler, the servant acting as servant is what is called giving a clear example. [nr]

國：圖在明訓明訓在威 Plans depend on setting a clear example, and setting a clear example depends on having the aura of power.

b. *specifically* give elucidating details

風：推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論蓋其是非而綜其詳[矣言→] 𠄎也實為難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard! [論, 𠄎 rime?]

後：盡通古今訓詁百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.

後：博學多通遍習五經皆誥訓大義不為章句 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory. He only explained their meaning in general, not giving detailed analysis of the text.

南：范岫撰字書音訓又訪查焉 When Fan Hsiu compiled phonetic glosses for a dictionary he also asked Yu about them.

xiwən 1.20 smoke, vapor, odor 693 熏 薰 焄 燻 燻 勳

呂：越人薰之以艾 The men of Yüeh smoked him out with artemisia.

莊：鳥高飛以避矰弋之害 獸鼠深穴乎[神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

xiwən 1.20 smelling as allium 142 葷 蕙

xiwən purple, brown 纁 纁

左：公使大史固歸國子之元真之新篋襲之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzü. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding-sash on it.

xiwən 3.23 patina, discoloring of metal 纁

xiwən 1.20 dim sight, blindness 142 瞶

xiwən mutton soup 膾

xiwən 3.23 說文：ko iron 鑛

xiwən 1.20 plant *Hibiscus* sp? 697 薰

山：有薰草朝生夕死 There are *xiwən*-flower plants that emerge in morning and die in evening.

xiwən 1.20 lingering light after sunset 暉

xiwən-xiwən 1.20 𠄎 pleasantly muzzy

w/drink 184 熏熏 醺醺

xiwəntiəok 𠄎 tribe name 獯鬻

xiwəntiəok 𠄎 barb tribe name 葷粥

xiwər 3.8 tabu wd or subj 83 諱

衡：避諱 to avoid a tabu

衡：諱舉正月五月子 There is a tabu against raising a child of the first or the fifth month.

衡：諱厲刀井上恐刀墮井中也 There is a tabu against sharpening a knife at the well-head, for fear the knife will fall into the well.

史：公叔病有如不可諱將奈社稷何 Your illness seems to have passed the point of not being mentioned. What shall we do about the nation?

史：上諱云鹿觸殺之 The emperor prevaricated,

saying that he had been gored and killed by a deer.

顏：凡避諱者皆須得其同訓以代換之桓公

名白博有五皓之稱厲王名長琴有修短之目

In observing name-tabu, we always need to get a word with the same meaning to substitute for it. Thus the personal name of the Foursquare Marquess was *White*, and in the game of *po* there is the appellation "five pales." The personal name of the Cruel King was *Long*, and of the cithern there are the terms "long" and "short."

史：太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以顯名其術長於權變而蘇秦被反間以死天下共笑之諱學其術 The Grand Historian says that Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes. But Su Ch'in died having been traduced, and the whole world mocked him and shunned the study of his arts.

xiwər xiwər 1.8 shake, wave 142 揮

左：奉匭沃盥既而揮之 She held up an ewer and poured water for him to wash his hands. When he had done so, he shook the water off them.

選：俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮 I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be brushed away.

晏：臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzü there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them,

[*ie each steps in the footprint just left by another*] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

選：乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高於雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated/ Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

xiwər ugly 姪

xiwər 1.8 flame, brightness *ar xiwən* 輝 輝

暉 𠄎

b. *fig.*

藝：光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

xiwər 3.6 fire 214 燹

xiwər fire (詩 rimes: 衣 葦 穉) 214 火

xiwər 1.8 𠄎 clothes-peg 217 樞

xiwər 1.8 𠄎 ko pheasant 聳

xiwər 1.8 𠄎 knee covers 142 裱

xiwər 2.7 so flowing 455 泝

xiwər 2.7 snake-brood 虺

xiwər sound of thunder 虺

xiwər (prn) (*swa* 暉?) 媯

xiwər ko fish 魷

xiwər 2.7 scaly critters in general ("squirmy")? 𧈧 虫

xiwər 2.7 vegetation *ar t3* 142 卉 卉 𧈧

詩：春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采繁祁祁 The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay*/ They gather chickweed, baskets full.

選：木則樅栝椶枏梓楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蒨葳蕤葍爽樛樛慘吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

xiwərsio sko critter (hedgehog?) 𧈧 鼠

山：有獸焉其狀如 𧈧 鼠而文題其名曰鼯食之已瘦 There is an animal there. Its shape is like a blorch-mouse but with a patterned forehead. Its name is *nag*. Eaten it cures goiter. 郭璞 *commentary*: 𧈧 鼠所未詳音虺字亦或作虺 I haven't been able to find out what a blorch-mouse is. It is pronounced the same as 虺, and some write it with the graph 虺. [Perh a mustelid that preys on snakes?]

xiwərdiək flop back & forth 142 虺蜴

xiwərdiək bird ko falcon 暉目

xiwər'xər 𠄎 queen's ritual robe 142 裱衣

xiwən 3.32 wave, flap 拘

xiwən 3.32 hit 拘 拘

xiwət xiwət 3.6 說文：pig breath 68 豨

xiwər 3.6 look at 220 瞞

xiwər 2.5 look at 220 瞞

xiwəd xiwəd scared look 142 矚 矚 矚

xiwə xiəb 1.10 sigh; lament 338 吁 吁

衡：龍髯拔墮黃帝之弓百姓仰望黃帝既上天乃抱其弓與龍胡髯吁號故後世因其處曰鼎湖其弓曰烏號 The dragon's whiskers were pulled out and Huang Ti's bow was dropped. The people, looking up and seeing that Huang Ti had gone up to the sky, clasped his bow and the dragon's beard and whiskers and sighed and cried aloud. Thus later ages called that place "Cauldron Lake" and called his bow 'og'og.

xiwə xiag 2.9 𠄎 oak 栩

xiwə xiag 1.9 look up to 220 吁

xiwə xiag 2.9 ceremonial cap 107 𧈧

xiwo 1.10 ko plant, med use 葑

xiwo pln 𧈧

xiwo 2.9 pushy 翹

xiwo ko jade 翹

xiwə xiag crack of dawn *ar xiag* 321 吁

xiwo large 323 吁

xiwə xiwag 1.10 great 260 𧈧

xiwə xiwag 1.10 eyes sideways 𧈧

xiwə xiəb 1.10 tiger's roar 86 虍

xiwo-xiwo 𠄎 glad 栩栩

xiwo-xiwo 𠄎 so streams & marshes 𧈧 𧈧

xíwotsja welladay! (*xíabtsiab?*) 338 吁嗟
衡：萬人舉口並解吁嗟猶未能感天 Ten thousand men raising their mouths and shouting “Oh, shit!” in chorus would still not be able to move Sky.

xíwǎng *xíwǎng* 1.40 ^{nc} ellbro (cf 荒) (*how diffi fm 昆?*) 332 兄

淮：七日化為虎其兄掩戶而覘之則虎搏而殺之 After seven days he changed into a tiger. His elder brother entered the room to sneak a peek at him, having closed the door behind him, and the tiger pounced on him and killed him.

b. fig.

呂：先生者美米後生者為秕是故其耨也長其兄而去其弟 What comes up first is good grain; what comes up after is tares. Thus in weeding we let the elder grow and remove the younger.

父兄⇒父

xíwǎng 2.38 類篇：ko plant 廣韻：小風 芫

xíwǎngfǎng ^{nc} huselbro 兄章

xíwǎngfǎng ^{nc} huselbro (cf 兄同) 兄松

釋：夫之兄...又曰兄松 Husband's elder brothers...are also called *xíwǎngfǎng*.

xíwǎngfǎng ^{nc} elbro? (or huselbro? cf 兄松) 兄同

衡：魯公牛哀病化為虎搏食其兄同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he mauled and ate his elder brother.

xíwǎngfǎng brothers 兄弟

國：兄弟讎閱侮人百里 When brothers bicker and fight, people are scandalized for a hundred li.

論：四海之內皆兄弟也 Within the pale of civilization, all are elder or younger brothers. *lie all Chinese are in a hierarchical relation which should be mutually supportive*

國：兄弟之怨不徹於他 The grievances of brothers are not referred to outsiders.

左：一二兄弟 several brothers

xíwǎt 4.10 trot, run 142 狹

xíwǎt 4.10 light wind 142 颭

xíwǎt 4.10 beef 腩

xíwǎt 4.10 fluttering 142 穢

xíwǎd 3.20 snout 集韻 *ar* **fíwǎd** 442 喙

國：虎目而豕喙為肩而牛腹 He has eyes like a tiger and a snout like a boar, shoulders like a kite and a belly like an ox.

山：有鳥焉其狀如烏文首白喙赤足。There is a bird there shaped like a crow, with a variegated head, white beak and red feet.

戰：蚌合而拊其喙 The mussel closed and trapped its beak.

山：多箴魚其狀如籬其喙如箴。There are many needle-fish; they are shaped like bananafish; their mouths are like needles.

爾：鯢[是→]鯢鯢 [*two synonyms*] 郭璞 *scholium*：大腹喙小...鼻在額上...胎生...江中多有之 It has a big belly but its snout is small...its nose is above its forehead...it is born from a womb...there are many of them throughout the Yangtze.

xíwǎd 3.20 pant of 錄 集韻 *ar* **fíwǎd** 68 喙

xíwǎd beard 456 顛

xíwǎd? 爾雅：stink of spoiled food of 喙 (*rel to 崇?*) 34 錄

xíwǎn 1.22 ^{nc} ocarina 燠 埴 圻

xíwǎn 2.20 brilliant 186 喧 喧

xíwǎn clamor 392 誼 誼

xíwǎn 1.22 soft, mild 222 暖 煖 暄 煊 暄

xíwǎn 1.22 dislike, neglect 65 悞 菱 謖

xíwǎn 2.20 to dry by heat 暄 暄 暄

xíwǎn sunlight 186 烜

xíwǎn bamboo flowers 簞

xíwǎn ^{mp} man name 宰 咍 咍

xíwǎn (prn) *sua* 喧? 媼

xíwǎn fuzz on antlers 角

xíwǎn 1.22 ko flower w/med use 蕨 萱 蕙

xíwǎn 2.28 eyes widen 眩 窺 覷 暖

xíwǎn so flying 翾

xíwǎr 2.4 ^{ve} fail, ruin 605 毀 毀

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

管：以室廡籍謂之毀成 If you levy an excise on buildings and shelters, call it “ruining construction.”

呂：有豕生而彌雞卵多[假→]毀有社遷處有豕生狗 There will be pigs that shrivel at birth; chickens' eggs will be mostly rotten; there will be land-altars changing their location; pigs will give birth to dogs.

莊：白玉不毀孰為珪璋 Who could make scepters and gorges without ruining white jade?

莊：其分也成也其成也毀也 When they divide they develop, and when they develop they decline.

xíwǎr 3.5 ^{vb} destroy 605 毀 毀

呂：夫覆巢毀卵則鳳凰不至 If you overturn nests and destroy eggs then the phoenix will not come.

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

b. fig.

漢：夫天下為一家毀郡縣鑠其兵視天下弗復用 The world is all one household. Do away with commanderies and counties, melt down the weapons and show the world that they will not be used.

xíwǎr **xíwǎg** slander 619 毀 毀 毀 誣

衡：纖芥之毀的 tiniest wisp of scandal

衡：毀人不益其惡則聽者不愜於心 If in dispraising someone you do not exaggerate his evil, your listener is not content in mind.

後：憲非毀俗儒 He enjoyed contradicting and deriding scholarly mediocrities.

史：人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, “As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion.”

xíwǎr 2.4 blazing fire, conflagration 214 燬

xíwǎr ^{nc} 爾雅：big 椒 椒

xíwǎr 說文：stdw threshing rice 毀

xíwǎr 1.5 offer (food) ceremoniously 142 掇

晏：今君窮民財力以羨[餼→]授食之具繁鍾鼓之樂極宮室之觀 Now YL exhausts the people's strength to get more lavish banqueting dishes, more scintillating music, the most enchanting views from your palace buildings.

xíwǎr 3.5 ^{vb} fall out, lose (baby teeth) 693 毀

釋：毀齒曰亂亂洗也毀洗故齒更生新也 [A child] losing teeth is called “losing baby teeth”. “Cutting teeth” is “washing”; weakening and washing away the old teeth, growing new ones instead.

xíwǎk 4.22 startled look 201 睞 睞 睞

xíwǎg 1.5 staring rudely 220 眈 眈

xíwǎg 1.5 fruit 蕪

xíwǎg 說文：deep eyes 225 眈

xíwǎg **xíwǎr** 3.5 error, excess 57 媼

xíwǎg **xíwǎo** 廣韻：so strength 眈 眈

xíwǎng 3.45 distant *ar* **xíwǎn** cf 同 373 覷

xíwǎng 3.45 look directly at 覷 詞

xíwǎng 2.41 come to realize, suddenly get it 26

xíwǎt 4.5 mad, rabid 唐韻 *ar* **g'íwǎt** 142 獠

xíwǎt **hǎb** 1.34 trouble, disturb 120 撓

xíwǎt shout 340 噓

xíwǎt 1.51 greedy 46 歛

xíwǎt? ingratiating 歛

xíwǎt **xíwǎm** greedy, hungry 660 歛 歛

xíwǎm 1.53 fragrant 集韻 *ar* / **shíwǎm** 244 馥

xíwǎt **shíwǎt** ^{nc} grain scoop 筒

xíwǎt 4.2 bitter? hot? 202 噉

xíwǎt **xíwǎt** ^{nb} magniloquent 549 嚶 嚶

xíwǎt **shíwǎt** 4.1 violent vomiting 386 噉

xíwǎm **xíwǎm** 2.50 constricted, hard to pass

thru 47 險 險 險 險

戰：百人守險千人不能過也 If a hundred men hold the narrow place, a thousand cannot get through.

語：去高險處平土 to leave high constricted places and dwell on level land

衡：平易無險 [The road] is level and easy and has no constrictions.

選：長城地勢嶮萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 li it rises to cloud level.

淮：高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼃鼃之所便也人入之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in,

but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

漢：如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

漢：必雉兔逃入山林險阻 They will certainly flee into mountain fastness like pheasants or rabbits.

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉

South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.” Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them.

b. fig.
 藝：神人所護何險之有 What danger can there be for one protected by a man with supernatural power?
χliam 1.56 bitter taste 齜 齜
χliam 1.56 廣韻：胡被 C. Asian blanket or cloak 緱
χliam χliam ingratiating 險
χlwən 2.21 join 45 總
χlwər? 2.14 方言：fire (楚 dial) (doublet of 火 **χwār?** or no -l-?) (rel to 燬?) 214 燬
 方：燬火也楚轉語也猶齊言燬火也 **χlwər** is **χwār** “fire,” Chü dialect pronunciation. It is like **χmīwər** being “fire” in Ch’i dialect.
χmāng māng 3.42 wild; weedy 107 荒
 非：兵甲頓士民病蓄積農田疇荒困倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty
χmāk māk 4.25 black 107 黑
 山：其狀如豚而白毛大如笄而黑端 [The porcupine] looks like a pig with white fur; the fur is as big as women’s hairpins and has black tips.
 釋：海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 **χmæg** “sea” is **χmæg** “new moon”; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is dark as the new moon.
χmāk māk 4.25 black millet 107 黑
 左：冬王使周公閱來聘饗有昌歠白黑形鹽 In winter the king’s emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou, came on an official visit. At the feast there were pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.
χmāk 4.25 卍 river name 黑
χmāk g’an “black sweat” horse disease 黑汗
 民：治馬黑汗取燥馬屎置瓦上以人頭亂髮覆之火燒馬屎及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之使煙入馬鼻中須臾即差也 To cure “black sweat” in horses: take dry horse dung and put in on a rooftop. Cover that with tangled human hair and ignite the horse dung. When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse’s nose to fumigate it, making the smoke enter the horse’s nose. It will soon be cured.
χmākšwər 卍 river name 黑水 黑水
χmæg mæg 2.15 卍 terra incognita; ocean (cf 黑 晦 et al) 107 海
 多：四海 the terra incognita that lies beyond the barbarian states
 左：君處北海寡人處南海唯是風馬牛不相及也 YL dwells on the northern periphery and We on the southern, so that even our horses and cows in heat have no access to each other.
 荀：西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.
 戰：利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪 We get all the western wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy.
 衡：辨四海之外 went around the outside of the terra incognita on all sides
 史：燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will certainly turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch’i will certainly turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch’u will certainly turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.
 荀：積水爲海 Accumulated water makes a sea.
 釋：海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 **χmæg**

“sea” is **χmæg** “new moon”; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is dark as the new moon.
 選：山不厭高海不厭深 Mountains never get tired of being tall; the sea never gets tired of being deep.
χmæg 2.15 卍 dry 燬
χmægku 卍 northern fur seal *Callorhinus ursinus* 海狗
χmægngju 卍 name of marsh 海隅
χmægswəd “within the wilds”—the civilized world (cf 天下) 海內
 戰：威蓋海內 His awesome reputation covers the known world.
 淮：贏天下之憂而海內之事者 those who take on the burden of the whole world’s sorrows or all civilization’s business
 衡：海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of animals die in the shambles.
 史：夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.
 淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.
 漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Chin ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.
 戰：今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.
χmæg mæg 3.37 diminish, dissipate 504 耗 耗
 耗
 詩：后稷不克上帝不臨耗斁下寧丁我躬 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.
 衡：人之有吉凶猶歲之有豐耗 People’s having good or ill fortune is like a harvest turning out good or bad.
 民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts’ stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.
 漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是爲下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu

retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.
χmæg 3.37 卍 ko millet 耗
χmæg mæg 3.37 to mulch ground w/leaves (吳 dial) 107 耗
χmjo 2.8 卍 pln (same as 許) 鄜
χmīsh mīsh 4.1 王仁珣切韻：look at minutely 眈
χmīwat mīwat 4.17 exterminate (cf 沒, 忽) (戊 phon?) 605 威
χmīwər mīwər 3 good, admirable 切韻 ar t1 110 徽
χmīwər χwər 1.8 rope (廣韻：three-strand rope) 45 徽
χmīwər mīwər signal flag [cf 麾]; logo on back of uniform 142 徽 徽
χmīwər χwər 1.8 卍 爾雅：huge fish=徽? 蠺
χmīwər χwər 2.7 方言：fire (齊 dial) 燬
 方：燬火也楚轉語也猶齊言燬火也 **χlwər** is **χwār** “fire,” Chü dialect pronunciation. It is like **χlwər** being “fire” in Ch’i dialect.
χmīwəng χwəng 1.39 great [only in 允荒? cf 况] 260 荒
χmīwəng mīwəng 1.39 wild; weedy 107 荒
χmīwəng mīwəng 2.37 confused 107 慌 茫
χmīwəng mīwəng 卍 diaphragm [ident doubtful] 盲
χmīwəng mīwəng expanse of water 107 荒 茫
χmīwəng mīwəng 卍 blood (rel to 脈?) 202
χmīwəng mīwəng 1.39 卍 釋名：elbro (青徐 dialect) (rel to 孟?) 332 荒
χmīwəng mīwəng babble 107 謔 謔
χmīwəngmīwəng mīwəngmīwəng bad harvest (cf 凶年) 荒年
 晉：荒年多抄盜 In a year of famine there was much robbery.
χmīwəngmīwəng mīwəngmīwəng dimness, obscurity (cf 恍惚) 107 荒 忽
 管：目之所以視非特山陵之見也察於荒忽 How the eye sees is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs; it makes things out in obscurity.
χmīwəngb’išk geog expression (fin -g or -k?) 荒服
χmīwəngb’išk one of five fees 荒服
χmīwəng 3 卍 regret 382 悔
 非：游吉喟然歎曰吾蚤行夫子之教必不悔至於此矣 You-chi sighed aloud and said, “If only I had put The Master’s teaching into action sooner, I would never have had to regret things’ coming so. 左：公語之故且告之悔 The ruler told him the background, and also let him know he regretted it. 國：既殺里克而悔之 After he had killed Li K’o, he regretted it. 莊：麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也涕泣沾襟及其至於王所與王同筐床食芻豢而後悔其泣也予惡乎知夫死者不悔其始之蘄生乎 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels. But after she had got to the king’s place, shared the king’s

wardrobe and couch and eaten grain-fed meat, she regretted her earlier crying. How do I know that the dead do not regret their earlier prayers for life? 論: 子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzù-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 3.18 teach 誨
χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 3 dark; last day of moon 107 晦 梅

後: 壬寅晦日有食之既 On jen-yin at the new moon there was a solar eclipse. It was complete. 釋: 海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 χμωḡ "sea" is χμωαḡ "new moon"; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is as dark as the new moon. 淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, crossing at Mêng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

莊: 朝菌不知晦朔蟪蛄不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall. **χμωαḡ** upper lines in diagrams 悔 悔

χμωαḡ 3.18 dust 垤

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.45 vi die 107 薨 顯 儻

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.45 confused, lost in fog 107 灑

χμωαῖḡ χμωαḡ 1.45 river noise 601 灑

χμωαῖḡ χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ-nṳwαḡ 𠵱 numerous! 薨薨

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 4.11 vs1 heedless 142 忽 勿

衡: 更嫁娶者平忽無禍 Those who remarry go on normally, oblivious, and no disaster ensues.

草: 夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great.

Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky.

藝: 荏苒冬春謝寒暑忽流易 Gradually winter and spring withdraw/ Unnoticed, heat and cold flow in each other's stead.

戰: 今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.

選: 精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

b. unforeseen, without warning

晉: 狗忽然作聲甚急有有人打之者 The dog suddenly began to make very loud urgent noises as if someone were beating it.

藝: 陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木

The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Chien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed. 水: 其水陽煖不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過一]遇過大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain. There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ nc writing tablet 109 笏 釋: 笏忽也君有教命及所故白則書其上備忽忘也 χμωαῖḡ "writing tablet" is χμωαῖḡ "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 4.11 vs1 dim 184 惚 忽 苜 隋: 鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 4.11 exterminate 605 忽

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ ko vessel 匱 匱

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ pre-dawn light 184 昒 晷

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 4.11 bright 忽

χμωαῖḡ-χμωαῖḡ so worthless layabouts 忽忽 顏: 多見士大夫恥涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札箠則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ dim, hard to see 184 惚 恍

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ chaos 694 罔 罔 **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** 說文 wash face 375 沫 潤

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 2.14 切韻: well-cooked, mushy 184 潤 爛

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.23 dusk 184 昏 昏 昏 昏

史: 漢家常以正月上辛祠太一甘泉以昏時夜祠到明而終 The experts of the Han empire regularly sacrificed to Big Blob at Sweet Fountain on the first *hsin* day in the first month. They began the ceremony when it got dark and continued until daylight.

隋: 日未出前二刻半而明既沒後二刻半乃昏 Two and a half notches before the sun rises, it gets light. Two and a half notches after the sun sets, it gets dark.

b. fig.

史: 利令智昏 The lure of profit dims the wits.

呂: 先生之老歟昏歟 Is it because you are you senile, sir, or just confused?

戰: 今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have ac-

ceeded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases. **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** connect by marriage (rel to 門?) 327 婚 昏

禮: 昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.

史: 燕相子之與蘇代婚而欲得燕權乃使蘇代侍質子於齊 The premier of Yen, Tzù-chih, was related to Su Tai by marriage. He wanted to seize power in Yen, so he sent Su Tai to attend the prince who was hostage in Chi.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ nc wifa 327 婚

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ nc gatekeeper (? + 門?) 111 闔

左: 闔以餅水沃廷 The gatekeeper sprinkled the courtyard with a pitcher of water.

左: 闔以刀弑之 The doorkeeper assassinated him with a knife.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 3.26 forgotten 惛

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.23 fire 214 燄

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.23 sthing bad, chekout 殮 惛 **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** 1.23 die young, before accomplishing anything 605 殮 潛

b. as *phēp* Lost 史: 竟破齊潛王出走 They eventually smashed Chi, and the Lost King fled.

χμωαῖḡ-χμωαῖḡ 𠵱 muddy, turbid 184 湮 湮

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ sko bad behavior 184 昏 亂 **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** agitated, flustered 惛 慙

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.5 signal flag 142 麾 麾 **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** 1.5 to signal w/flag 142 麾

左: 周麾而呼曰君登矣鄭師畢登 He waved [the flag] in a circle and shouted, "Our ruler is up." Then all the Chêng force went up.

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 1.5 flurried, hurried 142 麾

禮: 不麾蚤 One does not hurry to a ceremony. **χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ** ruler's bodyguard? entourage in battle 麾 下

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ cover 107 幪

釋: 大屋曰廡廡也幪覆也冀人謂之房 A big roof is called *mwo*; *mwo* is χμωαῖḡ "shelter"; χμωαῖḡ is *p'iōg* "cover." Chi people call it *ngá*. [or *χá?*]

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ great 248 幪

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 2.36 talk in sleep 107 詭 誑

χμωαῖḡ nṳwαḡ 3.39 goods; bribe 184 貨

漢: 貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

漢: 通財鬻貨曰商 If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant.

淮: 發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

衡: 白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzù-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up

gold and jade.

漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

國：未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

淮：臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come into their hands for distribution they draw lots to determine shares.

衡：惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾→]否欲安吉之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, "How would you help my state?" how do we know it wasn't that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods?

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄛˊ river name 汜

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 sudden 201 霍 霍

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄛˊ placename 霍

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄉㄨㄛˊ bean plant leaves (young) 藿 藿

戰：大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves. [藿羹 fac-obj]

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 to open the eyes 201 矚 矚 201 矚

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 look in astonishment or apprehens-

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 (bow) drawn to full extent 彊 彊

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 bright 矚

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 turn hand over by rotating wrist 擢

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 sko game or trick 擢

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄏㄨㄚˊ ㄍㄨㄤˊ man name 霍光

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄌㄜˊ ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄒㄨㄚˊ man name (as general won smashing victory over Hsiung-nu north of China in 119 BC) 霍去病

選：擁旄爲漢將汗馬出長城長城地勢嶮萬里與雲平涼秋八九月虜騎入幽并飛狐白日晚瀚海愁陰生羽書時斷絕斗斗晝夜驚乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營位登萬庚積功立百行成天長地自久人道有虧盈未窮激楚樂已見高臺傾當令麟閣上千載有雄名 Commissioned as general of Han, he pushed his army hard out beyond the Great Wall/ The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 li it rises to cloud level/ In the eighth or ninth month of the chilly autumn some Tartar cavalry entered Yu and Ping provinces/ At Flying Fox pass, the midday sun was low; in the Gobi desert foreboding darkness loomed/ At times he lost contact with his base; spoons and pots clanged alarms day and night/ Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated/ Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies/ The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm/ The *kwatto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *niid' iok* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time/ His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded/ In the ages and ages of sky and earth, the way of man waxes

and wanes/ Before the concert is played to its end, we see the high tower begin to totter/ He deserved to be portrayed on the Unicorn Pavilion; he has a hero's fame for a thousand years. [note all one rime]

This poem is an example of how sinologists get the impression that CC has no grammar, is not a language, and can be understood from the meanings of the characters. Examined carefully, it yields a refutation of each of those mistaken notions.

Take "character meanings." In the very first line, 汗 is not "sweat." Going on, 虜 is not "prisoner," 思 is not "think" and 令 is not "order." Calling these "loan-characters" merely supplies a name; it does not explain how words can be written with characters whose meanings conflict with the meanings of the words they write.

The diction is compressed, as is well-nigh universal in Chinese poetry, but, as is also generally the case, its grammar is entirely regular. In particular, expressing time and place with a sentence-initial topic rather than a sentence-final conuclear phrase with 於 is less common in ordinary speech than in poetry, but there is nothing irregular about it. Words like 於 and 而 are seldom found in poetry, but their omission in ordinary speech is not irregular. Omission of optional elements has the effect of removing scaffolding, putting more reliance on the reader's language competence. A reader in whom that competence is deficient will have trouble.

Minimized scaffolding is evident in other aspects of this type of diction as well. The poem relates a connected, consequential narrative, but in a cinematic style that cuts from one scene to the next: wall, pass, desert, battle, flight, attrition, surrender, rewards, glory. To one who is not familiar with this expedition and its results (ie who has not studied the dynastic histories) the poem can seem a random grouping of champs of unrelated words. That effect is intensified by the heavy use of allusion.

Technical terms (eg 斥候) give little trouble if they are not also common words; it is obvious at first sight that they need to be looked up. Where that is not the case (eg 魚麗) they can tempt a reader to indulge imagination, the result of which can never be anything but deplorable. Allusion carries that temptation to a higher magnitude.

"Pirate bats faltered after the sultan swatted the sixtieth," alludes to one event in history, the 1927 World Series. If you don't know baseball it is gibberish—but grammatical gibberish. "Faltered" and "swatted" are clearly verbs because of their affixes. In CC, denied such clues, we must not only look up words, we must also look for more examples of their use. To those who rely on "knowing characters" a poem like this one inspires no delight of recognition or joy at felicitous expression. It occasions only an agony of cogitation as to why one might embrace a flag or why clouds pile up on seven weary soldiers.

Thus what appears to be a paradox: those who don't know the language deny that it is a language, and so bar themselves from learning it, while those who do know it see it clearly for what it is. It would have made no difference to the poet's contempora-

ries whether this poem was spoken or written: with or without characters, it would have been clear to the well-educated, obscure to the rest. For example, to one who knows that the *Ch'iang* were ethnically similar to the *Hsiung-nu* but were allied with the Han Chinese against them in this war, the line about flute sounds is not mere local color but a fine use of metonymy to depict nomad cavalry asking whether they will be treated decently if they surrender, and others of their kind assuring them that they will. Shakespeare is full of such lines, but no one suggests that his English was not a spoken language.

As for the celebration of 霍去病's victories, 嚴尤 took a different view, as reported in 漢書. 漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是爲下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄒㄨㄚˊ 4.19 201 灌 汧

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄍㄨㄚˊ 4.19 riotous profusion of color 灌 濶

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄉㄨㄛˊ way of looking (startle-alert?) 201 矚 矚

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄛˊ ㄇㄛˊ 2.37 flurried, confused 373 恍

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄛˊ ㄇㄛˊ 1 flurried, confused 107 甯

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 2.37 sound of bell 鏗

ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄒㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄛˊ vague, inchoate (cf 荒忽) 373 恍惚

衡：神恍惚無形 Spirits are nebulous and formless.

ㄒㄨㄚˊ empty 379 齷 齷

藝：初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

ㄒㄨㄚˊ-**ㄒㄨㄚˊ** ㄇㄛˊ splashing sound 142 滅滅

ㄒㄨㄚˊ-**ㄒㄨㄚˊ** ㄇㄛˊ so flowing water 142 滅滅

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 3.14 rustle of wings 142 翮

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 3.14 ㄇㄛˊ river name 455 涑

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 3.14 noise of many people 142 譁 譁

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 3.14 so lotsa water 142 滅

ㄒㄨㄚˊ-**ㄒㄨㄚˊ** ㄇㄛˊ so jingle bells cf 嘈嘈 142 噦噦 鐵鐵

ㄒㄨㄚˊ 1.26 enjoy 280 歡 懽 驩

呂：荊莊王好周遊田獵馳騁弋射歡樂無遺

The Stern King of Ch'u traveled everywhere, hunted, galloped, and shot, omitting nothing of pleasure.

史：子何以中吾君吾君之驩甚也 How did you accord with my ruler so exactly? His delight in you is exceeding.

史：君又殺祝權而黥公孫吾 You also killed both the complainers and approvers [of your laws] and tattooed Kung-sun Chia.

戰：長平之事秦軍大剋趙軍大破秦人歡喜

趙人畏懼 At Ch'ang-ping the Ch'in army won a big victory and the Chao army took a big defeat. The Ch'in

were delighted and the Chao alarmed.

史：夫南風之詩者生長之音也舜樂好之樂與天地同意得萬國之驩心故天下治也 The folk songs of the south are the music of birth and growth [play on "south wind" indicating vernal rebirth]. Shun loved them, and his music expressed aims identical with those of sky and earth, gaining the gladdened hearts of all nations; thus the world was put in order.

荀：彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

χωάν 3.29 disperse 101 渙 奠

χωάν 3.29 brilliant 186 燦 煥

χωάν 1.26 ^{nc} badger *ar g'wân χiwân* 貍 狽 獾 獮

χωάν cry out 280 嗶

χωάν 爾雅：male wolf 獯

χωάν 3.29 shout 280 喚 暖

χωάν 方言：resentful; sad 65 暖

χωάν development 57 奮

χωάν 1.26 pln (perh more than one) 鄺 謹

χωάν origin 357 奮

χωάν **χωάν** 3.29 patterned jade 110 琬

χωάν χωάν shout 280 謹

史：竟朝置酒無敢謹譁失禮者 At the end of the court session, drinks were served and no one dared breach decorum by whooping and hollering.

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

χωάν-χωάν ^{nb} ample 101 渙 渙

χωάνδ'ωάν ^{nc} ko bird stb like short-tailed magpie *ar i'wan* 鸛 鷓 鷓 鷓

χωάνtu? ^{mp} man name (*ar χiwân?*) 謹 兜

χωάνsjo ko large animal w/one horn 驢 疏

山：曰帶山其上多玉其下多青碧有獸焉其狀如馬一角有錯其名曰驢疏 It is called Mount Tai. Atop it is much jade, and below much green stone. There is an animal there shaped like a horse with one horn with mottling. Its name is *huan-shu*.

χωάν-χωάν ^{nb} so an old lag's lack of initiative 101 憊 憊

χωάρ 2.34 ^{nb} fire 214 火

方：燂火也楚轉語也猶齊言焜火也 *χwər* is *χwâr* "fire," Ch'ü dialect pronunciation. It is like *χiwar* being "fire" in Ch'i dialect.

釋：熱熱也如火所燒也 *hiat* "hot" is *hiwat* "burn", like what fire burns

(1). exothermic combustion in general

淮：火上尋 Fire spreads upward.

衡：燂火 extinguish fire

淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火方諸見月則津而為水 When the sun-kindler sees the sun it kindles and produces fire; when dew-catcher sees the moon it moistens and generates water.

衡：夫盛夏太陽用事雲雨干之太陽火也雲雨水也火激薄則鳴而為雷 Now at the height of summer the supreme Yang is in command and clouds and rain run into it. Supreme Yang is fire and clouds and rain are water. The fire flares up and makes the noise of thunder.

左：商書曰惡之易也如火之燎于原 The Shang writing says, "The exchange of hatred is like fire spreading on a plain."

後：獻樂及幻人能變化吐火自支解易牛馬頭 They presented musicians and an illusionist; he could transform himself, spit fire, dismember himself, exchange cows' and horses' heads.

呂：平地注水水流溼均薪施火火就燥 Pour water on level ground and it flows toward wetness; light firewood of equal size and it burns toward dryness.

隋：今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

(2). fire made for cooking, heating or lighting

左：飲桓公酒樂公曰以火鑪之辭曰臣卜其晝未卜其夜不敢 They gave a drinking party for the Foursquare ruler and it was a good one. The marquess said, "Let's carry on by firelight." He would not, saying "YS has divined about the daytime, but not about the night. I dare not."

衡：謂人死有知是謂火滅復有光也 To claim that people have consciousness after death is to claim, by the same token, that a fire illuminates after going out.

衡：去人不一里火滅矣 Before he has gone one *li* the fire has disappeared.

漢：寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎為此災也 People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

衡：以一斗水灌冶鑪之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 Throw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter and the eruption of vapor will make a *p'iat-liat* sound like thunder.

非：有聖人作鑿隧取火以化腥臊而民說之 There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the ?raw? taste, and people were pleased by that.

(3). destructive fire due to lightning, accident or arson

衡：萬戶失火 Ten thousand houses burned down.

淮：澤失火 the swamp catches fire

衡：泰山失火沃以一杯之水 Wildfire covers

Mount Tai and you sprinkle a cup of water on it.

衡：野火燔山澤山澤之中草木皆燒 When wild fire burns mountains and marshes, the brush and trees in the mountains and marshes are all burned up.

非：救火者令吏擊壺甕而走火則一人之用

也 If, in responding to a fire, one had the official take bucket and tub and run to the fire, that would be only one man's work.

三：蓋放諸船同時發火 Kai cast loose all the

ships, at the same time setting fire to them.

搜：日中必火發 At noon, inevitably a fire will start.

b. the second of the 五行 five elements

衡：五行二曰火 The second of the five elements is called fire.

人：五物之微亦各著於厥體矣其在體也木骨金筋火氣土肌水血五物之象也 The evidence of the five things is also each imprinted on their bodily members. In the members, wood: bone, metal: sinew, fire: energy, earth: skin, water: blood. These are the images of the five things.

衡：使火燃以水沃之可謂水賊火 Suppose fire to be burning and we sprinkle water on it; that could be called "water murdering fire."

χωάρ 2.34 the constellation 心 (?) 火

左：公曰何時對曰童謠云丙之晨龍尾伏辰均服振振取號之旂鶴之貴賈天策焯焯火中成軍號公其奔其九月十月之交乎丙子旦日在尾月在策鶴火中必是時也冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢號公醜奔齊師 The marquess asked when. He replied, "A children's song says, 'On the morning of a *ping*-day/ The dragon's tail will hide in a syzygy/ The uniforms will be in formation/ They will seize the banner of Kuo/ The drumming of the part-ridge/ The Sky Whip cracks/ When Fire culminates the army forms up/ The Duke of Kuo will probably flee.' Wouldn't that be the juncture between the ninth and tenth months? At dawn on the day *ping-tzū* the sun will be in Tail and the moon in Whip. Partridge Fire will be at zenith. It must be at that time." In winter, twelfth month, at dawn on the day *ping-tzū*, first of the moon, Chin extinguished Kuo. Ch'ou, Duke of Kuo, fled to the royal capital.

χωάρ exhale 142 吹

χωársieng ^{nb} the planet Mars 火星

衡：是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *she*, fulfilling the prediction.

隋：古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Chin first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.

χωárdz'iar kosps prob red muscovite 火齊

選：裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

χωάρ 3.40 transform, develop 57 化

莊：化而為鳥 [the fish] metamorphoses and turns into a bird

莊：其葉為胡蝶胡蝶胥也化而為蟲生於窠下 Its leaves form butterflies. After a while butterflies transform into vermin which come to life under stoves.

列：胡蝶胥也化而為蟲生灶下 After a while butterflies transform into vermin which come to life under stoves.

衡：鯀殛羽山化為黃能 K'un died at Yü Shan and turned into a brown *nog*.

衡：世有以生形轉為生類者矣未有以死身化為生象者也 It has happened in the world that living forms have transformed into other types of living thing, but it has never happened that a dead body has transformed into a living image.

農：丹沙...能化為汞 Cinnabar...can change into mercury.

衡：魯公牛哀病化為虎搏食其兄同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he mauled and ate his elder brother.

呂：腐草化為蜉 Rotting weeds become millipedes. 荀：故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮義禮義生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen, they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

史：蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既訛而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

淮：夫蝦蟆為鴇水蠶為蠶慈皆生非其類唯聖人知其化夫胡人見麋不知其可以為布也越人見蠶不知其可以為旂也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how frogs turn into partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind. Only the wisest know about these transformations. Or consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

b. be impregnated

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?

(1) *fjg*

淮：陽施陰化 Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated.

xwa *nc* ko tree 栳

xwa *nc* *qwar* 3.40 civilized 50 化

呂：故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

漢：夫萬民之從利也如水之走下不以教化隄防之不能止也 The way everyone goes after profit is like how water runs downward. If you do not block it by instruction and enlightenment, it cannot be stopped.

漢：食足貨通然後國實民富而教化成 When food is sufficient and goods trade freely, only then is the state solid and the people rich; then indoctrination can succeed.

xwaxien *nc* magician 化人

列：周穆王時西極之國有化人來入水火貫金石反山川移城邑乘虛不墜觸實不礙千變萬化不可窮極既已變物之形又且易人之慮 In the time of the Splendid King of Chou there came a magician from the far west. He went into water and fire, pierced metal and stone, inverted the positions of mountain and river and shifted the positions of walled cities. He rode the void as a chariot without falling; when he hit something solid it was no obstruction to him. There was no end to his thousands of changes and myriads of alterations. Having changed the shape of things, he went on to alter the thoughts of men.

列：穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚腥腥而不可饗王之嬪御醜惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

列：穆王乃爲之改築土木之功積室之色無遺巧焉五府爲虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設笄珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

列：雜芷若以滿之奏承雲六瑩九韶晨露以樂之月月獻玉衣旦且薦玉食化人猶不舍然不得已而臨之 He had the tower filled with a mixture of angelica and ginger lily. He had music played for him such as *Gathering clouds*, *Six gems*, *Collected Shao* and *Pre-dawn dew*. Month after month he provided costly raiment; morning after morning he presented exquisite delicacies. The magician was still not quite satisfied but for lack of anything better he condescended to accept it.

列：居亡幾何謂王同游王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止暨及化人之宮化人之宮構以金銀絡以珠玉出雲雨之上而不知下之據望之若屯雲焉 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey. The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky. They arrived at the magician's

palace together. The magician's palace was woven of gold and silver and tied with pearls and jade. It projected higher than clouds and rain. He could not tell what was beneath it that it rested on; when he looked for it it was like piled-up clouds.

列：耳目所觀聽鼻口所納嘗皆非人間之有王實以爲清都紫微鈞天廣樂帝之所居王俯而視之其宮榭若累塊積蘇焉王自以[爲]居數十年不思其國也 Whatever he looked at or listened to, whatever he smelled or tasted, none of it found any counterpart in the world of humankind. To the king it seemed genuinely to be Clear Capital, Purple Mystery, Balance-sky, All-delights, places where the Ancestor might dwell. When the king looked down at them his halls and towers looked like piles of dirt and sheaves of grain. It seemed to the king that he dwelled there for decades; not did he ever think of his own kingdom.

列：化人復謁王同游所及之處仰不見日月俯不見河海光影所照王目眩不能得視音響所來王耳亂不能得聽百骸六藏悸而不凝意迷精喪請化人求還化人移之王若殞虛焉 The magician again told the king they would share a journey. At the place they reached, looking up he could not see sun or moon; looking down he could not see the Yellow River or the sea. Wherever the lights and reflections illuminated, the king's eyes were dazzled and he could not make out a thing. Wherever sound and echo came from, the king's ears were befuddled and could not sort them out. His very bones and innards quaked and would not subside. The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home. The magician transported him; to the king it felt like falling through emptiness.

列：既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人視其前則酒未[清→]清肴未[拂→]拂王問所從來左右曰王默存耳由此穆王自失者三月而復 When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones. Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine was still warm and the meat still moist. The king asked where he had come from. His servants said, "YM has only been sitting still." From then on the Splendid King was distracted; it was three months before he recovered.

列：更問化人化人曰吾與王神遊也形奚動哉且曩之所居奚異王之宮曩之所游奚異王之圃王問恆有疑慙亡變化之極徐疾之間可盡模哉 He resumed his inquiries of the magician. The magician said, "YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved? And why should where we sat then be other than YM's palace? And why should where we strolled then be other than YM's garden? YM is at ease with what is permanent but suspicious of what is transient. But how could the entire range of changes, slow or fast as they may be between one extreme and the other, be conformable to some standard?"

列：王大悅不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 The king was enormously gratified. He did not trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.

非：與子人事一人焉 Let you and me each take service with one of them.

莊：夢之中又占其夢焉 While in a dream, one might interpret another dream in it.

荀：西海則有皮革文旒焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

呂：三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three supremos put teaching first and killing last, so no one's affairs were more successful than theirs.

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

左：寡人有子未知其誰立焉 We have sons; We have not decided which of them to designate.

左：郛鼎在廟章孰甚焉 The cauldrons of Kao are in your ancestral temple; what could be more obvious than that?

淮：稱尊焉不稱賢也 We say of him "honored" but do not say "capable."

考：大川之上必有涂焉 At the edge of every great stream is a road.

法：學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉為眾人 As for learning; putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common. [咸無焉 "among these things all non-exist"]

列：能窮當身之樂猶百年乃[徂→]殂世以為登假焉 He was able to maximize the delights available during his lifetime, but still he died after a hundred years. The world assumed he had ascended.

[以為→焉 "assumed...with regard to him"]

禮：萬物覆焉 Everything is covered by it.

gian 1.30 (used like 然) 焉

國：如龜焉 [clothing] is like a tortoise

國：其血氣不治如禽獸焉 Their blood is unruly; they are like animals.

左：周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

列：化人移之王者殞虛焉 The magician transported him; to the king it felt like falling through emptiness.

衡：知用氣言亦用氣焉 Cognition uses energy; like it, speech also uses energy.

列：望之若屯雲焉 When he looked for it it was like piled-up clouds.

選：精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

列：西王母為王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. The words were very sad.

gian 2.28 overflow 衍

黃：泉湧河衍潤澤生魚 Springs overflow, rivers flood and fish come to life in dried-up marshes.

詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈菊彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh!/ As wild thyme

fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh! [Ref not negligible fruit but habit: invasive, quick-spreading dense ground cover. As ruler image, has many referents, most prominently aggrandizement of his territory and enrichment of his retinue.]

釋：[地]下平曰衍 If low and level, [land] is called "spill"

b. fig.

衡：衍傳書意 to pour out commentaries on traditional books.

gian 1.30 𣶒 river name +p 馮

gian 1.30 𣶒 mtn name 馮

gian 3.33 flood 衍

gian 1 篇海: black bamboo (*Phyllostachis nigra*) 41 簕

gian 1.30 𣶒 ko wiggly bug 57 螞

gian 𣶒 ko tree 榭

gian'ok "runoff-irrigated", land well-watered by its situation 衍沃

左：牧隰皋井衍沃 He assigned damp low land for pasture and platted well-fields on the naturally irrigated arable land.

giap 4.29 bright cf 燁 曄 暉 燦 煇

giap 𣶒 五音集韻: sko metal implement 鎡

giap 4.29 roll eyes, look angry 182 睚

giap 4.29 carry food to field workers 47 饑

國：冀缺婦其妻饑之敬相待如賓 Chi Ch'ieh was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him; the treated each other with courtesy, like guests.

giap-giap 𣶒 flourishing as **giap** 曄曄

giam 3.55 beautiful 385 豔 豔 鹽 艷 艷 閭

後：今陛下姪女歸婦極天下之麗 Now YIM's harem of lusty wenches and lovely women takes up all the beauties in the world.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公豔驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

giam 1.52 salt 421 鹽

史：燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.

左：冬王使周公閱來聘饗有昌歌白黑形鹽 In winter the king's emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou, came on an official visit. At the feast there were pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.

giam'tet "salt & iron"—government

monopolies 鹽鐵

漢：至於用度不足乃榷酒酤筦鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

漢：罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.

giam'tietlwan Discourses on Salt and Iron—record of debate in Han 鹽鐵論

藝：鹽鐵論曰昔太公封營丘之城辟草萊而居焉 The Discourses on Salt and Iron says, "In ancient times the Grand Duke was enfeoffed at the stony ground of Ying Ch'iu. He cleared away the weeds and dwelt there." [extant editions of 鹽鐵論 lack the phrase "stony ground of"]

giam'q'ar 3.55,3.6 long & elegant (women's dress) 易李善弋示切 385,4 閭易 [swirling

選：眇閭易以卹削 marvelously long & elegant & **giak** 𣶒 pln in 邾 翼

giak 𣶒 𣶒 𣶒 𣶒 𣶒 buzz around 翊翊 翼翼

giak 𣶒 constell. name part of Crater 翼

隋：翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

giak firelight of 燈 燿

giak 4.24 half of 翼 翼? 翼

giak 𣶒 𣶒 to plow 390 穰

giak 𣶒 river name 434 溱

giak 𣶒 next (day) 464 翊 翌

骨：丁丑卜(羽)翌戊寅不雨允不雨 Inquire on ting-ch'ou day: next wu-yin day it won't rain.

[later] In fact it didn't rain.

giak 4.24 overflow of 益 60 翼

giak 4 support, shelter 667 翼

詩：誕寘之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣後稷嗚矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried. 淮：今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

giak 𣶒 4 𣶒 wing (羽 + -k?) 667 翼

戰：黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囓白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以為無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

左：垂其翼 It droops its wings.

莊：怒而飛其翼若垂天之雲 When it exerts itself to fly, its wings are like clouds that hang in the sky.

抱：其實水蟲也狀如鳴蜩狀似三合盃有翼能飛 Actually it's a water bug. It is shaped like the singing cicada. Its shape resembles a drinking-cup of three ko. It has wings and can fly.

選：何況雙龍飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part.

b. flank of mil formation

漢：廣令其騎張左右翼而廣身自射彼三人者殺其二人生得一人果匈奴射鵰者也 Kuang

ordered his cavalymen to open formation to right and left, and Kuang himself shot those three men, killing two of them and capturing the third alive; they were indeed Hsiungnu eagle hunters.

giak giag 說文: tent 切韻: respectful 廣
giak-giak 𠄎 “reverend” so Wen Wang 翼翼
giak-giak 𠄎 “at ease” so chariot horses 翼翼
淮: 天墜未形馮馮翼翼洞洞瀾瀾 When sky and earth had not yet taken shape, they were eeny, meeny, miney and moe.

giak-giak 𠄎 so insects moving 翊翊

giag Forsythia suspensata 冀冀

giag 說文: pleased as **xiag** 嬰

giag 說文爾雅: NE corner of room 宦

giag nourish 頤

戰: 王之方為太子之時辨謂靖郭君曰太子相不仁過頤豕 When YM was still crown prince I said to Lord Ching-kuo, “The crown prince’s physiognomy indicates rather less tolerance than a sow with a litter.”

giag chin 頤 頤 頤 臣

釋: 頤... 上下咀物以養人 The chin... goes up and down chewing things to nourish one.

釋: 頤下曰鬚 [Hair] below the chin is called “beard.”

giag giag hope cf 冀 44 冀

giag 𠄎 hexagram name 頤

giag giag 3.7th different 58 異

左: 知其為人異也 recognized that he was an unusual sort of man

淮: 譬白公之齋也何以異於臯之愛其子也 If you compare Pai Kung’s avarice, how was it different from a X cherishing its young?

呂: 人同類而智殊賢不肖異 People are all of the same species, but their cognitive powers vary and their perspicacity differs.

國: 異於是 That’s not how it is.

史: 五帝異樂三王不同禮 The five emperors had different music and the three kings did not have the same rites.

藝: 漁人異之前行窮林 The fisherman thought it odd and proceeded to the end of the forest.

家: 長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths.

[both 異 fac]

史: 民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦 Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled.

禮: 夫禮者所以定親疏決嫌疑別同異明是非也 What ceremony is is means of determining degrees of social distance, resolving suspicion and doubt, separating the same from the different and making clear what is right and wrong.

衡: 古天與今無異 The ancient sky differed in no way from the present one. (無異 = 無所於異)

淮: 夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾螭捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

梁: 師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer.

Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

漢: 其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

b. other, distinct

左: 不在此其在異國乎 If not here, perhaps in some other state.

戰: 願以異日 I would rather do it some other day.

史: 異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦 Some things that resembled these happened in distinct eras and were all attributed to Su Ch’in.

戰: 異日者更羸與魏王處京臺之下 One time Kêng Lei was sitting under the Ching tower with the king of Wei.

後: 手足異門而出 His hands and feet went out through different gates.

列: 且曩之所居奚異王之宮 And why should where we sat then be other than YM’s palace?

淮: 異日知伯與襄子飲 Another day, Chih-po was drinking with the Prospering Patriarch. [or 異 sef 翼 “next day”?]

草: 凡人各殊氣血異筋骨 Everyone has different vitality and constitution.

新: 時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch’angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

後: 能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

淮: 五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place. [This is a fine example of the putative causative use of statives.]

淮: 夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, li is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while yi is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后虐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

(1) disloyal, rebellious

陳: 廣州刺史元景仲陰有異志將圖高祖 Yüan Ching-chung, censor of Kuang-chou, meant to

go his own way, and was about to carry out a plot against The Founder.

c. oddity (seen as portent)

藝: 神異經 The Book of Magical Marvels [book title]

衡: 天用災異譴告人 sky using disasters and oddities to reprove men

漢: 今異至不應災將隨之 Now an anomaly has occurred, and if we do not respond, disaster will follow.

藝: 世祖異之問群臣莫知 The emperor thought it odd and asked the assembled officials, but none of them recognized it.

giap gleaming 熠

giap 4.26 bright, showy? 464 煜

藝: 煜燿滿春池 It shines brightly on the brimming pool of spring.

giap giap 4.29 shine, gleam cf 曄 燁 燁

giam 3.52 ceaseless noise 𦉳

giam 3.52 drum sound 𦉳

giok 4.18 medicine, esp herbal 藥

衡: 案方和藥 compound the medicine according to the prescription

史: 夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying.

史: 事化丹沙諸藥齊為黃金矣 He took up the changing of cinnabar and all sorts of materia medica into gold.

淮: 是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生死死之人 This is like Wang-sun Ch’o wanting to revive a corpse by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia.

衡: 吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one’s lifespan to become an immortal.

搜: 偃佺者槐山採藥父也好食松實形體生毛長七寸兩目更方能飛行逐走馬 Wu Ch’üan was an herb-gatherer of Mt. Hui. He liked to eat pine nuts. His body and limbs sprouted hair seven inches long, and both his eyes became square. He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

b. poison

漢: 與去共支解置大鑊中取桃灰毒藥并煮之 She and Ch’ü working together cut up the body and put it into a large pot, boiling it together with peach ashes and poisons.

giok 4.18 medicate, give medicine 藥 藥

周: 凡療獸瘍灌而劑之以發其惡然後藥之 Always when treating lesions in animals, first irrigate and scrape it so as to expel what is noxious; only afterward do you medicate it.

b. to poison

戰: 妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.

giok 4.18 eliminate 撲

giok 4.18 colored silk thread as **siok** 纈

giog 𦉳 owl 鴞

史: 有鴞飛入賈生舍 There was an owl that flew into Chia’s official residence.

giok bright, showy? 464 煜

giok tomorrow cf 旭 翌 464 昱

giok-giok 𠄎 so sounds 啞啞 啞啞

giük vomit (有 *cuo* 育?) 386 咱

giük 4.1 *nc* garden (有 *cuo* 育?) 60 囿

左: 日旰不召而射鴻於囿 It was getting late in the day and he had not sent for them, but was shooting at geese in his park.

呂: 爲苑囿池 they build parks, groves, gardens and pools

史: 齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而爲燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

giüg 3.49 *nc* garden (有 *cuo* 育?) 60 園

giüg 2.44 *ko* plant 肴

giüg 3.49 *ko* plant 園

giüg giür 2.44 *vt* have|exist 239 有友又

多: 治之其未亂爲之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about. 戰: 今謂馬多力則有矣 If, for instance, you say a horse is very strong, that is entirely factual.

衡: 常有之物也 It is a thing that always exists.

漢: 有無者 where things are and where they aren't 抱: 吾亦不必謂之有又不敢保其無也 I feel no compulsion to claim they exist, yet cannot confidently guarantee that they do not exist.

b. X 有於 Y X is an example of Y; Y explains X 左: 夙夜匪解以事一人孟明有焉 "He rests not day or night/ Serving the one man." Mêng Ming is an example of that.

2. as *fac* contain

A. 有 Y Y exists ie the universe contains it

史: 墨家薄葬[右一]有鬼 The Mohists [advocate] parsimony in funerals and existence of ghosts.

史: 有齊無秦有秦無齊 If Ch'i continues to exist, Ch'in will not; if Ch'in continues to exist, Ch'i will not.

孟: 有爲神農之言者 There was one who advocated the sayings of Shên Nung.

戰: 今日不出明日不出即有死禍 If today you don't get out and tomorrow you don't get out there will be a dead snipe.

人: 有立法使人從之之能 There is the ability to establish a precedent and get others to follow it.

戰: 頃間有鶻止於屋上者 A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof. [The adjunct particle - could be added between 鶻 and 止.]

淮: 有能贖之者取金於府 If someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury.

a. 有 + *sent* it happened (that)

(1). 有 *prec ent sent*

多: 有言曰... "There is a saying..."

左: 有兄而無慧 had an older brother who was daft 史: 魯有兩生不肯行

戰: 秦王有愛女而美 The king of Ch'in had a favored daughter who was beautiful.

左: 有巫者而見我焉 There will be a sorcerer who will see me there.

非: 有瓦器而不漏 There is an earthenware vessel that doesn't leak.

多: 有諸...有之 "Did it happen?"... "It happened"

左: 秋七月有神降于莘 In the autumn, in the seventh month, there was a spirit descended in Hsin.

墨: 有鬼宵吟有女爲男 There were ghosts moaning at night; there were women turning into men.

論: 有朋自遠方來不亦樂乎 When a friend happens to come visiting from afar, isn't that a joy!

史: 親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods.

非: 有玄雲從西北方起 Black clouds arose from the northwest.

衡: 有人當道僻之不去 There was a man blocking the road, and when chased he would not go away.

水: 有人乘車於池側 Someone was riding a chariot beside the pool.

戰: 有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery."

淮: 有山無林有谷無風有石無金 Some hills have no woods; some valleys have no wind. some stone contains no metal. [nr]

風: 有典藝之文堅基可據 There is a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

史: 有鴉飛入賈生舍 There was an owl that flew into Chia's official residence.

藝: 有桃大實 There were peaches that had grown big and ripe.

後: 有盜發馮貴人冢 Some bandits opened the grave mound of imperial consort of highest rank Fêng. 梁: 其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

(2). 有 *fol top, prec subj*

衡: 塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravening tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

後: 是歲長沙有人死經月復活 In this year [191] there was a man in Ch'angsha dead a full month who came back to life.

(3). 有 *prec top, fol subj*

考: 水有時以凝有時以澤 There is a time when water freezes and a time when it flows.

(4). *w/o top or subj*

莊: 有堅而縵有緩而鈇 Some achieve flexibility by being firm; some make haste by going slowly.

淮: 水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

史: 親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Actual brothers with the same father and mother may vie for money.

B. X 有 Y "Y exists in X"

1. X is location of Y

呂: 荆人有遺弓者而不冑索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

草: 余郡士有梁孔達姜孟穎者 Among the worthies of my province are those named Liang Kung-ta and Chi'ang Mêng-ying.

呂: 北方有獸名曰鼯鼠前而兔後 In the north there is an animal called *chiueh*; it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

衡: 菹中不當有蛭 There should not be leeches in pickles.

國: 獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found a thing like an earthen pot; it had a sheep in it

荀: 西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用

之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

淮: 山有猛獸林木爲之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

2. aggregate X contains individual[s] Y

多: 諺有之曰... "A proverb refers to it as..." [lit, "Proverbs include it, calling it...]

淮: 水有六品 There are six types of water. [lit, "Water includes six types."]

史: 人有毀蘇秦者 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in.

史: 此其智有過人者 His intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects.

孟: 不孝有三 Of unfiliality there are three kinds 隋: 晝有朝有禺有中有有晡有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening.

戰: 臣鄰家有遠爲吏者 One of my neighbors was sent on a mission to a distant place.

論: 三人行必有我師焉 Of any three men walking around, my teacher must be among them [ie at least one can teach me something].

史: 異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦 Some things that resembled these happened in distinct eras and were all attributed to Su Ch'in.

戰: 物固有勢異而患同者 Surely there are cases when the situations are different but the trouble arising from them is the same.

淮: 物固有大不若小眾不若少者 There definitely are things of which the large aren't as good as the small and the many not up to the few.

淮: 靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

非: 左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, "Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye."

3. X has friend, relative, adherent etc Y

左: 有兄而無慧 had an older brother who was daft 左: 小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.

呂: 堯有子十人 Yao had ten sons.

國: 吾有妾而願欲笄之 I have a maidservant and dearly wish to make a wife of her.

史: 秦之所以重楚者以其有齊也 The reason Ch'in considers Ch'u important is the adherence of Ch'i to Ch'u.

史: 令有貴客爲具召之 The administrator has an honored visitor, so let's both invite him.

史: 有三足鳥爲之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

呂: 以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them while poor and lowly is hard.

4. X has attribute, characteristic, etc Y

呂: 三者國有一焉 as to these three, if a state has even one of them

禮: 天有四時 The seasons are of the sky.

呂: 有道者 those who have the Way

詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

藝: 有能爲七言者乃得上坐 If any of them can

compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor.
左：仲子生而有文在其手 When Chung-tzū was born she had marks on her hand.

孟：滕更有二焉 T'èng K'èng had two of those.

呂：若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?!

呂：萬物殊類殊形皆有分能不能相為 The myriad things all differ in kind and in shape, all have separate functions and cannot substitute for each other.

史：王無重世之德於韓魏而有累世之怨焉 YM has not accumulated generations of good will with Hán and Wei; rather, you have piled up generations of ill-will.

衡：事莫明於有效 Matters are never easier to understand than when they are provided with evidence.

新：容服有義謂之儀儀為詭 If one's demeanor and garb have the proper form it is called propriety; to invert propriety is to be deviant.

b. X has Y not-Y Y is not consistent in X

衡：口有張歛聲有外內 The mouth may be open or closed, the sound external or internal.

顏：學問有利鈍 There is sharp scholarship and dull.

草：心有疏密手有巧拙 There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

漢：歲有凶穰故穀有貴賤 Harvests may be good or bad, so grain is cheap or expensive.

隋：日無小大而所存者有伸厭厭而形小伸而體大蓋其理也 The sun does not get smaller or bigger; its surroundings are expanded or compressed. Compressed, its form get smaller; expanded, its body gets larger. That turns out to be the logic of it.

民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.

5. X has possession of Y

左：宣子有環其一在鄭商 Hsüan-tzū had a ring; its mate was in possession of a Ch'êng merchant.

國：有此其以戊申乎 When you take possession of this, might it be on [the day] *wu-shên*?

呂：貴為天子富有天下 so high as to be emperor, so rich as to own the world

國：古之明王不失此三德者故能光有天下 The intelligent kings of old did not lose grasp of these three generators of good will; thus they were able to possess the whole world.

漢：夫腹飢不得食膚寒不得衣雖慈母不能保其子君安能以有其民哉明主知其然也故務民於農桑薄賦斂廣畜積以實倉廩備水旱故民可得而有也 Now if their bellies are hungry but they cannot get food, if their skins are cold but they cannot get clothing, the most loving mothers could not protect their children; how ever could a ruler be able to control his folk that way?! The clear-sighted ruler knows that this is so; thus he makes the folk his prime concern with regard to farming and silk making; he lightens their taxes, extends his storage to fill granaries and prepare for flood or drought. Thus his folk can be put firmly under his control.

6. X has Y 於 Z X has Y in common with Z

左：國何有焉 What has the state to do with it?

左：國於何有 What does it have to do with the state?

b. 有 X 於此 take X as an example of this

非：今有於此 Consider an illustration of this.

孟：今有璞玉於此 Consider uncarved jade as an example of this.

呂：臣亦有國於此 Your servant also has something analogous to your state.

呂：今有聲於此聽之必慊 Consider in this regard the example of a sound which, when you hear it, is sure to please you.

衡：有馬於此足行千里終不名驥者與驥毛色異也 Consider a horse whose legs carry it a thousand *li*; if in the end it is not called 驥 that must be because its hair is a different color from 驥's.

C. 何 X 之有 "what X could it have?"

左：何利之有焉 What profit is there in that?!

左：臣何力之有焉 What effort have I had to do with it?!

國：何口之有口在寡人 What mouth can there be? The mouth is Our prerogative.

論：何常師之有 What ordinary teacher could he have had?

D. 有 [所] *fac*, *erog obij*

釋：將有所欲 when he wants something

國：是楚一言而有三施 Thus Ch'ü does favors for three by saying one thing.

國：願有聞於王 want to hear something from the king [ie want him to tell me something]

衡：屏左右願有謁 Get rid of your servants; I have something to tell you.

淮：雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might at some opportune occasion stumble onto something, nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.

左：有加無瘳 Things were applied [to the rash] but they alleviated nothing.

孟：叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

禮：夫子有為言之也 Confucius had some reason for saying that.

(1) also *w/so*=所於

國：聚不陲崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.

史：大王之地有盡而秦之求無已以有盡之地而逆無已之求 YGM's land has limits but Ch'ín's demands have no end. You would be responding to endless demands with limited land.

E. 有如 X "swear by X"

左：晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝 Yen-tzū looked up at the sky, sighed and said, "I swear by the supreme ancestor that I will ally myself only with those who are loyal to the ruler and of benefit to the altars."

左：顧曰為私誓州綽曰有如日 He looked back and said, "Give me your personal oath." Chou Ch'ò said, "I swear by the sun."

左：所不歸爾幣者有如河 I swear by the Ho to return your presents.

左：余所有濟漢而南者有如大川 I swear by the great stream that I will never cross the Han and go south.

左：所不殺子者有如陳宗 I swear by the ancestral temple of Ch'ên that I will kill you.

F. 有 *obj fac* have one to

左：爾有田遺繫我獨無 You have a mother to whom

to send it; when it comes to me, I alone have none.

有 *subj* 而 *nuc* ⇒ 而

gīng gīūr 2.44 entity, property = 所有 184 有淮：夫國非其有也而欲有之可謂至貪也 Now the state was not his property; in wishing to own it he can be called utterly greedy.

列：耳目所觀聽鼻口所納嘗皆非人間之有 Whatever he looked at or listened to, whatever he smelled or tasted, none of it found any counterpart in the world of humankind.

漢：陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.

gīng gīūr 1.46 *vs* find fault 58 尤 訖 郵藝：左馮翊曰三輔盜賊天下尤 The Left Gorgler said, "If there are bandits in the three districts nearest the capital, the world condemns me."

左：鄭伯效尤其亦將有咎 If the Earl of Ch'êng follows a bad example he will surely get his come-uppance.

gīng gīūr 3.49 *vs* repeat; double; further, moreover 184 又有

左：又之 do it again

左：鄭祭足帥師取溫之麥秋又取成周之禾 Chai Tsu of Ch'êng led a force to take the barley of Wên. In autumn they moreover took the ripe grain of Ch'êng-chou.

釋：又曰兄忪 also called *yi wāng iung*.

說：又讀若香 also pronounced like 香.

山：又西六十里 farther west sixty *li*
莊：夢之中又占其夢焉 One might dream that one was having another dream interpreted.

淮：烏獲舉千鈞又況一斤乎 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chün* [weight]; how much more readily could he have lifted one *chün*.

論：吾十有五而志於學 After fifteen I was committed to learning.

淮：十有九日而禽白公 After nineteen days they captured Pai Kung.

衡：無所師友有不學書 He took no one as teacher or companion, nor did he study writings.

史：王枕其股而臥錮人又以土自代 The king used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman even replaced that with dirt.

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

淮：不能為人又無以自為可謂至愚矣 Unable to act on behalf of others and moreover without means to act on his own behalf, he can be called really stupid.

戰：今茲效之明年又益求割地 If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land.

民：又方研芥子塗之差 Another method: grind mustard seed, smear it on and [the ulcer] is cured.

史：孝如曾參義不離其親一宿於外王又安能使之步行千里而事弱燕之危王哉 As to filiality like that of Ts'êng Shên, he thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. How could YM get him to combine that with walking a thousand *li* to serve the endangered king of weak Yen?

b. 又何 X 焉 what more is there to X about?

左:能是二者又何患焉 If you can manage those two things, what other difficulty could you have?

左:其鄉人曰肉食者謀之又何問焉 His fellow villager said, "High-ranking men are dealing with it. What could you add to that?"

史:鞅將事子子又何辭焉 I will serve you as your student. What excuse does that leave you?

giũg 3.49 pardon 宥 酌 又

國:君若宥而反之 if YL were to forgive him and allow him to return

giũg giũr 1.46 ^{vt} special, exceptional 尤

後:尤明左氏傳國語爲之解詁五十一篇 He had an exceptionally good understanding of the Tso Chuan and Kuo Yü, and wrote a commentary on them in fifty-one p'ien.

後:能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

漢:河災之羨溢害中國也尤甚 The damage to China due to disastrous spates and floods of the Yellow River only became more extreme.

漢:今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

漢:其尤親幸者東方朔...司馬相如相如常稱疾避事 The ones especially personally favored by the emperor were Tung-fang Shuo...Szu-ma Hsiang-ju. Hsiang-ju often called in sick and shirked work.

晉:今錄其推步尤精技能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumatography those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

giũg giũr 3.49 right-hand; assistant 184 右

史:左挈人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right.

晏:師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician K'ai pressed down the kung-string with his left hand, plucked the shang-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."

淮:武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而擣之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

(1) *wrt text* immediately preceding

隋:右四方二十八宿并輔官一百八十二星 Above are the twenty-eight stations of the four quarters, as well as the supporting offices, one hundred eighty-two stars. [右 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

b. go right

史:欲左左欲右右不用命乃入吾網 If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets.

c. put on right

禮:凡進食之禮左般右載 Invariable etiquette for serving food: put the vegetable dishes on the left and the meat on the right.

giũg 3.49 help (cf 右佑) 94 祐 侑 又

左:天命不祐 Sky ordains that his cause not be

furthered.

搜:夢有人告之吾將祐汝自後疾漸差 She dreamed there was a man who told her, "I will help you." After that, her illness gradually went away.

giũg 2.44 friend, associate 94 友 右

釋:友有也相保有也 giũg "friend" is giũg "possess"; they protect and possess each other.

衡:無所師友[有→]又不學書 He took no one as teacher or companion, nor did he study writings.

呂:謂其友曰何爲而可以免此苦也 He said to a friend, "What could I do to get away from this suffering?"

顏:學爲文章先親謀友得其評裁 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing.

giũg 1.46 courier station, relay 郵

孟:德之流行速於置郵而傳命 Reputation gets around faster than transmitting orders by pony express.

衡:爲日月舍猶地有郵亭爲長吏廨也 They are rest houses for the sun and moon just as on earth there are post-houses that function as lodges for senior officials.

giũg inspector's field hut 郵

giũg 1.46 ko plant 郵

giũg 1.46 ^{nc} 縣 name 腫

giũg 3.49 rotten jade 集韻 *or* **giũk** 瑀

giũg 3.49 so walking 迨

giũg ^{nc} ko critter 狺

giũg ^{nc} ko plant 芟

giũg 1.46 wen, mole, tumor, swelling 疣 疣

giũg 1.46 ^{mp} horse name 駟

giũg 3.49 ko tree 梠

giũg ^{mp} pln 郵

giũg 3.49 ^{nc} 說文: small bowl 277 盃

giũg ^{mp} river name 434 漾

giũg 1.46 ^{mp} river name 434 沈

giũg 3.49 assistant 94 佑 右

giũg 3.49 pair? mate? 94 娟

giũg 3.49 good luck 94 攄

giũg 1.46 wen, mole 黠

giũggiũm ^{mp} folk name, clan of 黃帝 有熊

giũgg'ioŋ ^{mp} folk name 有螭

giũgngiũwo ^{mp} folk name 有虞

giũgšiaŋtiang rank of [quasi-?]nobility 右庶長

giũgšiat ^{mp} student of Confucius 有若

giũgsəng ?friends? 友生

giũgsiag ^{nc} overseers 有司

禮:不惡君王不累長上不閔有司 They do not disgrace their rulers nor do they get their superiors into trouble nor do they hassle those in office.

giũgsiag ^{nc} men married to sisters 友婿

giũgtsiag ^{mp} man name 有子

giũgliag ^{mp} where 紂 imprisoned 文王 菱里 菱里

giũgsien ^{mp} folk name 有佻

giũgtsiag ^{mp} sko Han officer 右扶風

藝:右扶風曰盜阻南山爲民災 The Right Grelber said, "If bandits block access to South Mountain, the folk are devastated."

giũg'o ^{mp} folk name 有扈

淮:黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Ch'i fought a

battle with the Hu.

史:有扈氏不服 The Yu-hu did not submit.

giũng 1.1 male of birds & animals 雄

衡:別雌雄籟卵殼之中 Hen and cock are differentiated while still within the eggshell.

史:天降龍二有雌雄 Sky sent down dragons. They were two; there was a male and a female.

國:吾見雄雞自段其尾而人曰憚犧也 I saw a rooster cut off its own tail, and someone said it balked at being a sacrificial victim.

淮:人主有伐國之志邑犬群噪雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

晉:脚曰既必不停宜以襪之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

giũng 1.1 dominant one (ex prec) 雄

史:與漢王挑戰決雌雄 challenge the Han king to single combat to determine which was master

宋:劉裕足爲一世之雄 Liu Yü is adequate to be the dominant man of his generation.

衡:變復之家謂虎食人者功曹爲奸所致也其意以爲功曹衆吏之率虎亦諸禽之雄也功曹爲奸采漁於吏故虎食人以象其意 The experts in heteromancy say that when tigers eat people it has been brought about by the province executive acting corruptly. The idea is that the province executive is the leader of all the officers and the tiger is the most dominant of all critters. When the province executive behaves corruptly and takes graft from the officers, then tigers eat people as a metaphor for that idea.

人:獸之特羣者爲雄 The animal that is a match for the rest of the herd becomes the alpha male.

魏:始祖有雄傑之度時人莫測 The First Emperor had a heroic plan which none of his contemporaries had fathomed.

選:當今麟閣上千載有雄名 He deserved to be portrayed on the Unicorn Pavilion; he has a hero's fame for a thousand years.

giũng'wāng NS: realgar As₂S₂ 雄黃

抱:蛇若中人以少許雄黃末入瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

giũk ^{vn} bathe 349 浴

淮:先僕而浴則可[以→]已浴而僕則不可 First disrobing, then bathing works; disrobing only after having bathed doesn't work.

衡:沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head. Washing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from the hands, bathing from the body.

左:曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts'ao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude.

禮:五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂潘請澣足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

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非：季曰吾見鬼乎婦人曰然爲之奈何曰取五
[姓→]牲之矢浴之季曰諾乃浴以矢一曰浴
以蘭湯 Chi said, “Did I see a ghost?” His wife said,
“Yes.” “What should I do about that?” “Take the dung
of the five sacrificial animals and bathe yourself with
it.” Chi said, “Yes, I will do that.” So he bathed in
dung. One version says “bathed in hot rosewater.”

giuk 爾雅: stream enters valley? 434 峪 谷
giuk 4.3 ^m desire 48 欲 慾

淮：畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Those who store grain
hope for a huge shortfall in the harvest.

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭
心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear
extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose
extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

荀：今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休
此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of
people is that when hungry they want to be filled,

when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they
want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people.

墨：然則天欲其生而惡其死 If so, then Sky
wants them to live and hates their dying.

墨：天必欲人之相愛相利 Sky must want people
to care for each other and benefit each other.

淮：是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生死死之
人 This is like Wang-sun Ch'ò wanting to revive a corpse
by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia.

戰：讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When,
while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an
awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran
down to his foot.

史：吾說公以霸道其意欲用之矣 I presented
the way of the overlord to the earl, and his ambition is
now inclined to use it.

梁：約性不欲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處
儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstem-
ious. Although at times he found himself in high and
important positions, his private life was frugal and
simple. [*少 put caus fac*]

淮：殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉 To
despoil the assets of the world to satisfy the desire of
the one man—no calamity could be more profound.

禮：敖不可長欲不可從志不可滿樂不可極
Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged,
nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.

史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲
依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies
this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy
to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely
on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their
later generations to become arrogant and extravagant
and to oppress the people.

禮：事君欲諫不欲陳 Serving a ruler one wants to
admonish him but not to make it known.

語：爲虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂 He laid
out a plan for the duke of Yü, meaning for him to refuse
the bribe of horses and jades from the Exemplary
marquess of Chin.

b. *also of inanimates*, ie “we [don't] want it to”
隋：鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之故不
欲其明 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of
the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and
extravagant, and beheading them. Thus its being
bright is not desired.

隋：西南大星所謂天豕目亦曰大將欲其明
The big star in its southwest, the one called “eye of the
sky pig”, is also called “supreme general.” It is desir-
able for it to be bright.

考：攻國之人眾行地遠食飲且涉山林之
阻是故兵欲短 The men in an attack will go to a
distant place on short rations and will cross obstacles
of mountains and forests; thus their weapons need to
be short.

禮：祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏
則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or
they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They
should not be infrequent or they become neglected
and thus ignored.

2. be about to

衡：魯城門久朽欲頹 The city gate of Lu had been
rotten for a long time and was about to fall down.

衡：適欲懷妊遭春惹苳燕卵 When they were
just about to get pregnant they happened to eat water-
barley or swallow's egg.

衡：人欲死怪出 When people are about to die
weird things happen.

搜：又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨
卿非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, “It will rain.”
Shu jestingly replied, “Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/
Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a
fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole.”

giuk metal filings? 鉛

giuk? ^m 爾雅: ko plant 藿 [buzz? sting?] 蝥

giug giuk 爾雅: bees & wasps do this (ie

giug 3.10 ample, liberal 裕

giuam giuam 1.1 bear 熊

giuam giuam giuam-giuam ^m stdw red color

(pron?) 熊熊

giumpia ^m ko bear→tribe name 熊羆

選：熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼 Bears rear at us;

tigers roar near the road.

giumpia ^m man name 熊羆

gièk 4.22 ^m man name *or giak* *cf* 燬 燬

gièk 4.22 ^m 搜真玉鏡 見康熙字典備考

(義缺) 猛

gièk 4.5 to throw 抗

giwak 4.18 spindle? 簞 簞

giwak ^m 爾雅: ko critter (*swa* 獲?) 獲

giwak 4.18 to strike an attitude 媿

giwak ^m spindle? 576 簞

giwak:gliak hesitant walking 媿略

giwak:gwak inner sanctum 媿澗

giwang 1.38 ^m king 53 王

風：王者往也爲天下所歸往也 “King” is “go
to”—what the whole world gives allegiance to.

骨：王占曰吉 The king interpreted the omen and
pronounced it auspicious.

淮：王蹠足譬效 The king stamped his feet and
harumphed.

詩：王事靡盬 There is no rest in the king's service.
非：王以和爲誑而刑其左足 The king thought
Ho was a swindler and had his left foot cut off.

孟：王顧左右而言他 The king looked around at
his servants and changed the subject.

荀：不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do
not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings,
you do not recognize how great learning can be.

戰：荊王大說許救甚勸 The king of Ch'u was very

happy and granted the aid with great eagerness.

漢：漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-
entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the
attack.

呂：越王未之聽其子恐必死 The king of Yüeh
had not yet given his assent when his son began to
fear that he would surely die.

淮：靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numin-
ous King loved small waists so some of his people went
on diets or starved themselves.

戰：擢閔王之筋懸於其廟梁 pulled out the Min
king's tendons and hung him up from the rafters in
his own ancestral temple

b. *as fac* treat as king

呂：公之學去尊今又王齊王何其到也 Sir, your
doctrine rejects paying homage, yet in this case you acknow-
ledge the royalty of the king of Ch'i. Why the reversal?

衡：武王伐紂下車追王大王王季文王 When
The Martial King attacked Ch'òu, the very first thing
he did afterward was to apply the title king

retroactively to Tai Wang, Wang Chi and Wên Wang.

c. *under Han* prince

史：會梁孝王卒相如歸 When the Filial Prince of
Liang died, Hsiang-ju returned.

史：孝惠帝時呂太后用事欲王諸呂 In the time of
the Filial Emperor, Empress Dowager Lü was in charge
and wanted to make princes of all the Lü family.

漢：有司請廢勿王與妻子徙上庸 The govern-
ment proposed to depose him as prince and exile him
with his immediate family to Shang-yung.

2. *as adj* royal

春：元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month
by royal calendar.

左：管蔡啟商基間王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited
Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩蕩無章卜洛易隆替興
亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad
and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and no-
where manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned
and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who
initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

諸侯王⇒諸

giwang 1.38 do homage to king 王

左：宋公不王鄭伯爲王左卿士以王命討之
The Duke of Sung did not pay his respects to the king.

The Earl of Chêng was left dreindle to the king, and
by royal order chastised him.

左：諸侯有王王有巡守以大習之 The lords
have to pay homage to the king and the king has to
visit all the lords, so as to rehearse this on grand scale.

史：孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王
者退 K'ung Ch'iu had a saying, “One who brings
competent ones and presents them may advance [in
court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and
visits the king is repulsed.”

giwang 3.41 ^m rule as king 王

孟：以齊王由反手也 Having Ch'i, to gain
kingship would have been as easy as turning over
one's hand.

衡：孔子不王之聖也 Confucius was a sage who
didn't get to be king.

史：三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The
three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five
overlords led the world with different laws.

外：粹而王駁而霸無一而亡 Have it in pure form: become king; have it in impure form: become overlord; have none of it: perish.

史：三資者備而王隨之矣 If all three resources are present kingship will follow from that.

史：賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十百年以成帝王乎 Typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could they bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?

史：禹無百人之聚以王諸侯 Yü had no more than a hundred men; with them he ruled the barons.

藝：非至公無以王天下 There is no means to rule the world as king except by utmost impartiality.

左：吾乃今知周公之德與周之所以王也 Only now do I recognize the charisma of the Duke of Chou and the reason for Chou's assuming the kingship.

陳：此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

苑：齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Chi asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky." The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

漢：故曰王者不窺牖戶而知天下 Thus it is said that a true king is well informed about everything without peeping out of his doors or windows.

隋：氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

b. *under Han* be made prince

漢：高祖之約非劉氏不王 By the restriction of the founding emperor, none but members of the Liu clan may become a prince.

giwang 2.36 𠃉 go 53 迂 往 往

左：瓜時而往 It was at melon time that they went.

晉：天子曰往還幾時 The emperor said, "How long would it take to go and return?"

晉：往百日還百日攻百日以六十日為休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.

戰：西門豹為鄴令而辭魏文侯曰子往矣 Hsi Men Pao was appointed administrator of Yeh but declined the appointment. The Cynosure Marquess of Wei said, "No, you go after all."

史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most.

b. *in res comp sem* || 來 *qv* go for the purpose of 呂：故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his

teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

史：西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mên Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

c. *fig.*

國：往言不可及也 Words that have gone out cannot be caught up to.

莊：昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday's sun has already gone and will never return.

左：往日 yesterday? in the past?

非：往年 last year

非：往者齊南破荊 In the past, Chi has smashed Chü in the south.

漢：往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his

own era, we call him emperor. [^{3rd} 者 *prob intrusive*]

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此

三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

giwang 2.36 frighten (+p) 373 迂

giwang 方言：tricky, deceitful 373 性

giwang 3.41 look toward; give fealty to; join husband's family 53 往 往 往 旺

giwang 1.38 𠃉 surname 王

giwanggiogixwan 𠃉 woman name 王昭君

藝：王昭君者齊國人也 Wang Chao-chün was from Chi.

藝：顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝詎不幸納 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinigorating Emperor, but never was accepted to his chamber.

藝：積五六年昭君心有怨曠偽不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the Reinigorating Emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

藝：後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the Reinigorating Emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with

the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

藝：光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

藝：元帝謂使者曰單于何所願樂對曰珍奇怪物皆悉自備唯婦人醜陋不如中國 The Reinigorating Emperor asked the emissary, "What would the Shan-yü like to make him happy?" The emissary replied, "He has all the rareties and curios he wants. It is only his wives who are ugly and dowdy, not like Chinese."

藝：乃令後宮欲至單于者起昭君喟然越席而前曰妾幸得備在後宮羸醜卑陋不合陛下之心誠願得行帝大驚悔之良久太息曰朕已誤矣遂以與之 So he ordered any of the women who wanted to go to the Shan-yü to stand up. With a gasp, Chao-chün crossed the mats and came forward. She said, "Your servant has been fortunate to be among the complement of the harem. Coarse, ugly, lowly and crude, I did not meet YM's requirements. I genuinely want to be allowed to go." The emperor was gobsmacked. He sat there a long time, regretting what he had done. With a loud sigh, he said, "How utterly mistaken I have been!" Then he consigned her to the emissary.

giwang-giawang 𠃉 爾雅：beautiful 𠃉 𠃉 *giwang-giawang* 𠃉 frequently, always (*redup* of 永 *giwang*?) 往往

衡：卓礫時見往往皆然 Eminence appears at the appropriate time; that is always the way it happens.

衡：其餘直有往往而然 As to the rest, there is only what is always the case.

衡：杜伯莊子義之語往往而存 The tales of Tu Po and Chuang Tzu Yi persist indefinitely.

三：聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 He got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

giwang-giawang 𠃉 爾雅：皇皇 impressive 432 𠃉 𠃉

giwangsgeng 𠃉 man name 王生

giwanggiwed 𠃉 man name 王季

giwangsiwad 𠃉 the preceding year 往歲

giwangswan 𠃉 方言：ko bug (dragonfly?) 𠃉 𠃉

giwangswanko 𠃉 man name 王孫賈

giwangswangjüng 𠃉 man name 王孫雄

giwangtsjagsug 𠃉 man name 王子搜

giwangtsjaggjærkân 𠃉 man name 王子比干

giwangnan last of the Chou kings 王赧

史：王赧時東西周分治王赧徙都西周 In the time of king Nan, the government of Chou was split into eastern and western divisions. King Nan shifted his capital to West Chou.

晉：王赧云季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished.

giwanglag go back & forth 往來

淮：古者大川名谷衝絕道路不通往來也乃為齋木方版以為舟航故地勢有無得相委輸 In ancient times great rivers or famous gorges would cut highways with their rushing water, preventing passage. Then because of that they hollowed logs and fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries. Thus whether the terrain lay with them or not they could ship things to each other.

史：往來販賤賣貴 He went from place to place buying cheap and selling dear.
 後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.
gǐwangǎǎng ^{nc} constell. name 王良
gǐwangǎǎng ^{nc} famous horseman 王良
 衡：王良登車馬不罷驚 When Wang Liang is in the chariot the horses never get tired or refractory.
gǐwangpǎg 1.38 tba 王霸
gǐwangpǎǎ ^{nc} man name 王滂
gǐwangbǐǎng ^{nc} man name 王平
 三：王平字子均巴西宕渠人也 Wang P'ing, nickname Tzū-chün, was from T'ang Chü in Pa-hsi.
 三：平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 P'ing was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs He would write by oral dictation and always conveyed his intent with clear logic. He had someone read the royal [紀] and non-royal [傳] biographies in *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu* to him, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them without misunderstanding. [Illiterate 王平 may have been but he must have been intelligent, if his strategic and political success is a guide. The style of his 史紀 strikes me as approximating the conversation of an intelligent and well-informed man. But works like 漢書 are self-consciously literary works, not so much for esoteric vocabulary as for mannered diction and compressed expression. That 王平 can be plausibly claimed to have largely understood it when read aloud is evidence about the role of such mannered diction in spoken political discourse, which in turn bears on the question of how close CC was to some spoken Chinese language. V. notes under 說.]
gǐwangbǐǎwo 爾雅：王父
gǐwangbǐǎwo ^{nc} grandfather 王父
 衡：知九十老人王父所游射 He knew where a ninety-year-old man's grandfather used to go for casual shooting.
gǐwangmǎg ^{nc} grandmother 89 王母
gǐwangmǎwǎng ^{nc} man name 王莽
 漢：元始中王莽為安漢公專政莽長子宇與妻兄呂寬謀以血塗莽第門欲懼莽令歸政 In Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government. His eldest son Yü and his wife's elder brother Lü Kuan planned to smear Mang's mansion-gate with blood to frighten him into giving up total control.
 後：莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.
 後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.
 後：莽末天下連歲災蝗寇盜鋒起 At the end of the

Wang Mang interregnum, the world had plagues of locusts for consecutive years and hordes of bandits arose.
 衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.
gǐwang'uk ^{nc} mtn name 王屋
~~gǐwang'uk~~ **dǐwad** hub cap *ar* **sǐwad dǎ'wad** 轆轤
gǐwad 說文：drying fire; dry by heat 焚 焚新：日中必萋操刀必割 The sun at zenith must parch; wield a blade and it must cut.
gǐwad ko 3-leg 鼎 cauldron *ar* **dǎ'wad** **gǐwad swa** 鑊 鑊
 淮：水爇鑊在其間五味以和 Water and fire detest each other but the cauldron is between them and the five flavors are harmonized thereby.
gǐwad 3.13 ^{nc} fs 854-209 BC 衛
 左：衛侯來會葬 The marquess of Wèi arrived to take part in the funeral.
 左：分曹衛之田以畀宋人 They separated some of the fields of Ts'ao and Wèi and gave them to the people of Sung.
 左：晉侯使醫衍衛侯甯命和醫使薄其馱不死 The marquess of Chin got Doctor Yen to poison the marquess of Wei, but Ning Yü bribed the physician to attenuate his poison; he did not die.
 國：衛文公有邢狄之虞不能禮焉 The Cynosure Marquess of Wèi had reason to beware of Hsing and the Ti, and could not get a formal arrangement with them.
 戰：譬之衛矢而魏弦機也 Comparing it, Wèi was the bolt while Wei was the string and action.
 史：商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.
 鄭衛⇒鄭
gǐwad ^{nc} surname 衛
 後：昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wèi consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Ch'ên empress; it eventuated that the Ch'ên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.
 史：及衛后色衰趙之王夫人幸有子為齊王 When the Wèi empress lost her looks, the Wang consort from Chao attracted him and bore him a son who was made Prince of Ch'i.
gǐwad exaggerate 讐
~~gǐwad~~ **bǐwad** the flights of an arrow or bolt (齊 dial) 142 衛
 衡：矢沒其衛 the arrow buried its vanes
gǐwad 3.13 ^{nc} guard 49 衛
 藝：衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done."
 史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and

unfurled their flags and banners.
gǐwad ^{nc} the 氣 of humans as a bodily humor (later perh lymph fluid?) 68 衛
gǐwadbǐǎk one of nine fees, "warden"? 衛服官：又其外方五百里曰衛服 Further beyond that, five hundred square li is called "warden fee".
gǐwadǎǎng ^{nc} man name aka 商鞅, 公孫鞅, 商君 qǎw 衛鞅
 戰：衛鞅亡魏入秦孝公以為相封之於商號曰商君商君治秦法令至行公平無私罰不諱強大賞不私親近法及太子黜削其傅期年之後道不拾遺民不妄取兵革大強諸侯畏懼然刻深寡恩特以強服之耳 When Wèi Yang fled Wei and went to Ch'in, the earl made him premier and enfeoffed him at Shang with the title Lord Shang. The way he governed Ch'in, the laws were enforced to the letter, he was open and even-handed and impartial, he did not shy from punishing the mighty and great, nor did he favor his own party in giving rewards. The law extended even to the heir-apparent, whose tutor was tattooed and disowned. After a year of that, things lost on the road were not picked up, people didn't take what wasn't theirs, the army was strong both on offense and defense and the barons were all afraid. But he cut deep with little mercy. He only subdued them by force, that is all. [1st 2 不 prob sub-syl] [The sing-song rhythm of this excerpt is in notable contrast to the flowing narrative style of most of the 戰國策 (and of the 韓非子, a closely related text in many ways). It seems more like a series of jingles meant for memorization. In that respect it reads more like a self-consciously literary text such as the 漢書. See discussion under 說.]
gǐwadǎ'wad ^{nc} ko officer 衛尉
 藝：衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done."
gǐwan ^{nc} courtyard wall 院
gǐwan choose, select *cf* 願 49 捐 涓
gǐwan ko bird 鷓
gǐwan 1.30 說文：物數也 counter for things (→ for people) 184 員
gǐwan abandon, remove 57 捐
 史：秦人捐甲徒褐以趨敵 The Ch'in remove their armor and rush toward the enemy barechested.
 史：捐賓客而不立朝 to dismiss all visitors and not hold court
 史：今奉陽君捐館舍君乃今復與士民相親也臣故敢進其愚慮 Now Lord Fêngyang has relinquished control of the hostels and dormitories, YL is now once again in amiable relation with officers and folk. YS thus now dares to present his dull-witted opinions.
~~gǐwan~~ **dǐwan** 1.30 ^{vs} round 400 員 員 圓 圓
 衡：員圖易轉 round and easy to roll
 呂：天道圓地道方 The way of sky is round; the way of earth is square.
 黃：匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→] 趕平[水→]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.
 隋：今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不

圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

隋: [天文] 爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

giwan 3.33 to help 668 援
史: 楚弱則無援 Ch'ü, weakened, will be of no assistance. [無所於援]
史: 夫齊趙者燕之仇讎也楚魏者燕之援國也 Ch'i and Chao are Yen's enemies. Ch'ü and Wei are states that help Yen.

史: 今王事秦秦王必喜趙不敢妄動是西有彊秦之援而南無齊趙之患是故願大王執計之 If YM submits to Ch'in, the king of Ch'in will be pleased. Chao will not dare to move without cause. Then you will have the aid of strong Ch'in on the west and not have to worry about Ch'i and Chao on the south. I would like YGM to plan for that in detail.

後: 今長樂太后尊號在親親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

giwan a beauty 41 媛 **giwan** 媛 瑗
giwan ring-shaped jade belt ornament *ar*
列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設笄珥衣阿錫曳齊紵粉白黛黑佩玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

giwak 4.24 thicket 藪
giwak 4.24 ^{nc} fish weir 罟
giwak 4.24 bamboo growing thickly 簍
giwak 4.24 ^{nc} shrub w/thorns, small red fruit 械
Commentators have got the notion that this plant is a kind of oak. Searching the Fagaceae for plants of this description yields nothing. In the Rosaceae such plants are common. Genus Crataegus, widespread in northern China (Plantae Wilsonianae vol I, pp 178-83), has no name yet in my word-list. Until someone with the requisite knowledge of botany makes a specific identification, I propose to render 械 as "hawthorn."

選: 木則樅栝檉柞梓槭楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蒼愛對櫛爽穠樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, pien-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery

in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

giwak 4.24 prn 域
giwak in haste 201 鹹 滅
giwak 4.24 region (?boundary?) 260 域 或
詩: 邦畿千里維民所止肇域彼四海四海來假來假祁祁 The realm and adjunct lands/ Were settled by the folk/ They demarcated boundaries for all foreigners/ The foreigners came to pay tribute/ They came to pay tribute in droves.

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts.
淮: 昔者神農之治天下也神不馳於胸中智不出於四域 Long ago when Shên Nung ruled the world, his spirit did not gallop within his breast nor did his cognizance go beyond the four bounds.
釋: 疆區也是衆名之大摠若區域也 *k'iu* "corpus" is *k'iu* "district"; this is a big generalization from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.

b. *fig.*
搜: 妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny turn" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can (be classified in general terms).

giwak 4.24 threshold 廣韻 r **xiwak**
parablepsis? 260 闕
giwak ^{nc} child's ghost 286 魘
giwag 2.5 contusion, bruise 瘡
giwag 2.5 ^{np} river name 434 洧
giwag 2.5 ^{nc} sturgeon 537 鮪
giwag 2.14 onomat for cry of pain (cf 嗚 *et al* *g'og*) *ar* **gag**² 386 偈

giwat 4.8 glimpse 睇
giwat 4.8 scratch 抗 捩
giwat 4.8 sound of wind 142 颯
giwat 4.8 strong wind 142 颯 颯

選: 灑沙碧石蕩颯島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

giwat 4.6 eyes move 睇
giwad 3.8 ^{nc} stomach 胃
呂: 胃充則中大鞞 If your stomach gets filled, your inside will be severely upset.

藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂一]為之語曰竈下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's

head—marquess without fief".

giwad 3.8 ^{nc} ko plant 胃

giwad 3.8 ^{nc} cargo boat 舩

giwad ^{np} region name 渭

giwad ^{np} constell. name part of *Aries* 胃

隋: 胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of *wei*: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the five grains.

giwad 3.8 ^{np} river name 渭

史: 公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

史: 營作朝宮渭南上林苑中 He enclosed and built a court hall in the Shanglin garden south of the Wei.

選: 漢氏初都在渭之涘 The original capital of the Han was on a bank of the Wei river.

漢: 春穿漕渠通渭 In spring a transport canal was put through to the Wei river.

選: 東郊則有通溝大漕渭渭洞河 East of the city? There there are the communicating canal and the great canal; they drain off the Wei and give through passage to the Ho.

giwad 3.8 ^{nc} younger sister (stb 楚 *dial*) 1 媯

giwad 3.8 class [rel to 匱?] 184 糞 潰

漢: 形氣發于根柢兮柯葉彙而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

giwad 3.8 ^{vt} address 241 謂

多: A 謂 B 曰 C A said to B, "C."

b. *w/o obj & w/comp*, say
多: 謂何 what do you say?

莊: 其言謂何哉 What on earth did his talk say?
國: 優施告我君謀成矣將立奚齊丕鄭曰子謂何曰吾對以中立 "Shih the jester told me the ruler's plan is complete. He means to install Hsi-ch'i." Pei Chêng said, "What did you say?" "I replied that I would remain neutral."

戰: [曰]頃間有鷓止於屋上者[曰]請問楚人謂此鳥何 A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof. May I inquire, what do Ch'ü people call this bird?

giwad 3.8 ^{ve} refer to, describe 謂

A. *w/obj & w/o comp*, talk about

漢: 食謂農殖嘉穀可食之物 "Food" refers to edible things, good grain planted by farmers.

多: 何謂 what do you refer to?

史: 上曰主者謂誰 His Majesty said, "To whom do you refer as "in charge"?"

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭灌然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

B. *w/both obj & comp*, call X Y, say Y of X

1. Y is a name of X

釋: 冀人謂之房 Chi people call it *ngâ*. [or *χâ?*]

衡：人之夢也占者謂之魂行 As to people's dreams, the fortune-tellers call them "mind-stuff journeys."

方：蠶燕趙之間謂之蠶螭其小者謂之蠶螭 In the Yen and Chao area, they call wasps *mēngwēng*; they call small ones *giwēng*.

戰：請問楚人謂此鳥何 May I inquire, what do Ch'u people call this bird?

非：平公問師曠曰此所謂何聲也師曠曰此所謂清商也 The Level Marquess asked Shih Kuang, "What is this tune called?" Shih Kuang said, "This is the tune called 'Pure Shang'."

方：凡病少愈而加劇謂之不斟 When a sickness has slightly alleviated and then there is a further relapse, they say, "It didn't serve."

b. *sometimes* 謂 X 曰 Y or X 為 Y

孟：謂其臺曰靈臺 called his tower "Tower of Spiritual Acuity"

漢：楚人謂多為夥 Ch'u people say *g'wad* to mean "many".

2. Y is a characterization of X

管：以空廡籍謂之毀成 If you levy an excise on buildings and shelters, call it "ruining construction."

衡：冬雷人謂之陽氣洩 When there is thunder in winter people say Yang vapor is leaking out.

抱：吾亦不必謂之有又不敢保其無也 I feel no compulsion to say they exist, yet cannot confidently guarantee that they do not exist.

國：衆謂號不久吾乃今知之 Everyone says Kuo will not last long; only now do I realize the truth of that.

戰：今謂馬多力則有矣 If, for instance, you say a horse is very strong, that is entirely factual.

衡：何謂人願之 What do you mean by "people desire it"?

左：民其謂我何 What might people say of me?

史：夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.

3. *obj* often *l*-shifted (*idiom* X 之謂也 *not app sent, but embedded nuc sent w/ X l*-shifted)

左：諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其虞虢之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

呂：嗜肉者非腐鼠之謂也 what "liking meat" refers to isn't rat carcasses.

D. 所謂 *obj* replaced by 所

呂：是正坐於夕室也其所謂正乃不正矣 That's like sitting upright in a tilted house; what they call upright turns out not to be upright.

左：君所謂可而有否焉臣獻其否以成其可 When what the ruler calls acceptable has aspects that are not, the servant reports those that are not, to the furtherance of those that are.

衡：且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

戰：此所謂市怨而買禍者也 This is what is called selling resentment and buying disaster.

呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes. 衡：所謂無為者不先物為也 What is called non-

contriving is not contriving before things are ready.

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政 曷戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也

The saying, "Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army," is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

giwəd 3.8 ^{nc} hedgehog, urchin (辭海: *Erinaceus koreanus* (*E. amurensis*?) "defensive circle"? 456 猬蝟)

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣草帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

giwəd 3.8 gauze, fine thread 57 絹

giwəd 3.8 ^{nc} chaotic 涓

giwəd-giwəd ^{so} flame 214 焜焜

giwəd-g'wək seethe, fester 142 涓洩

衡：犯中人身謂澗→涓涓疾痛 When they strike and hit the human body, there is inflammation and pain.

giwəd-g'wək stdw reaction to poison sting

(*pron*?) *perh uf* 疔瘡 564 謂澗

giwəd-g'wə sko commodity 胃肺

giwəd-b'wəd 說文: so plants 藜字

giwən ^{mp} FL: pln 鄆

giwən 1.18 sko metal 鑿

giwən 說文: 12 頃 of land or *giwan* 囿

giwən *d'iwən* ^{mp} river name 澗

giwən *d'iwən* ^{mp} region name 澗

giwən 2.18 ko going 運

giwən *d'iwən* 說文: sad 愼

giwən 1.18 sunlight 昞

giwən *d'iwən* ^{mp} 邑 鄆

左：鄆人軍於蒲騷 The men of Yün fielded their army at P'u-sao.

giwən 1.20 ^{nc} ko tree 樗

giwən *d'iwən* 1.20 ^{mp} family name 妘 嬭

giwən 1.20 tinnitus 聵

giwən 說文: =緯 緯

giwən supply w/food 餽

giwən 1.20 謂 + -n? 為 + -n? 云

論：子曰禮云禮云玉帛云乎哉樂云樂云鐘鼓云乎哉 They go on and on about ceremonial etiquette, but do they ever mention jades and silks?!

They go on and on about music, but do they ever mention gongs and drums?!

藝：答云君不得停 He replied, "You may not stay."

漢：其後復禁鑄錢云 It is said that after that the prohibition of coining of money was restored.

史：當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當為河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife."

漢：或云寒民舍居橋下疑以火自療為此災也 Someone said people who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

衡：病者見鬼云甲來 Sick people see ghosts and

say A is here.

廣：風俗通云武帝時丘仲所作也 The Fèng Su Tung says that it was devised by Ch'iu Chung in the time of the Martial Emperor (140-86 BC).

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, which has these two lines in the reverse order) says, 'There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer.' It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort."

史：民人俗語曰即不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

漢：會稽海外有東鯤人分為二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

晉：今錄其推步尤精技能可紀者以為藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

蓋...云蓋

giwən 1.20 revolve 云

管：故天不動四時云下而萬物化君不動政令陳下而萬功成 Thus sky does not bestir itself; the seasons descend in turn and all things are transformed. The ruler does not bestir himself; decrees come down in order and all tasks are done.

晉：王叔季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished.

giwən 2 richly ornamented 苑

giwən 3.23 ^{nc} bird like crow 鳴 鶉

giwən 1.20 to weed 芸 耘 耘

藝：耆老甘味於堂丁男耕芸於野 The old and retired enjoy tasty food in the houses/ The strong men plow and cultivate in the fields.

giwən 1.20 ^{nc} fragrant plant 藝 芸

giwən *d'iwən* 1.20 obsolete particle 員

giwən vapor, halo 693 暈

釋：暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 *giwən* "halo" is *giwan* "bend"; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way

隋：日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvarying thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If there is no army outside then the emperor has lost control and many of the populace will revolt. If the halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks five colors there will be sorrow.

giwən 1.20 爾雅: swirl, flow around 142 云

giwən 1.20 cloud 693 雲

衡：夫盛夏太陽用事雲雨干之太陽火也雲雨水也 Now at the height of summer the supreme Yang is in command and clouds and rain run into it. Supreme Yang is fire and clouds and rain are water.

左：雲布風動 The clouds spread, the wind stirs.

衡：龍登玄雲神棲崑崙 The dragons went up to the dark clouds and the gods moved away to Kunlun.

莊：雲氣不待族而雨草木不待黃而落 It rained before cloud vapor gathered; plants and trees dropped their leaves before they yellowed.

衡：氣若雲霧 Energy-vapor is like clouds and mist.

淮：凌乎浮雲 It rides above the floating clouds.

衡：天地為鑪大矣陽氣為火猛矣雲雨為水多矣 As a furnace, sky and earth are really big. As fire, Yang vapor is really fierce. As water, clouds and rain are really a lot.

莊：怒而飛其翼若垂天之雲 When it exerts itself to fly, its wings are like clouds that hang in the sky.

選：長城地勢嶮萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 *li* it rises to cloud level.

藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

b. fig.

A noun as *nuc adj* means “in the manner of” eg 景從 “follow like a shadow” or 蜂起 “swarm like bees.” The idiom is common enough to inspire reanalysis of other phrases, eg 狐疑, a doublet of 函疑 reanalyzed as if it meant “suspicious in the manner of a fox.” (v. 雲屯)

史：瓦解雲散 [defeated Hsiung-nu armies] break up like earthenware and scatter like clouds

衡：雲起 arise in large numbers or masses

選：雲合電發 gather like clouds, go forth like lightning

giwən 1.20 說文: big waves on river 142 漚

giwən 1.20 brightness 186 輝

giwən rime (rel to 均?) 49 韻 韻

切：支脂魚虞共為不韻先仙尤俱論是切 Both /tʂie/ and /tʂi/, /ŋiwo/ and /ŋiɰ/ are joined to make a false rime; both /sien/ and /siän/, /yɰ/ and /jiɰ/ are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

giwən 3.23 revolve, turn; longitudinal 49 運 禮：禮運 The Evolution of Ritual [chapter title]

楚：將運舟而下浮兮上洞庭而下江 I intend to launch my boat and float down, ah! Up Tung-fing Lake and down the Yangtze.

史：運籌策帷帳之中決勝於千里之外 to sit in a camp tent and put into action plans that will determine a victory a thousand *li* away

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

漢：夫擊輕銳我不如公坐運籌策公不如我 I don't match you at attacking mobile units, but you

don't match me at carrying out battle plans.

逸：日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時為妖十日並出故為羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

史：司馬季主問坐弟子三四人侍方辯天地之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

giwən 2.18 to lose 693 耘

giwən 2.17 govern 93 尹

giwən 3.23 flawed 耘

giwən 3.23 membrane 膺

giwən 1.20 *nc* bamboo skin 正韻 r 筠

giwən giwən to work leather 鞣 鞣

giwən-giwən *nb* numerous 芸芸 云云

giwəntāng ko bamboo 筥

giwənswan *nc* 6g-grandchild 雲孫

giwənd'əg *nc* ko edible plant, stb *Brassica campestris* 蕓薹

giwənd'wan horde (ex forgn wd?) 雲屯

Binomials can be formed from an underlying phrase consisting of a verb as *nuc* plus a preceding noun as *adj*. The general idea is that doing this act in this manner is epithetic of that thing.

選：雲屯七萃士麗六郡兵 Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

giwən-giwən *sb* so flowing water of 沚淪 沚淪

giwənmag mica? 雲礪 雲母

giwənmung *nb* name of marsh 雲蒙 雲夢

giwənmjwən man name 尹敏

後：尹敏字幼季南陽堵陽人也 Yin Min, nick-name Yu-chi, of Tu-yang in Nan-yang.

後：敏對曰識書非聖人所作其中多近鄙別字頗類世俗之辭恐疑誤後生 Min replied, “The prophetic book was not written by the sage; in it are many recent vulgar alternate graphs. It looks very much like the language of someone of our own time. I fear it would mislead those of future generations.

giwər 1.8 surname 韋

giwər 2.7 right, correct 韋

giwər 3 cry of pain, dismay, etc 嗥

giwər 1.8 *nb* river name 滹

giwər 1.8 *nc* bag for toiletries 幘

giwər 2.7 方言: pestle? hoe? (dial) 錡

giwər 1.8 cry of pain, dismay, etc 嗥

giwər 1.8 muddy & sluggish 濶

giwər 2.7 *nc* reeds (?) 葦

giwər 2.7 說文: not pleased 婁

giwər 2.7 extorntory [cf 傀塊瑰瓌] 1 偉 瑋

戰：辯言偉服戰攻不息 Clever talk was ever more grandiloquently flaunted/ aggressive war never stopped.

漢：猗與偉與 Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming?

giwər 1.8 leather 57 韋

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蟒皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose

she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

giwər 2.7 so wind 142 颭

giwər glorious, brilliant 214 熒

giwər 2.7 glare, blaze 214 暉 熒

giwər 1.8 *nc* gate 379 關

giwər 1.8 *nc* front panel of skirt 廣韻: ar

xiwər 142 幘

giwər 1.8 *ve* encircle 49 圍 滹

韜：武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧道為之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung,

“When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed out supply route, what do we do?”

國：陽人不服晉侯圍之 The inhabitants of Yang did not submit, so the Marquess of Chin besieged them.

戰：圍晉陽而水之 He besieged Chin-yang and flooded it.

史：以鞅為大良造將兵圍魏安邑降之 He made Yang a senior colonel, who led an armed force to besiege Secure City in Wei and got its surrender.

史：秦惠王十年使公子華與張儀圍蒲陽降之 In the tenth year of the Benevolent King of Chin he sent Kung-tzu Hua and Chang Yi to besiege P'u-yang. They reduced it.

戰：曷為久居此圍城之中而不去也 Why have you remained so long in this besieged city without departing?

搜：有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres.

giwər 1.8 region 49 圍

giwər 1.8 *vb* deviate 57 違 韋

b. fig.

左：違天必有大咎 If one disobeys Sky there will surely be a grave punishment.

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

國：荀息曰吾聞事君者竭力以役事不聞違命君立臣從何貳之有 I have heard that one who serves a ruler exhausts his strength in his service. I have never heard of disobeying orders. While the ruler is in place, the servant follows. How could there be any departure from that?

荀：今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in

your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

giwər measure of circumference? 49 圍

漢：夫十圍之木始生如蘗足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.
藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

giwər 2.7 push back 57 捍

giwər 3.8 wool; weave 57 緯

淮：凡地形東西為緯南北為經 In topography, east and west constitute the wool while north and south constitute the warp.

giwər 2.7 to bind 82 緯

giwər 2.7 ko sps 57 緯

giwər manner of walking 57 律

giwər 2.7 dislike 57 悒

giwər 2.7 ko tree 說文：wood can be bent to make cups 57 棹

giwər ginger (r *giwed*?) 稜

giwər-giwər 卍 so flowers 鞞鞞 [455 遺遺

giwər-giwər 卍 move like fish; flow like water

giwərgiap bright glare 214 焯焯

giwərgiag game of Go 圍碁 圍棋

三：觀人圍棋局壞壞為[覆一]復之棋者不信以靶蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

giwər-lwər dwer-lwər 卍 so waves (集韻; why not *gwarlwər*?) 200 澗澗

giwet 4.6 bird call 囀

giwet 4.6 fire glare 燿

giwet 4.6 說文：ko bug 蝻

giwet 卍 thereupon (=于之? cf 越) 適

giwet 卍 kingfisher ac 翡翠 鷗

giwet man-made stream obstruction 484 滄

giwet 4.6 卍 black & white horse 驕

giwet 卍 common snipe *Gallinago gallinago* (*Capella gallinago*) "digger"? digs bill into mud to feed 337 鷗

戰：蚌方出曝而鷗啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body.

giwet 4.6 to flow 142 滴 汨 汨

giwet 4.5 to fly fast 142 鷗

選：鷗如驚鷺之失侶 Swift as when a frightened duck flies to regain its flock.

giwet 4.6 strong wind 142 颶 颶 颶

giwet 4.6 auspicious (sc clouds) 44 霽

giwet 4.6 go awry, pervert 57 適 馱

giwetb'o? 爾雅：ko fish ← *giwetwo?* 鱗 鱗

giwed low wall 墻

giwed giwab 1.6 卍 pass on (a thing to); leave

(a thing) behind 211 遺

a. lose through neglect

呂：荆人有遺弓者而不胥索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

非：遺其冠 lost his hat

衡：遺金 a lost coin

史：秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足 The people of Ch'in were very happy. Things dropped on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and each individual had enough.

新：秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣 Ch'in had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.

(1) fig.

呂：荊莊王好周遊田獵馳騁弋射歡樂無遺 The Stern King of Ch'u traveled everywhere, hunted, galloped, and shot, omitting nothing of pleasure.

南：查博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shên Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

漢：此所以神明不遺而聖賢不廢也故各當其世而立功德焉 This is how their intelligence was not lost nor their supreme competence wasted. Thus each responded to his era by getting things done and getting credit for that.

列：穆王乃為之改築土木之功楮墨之色無遺巧焉五府為虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

b. leave behind at death, bequeath; posthumous 荀：不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings, you do not recognize how great learning can be.

衡：孔子將死遺誡書 When Confucius was about to die, he wrote a prediction for posterity.

衡：或時先世遺咎 In some cases a curse has come down from the past.

新：蒙故業因遺策 acceded to the existing strategy and continued the inherited tactics 禮：是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

後：追周棄之遺教今軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch'i, ah! To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

c. 遺詔 a will

史：辛巳高后崩遺詔賜諸侯王各千金將相列侯郎吏皆以秩賜金 On the day *hsin-Szü* the Empress Regent died, leaving an order granting a thousand ducats to noble lords; to generals and merit lords and household officials it granted ducats according to their pay grade.

(1) format same as imperial rescript

史：遺詔曰朕聞蓋天下萬物之萌生靡不有

死死者天地之理物之自然者奚可甚哀...其令天下吏民令到出臨三日皆釋服毋禁娶婦嫁女祠祀飲酒食肉者 His will said, "We have heard that it is a fact that all things in the world that are born will die. How could death, the common rule of the world and the natural end of all things, be so deeply mourned? ... Be it therefore decreed that for officers and people throughout the world it is ordered that when they have passed beyond the third day of mourning they will all doff mourning garb. No prohibition shall be made of taking a wife, nor of giving a daughter in marriage, nor of ceremonies, nor of drinking wine and eating meat.

giwed 3.6 position 54 位

非：短之臨高也以位不肖之制賢也以勢

When the short look down at the tall, it is from a position; when the incapable govern the capable, it is from advantage.

淮：刃犯難而鎔無患者何也以其託於後位也 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the but-plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end. 左：苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions dare he pick and choose among?

淮：朝不易位賈不去肆 None exchange positions in the court, merchants do not forsake the market.

國：高位寔疾顛厚味寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly poisoned.

衡：卑位固常賢儒之所在也 Low ranks are certainly where capable Confucians are typically found. 史：非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名 Having a status not one's own is called grasping for status; have a reputation not one's own is called grasping for reputation.

國：君掄賢人之後有常位於國者而立之 Let YL sort out descendants of capable ones; if some have regularly held positions in the state, put them in power. 荀：庶人駭政則君子不安位 If the common people shy at their government, a gentleman would not consider his position safe.

選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

b. specifically, the position of ruler

多：即位 to accede to a position, esp that of ruler

漢：中山王即皇帝位謁高廟大赦天下 The

prince of Chungshan acceded to the imperial throne. They announced it in the high temple. A grand universal amnesty was given.

史：燕王專任子之已而讓位 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tzù-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him.

多：代位 rule as regent

淮：聖人踐位 when a sage occupies the throne

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

釋：吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞其志也 “Wu” is “forestall”; Tai Po resigned his position and did not become ruler, so they sent him here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition.

gīwəd 3.6 present 54 遺

左：小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣未嘗君之羹請以遺之 This petty one has a mother who has always tasted his food, but has hever tasted YL's broth. May I send it to her?

左：爾有田遺繫我獨無 You have a mother to whom to send it; when it comes to me, I alone have none.

史：蘇代乃遺燕昭王書 Su Tai then sent a letter to the Renowned King of Yen.

淮：遺人車而稅其轆所愛者少而所亡者多 If you give someone a chariot but keep the rein-rings, what you have held on to is the lesser part, what you have relinquished is the greater.

戰：魏王遺楚王美人 The king of Wei gave a beautiful woman to the king of Ch'u.

戰：夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚舟之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, “In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices.” So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance.

衡：爲我以是遺趙無恤 Give this to Chao Wu-hsü for me.

gīwəd p̄jōhtsiəŋ 𧯛 posthumous child 54 遺

淮：遺腹子不思其父無貌于心也 A posthumous child is not nostalgic for its father, having no image of him in its mind.

gīwən dīwən 2.16 𧯛 drop; lose; capture, be captured (person) (cf 雨) 693 隕 碩實 殞

春：隕石于宋五 Stones fell in Sung; there were five.

衡：五石隕于宋 Five stones fell in Sung.

非：文公隕涕而憂 The Cynosure Marquess shed tears in his lamentation.

列：化人移之王若殞虛焉 The magician transported him; to the king it felt like falling through emptiness.

戰：其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也故瘡未息而驚心未[至→]去也聞弦音引而高飛故[以]瘡隕也 Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time. Its old wound has not healed and its panic has not left it. When it heard the bowstring twang it tried to draw away by flying higher and was brought down by its old wound.

b. fig.

國：隕於韓 was made captive in Han

gīwən 𧯛 target's fastening eye 57 纘

gīwən dīwən superior 偵

gīwən 𧯛 the hard green integument of bamboo 筠

gīwən? 𧯛 爾雅：ko plant w/edible root 葍

gīwo 1.10 be at 于

The meaning and usage of this word are close to those of 於 q, but it is not the same word. In early texts their usage contrasts, and as late as 廣韻 their pronunciations are clearly distinguished.

Shun the error of conflating the two.

春：鄭伯克段于鄆 The Earl of Chêng beat Tuan at Yen.

左：戰于南門之內 They battled inside the south gate.

詩：黃鳥黃鳥無集于桑 Sparrow, sparrow, don't perch in the mulberry.

淮：夫全性保真不虧其身遭急迫[難→]鷄精通于天 If one keeps one's life-process intact and preserves one's genuineness/ And does not damage one's health/ Then when one meets exigency, is pressed and constricted/ One's essence communicates to Sky. [nr]

b. also for comparatives

晏：左右爭之甚于胡狗 The servants would fight for it even worse than barbarians' dogs.

gīwo 2.9 𧯛 Yü the great, sth quelled floods, succeeded舜, founded 夏 dynasty 禹 命

史：禹無百人之聚以王諸侯 Yü had no more than a hundred men; with them he ruled the barons.

呂：禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞

When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers to flow through and cutting through the blockages.

衡：禹主治水 Yü took the task of controlling the waters.

左：微禹吾其魚乎 If not for Yü wouldn't we all be acting like fish?

淮：禹遭洪水之患敗塘之事故朝死而暮葬 When Yü was hard-pressed with great floods and the breach of dikes, the dead were buried the same day.

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石穴石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.” Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them. In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

b. cited as example of wise ancient ruler

衡：上帝謂舜禹也 “Ancestral supremos” refers to Shun and Yü.

非：美堯舜湯武禹之道於當今之世者 people glorifying the way of Yao, Shun, Tang, Wu and Yü to the present era

晏：鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀

When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the spears & shields present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武彘世廣德以爲子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

gīwo gīwār 2.9 𧯛 wing; feather 142 羽 羽

左：鸛鶴之羽公在外野往饋之馬 The feathers of the mynah/ The marquess is in the wilderness/ Go give him a horse. [nr]

戰：毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛 Birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it.

史：積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle.

釋：其旁曰羽如鳥羽也 Their side-pieces are called “feathers” because they are like birds’ feathers.

釋：字羽也如鳥羽翼自覆蔽也 gīwo “eaves” is gīwo “wings”; like the wings of a bird, covering and sheltering it.

淮：縣羽與灰而知燥溼之氣 By drizzling feathers or ashes one can determine the relative humidity.

釋：鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward.

考：以其筈厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft.

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

藝：鵬爲羽架鯤稱介豪 The pêng is the champion of feathered ones, the k'un the most puissant of scaly ones.

gīwo gīwār 2.9 𧯛 rain 693 雨

釋：雨羽也如鳥羽動則散也 Rain is feathers. Like bird feathers, spreading when they move.

史：求雨閉諸陽縱諸陰 If one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin.

莊：時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen, isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit?

左：文王之所辟風雨也 It is where Wen Wang sheltered from wind and rain.

淮：飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent rain and the sun at zenith don't last even a minute.

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

搜：巢居知風穴居知雨非狐狸則是鼯鼠 Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole. [nr]

gīwo gīwār 3.10 𧯛 precipitate (cf 隕) 693 雨 骨：丁丑卜 (羽=) 翌戊寅不雨 允不雨 Inquire on ting-ch'ou: next wu-yin it won't rain. [later] In fact it didn't rain.

國：王以二日癸亥夜陳未畢而雨 The king drew up in formation on the night of the second day, kuei-hai. They had not finished when it began to rain.

搜：武王伐紂上河上雨甚 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, as he reached the edge of the river it began to rain heavily.

衡：天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也 When it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. It is announcing that sky will rain.

史：天新雨道少人 It had just started to rain and

there weren't many people on the street.

穆: 癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wei* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btfsplk.

呂: 仲春之月...始雨水 In the second month of spring...it first rains water. [instead of snow]

戰: 魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛日壞城郭且為棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial.

b. *other things than forms of water*

釋: 風而雨土曰霾 When wind blows and dirt falls from the sky it is called *mleg*.

竹: 雨墜於郢 Pi-jades fell from the sky at Ying.

墨: 有鬼宵吟有女為男天雨肉棘生乎國道 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing in the city streets.

史: 獲若雨獸揜草蔽地 The bag of game is as if it were raining animals; they cover the weeds and hide the ground.

呂: 吾國有妖晝見星而天雨血此吾國之妖也 There were omens in our state. Stars appeared in daytime and there was a rain of blood. Those were the omens in our state.

giwo *giwār* rain ceremony 693 雩

衡: 劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

giwo 2.9 shelter; eaves 48 宇 芋 宇

釋: 宇羽也如鳥羽翼自覆蔽也 *giwo* "eaves" is *giwo* "wings"; like the wings of a bird, covering and sheltering it.

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈一]靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

b. *meton*

選: 棟宇已來未之有兮 Since the invention of the roof there has never been such a one.

giwo *giwoag* *nc* reed organ 526 竽

非: 韓昭侯曰吹竽者衆吾無以知其善者田嚴對曰一一而聽之 The Manifest Marquess of Hán said, "When there are many pipers I have no way to tell which ones are good." T'ien Yen replied, "Listen to them one by one."

淮: 爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them 史: 臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴

擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzü is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

giwo 1.10 tranquil 于 亏 亏

giwo 2.9 *nc* plant name 莠

giwo to drink 酌

giwo *FL*: pln 邶

giwo ingratiating 蝸

giwo *FL* 邶

左: 邾子曰余無歸矣 The Yü chief said, "I no longer have anywhere to go."

giwo *FL*: pln 邶

giwo *giwār* nonsense! 譎 譎

giwo circumspect 僞

giwo 說文: insect or reptile 禹

giwo ko precious stone 玕

giwo *nc* colocasia 芋 芋

giwo 1.23 *nc* ko basin 盂 釘 杆

giwo 2.9 *mp* mus. note name 羽

giwo 1.10 chant (cf 歌, 語) 于

giwo *giwāg* bent legs of 筮 319 扈

giwo *giwār* hoard, guard of 宇 49 紆

giwo *giwār* protect of 紆 49 宇

giwo *giwār* 1.10 rim of bell 49 于

giwo *giwār* 1.10 great; enlarge 57 于

giwo *giwār* deflected; astray 57 迂 迂 于 史: 乃深觀陰陽消息而作怪迂之變終始大聖之篇十餘萬言 He then deeply observed how waxing and waning of Yin and Yang initiated oddities and deviations; he read over a hundred thousand words of essays of great sages, from beginning to end.

晉: 詭託近於妖妄迂誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

giwo collarbone 57 胛

giwo *giwār* declivity; bank; levee 58 圩

史: 而生首上圩頂故因名曰丘云字仲尼姓孔氏 He was born with a steeply pitched cranium and was thus named Ch'iu, or so it is said. His nickname was Chung-ni and his surname K'ung.

giwo *giwār* 2.9 elegant 57 頤

giwo 2.9 bird stbsa 商羊 鷓

giwo pln ar *g'o* 鷓 羽

giwo 2.9 stdw sps 瑀

giwo-giwo *nb* tranquil? self-possessed? 于于

giwokāb *nc* feather sunshade 羽蓋

giwo *giwār* *giak* plumage 羽翼

管: 毋代鳥飛使弊其羽翼 Don't fly in place of a bird; let it wear out its plumage.

淮: 四足者無羽翼 Four-legged ones lack plumage.

giwogiwāt *mp* sko barbics, many exp 于越

giwoglu *mp* place name + +b 雩婁

giwod'idg space, universe 宇宙

giwošio urgent dispatch 羽書

選: 羽書時斷絕刁斗晝夜驚 At times he lost contact with his base ["even urgent dispatches are cut off"]; spoons and pots clanged alarms day and night.

giwošiwār *mp* 1 of 24 氣 periods 雨水

giwošān *mp* mountain name 羽山

史: 行視鯨之治水無狀乃殛鯨於羽山以死 He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control

the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

giwod'iang *mp* pln 翊陽

giwod'ien *mp* pln 于寘

giwod'idg space, universe 宇宙

giwogliēm imperial guard 羽林

藝: 大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才 The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen."

後: 占賣關內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

giwogliēm't'ienkiwān *mp* constell. name 羽林天軍

giwošiar *mp* rain god 雨師

淮: 令雨師灑道使風伯掃塵 It makes the rain god sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust.

giwāng 3.43 wade or swim through water 泳

詩: 漢之廣矣不可泳思江之永矣不可方思 The Han is so broad it cannot be swum. The Yangtze is so long it cannot be rafted.

荀: 假舟楫者非能[水一]泳也而絕江河 It is not that one who relies on a boat and punting-pole is able to walk through water, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

giwāng 1.40 flower in bloom 432 榮

國: 華則榮矣實則不知 As to the flower, that is blooming; as to the fruit, that is unknown.

選: 木則樅栝椶枏梓檉楓藹卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱翁愛對櫛爽穊穆吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

giwāng 2.38 long-lasting, eternal 53 永

詩: 維以永懷 May I not long for him forever.

草: 以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

b. physical length

詩: 漢之廣矣不可泳思江之永矣不可方思 The Han is so broad it cannot be swum. The Yangtze is so long it cannot be rafted.

giwāng 1.40 long-term, permanent 53 榮

國: 文公在狄十二年狐偃曰日吾來此也非以狄爲榮可以成事也 When the Cynosure Marquess had been among the Ti for twelve years, Hu Yen said, "When we came here some time ago, it was not that we thought we would live permanently among the Ti, but that they could be of use in our enterprise.

giwāng 3.43 chant 咏 詠 永

giwāng 3.43 blind drunk 373 營

giwāng ko wood chuf writing tablets 標

giwāng 1.40 to pull out 掙

giwāng 1.40 luster of jade 432 瑩

giwāng 2.38 bright, glaring 432 熒

giwāngngiwān *nc* 爾雅: ko salamander

(*Cynops* sp?) 蜺 蜺 蜺

giwāt 4.10 particle in Odes cf 遙 曰 越

giwāt 4.10 particle (uf 曰?) 粵

giwāt 4.10 shade of two overlapping trees (楚 dial) 械

giwāt 4.10 ^{nc} ax (weapon, not tool) 鉞 戊
隋: 明與井齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也 If it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-ax. High officials will lose their heads, for desire to kill. 隋: 參十星一曰參伐一曰大辰一曰天市一曰鉞鉞主斬刈 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called *shên-fa*, one *ta-chên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. It governs beheading and slicing.

giwāt 4.10 ^{mp} star name 鉞

隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and extravagant, and beheading them.

giwāt 4.10 sound hole in cithern (cf 月?) 越

giwāt 4.10 ^{mp} 越 粵

史: 楚越之地地廣人希飯稻羹魚或火耕而水耨 In Ch'u and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish. Some of them plow with fire and cultivate with water.

莊: 冬與越人水戰 In the winter, they fought a battle on the river with the Yüeh people.

莊: 宋人章資甫而適諸越越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them. 非: 假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your son would no longer be alive.

呂: 越王未之聽其子恐必死 The king of Yüeh had not yet given his assent when his son began to fear that he would surely die.

呂: 越人薰之以艾 The men of Yüeh smoked him out with artemisia.

藝: 夜泊越里纜船於大桑樹 That night he stopped at a village in Yüeh and tied up to a big mulberry tree.

b. often paired w/trad rival 吳

絕: 賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the *Chün-ch'iu*.

c. *contr w/* 胡 as *ex of stark difference*

淮: 夫胡人見麋不知其可以為布也越人見雋不知其可以為旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt.

選: 胡馬依北風越鳥巢南枝 The steppe pony whickers to the north wind/ The bird from Yüeh nests on the south-facing branches.

d. southern hill tribes in general

漢: 越方外之地鬻髮文身之民也不可以冠帶之國法度理也 The lands of the Yüeh are beyond our neighboring states and their peoples among those who shave off their hair and mark their bodies. They cannot be ordered by the procedures used in civilized states.

梁: 漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置

日南郡 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-tê to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery.

giwāt 4.10 say; quote (fusion of 謂之) 曰
左: 周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

論: 不曰如之何如之何者吾末如之何也已矣 Someone who isn't always saying, "How can I deal with it?"—I have no way to deal with him.

國: 水之怪曰龍罔象 oddities of water are called dragon and X.

孟: 謂其臺曰靈臺 called his tower "Tower of Spiritual Acuity"

衡: 顏淵之曰博者豈徒一經哉 How could Yen Yüan's referring to it as "broad" mean only one classic? 外: 無不曰吾君麗者也 None of them did not say, "Our ruler is beautiful."

giwāt 4.10 generous, favorable 粵

giwāt 4.10 ^{nc} ko small edible beach crab (rel to "dig up") 337 蚶 蚶

giwāt 4.10 ^{vm} cross or fall over (note 切韻's 户 伐反 /*giwāt* ← *giwāt*?) cf 蹶 58 越

左: 謂之君子而射之非禮也射其左越于車下射其右斃于車中 "To call him a gentleman and then shoot him is not good manners." He shot the man on the left, who fell out of the chariot, then the man on the right, who died within it.

莊: 庖人雖不庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

b. *fig.*

國: 氣不沈滯而亦不散越 Vapor is neither dammed nor dispersed

衡: 拔人越次 pick someone out of turn

衡: 越職 exceeding one's responsibility

giwāt decorative patterns (eg woven in cloth or applied to horse trappings) 82 紵

giwāt giwāt so rushing water 洑

giwāt-giwāt th stdw complicated business 越越

giwāt giwæg? ^{vm} 郡 name (廣韻 *swiæg*; by *assim?*) 越 嶺

giwāt giwæg ^{mp} 郡 name 越 嶺

giwāt ^{nc} edged part of 戈 blade 援

giwāt to change fields 越

giwāt distracted, embarrassed 媛

giwāt 1.22 ^{mp} 衰

giwāt at it, there? (*precedes nucleus*) [rel to *gian* 焉?] 爰

giwāt so flowing water 142 瀼

giwāt be sure of 337 諼 悞

giwāt ^{nc} carrying pole of palanquin 343 輶

非: 茲鄭踞輶而歌前者止後者趨 Tzù Chêng crouched on the poles and called cadence, and those in front stopped while those in back surged ahead. 非: 倚輶於北門之外 He set a chair-pole outside the north gate.

giwāt ^{nc} stand for bells, music stones 45 檠

giwāt ^{nc} spindle 49 檠

giwāt 1.22 ^{nc} garden, orchard 49 園

史: 灌園於鄙 Merge gardens with village land.

史: 燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.

giwāt 1.22 ^{nc} wall 49 垣

釋: 宮穹也屋見於垣上穹隆然也 *kióng* "hall in palace compound" is *k'üung*; the roofs appear archingly above the compound wall.

民: 故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine. 隋: 紫宮垣十五星其西蕃七東蕃八 The wall of the Purple Palace has 15 stars. Its western screen has seven and its eastern screen eight.

giwāt 2.20 ^{vsd} distant 53 遠

衡: 察物近則大遠則小故日出入為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

莊: 天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?

孟: 叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

選: 望濤遠決 Catching the tide we go a long way without stopping.

戰: 今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day."

衡: 聖人以天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign. 衡: 豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

衡: 從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be recomputed.

荀: 登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs a height to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

戰: 臣鄰家有遠為吏者其妻私人其夫且歸其私之者憂之 One of my neighbors was sent on a mission to a distant place and his wife had an affair with another man. When the husband was about to return, her paramour got worried about it. 後: 今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

漢: 朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也 That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen.

語：彼則枯槁而遠棄此則為宗廟之瑚璉者
通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and
is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it
is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples,
is due to whether or not it gets through.

b. in time

呂：音樂之所由來者遠矣 The origin of music is
in the distant past.

史：王乃欲待天下之攻函谷不亦遠乎 If YM
then wanted the rest of the world to assault the Han-
ku barrier, it would be far too late.

論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention
to last rites and continue remembrance for a long
time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those
who are lavish. [追遠 *subj-nuc*]

史：因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生
窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic
classification of their bad and good omens, all the way
to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness
made further tracing to a source impossible.

淮：蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚
者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh
first invented writing it was so as to apply differential
controls to the many offices and bring order to their
myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their
memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans.

c. fig

呂：介子推之離俗遠矣 Chieh Tzū Ch'ui was a far
cry indeed from the average man.

淮：其重於尊亦遠矣 That's far heavier than a jug!
苟：然則能不能之與可不可其不同遠矣其
不可以相為明矣 That being the case, the relation
of "able or not" to "doable or not" is certainly a wide
disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted
for each other has been made clear.

呂：師操不化不聽之術而以彊教之欲道之
行身之尊也不亦遠乎 If a teacher takes a skill
that will be without effect and will be ignored, and
teaches it by force, and wants his way to be put in
practice and his person to be honored, he would be a
long way from it indeed.

giwǎn 3.25 keep away (from) 53 遠

論：敬鬼神而遠之 Respect spooks but steer clear
of them.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The
Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and
crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations,
invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

giwǎn 1.22 pull, pull out 668 援 爰

呂：成王與唐叔虞燕居援梧葉以為珪而授
唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was
playing with T'ang-shu Yü [his younger brother]. He
plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it
to T'ang-shu Yü and said, "With this I enfeoff you."
淮：援戈而搗之 He pulled out the hook-lance and
waved it about.

竹：背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫
之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns
forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and
copied it in contemporary style.

漢：發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取
江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and
assemble three hundred days' rations could only be
fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the

province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze
and the Huai on the south.

b. fig.

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援
龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso]
Chiu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic
dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tzū-
ch'ang continued his work in using divination to
motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes
have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

隋：[天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜
二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie
astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi
observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to
using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight
constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete
circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

giwǎn 1.22 ^{nc} monkey 668 援 爰 猿

搜：王令善射者射之矢數發猿搏矢而笑 The
king had good archers shoot at it. Many arrows were
let fly, but the monkey caught them and laughed.
藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹
參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep
valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain
ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as
the clouds and sun.

淮：楚王亡其猿而林木為之殘 The Ch'ü king's
monkey escaped and a whole forest of trees was cut
down because of it.

giwǎn giwǎn belt for ring-shaped jade
ornament 褱

giwǎn-giawǎn th moving slowly! 273 爰爰

giwǎnkiə ^{nc} ko sea bird 爰居 鷗鷗

東：海鳥曰爰居止魯東門之外三日 Some sea birds
called *giwǎnkiə* stayed outside Lu's east gate for three days.

giwǎnliəg ^{nc} ko plant, *Polygala japonica* 遠
志 蓮志

giwǎnsiə written record of criminal interro-
gation! 357 爰書

giwǎnliəng imperial grave mound 園陵

史：高帝崩孝惠即位迺謂叔孫生曰先帝園
陵寢廟群臣莫習 When the High Emperor died
and the Benevolent succeeded, he said to Shu-sun
Tung, "At the grave mound and memorial chapel of
our late emperor, all the officials were inexperienced."

giwǎn'iar moss growing on wall 垣衣

giwǎr 2.4 ko plant cf 蔦 蕞

giwǎr 2.4 ^{np} surname cf 蔦 蕞

giwǎr 3.5 profit *ar* 'iar cf 益 賢

giwǎr 3.5 implicate falsely 57 賢

giwǎg 3.5 thread breaks in middle 繡

giwǎg 3.5 kosps (or sko artifact of sps?) 璫

giwǎg 2.4 scar 315 臄 癩

giwǎng ko sacrifice *ar* *giwǎng* 祭

官：及四時之孟月吉日則屬民而讀邦禮以
糾戒之春秋祭祭亦如之 When the date of the aus-
picious day of the first month of a season has arrived, he
assembles the populace and reads the laws of the land,
so as to warn them collectively. On days of sacrifice
and ceremony during the year he does the same.

giwǎng (prn) 爨

giwǎng 2.40 point of grain ear, point of awl;

pommel 穎 穎

漢：西颺沆陽秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢

Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in
the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads
droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

giwǎng ^{nc} grave area 塋

後：帝親臨弔賜冢塋地 The emperor mourned
for him in person and granted land for a grave mound.
giwǎng biawǎng blood (esp when inside the
blood vessels) 202 營 榮

giwǎng 1.42 surround 260 營

釋：宅擇也擇吉處而營之也 *d'āk* "dwelling" is
d'āk "choose"; we choose an auspicious place and
enclose it.

史：營作朝宮渭南上林苑中 He enclosed and
built a court hall in the Shanglin garden south of the
Wei.

西：漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山
製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the
Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to
conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the
north gate towers.

戰：所營者水皆滅表 Everywhere they had
camped, streams washed away the markers.

晉：至劉禪降服諸營堡者素然俱散 By the time
Liu Shan had surrendered and submitted, all those in
camps and fortresses had scattered and dispersed.

隋：日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與
軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈
有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of
army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvary-
ing thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If
there is no army outside then the emperor has lost
control and many of the populace will revolt. If the
halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks
five colors there will be sorrow.

giwǎng 1.42 ^{vs} regulated 665 營

史：今我更制其教而為其男女之別大築冀
闕營如魯衛矣 Now I have restructured their cus-
toms and instituted their male-female distinctions,
built the Chi-ch'ieh large, and they have become as
well-ordered as in Lu or Wei.

選：景三慮以營國兮熒惑次於他辰魏顆亮
以從治兮鬼穴回以斃秦 The Glorious Duke [of
Sung] thought carefully three times about how to rule
his state, ah! and Mars moved to another constellation./
K'ô of Wei reasoned that he ought to follow the sound-
minded [order], ah! and a ghost forfended Hui so as
to defeat Ch'in. [nr]

選：骨都先自警日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲
第始修營 The *kwǎlto* lords first lost heart for war;
then the *ni'ied' iök* king could fight no more/ The
crown stood down the border sentries; the general's
official mansion was set in order for the first time.

戰：五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破
齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國
也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚
賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼
我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約
絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事→]
使之韓兒公仲曰夫牛闌之事馬陵之難親王
之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請
悉楚國之眾也以庸於齊齊之反趙魏之後而
楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made
a treaty with Ch'in to attack Ch'i. Chao Yang said to the
king of Ch'u, "When the five nations have been its

instrument of smashing Chǐ, Chǐn is sure to turn its attention south to Ch'ü." When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, "The Hán family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain we will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land." The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hán. He met with Kung-chung and said, "The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'ü." After Ch'ü had repulsed Chao and Wei, Ch'ü did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five confounded.

gǐwəng ^{nc} curved ends of roof beam 319 榮

gǐwəng confusion, buzzing 373 營

gǐwəng 1.42 ^{rst} glorious 432 榮

荀：凡人莫不欲安榮而惡危辱故唯君子為能得其所好小人則日徼其所惡 Everyone without exception wants security and repute and hates insecurity and stigma. Thus only the courtier is to be considered able to get what he likes; the petty man daily brings about what he hates.

呂：凡為君非為君而因榮也 In no case of becoming a ruler is it true that one is made glorious simply by becoming a ruler.

史：有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

後：元和中肅宗行東巡狩至沛使使者祠譚冢鄉里以為榮 During *Yüan-he* (AD 84-87), the Glorious Emperor carried out an inspection tour to the eastward; when he reached P'ei he sent a messenger to sacrifice at T'an's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.

史：夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

史：人貌榮名豈有既哉 How could there be a relation between a man's appearance and reputation? 晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

晉：漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

gǐwəng flower 432 榮

gǐwəng 2.40 ^{mp} river name 穎

gǐwəng 2.40 ^{mp} pln in 鄭 穎

gǐwəng 2.40 ^{mp} river name 穎

gǐwəng 2.40 ^{nc} hammer handle; sword hilt 388 穎

gǐwəng 1.42 ko tree 楮

gǐwəngt'üwən ^{mp} Han 郡 name 穎川

gǐwəngkangá ^{mp} FL: a Lu grandee 榮駕鵝

gǐwəngk'ògsíòk ^{mp} man name ("gfahbro of [pln] **gǐwəng**") 穎考叔

gǐwəngk'íng pln 營丘

gǐwənggǐwəd blood as organ v. 血氣 營衛

衛：由是以論癰疽之發亦一實也氣結關積聚為癰潰為疽創流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Analyzing it from this, the outbreak of pustules and of ulcers are also the same essential reality. When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles. Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.

gǐwənggǐwəd guard around a camp 53 營衛

gǐwəngt'òg ^{mp} region name 營州

gǐwəngsǐet ^{mp} building in palace 營室

gǐwəngsǐet ^{mp} constell. name part of Pegasus 營室

漢：營室者天子之後宮也 The command center is the private residence of the emperor.

隋：營室二星天子之宮也一曰玄宮一曰清廟又為軍糧之府及土功事離宮六星天子之別宮主隱藏休息之所 The two stars of command center are the emperor's palace. One is called dark palace, the other clear temple. They also control military provisioning and earthworks. The six stars of detached palace, a separate palace of the emperor, govern places of seclusion and resting.

gǐwəngtsǐang ^{mp} man name 榮將

gǐwəngdǐarǐòng ^{mp} man name 榮夷終

gǐwənggǐwəd palace security guards 營士 後：占賈關內侯侯賈羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

gǐwət 4.6 rapid flight *or gǐwət* (集韻) 于穴 6 于穴 **gǐwət** 142 馱

gǐwən 1.18 說文: young 勻

gǐwən 1.17 skin of bamboo 筠

gǐam? diligent 嫻

gǐam?/hǐom to glue, stick to 13 湮

hǎh lāk 4.19 fall; drop 100 落落

莊：雲氣不待族而雨草木不待黃而落 It rained before cloud vapor gathered; plants and trees dropped their leaves before they yellowed.

圖：十日並出草木焦枯羿乃控弦仰落陽鳥 Ten suns came out at once/ Plants and trees were parched and withered/ Yi then twanged his bowstring/ Looking up, he brought down the Yang crow.

選：谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏 Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing!

釋：秋曰旻天旻閔也物就枯落可閔傷也 [The sky] in autumn is called *mǐn't'ien* "bleak sky." *mǐn* is *mǐwen* "distress"; as things proceed to wither and fall it is distressing and mournsome.

釋：舌卷也可以卷制食物使不落也 *kiwat* "tongue" is *kiwan* "roll"; with it you can roll food around, keeping it under control, not letting it fall. 淮：萬物摻落 Everything flourishes and declines. 選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

glāk to connect, fasten 33 絡

淮：絡馬之口穿牛之鼻者人也 Binding the mouths of horses and piercing the noses of cattle are due to human agency.

列：化人之宮構以金銀絡以珠玉出雲雨之上而不知下之據望之若屯雲焉 The magician's palace was woven of gold and silver and tied with pearls and jade. It projected higher than clouds and rain. He could not tell what was beneath it that it rested on; when he looked for it it was like piled-up clouds.

glāk ^{mp} river name 洛 彖

書：泂洛澗澗既入于河 The A, B, C and D all flow through to the Yellow River.

漢：麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

草：上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

glāk ^{nc} ko aquatic bird 駱 鵲

glāk sauce of rotten grain 酪

glāk 4.19 hit 搭 撲

glāk ^{nc} ko vessel 答

glāk complaint 詬 咯

glāk ^{mp} river name 雒

glāk 4 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko 鮪 sturgeon 鰈

glāk 4 ^{nc} white horse w/black mane 駱 雒

glāk 4 說文: ko bird 雒

glāk burn 100 烙

hǎh lāk to shave 100 絡

glāk silk thread 33 絡 雒

hǎh gāk rawhide 494 輅

glāk ko fish st come from Korea 鱈

hǎh lāk 4.19 barrier 100 落

hǎh lāk 4.19 dwelling place 100 落

hǎh lāk 4.19 barrier 94 落

glāk 4.19 ko bird perh *Aquila chrysaetos* 鸞

glāk-glāk clearly separated 落落

glāk glāk pebbles; trifles 珞

hǎhso lākso eggplant 酪 酥 落 蘇

hǎhstsiad lāktsiad ^{mp} dangerous tide-race

near Pescadores ("fall-off-edge") 100 落落

glākdiang ^{mp} city name 洛陽 雒陽

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 Su Ch'ün was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'ü and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

史：陛下都洛陽豈欲與周室比隆哉 Can it be

that YIM makes your capital at Loyang so as to match the eminence of the house of Chou?

後:今察洛陽資末業者什於農夫 Now if we examine Loyang, those who put their funds into grain dealing are ten times as many as farmers.

魏:遷都洛陽以宣為採材副將 When he moved the capital to Loyang, he appointed Hsüan as assistant general for provisioning.

glâkâjâk draw out, lengthen, extenuate 33 咯嶧 絡繹

glâkâ'â ^{nc} camel 駱駝

glâk'jâp ^{mp} city near modern Loyang 雒邑 洛邑

左:武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city.

史:成王即位周公之屬傅相焉適營成周洛邑以此為天下之中也 When the Completion King acceded, the entourage of the Duke of Chou tutored and assisted him. Then they enclosed and developed Lo city at Chêng-chou, taking this to be the center of the world.

glâg ^{nc} ko bamboo 箬 籬

glâg licorice 落 落

glâg ^{mp} city name 潞

glâg ^{mp} river name 潞

glâg egret 鷺

glâg lâg leak 100 露 潞 虜

史:京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

b. **fig.** become visible

戰:暴骨草澤頭露僵仆相望於境 Bones lie exposed in weeds and marshes; skulls lie where they fell, staring at each other across the frontier.

後:屋不呈材牆不露形 The roof does not show what it is made of, nor do the walls reveal their form.

漢:後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

glâg lâg 3.11 dew 100 露 路

民:令兩人對持長索搜去其露日出乃止 Have two men facing each other grasping a long rope shake the dew off and not stop until the sun comes out.

史:君之危若朝露 Sir, you will not outlast the morning dew.

戰:俛啄蚊虻而食之仰承甘露而飲之 It bends down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.

glâg lâg 3.11 road (ex "runoff gully?") 100 路 鏞

glâg ko precious stone 璐

衡:人且死見鬼宜見數百千萬滿堂盈廷填塞巷路不宜徒見一兩人也 If people see ghosts when they are about to die they ought to see hundreds, thousands, millions of them, filling the room and

packing the court, blocking the alleys and roads; they shouldn't only see one or two.

釋:徑徑也如徑路無所不通可常用也 "Classic" is "shortcut." Like shortcut roads they go everywhere and can always be used.

國:莫敢言道路以目 None dared speak; they pointed out the road with their eyes.

孟:反齊滕之路...反之 all the way from Chi to Teng and back...all that way

史:開行以去止于陶以[為此→]此為天下之中交易有無之路通為生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at Tao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of Tao.

史:父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap. 史:王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之 The king sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it.

楚:媒絕路阻兮言不可結而論 With no gobetween available and the road blocked, ah! My words cannot be sent through.

淮:升高樓臨大路設陳酒積博其上 They would ascend a high tower, overlooking the main road, provide music and set out drinks, and made it a practice to play *liu-po* up there.

後:帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, leading the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in ambush on the line of retreat.

史:子始與蘇秦善今秦已當路 You began on good terms with Su Ch'in, but now he has blocked your path.

glâg 3.11 reward, bribe 205 賂

左:賂吾以天下 if you bribed me with the world 左:莊公之子猶有八人若皆以官爵行賂勸貳而可以濟事君其若之何 Of the sons of the Stern Earl, eight men still remain. If all of them were to use rank as bribes to encourage disloyalty and could accomplish their aims by that means, what could YL do about it?

左:武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑義士猶或非之而況將昭違亂之賂器於大廟 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that. How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

國:入而背外內之賂 when he regained his state, he repudiated the bribes he had offered both denizens and foreigners

國:弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

國:我為楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I am a state officer of Ch'u, and for me to bribe outlaws to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be an impropriety.

新:從散約解爭割地而賂秦 The vertical alliance dissipated and the treaties dissolved. They vied with each other to cede pieces of their territory as bribes to Chin.

glâg ^{nc} big wagon 308 輅 路 賂

詩:路車有爽 His big buggy is spiffy.

glâg great 33 路

列:穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him.

glâgsjâg egret *Egretta garzetta* 鷺 鷺

glâgts'jâem ^{mp} building in Chi 路寢

glân lazy, sleepy cf 懶 懶

glân feverish 闌

glân cross, exceed 集韻 *ar'ân* 闌

glân quiver for crossbow bolts 鞬 蘭

glân lie, cheat 闌

glân 3.28 brilliant 爛 爛 爛 鏞 粲

詩:女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's not dawn yet. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

glân one-piece garment 襪 闌

glân overflow 260 瀾 瀾

glân 3.28 a color of jade 闌

glân 2.23 爾雅: overcooked rice 34 爛 爛 爛

藝:東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂一]為之語曰竈下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".

b. rotten

藝:下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漉然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

靡爛⇒靡

glân barrier 343 闌

glân 1.25 ^{nc} fragrant flowers esp *Cymbidium*

^{spp} 348 蘭 欄

左:夢天使與已闌曰余為伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor."

左:穆公有疾曰闌死吾其死乎吾所以生也刈蘭而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, "Can it be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what I was born as." When the cymbidium was cut he died. 苟:彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they

will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

glâm obstruct, protect 480 攔 闌

glâm shade, dimness 暎

glânnŋia rack for storing weapons 蘭鎚

glânniəg ^{nc} fragrant plant *ar glânniəg* 蘭芝 蘭芷 蘭菝

glâmbōg 方言: to pick up? 嘯啐 嘯啐

glâm 2.49 pick, take 340 擷 攪 搵 濼

楚: 思美人兮擘涕而竚聆 Thinking of the lovely one, ah! / I wipe tears and stand staring.

家: 夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濼觴→]觴濼 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup.

glâm 2.49 to soak, submerge 46 濼 澆 澆 管: 冬日之不濼非愛冰也 It is not because we begrudge ice that we do not put it into drinks in winter. 國: 宣公夏濼於泗淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szü River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them aside.

glâm 3.54 ^{va} overwhelm 46 澆 澆 澆

水: 其水陽燥不耗陰霖不濼無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

b. fig.

新: 動有文體謂之禮反禮為濼 Initiative which has figure and ground is called *ceremonious*; the opposite of *ceremonious* is considered *outrageous*.

詩: 不僭不濼不敢怠皇 Not misdoing nor overdoing, nor daring to be slackly self-indulgent.

左: 賞僭則懼及淫人刑濼則懼及善人若不幸而過寧僭無濼與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards are given in error there is worry that they will extend to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful it is better to reward the sloppy.

左: 八年春石言于晉魏榆晉侯問於師曠曰石何故言對曰石不能言或馮焉不然民聽濼也抑臣又聞之曰作事不時怨讟動于民則有非言之物而言今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讟並作莫保其性石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築鹿祁之宮 In spring of the eighth year a stone spoke at Wei-yü. The Marquess of Chin asked Shih Kuang, "Why did a stone speak?" He replied, "Stones can't speak. Someone or something was concealed there. If not then people misheard noise for speech. [lit "listening-exceeded" ie heard more than there was to be heard] On the other hand, I have also heard that when work is initiated before it is normally scheduled and resentment is stirred up among the people then there are cases of things speaking that ought not to speak. Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and

exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides. Nothing keeps to its natural state. Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?" At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-chi.

glâm 2.49 look at, observe 覽 覽

史: 維[二十→]廿九年皇帝春游覽省遠方 In the 29th year the emperor made a spring journey to inspect distant places.

草: 覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

選: 著之于篇朕親覽焉 Write them down on strips and We will examine them in person.

glâm 1.51 ^{nc} ko plant, "indigo" 74 藍

荀: 青取之於藍而青於藍 Blue dye: we take it from the indigo plant but it is bluer than the indigo plant.

glâm ko water plant 濼

glâm tattered; hemless (楚 *dial*) 藍 藍

glâm 說文: stdw semiprecious stones 藍

glâm ko semi-pr stone 藍

glâm 3.54 mooring line; to tie up a boat 纜

藝: 夜泊越里纜船於大桑樹 That night he stopped at a village in Yüeh and tied up to a big mulberry tree.

glâm 1.51 ^{nc} 方言: ko garment 襪 襪

glâm 3.54 to cut up fine 274 藍]

glâm unite, join 320 濼

glâm 1.51 crave, desire *ar t3* 340 藍 藍

glâm 2.49 greedy, covetous *ar t3* 340 藍

glâm 1.52 take 340 濼

glâm 1.51 pickled melon 廣韻 *ar xlam*³ 449 濼

glâm 2.49 to dye 449 澆

glâm 2.49 pickled fruit 449 澆

glâm ^{nc} big basket 47 籃

glâm 2.49 fish trap 608 罾

glâm 3.54 sharpen (knife) *ar t1 ar klam* 596 藍]

glâm 2.49 burning 609 熾

glâm 1.51 ^{nc} spreading (sc fire) 609 熾

glâm-glâm ^{sb} 濼 濼

glâmsâm 1.51 so long hair 377 鬚 鬚

glâm-diam ^{sb} so fire constantly burning

(tone diff fm 熾炎) 609 熾炎

glâm-diam ^{sb} so fire constantly burning 廣

韻 *ar t2* 609 熾炎

glâmdz'âm bad, ugly 藍 儂

glâmmiwo hemless garment (楚 *dial*) 藍 藍

glâp roof noise 338 簷

glâp 4.27 說文: sound of stones 624 簷

glâp 4.27 to break, to chop wood; to pull

teeth 274 拉 拉 摺 摺

衡: 僇之折幹摺脅 They punished him, breaking

his limbs and crushing his ribs.

glâpsâp 4.27 worn out (sc clothes) *ar*

glâpsâp 245 拉 襴

glâpd'âp 方言: ko plant 拉 襴

glâp-d'âp ^{sb} so flying 拉 襴

glâp-lâp ^{sb} so splitting 拉 襴

glâp 1.50 a round of drinks 331 擘

glâm 1.50 covetous, envious 340 擘 擘

左: 貪擘無饜 insatiably greedy

glâmd'âg lubberly? 擘 擘

glâmts'âm sour, tasting like vinegar 醜 醜

glâmts'âm hog jowl soup 47 醜 醜

glâian (prn) (*sua* 練?) 練

glâian Kg: boil silk 練 練

考: 幄氏涑絲以澆水 Dyers soak silk floss in water that has been filtered through wood ash.

glâian ^{nc} fence, pen 欄 欄

glâian 3.32 refine, temper, train to high stan-

莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜

莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵯鵯子知之乎夫鵯鵯發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非

練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鷓得腐鼠鵯鵯過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我

邪 Hui-tzü was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzü paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzü, "Chuang-tzü has come

to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzü was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days

and nights. Chuang-tzü said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you

know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a

wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got

a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off! Do you want to warn me off on

account of your state of Liang?"

漢: 漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and

crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

史: 大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲

兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of

the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust

their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

glâian ^{nc} chinaberry *Melia azedarach* 棟 欄

考: 涑帛以欄為灰 For soaking silk cloth, they make the ash from chinaberry trees.

glâian ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 菓

glâian ko fish 鯪

glâian 3.32 kosps 棟

glâid'âng ^{np} hill name ("piled up?") 棟塘

glâiam ^{np} stream name 擘

glâiam 2.50 calf of leg 擘

glâiam 2.50 說文: thin ice/shoal water 258 擘

擘

glâiam 2.50 emaciation 435 擘

glâiam glâiam [heat so as to] break 274 擘 擘

glâiamsiam grain not come into seed 擘 擘

擘 擘

glâiamdia fire not stopping 609, 169 擘 擘

glâiek ^{nc} hollow-leg tripod jar 鍋 罍

考: 鬲實五穀厚半寸脣寸 A li-tripod has a volume of five *hu*, a thickness of half a *ts'un* and a lip of one *ts'un*.

glâiek ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蒿

glâiek glâiek 4.23 point of animal horn 擘

glâiok 4.23 ^{nc} oak cf 擘 擘

glâiok move *ar glâiok* 擘 擘

gliok 4.23 **nc** punch *swa* 擱 **liek** 擱
gliok pebbles 55 礫
gliokk'ang **mp** city in 秦, capital 383-350 BC
 櫟陽
 史: 項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請蕪獄掾曹咎書抵櫟陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the chief clerk in Chi, Ts'ao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk in Le-yang, Szü-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be dropped.
gliög 1.31 chasm; deep, empty 礫
gliög pure 礫
gliög 1.31 to aim, to plan, to intend? 礫
gliög **mp** man name 礫
gliög stick-up-ness of mountain 260 礫
gliög coin (*dial*) 礫
gliög empty 434 礫
gliög **liab** 1.46 field burned instead of plowed 609 礫
gliög-gliög **nb** so 9 apertures? =料料? 寥寥
gliögk'wäk vastness 549 寥廓
gliögg'äg a river 礫
gliög **liab** **nb** so deep roof, distant prospect of 遼窳 寥窳
gliög 1.11 black 540 黧
gliök 4.2 **mp** river name 礫
gliög spirits with sediment 礫
 晉: 懸肉成林積礫為沼使男女裸體相逐於其間 [Chòu] hung up meat to make a forest and added enough wine to make a pond, and had naked men and women chasing each other beside them.
gliög 1.2 onomat 礫
gliök lying words 礫
gliök white 432 礫
gliök **lök** crush under wheels 唐韻 *ar lät* 55 礫
gliök nglög delight 樂
 逸: 凡民生而有好好有惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like were are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.
 左: 大隧之中其樂也融融 In the huge passage/Joy is ?upwelling?
 釋: 是嗜也人嗜樂之也 “what is right” is “prefer”; people prefer it and delight in it.
 史: 民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is the place of the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.
 衡: 情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.
 史: 大臣父兄殷富樂 Your great officers and senior male relatives are great and numerous, rich and happy.
 呂: 沈於樂者反於憂 Those who sink into pleasure come back to sorrow.
 孟: 賢者而後樂此 none but a capable one could enjoy this
 呂: 魏文侯與虞人期獵是日飲酒樂天雨 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters. When the day came he was at an enjoyable party and it was raining.

漢: 故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.
 史: 吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意 I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, so I summoned him and humiliated him to arouse his ambition.
 漢: 夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.
 梁: 師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.
 大: 主人請曰某有枉矢壺壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, “[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them.” The guest says, “You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?”
 列: 不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 He did not trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.
 非: 使人樂生於為是愛身於為非 make people enjoy life when doing right and fear mutilation when doing wrong
gliök'lang? **mp** Han 郡 name, much of present Korea 樂浪
glu 1.47 **mp** surname 婁
 史: 於是上曰本言都秦地者婁敬婁者乃劉也賜姓劉氏拜為郎中號為奉春君 Then the emperor said, “The one who originally mentioned making our capital in Ch'in territory was Lou Ching, and Lou is none other than Liu.” He conferred the surname of Liu on him, promoted him to household troops and titled him Lord Uphold-spring.
glu lapel 襖
glu 1.47 **mp** river name 婁
glu 1.47 look at 婁
glu in heat (sc swine) 婁
glu **liög** mound, hillock 262 婁
glu **mp** constell. name part of *Aries* 婁
 隋: 婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

淮: 辰星常以二月春分劾奎婁 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.
glu hard iron, steel (?) 鏤
glu 1.47 ox-drawn seed-drill 217 耩
glu 2.45 plow a garden 217 耩
glu carve intaglio, be carved→wormeaten 217 鏤
 非: 觴酌刻鏤 The wine-cups and their serving-ladle were carved in relief and intaglio.
 列: 穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him.
 淮: 古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無 [隅→] 罅差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.
glu 3.50 rustic; vulgar 100 陋
 左: 莒恃其陋而不脩城郭浹辰之間而楚克其三都無備也夫 Chü relied on their being off the beaten track and did not keep their inner and outer city walls in repair. Wasn't it simply because of their lack of anticipation that Chü was able to conquer three of their cities within the space of twelve days?
 新: 辭令就得謂之雅反雅為陋 If one's communications are effective it is called urbanity; to invert urbanity is vulgarity.
 史: 齊僻陋隱居東海之上 Ch'i is remote and rustic, obscurely located at the shore of the east sea.
 列: 化人以為王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠖而不可饗王之嬪御臃惡而不可親 The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.
 藝: 元帝謂使者曰單于何所願樂對曰珍奇怪物皆悉自備唯婦人醜陋不如中國 The Reinigorating Emperor asked the emissary, “What would the Shan-yü like to make him happy?” The emissary replied, “He has all the rareties and curios he wants. It is only his wives who are ugly and dowdy, not like Chinese.”
 史: 紂為朝歌北鄙之音…夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Chòu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, “singing at morning” [*pun on pln*] is ill-timed, “retreating” [*pun on "north"*] is defeat and “rustic” [*pun on "village"*] is vulgar.

ghu *ghug* ^{nc} bamboo cage 233 篋
ghu *ghüg* ^{nc} mound 262 樓
ghu 1.47 ^{nc} multi-storied building (ex “spine”?) 33 樓
 絕:陸門八其二有樓水門八 There were eight land gates, of which two had towers, and eight water gates.
 宋:日出東南隅照我秦氏樓 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch’in family.
 藝:明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.
 b. fig.
 藝:河圖曰崑崙之墟五城十二樓河水出焉 *River Diagrams* says, “The stones of the K’un-lun are in five walls and twelve towers. The Yellow River emerges there.”
ghu *ghüg* empty 434 婁
ghu *ghüg* 2 runoff ditch 434 樓
ghu *leb* 1.47 flame 609 樓
ghu *ghü* *hü* ^{nc} ko shoe 85 鞮
ghu *ghuk* 4.1 horn 鱉
ghuko ^{nc} mole-cricket *Gryllotalpa* sp 螻蛄
ghukwesk ^{nc} ko critter (sko burrowing frog?) 468 螻蛄 螻蛄
ghuglân ^{nc} P Asia country name, changed to 鄯善 in 77 BC 樓蘭
ghug’u peer at closely (*dimid* ← *lgu*?) 睽睽
ghug’wân ^{nc} man name 樓緩
 新:於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch’in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Chên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, Tien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.
ghung 1.1 ^{nc} 廣韻: mountain shape 260 山
ghung deep, of mountains 434 崕崕
ghungâ ^{nc} ko bird 簞鴝 鸚鵡 鸚鵡
ghungjior ^{nc} ko burrowing bug (carpenter ants *Camponotus* spp?) 螻蛄 螻蛄
 衡:人在天地之間猶蚤虱之在衣裳之內螻蛄之在穴隙之中 People are placed between sky and earth like lice and fleas in clothing or ants in cracks and crannies.
ghud’iwan ^{nc} ko warship w/castle 33 樓船
 樓船
ghutu ^{nc} 方言: horse’s drinkbag 樓篋
ghutiông ^{nc} 縣名 樓中
ghud’iet (“digs-mound”?) 方言: another name for 螻蛄 螻蛄
ghulâ glib talk 噱囉
ghuliet bird’s call (& its name?) 噱啾
glög 1.33 run 踳
glög 1.33 legs crossed 73 踳
gljak ^{nc} deity name 略
ghiat *gljak* 4.18 reduce 533 略 畧
 選:群山既略百川潛濶 When all the mountains had been trimmed, all the rivers sank and ran off.

b. fig.
 說:雖叵復見遠流其詳可得略說 Although they cannot be re-examined and are scattered far and wide, their descriptions are available and can be given in general terms.
 晉:草書之法蓋又簡略 The style of cursive writing turns out to be even more simplified.
 絕:賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the Ch’un-ch’ü.
 藝:積五六年昭君心有怨曠僞不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women’s apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.
gljak 4.18 take as spoils of war 66 略 掠 涼
 戰:掠於郊野以足軍食 foraged in the countryside to eke out the army’s rations
 左:赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.
 史:吾奇兵絕其後使野無所掠 Our cavalry will cut off their rear and allow them to get nothing from foraging in the wilds.
 左:天子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, “The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they’re just foraging. They’ll leave soon. What are you afraid of?”
 淮:古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellions anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.
 史:列侯畢已受封及奏位次皆曰平陽侯曹參身被七十創攻城略地功最多宜第一 When all those who were to be ennobled had received titles and it came time to assign their relative ranks, all said that Tsao Shên, Lord P’ing-yang, had suffered seventy wounds in his person and had had the greatest success in attacking cities and taking territory, so he should rank first.
 衡:爲人所掠賣 He was kidnapped and sold.
gljak 4.18 sharp 620 略 矧
gljakdjang ^{nc} pln 略陽
 後:乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed umpty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.
gljak’jak walk hesitantly 略遑
gljang ko drink 涼
ghiang *gljang* 1.38 sad 涼
ghiang to copy 矧
ghiang ^{nc} region name 涼
ghiang search 涼
ghiang trust, trusty 涼 涼 亮

ghiang *gljang* 1.38 ^{wt} chilly, cold 258 涼 涼
 選:涼秋八九月虜騎入幽并 In the eighth or ninth month of the chilly autumn Tartar cavalry entered Yu and Ping provinces
 隋:日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時又新從太陰中來故復涼於其西在桑榆間也 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise. Also when it has first emerged from the grand *yin*, by the same token it is cooler than when west among elms and mulberry.
ghiang 3.41 to beat 318 掠
 史:共執張儀掠笞數百不服醜之 A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn’t confess, and they let him go.
ghiang stubborn, resolute 388 諒
 晉:法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.
ghiang *gljang* 1.38 capstrings 489 涼
ghiang *gljang* 1.38 slight, defective 533 涼 韃
ghiang ko tree, stb *Ehretia acuminata* 548 涼
ghiang 3.41 bright; clear 6 涼 亮
ghiang 3.41 expose to sunlight 涼
ghiang 1.38 sleeping cart w/curtains open 輦
ghiang-ghiang cold 258 涼 涼
 隋:日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不爲近者熱遠者涼乎 At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one’s hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?
ghiangghiam “cool wind” one of 8 涼 風
ghiam 1.52 frugal, modest, abstemious 435 廉
 新:辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉爲貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.
 淮:君子不入獄爲其傷恩也不入市爲其佞廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don’t enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.
 史:齊中稱其廉平 All of Ch’i proclaim his honesty and impartiality.
 漢:廉讓生而爭訟息 Modesty and deference come into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease.
 漢:飢寒至身不顧廉恥 When hunger and cold hit home, modesty and shame are ignored.
 戰:曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 “To answer YM’s question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, ‘He is honest and can fulfil its duties.’”
 衡:案古纂畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.
 漢:元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.
 漢:不舉孝不奉詔當以不敬論不察廉不勝任也當免 If they do not choose filial ones they have

not accepted the rescript; they should be classified as disrespectful. Not to inquire about frugal ones is to fail in duty; they should be dismissed.

藝: 竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅舉孝廉為郎 The Chronicle of the Tou Family said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya. In the citations for filiality and frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household.

b. also of non-humans

衡: 性廉見希人不得害也 Being self-contained by nature they appear seldom and are beyond being harmed by humans.

淮: 馬不食脂桑扈不啄粟非廉也 Horses don't eat suet, nor grosbeaks peck millet seed. It's not because they're self-denying.

gliam 2.50 collect 66 斂 檢

荀: 厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy to confiscate food from them.

史: 賞罰不當賦斂無度 Rewards and punishment were inappropriate; tariffs and taxes were boundless.

隋: 動而光上賦斂重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.

gliam 1.52 nc sickle, billhook 596 鎌 鎌

衡: 薪者投鎌於地 The man who was cutting firewood threw his billhook on the ground.

gliam 1.52 sharp 596 廉

荀: 寬而不侵廉而不劇辯而不爭察而不[激→]微 relaxed but not slovenly, sharp-edged but not injuriously so, discusses without wrangling, inquires without interrogating

gliam 2.51 ko rice not glutinous ++p 稊

gliam (prn) 廉

gliam 2.50 爾雅: sheep horns 3 twist 羴

gliam 2.50 nc plant name (med. use) 藪 藪

gliam 1.52 nc creeping plant 藪 藪

詩: 葛生蒙楚藪蔓于野子美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

gliam 3.55 clear 258 澹

gliam 1.52 angle 319 廉

gliam corral? 46 廉

gliam 3.55 dress a corpse 46 殮 斂

晏: 使者復曰已死矣公殮之以服葬之以士禮焉 The messenger reported that they had all died. The marquess buried them in full uniform with the honors of officers.

禮: 三日而後斂者以俟其生也三日而不生亦不生矣 That the dead are not enshrouded until three days have passed is in order to give them time to return to life. If after three days they have not returned to life then they definitely will never return to life.

漢: 軍士不幸死者吏為衣衾棺斂轉送其家 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

gliam 1.52 nc 爾雅: ko plant cf 薑 46 簾

gliam 1.52 nc curtain 46 簾 幪 [檣 儼

gliam nc tripod covered cosmetic box 46 奩

gliam 1.52 nc 說文: tiny white edible sea

creature *aw* 函 (?coqina?) 46 蜾 蜾

gliam 方言: what ties crosspiece to uprights

47 繳

gliam beat drum 648 撻

gliam 1.52 make profit on sale 66 賺

gliam river's edge 72 澗

gliam 1.52 prolonged rain 626 霏

gliam 2.50 edge of wave 72 澗 澗

gliam 2.50 nc long-snouted dog 72 獫

gliam 1.52 keen [sc soldier] 97 礮

gliamngju a right angle; square, upright 319

廉隅

gliamfjo? soo of shaping jade ornaments (*rel* to 廉隅?) 璫 諸

gliam-diam liam-diam *srb* overflowing *aw*

琰, 滔 626 激 澗

選: 爾其為狀也則乃激澗澗浮天無岸 If we consider its form, it flows freely and overflows, gushing up to the sky with no shore.

gliap 4.26 ko mineral used as medicine 礞

gliap 4.26 ko dish 釐

gliap 4.26 grains of rice 粒 立

戰: 黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯喙白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以為無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone. 抱: 鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受褻於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

gliap 4.26 *ve* immediately 242 立

衡: 李斯立損車騎 Li Szü immediately reduced the number of carts and outriders.

史: 梁之亡可立而須也 The demise of Liang may be expected immediately.

gliap liap 4.26 nc splint hat 47 笠

隋: 天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

gliap pen for animals 78 笠

gliap liap 4.26 *ve* stand; erect 78 立

釋: 青徐言立曰傳 In Ch'ing and Hsü they say *tsi'ab* for *gliap* "stand up".

左: 家人立而啼 The boar stood up like a man and cried out.

藝: 余生平之無立徒踈弛以自閑 The footloose nature of my life: I ignore convention so as to keep myself free of commitments. [無立 = 無所立] 史: 作琅邪臺立石刻頌秦德明得意 He built the Lang-yeh tower and erected a stele with an inscription praising the deservingness of Ch'in and expatiating on its success.

藝: 鄴城西北立臺皆因城為基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one was the Ice Well Tower.

藝: 會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石厓壁立干雲 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level.

b. fig.

呂: 此官之所自立也 This is the origin of the

establishment of bureaus.

國: 中立其免乎 If I remain neutral, would I be able to stay out of it?

史: 捐賓客而不立朝 to dismiss all visitors and not hold court

人: 有立法使人從之之能 There is the ability to establish a precedent and get others to follow it.

漢: 堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

晏: 古者亦有徒以勇力立于世者乎 "Surely there were those in ancient times who were preeminent among their contemporaries solely by courage and strength?"

後: 莽時為掌樂大夫更始立召拜太中大夫 In Wang Mang's time he was OIC music. When the Han dynasty was reestablished, they summoned and appointed him grand interior officer.

史: 秦為西帝燕為北帝趙為中帝立三帝以令於天下 Ch'in would become emperor in the west, Yen in the north and Chao in the center; establishment of three emperors would be the means of commanding the world.

淮: 立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.

左: 為將改立君者 pretend to be about to appoint another ruler

左: 寡人有子未知其誰立焉 We have sons; We have not decided which among them to designate.

史: 寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也 Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation.

淮: 如此不報無以立務於天下 If I don't revenge something like this I'll have no way to found a career for myself anywhere in the world.

輶: 載與俱歸立為師 He had him mount the chariot and went home with him, where he made him tutor.

漢: 大用民力功不可必立臣伏憂之 To expend much of the people's strength when success cannot be assured—I humbly object to that.

戰: 兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.

後: 昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wei consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Chên empress; it eventuated that the Chên empress was deposed and the Wei consort ended up as empress.

選: 位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

漢: 上年二十九乃得太子甚喜為立祿使東方朔枚舉作祿祝 HIM was enormously pleased at age 29 to have got an heir-apparent. For that he instituted a fertility rite and had Tung-fang Shuo and Mei Kao compose an invocation for it.

晉: 既興利而除害亦成威以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude,

letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this. 後: 中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Chi'u-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

gliəp 4.26 **nc** 爾雅: ko bird, a kingfisher **Alcedo bengalensis** 鷓

gliəp-k'jəp **sb** so stones knocking **601** 碌礪

gliəp'á first day of summer 立夏

gliəp'á **mp** 1 of 24 氣 periods 立夏

gliəp'ngjəp high & dangerous **72** 岌岌

gliəp'iwən first day of spring 立春

gliəp'iwən **mp** 1 of 24 氣 periods 立春

gliəp'hiən philtrum, groove in upper lip 立人

gliəptōng first day of winter 立冬

gliəptōng **mp** 1 of 24 氣 periods 立冬

gliəp'ts'idog first day of autumn 立秋

gliəp'ts'idog **mp** 1 of 24 氣 periods 立秋

gliəp-dziəp **sb** wind blowing (spelling pron?)

颯颯

gliəm liəm 1.49 **nc** forest **639** 林

國: 唐叔射兕于徒林瘞以為大甲 Tang-shu shot a rhino in the Tu forest, killed it with the first shot and made "big armor".

淮: 澤失火則林憂 When the swamp catches fire the forest worries.

淮: 山有猛獸林木為之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

淮: 林木無材而可以為材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.

淮: 有山無林有谷無風有石無金 Some hills have no woods; some valleys have no wind. some stone contains no metal. [nr]

非: 焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復 If you hunt by setting a forest fire, you will get many animals as a one-time windfall but afterward there will be no animals. If you treat the folk with deceit you will seize one occasion but later it will be unrepeatable.

淮: 楚王亡其豸而林木為之殘 The Ch'u king's monkey escaped and a whole forest of trees was cut down because of it

藝: 陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The Account of Peach Blossom Springs by Tao Ch'ien says that in the T'ai K'ang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed. b. fig.

淮: 說林 Forest of Explanations [chapter title]

晉: 懸肉成林積醪為沼使男女裸體相逐於

其間 [Ch'ou] hung up meat to make a forest and added enough wine to make a pond, and had naked men and women chasing each other beside them.

gliəm 方言: kill 淋

gliəm liəm 1.49 **v** prolonged rain (swa 淋?) cf 嵐 **626** 霖

gliəm liəm 1.49 pour, splash w/water **626** 淋

gliəm 1.49 urethritis? (rel to "pour?") **626** 淋

gliəm room deep [$\frac{1}{2}$ binome?] 窠

gliəm 1.49 ko bamboo 箨

gliəm 1.49 ko precious stone 琳

gliəm 1.49 so rites [$\frac{1}{2}$ binome?] 林

gliəm 2.47 **nc** ko plant 蔀

gliəm stones on mountain **624** 琳

gliəm-gliəm **nb** inquisitive 琳琳

gliəm'g'jəm ko fruit 林檎

gliəm'p'wəng **mp** man name 林放

gliə 2.8 sacrifice to mtn gods 旅

gliə **mp** man name 呂

gliə stdw 天子之命 (=魯?) 旅

gliə 2.8 **mp** 呂

gliə 2.8 **mp** pln 呂

gliə 2.8 **mp** pln 呂

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軍旅⇒軍

gliəg 2.8 grain grows w/o being sown (swa stranger, intruder?) **308** 旅 稔 稔

gliəg 2.8 procession, parade **33** 旅

gliəg 2.8 spine **33** 簪 簪

gliəg 2.8 comrade [cf 寮] **33** 侶

b. also of animals

選: 鷓如驚鷺之失侶 Swift as when a frightened duck flies to regain its flock.

gliəg 2.8 **nc** pitchpipe **200** 呂 簞

gliəg **nc** beam under rafters **33** 栢

gliəg **nc** ko serving dish **46** 筥 筥

gliəg 1.9 join, accumulate **46** 間

gliə 2.8 sew together 結

gliə 4.18 hit 撲

gliəkiəp **mp** man name, son of 呂向, 1st Marq

of 魯 呂伋

史: 楚子熊繹與魯公伯禽衛康叔子牟晉侯變

齊太公子呂伋俱事成王 Hsiung Yi, Chief of Ch'u,

served the Completion King together with Po-ch'in, ruler

of Lu, the Vigorous Sibling of Wèi, Tzu-mou, Marquess

Hui of Lu and Lü Chi, son of T'ai-kung of Ch'i.

gliəxiəng **mp** man name, =太公望 呂向

gliəg 3.35 bitter **55** 燻

gliəg 3.35 clear field by burning **609** 燎

gliəg 3.35 to alleviate (sc famine) **97** 樂 療

gliəg'u **mp** empress of 漢高祖 呂

衡: 呂后故為天不罰也 Lü Hou definitely was

unpunished by Sky.

史: 呂后與陛下[攻一]改苦食嘆其可背哉

YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his

hunger; how can you ignore that?

gliəsiə **nc** ko bamboo 簞 簞

gliəts'äng **mp** man name 呂倉

gliəliəng **mp** gorges on 河 aka 龍門 呂梁

gliəliəg just wodizzit ennyhoo? 閭里

gliəp'iəggjəwər **mp** man name 呂不韋

gliəmiəwəng **mp** man name 呂望

史: 及文王為西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望

伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King

came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in

Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang

and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

gliədk 4 **nc** ko grain 稷

gliədk high-growing **260** 蓼

gliədk **ve** punish (esp w/death) **55** 戮 戮

左: 桓莊之族何罪而以爲戮 What were the

crimes of Huan and Chuang that got them executed?

叢: 自古聖王之爲城臺未有不戮一人而能

致功若此者也 Since the time when the ancient

sage-kings built walls and towers never has anyone

brought about an accomplishment like this without

executing even one man.

左: 民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive

any good will; it is only punishment that they hear

about.

衡: 僂之折幹擗脅 They punished him, breaking

his limbs and crushing his ribs.

非: 衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐

席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以

我爲君子也君子安可毋敬也以我爲暴人也

暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wèn-tzü

of Wei went to visit Tsêng-tzü. Tsêng-tzü did not get up,

but stretched himself out on the mat and then straight-

ened up in the corner. Wên-tzū said to his driver, “Tséng-tzū is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tséng-tzū hasn’t been put to death.”

gliôg 1.46 regret 悵

gliôg ㄍㄩㄛ ㄍ 蓼 鄴

左：冬楚子變滅蓼 In the winter the ruler of Chü extinguished Liu.

gliôg 3.49 ㄋㄥ 爾雅：ko bird (lark?) 鷦 鷯

gliôg some bone or other 髒

gliôg 2 ㄋㄥ polygonum 蓼

gliôg fine gold (swa 璆 **gliôg**) 塗

gliôg group of (ten?) threads 絡

gliôg 3.49 chicks, young birds 雛 鷄

gliôg ㄅㄣ ㄍ 1.46 to wind 416 颯

gliôg ㄇ ㄟ 颯

gliôg 1.46 說文：be killed, execute 集韻 *ar gliôk* cf 戮 55 闕

gliôg **liab** 2 說文：so fire 609 燹

gliôg **liab** 2 burn up, consume by fire 609 燹

gliôg **liôg** tie round, strangle 撻

gliôg **gliôk** join forces (cf 勦) 33 勦 戮 僂

淮：請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

衡：戮力操行而幸福至 one concentrates one’s efforts on one’s endeavors and good things happen

史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Chü. He changed his name, calling himself Chih-yi Tzū-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

史：僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

gliôg **gliôg** wind whistling 416 颯

gliôg 1.1 ㄆ 1 高, eminent 260 隆 滄 滄

選：崇崇園丘隆隱天兮登降列施單墀垣兮 A towering round mound, its forbidding height hides the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path, long and curving around, ah! [nr]

釋：宮穹也屋見於垣上穹隆然也 *kiông* “hall in palace compound” is *k’iung*; the roofs appear archingly above the compound wall.

b. *fig.*

史：陛下都洛陽豈欲與周室比隆哉 Can it be that YIM makes your capital at Loyang so as to match the eminence of the house of Chou?

荀：隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂 Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored, the state is ordered; where ritual is skimmed and right conduct despised, the state is disordered.

荀：性者本始材朴也僂者文理隆盛也 What “life-process” is the original unworked raw material. What “contrivance” is the high development of adornment.

衡：儒者說聖太隆 Confucians give too lofty an account of sages.

選：鬱洳迭而隆頽 Impeded, [surf waves] rush forward, peak and break.

漢：盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down. 史：哭泣之聲未絕傷痍者未起而欲比隆於成康之時臣竊以為不侔也 Weeping has not yet ceased, the wounded have not yet recovered, yet you want to compare your stateliness with that of the time of Ch’eng and K’ang. In my humble opinion there is no comparison.

梁：約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [少 *put caus fac*]

選：且夫道有夷隆學有蠱密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one’s time to build one’s influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

後：今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且擡立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

gliông 1.1 decrepit, palsied 319 癯

淮：昔者師曠奏白雪之音而神物為之下降風雨暴至平公癯病晉國赤地 In ancient times when Shih Kuang played the sounds of *White Snow* then supernatural beings arrived, a violent storm suddenly arose, the Level Marquess became palsied and the land of Chin went barren.

gliông 1.1 prn 隆

gliông-gliông ㄊ ㄆ so thunder [cf 豐隆 *et al*] 601 隆隆

gliô **liôg** worn, threadbare 100 縷

gliô **liab** 2.9 thread (cf 縷 **liôg**) 245 縷

淮：綵麻索縷 twiddle fibers out of hemp with the finger tips to spin thread

gliô ㄋㄥ hunchback 262 僂

淮：病僂僂脊管高于頂 His back became bent and hunched up, so that his spinal column was higher than his cranium.

gliô bind, connect 33 婁 縷

淮：汜論者所以篤縷繚繚之間攢楔呢齶之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to darn the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

gliô 1.10 pleased 婁

gliô 2.9 廣韻：ugly? hateful? term for woman 281 媼

gliô 3.10 frequently; repeatedly 33 屢 婁

漢：是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事婁舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of

administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

gliô 1.10 drag, trail 33 婁

gliô 2.9 drink repeatedly w/o getting drunk *ar t1* 33 漣

gliô **glu** 1.10 drag away 33 摟

孟：踰東家牆而摟其處子則得妻不摟則不得妻則將摟之乎 If the only way you could get a wife was to jump over your neighbor’s wall and drag away his unmarried daughter, would you do it?

gliô **glu** ㄋㄥ ko artemisia 藜

gliô **glu** sacrifice in 2nd or 8th month 腰漣

gliô **glu** **liab-liab** ㄊ steady light rain 377 漣

gliô ㄋㄥ smooth character 儂 儂

gliôg **gliôg** 1.48 fine gold (swa 璆 **gliôg**) 鏐

glwâr 2.34 集韻：癰病 swollen glands 329 痲 **glwâr** hulled grain 51 稞

glwâr 2.34 ㄆ 1 裸 [cf 累] 51 裸 裸 裸 羸

釋：瓦蹠也蹠确貌也亦言蹠也在外蹠見也 *ngwa* “roof tile” is *glwâr*; it is very hard and stiff. Or it refers to *glwâr* “naked”; it is outside, nakedly exposed. 漢：吾欲羸葬以反吾真 I wish to be buried naked, so as to return to my authentic state.

淮：先裸而浴則可 [以→] 已浴而裸則不可 First disrobing, then bathing works; disrobing only after having bathed doesn’t work.

左：曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts’ao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude. At bath, he approached and observed him.

晉：懸肉成林積醪為沼使男女裸體相逐於其間 [Chòu] hung up meat to make a forest and added enough wine to make a pond, and had naked men and women chasing each other beside them.

史：比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之蔡流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而譏之蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既醜而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king’s harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

glwâr 2.34 ㄋㄥ herbaceous plants’ fruit 蒹 衡：有果蒹之物在人之前去口一尺 Suppose there is a piece of fruit in front of a man, one *ch’ih* away from his mouth.

glwâr-glwâr ㄊ naked [cf 累] 儼 儼 **glwârkwak** ㄆ region & tribe name, trad interp as “naked country” 儼國

gliô **glwâr** 1.5 ㄋㄥ do; make, contrive; operate 57 為 為

It can be convenient to translate this verb plus its object into English with a form of the verb “to be” plus a predicate nominative. Resist the temptation to think of this verb as meaning “to be.” The timeless sense of identification of “to be” is expressed in CC by the appositional sentence, [A] B 也. The con-

trast between 人也 and 為人 is that the first implies no action, while the second implies acts or treatment associated with being a human. This contrast for a proper noun is instructive: 鳥獲也 "He was Wu Huo," can be said of only one man in history, whereas 爲鳥獲 "He was a Wu Huo," can be said of anyone who performs his feats of strength. The contrast shows in the "Butterfly Dream" of Chuangtzu: 昔者莊周夢爲胡蝶栩栩然胡蝶也 "Once upon a time Chuang Chou dreamed he turned into a butterfly. He was happy being a butterfly." Cf also the use of a noun as nucleus or nuclear adjunct, meaning to act in the manner we associate with that noun. Thus the nuclear sentence 犬 "Dogs acted like people," would mean that a dog stood on its hind legs or ate with its paws or did something manlike *actv doglike*. The nuclear sentence 犬爲人 "Dogs became people," might mean that through some uncanny metamorphosis dogs turned into humans, or it might mean that e.g. through a change in the laws, dogs acquired the status of humans. The oppositional sentence 犬人也 "Dogs are people," expresses an identification that, outside some explanatory context, is simply false. One such context is the use of the oppositional sentence to express equivalence in drawing an analogy (see under *dīa* 也, A.2.b).

A. in absolute use, act, contrive
 呂: 譬之若官職不得擅爲必有所制 Compare it to an official's duties: he does not get to act on his own initiative; he must be constrained somehow.
 孟: 是不爲也非不能也 It is really a case of "won't." It is not a case of "can't."
 淮: 請而後爲復而後行 He never acted without requesting permission; he never moved without first reporting.
 衡: 其實自然非他爲也 The fact of it is that they happened of themselves, not due to the contrivance of something else.
 非: 入多皆人爲也 All instances of income being more than needed are due to human contrivance.
 呂: 將奚不有爲也而無以爲爲已 How could he not have had things to contrive; only he had nothing to contrive by contriving.
 荀: 視乎不可見聽乎不可聞爲乎不可成 looking at what can't be seen, listening to what can't be heard, striving at what can't be accomplished
 荀: 堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.
 呂: 封人子高爲之言也而匿己之爲而爲也段喬聽而行之也匿己之行而行也 When the borderer Tzū-kao devised what to say about it he devised hiding his own devising; when Tuan Chiaoh heard and put it into action, he acted concealing his own action.
 淮: 斷指而免頭則莫不利爲也 If by cutting off a finger one could save one's head, anyone would consider it beneficial to do that.

B. w/obj, make, do, bring about
 呂: 爲之爲之. Contrive things! Contrive things!
 呂: 貪戾而求王舜弗能爲 to be greedy and rapacious and seek to rule as king—Shun couldn't do it

孟: 爲後義而先利 contrive to put right action last and profit first [後義而先利 is obj of 爲]
 語: 凡人莫不知善之爲善惡之爲惡 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad.
 多: 無爲 refrain from contriving things [無 *erog obj* of 爲]
 衡: 不治之治無爲之道也 Ordering by not ordering is the way of non-contriving.
 淮: 所謂無爲者不先物爲也 What is called non-contriving is not contriving before things are ready.
 衡: 天亦無用爲也 nor would Sky have anything to accomplish by using them [無 *erog obj* of 爲]
 衡: 外若有爲內實自然 Externally it appears there was contriving but internally it actually happened by itself.
 國: 非吾所能爲也 it is not what I can do
 呂: 五入而以爲五色矣 It went in [the dye] five times and was made five colors. [五色 is obj of 爲]
 晏: 爾何來爲 What have you come here to do? [何 is obj of 爲, prep as us w/int pr]
 史: 如今人方爲刀俎我爲魚肉何辭爲 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?
 史: 必如公言即奴事之耳又何戰爲 If it must be done as YL has said, then we should cravenly submit to them, else what's the point of doing battle?
 國: 亡人得生又何不來爲 If a fugitive can retrieve his life, what could he do by not coming?
 莊: 奚以之九萬里而南爲 What will it accomplish by means of going ninety thousand li [up] and then going south? [奚 is obj of 爲]
 衡: 子見我何爲 What did you see me do?
 後: 昔楚莊王問孫叔敖曰寡人未得所以爲國是也 In ancient times the Stern King of Chü inquired of Sun-shu Ao, "I still haven't found a way to set the state aright." [爲國是 = 爲國之是 "contrive the being-rightness of the state"]
 1. make, build, manufacture
 a. physical objects
 孟: 爲巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will surely have the builder supervisor find large timbers.
 呂: 爲苑囿園池 they build parks, groves, gardens and pools
 呂: 不爲高臺 does not build high towers
 孟: 以杞柳爲杯棬 make cups and bowls of wicker withes
 衡: 宗廟之主以木爲之 The spirit-tablet in the ancestral temple is made of wood.
 淮: 林木無材而可以爲材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.
 淮: 破其首以爲飲器 broke up his skull to make a drinking vessel
 衡: 蒸穀爲飯 We steam grain to make porridge.
 宋: 緗綺爲下裙紫綺爲上襦 Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.
 淮: 陽燧見日則燃而爲火方諸見月則津而爲水 When the sun-kindler faces the sun it kindles and produces fire; when the dew-catcher faces the moon it moistens and generates water.
 淮: 惠子爲惠王爲國法 Hui-tzu composed a code of state laws for the Benevolent King.

後: 以金銀爲錢銀錢十當金錢一 They coin gold and silver; ten silver coins equal one gold coin.
 衡: 爲實 [of trees etc.] to set fruit
 草: 務取易爲易知 They made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize.
 戰: 衣服玩好擇其所喜而爲之宮室臥具擇其所善而爲之 She had her favorite kinds of clothing and trinkets made for her, and had the kind of bedroom and bedding she preferred made for her.
 草: 然其爲字無益於工 [拙亦→] 亦拙如效顰者之增醜學步者之失節也 But the way they make characters adds nothing to calligraphic quality, it is still as clumsy as the way those who clenched their faces in imitation made themselves uglier, or the way those who tried to learn the walk bungled the tempo.
 b. abstract entities
 呂: 令者人主之所以爲命也賢不肖安危之所定也 Command is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.
 孟: 好事者爲之也 In fact, busybodies contrived it [ie the story].
 淮: 爰惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.
 管: 死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而爲之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates. Why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.
 戰: 爲無道 do unjustifiable things
 呂: 莫不爲利莫不爲害 None does not bring about profit, none does not bring about loss.
 史: 蘇秦乃誡門下人不爲通 Su Chin then warned his staff not to grant entry.
 呂: 其爲利甚厚乘車食肉 The profit it produces is extremely great, so as to afford to ride in a carriage and eat meat.
 呂: 足以爲患 is enough to bring about suffering
 呂: 精氣...集於羽鳥與爲飛揚 The essential vapor...collects in feathers, joining [with them] in producing flight.
 史: 故堅革利兵不足以爲勝高城深池不足以爲固嚴令繁刑不足以爲威 Thus hardened hide and sharpened weapons are not enough to cause victory. High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security. Stern orders and many penalties are not enough to cause respect.
 外: 夫賢者所以不爲存而亡者何也 How is it that competence did not bring about preservation but doom?
 戰: 因以爲己善 Go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.
 切: 支脂魚虞共爲不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both /tsie and /tsi, /ngiwo and /ngju are joined to make a false rime; both /sien and /sien, /yau and /jiu are classified as if they were genuinely the same.
 西: 或問揚雄爲賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能爲之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."
 史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵爲私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights

was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

史：夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以爲 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

(1). *result of calculation*

漢：食人月一石半五人終歲爲粟九十石 Eating 1½ *dīak* per person per month, for five people that amounts to 95 *dīak*.

c. *claims or positions in discussion*

衡：獨爲死人之聲能復自言惑也 To claim uniquely that a dead man's voice can again speak of its own is in error.

孟：有爲神農之言者 There was one who advocated the sayings of Shên Nung.

左：顧曰爲私誓州綽曰有如此日 He looked back and said, "Give me your personal oath." Chou Ch'o said, "I swear by the sun."

史：高祖奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽 The Kao-tsu lifted a jade goblet, stood and proposed long life to [his father] the T'ai-shang-huang.

戰：犀首跪行爲儀千秋之祝 Hsi Shou walked on his knees and wished Yi a thousand years.

藝：有能爲七言者乃得上坐 If any of them can compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor.

呂：子獨不爲夫詩乎 Are you the only one who does not hold with what the ode says?

莊：勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one while not recognizing the sameness—we call that "three-at-morning".

後：曹節王甫復爭以爲梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wei family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.

2. *control, govern, operate*

多：爲之奈何 how to deal with it?

多：爲官 to hold office, do official duty

多：爲市 convene a market-gathering

衡：爲文 work in civilian administration

衡：爲武 work in military administration

史：嗟乎爲法之敝一至此哉 Woe, that law should be applied so utterly uniformly!

國：趙簡子使尹鐸爲晉陽曰必墮其壘培 The Perspicacious Patriarch of Chao sent Yi-to govern Chin-yang. He said, "Be sure to tear down the breastwork mounds."

呂：爲天下者不於天下於身 One who manipulates the world does so not at the world but at himself.

露：天不言使人發其意弗爲使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions.

It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go amongst them.

隋：婁三星爲天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦爲興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and

sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people. 輶：武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧道爲之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung,

"When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed out supply route, what do we do?"

國：爲川者決之使導爲民者宣之使言 Those who control streams open a channel for them to flow through; those who control people encourage them to speak.

漢：富貴者人主之操柄也令民爲之是與人主共操柄不可長也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle. If he allows the folk to manipulate it, that is to allow them to share the control-handle—that can't be made to last.

多：治之其未亂爲之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about.

衡：五穀自生不須人爲之 Crops would grow on their own, needing no-one to take care of them.

左：周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

左：周任有言曰爲政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government is not to use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

語：衛人有病將死者扁鵲至其家欲爲治之 There was in Wei a patient at death's door, and P'ien Ch'üeh applied to his family to take charge of the treatment.

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政爲也 When the Stern King of Ch'u took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

衡：氣爲形體 The vapor-energy operates the physique.

晏：公喜遽起曰病猶可爲乎 The marquess was happy and immediately got up and said, "Then the disease is still treatable?"

左：使甸人獻麥饋人爲之 He made his head garden-er present some barley and the steward had it cooked.

3. *act as, fill status or function of, turn into*

詩：老馬反爲駒 The old horse turns back into a colt.

史：犧牛...雖欲爲孤豚豈可得乎 Even if the sacrificial ox...wished it could turn into a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that?

左：遂爲母子如初 They proceeded to act as mother and son as they had originally.

莊：化而爲鳥 [the fish] metamorphoses and turns into a bird

墨：有鬼宵吟有女爲男天雨肉棘生乎國道 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing in the city streets.

史：上左右爲學者 those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners

呂：金柔錫柔合兩柔則爲剛 Gold is soft and tin is soft; if you combine the two softs they become hard

[ie the alloy is harder than its components].

衡：夫石不能自刻則亦不能言不能言則亦不能爲人矣 Now, stone cannot carve itself, and if it cannot carve itself it equally cannot speak, and if it cannot speak it equally cannot turn into a human.

國：微子吾幾不爲人矣 Had it not been for you I

would have come near acting in an inhuman way.

多：爲聖人 become a sage

呂：國無尉其誰可而爲之 The state needs a comptroller; who could do the job?

呂：以我爲天子 to make me emperor

呂：所欲得而爲君 the one they wanted to obtain and make their ruler

左：爲臣而君 he does a servant's job but behaves like a ruler

史：翟璜曰今者聞君召先生而卜相果誰爲之李克曰魏成子爲相矣 Ti Kuang said, "Recently I heard that our ruler summoned you to divine about a chief minister. Who wound up taking that position?" Li Ko said, "Wei Ch'eng-tzu took the position of chief minister."

左：何臣之爲 What kind of servant would I be?

呂：以此爲君 to become ruler by means of this

呂：非惡爲君也惡爲君之患 It was not that he hated to become ruler; he hated the pains of rulership.

呂：善爲君者 those skilled at ruling

史：易王初立...十年燕君爲王 The Alterative King assumed the marquessate...ten years later the ruler of Yen became king.

戰：西門豹爲鄴令而辭魏文侯曰子往矣 Hsi Men Pao was to be administrator of Yeh but declined the appointment. The Cynure Marquess of Wei said, "No, you go after all."

史：拜相如爲中郎將 promoted Hsiang-ju to be general of household troops

戰：臣爲王之所得魚也 I am in the status of a fish that YM has caught.

呂：庖人調和而弗敢食故可以爲庖 A cook measures and blends but does not dare eat it; thus he is able to function as a cook.

衡：死而爲鬼 to die and become a ghost

衡：見形爲鬼 to appear as a ghost, to haunt

呂：爵爲天子不足以比焉 the rank of emperor is inadequate to compare to it

呂：貴爲天子富有天下 so high as to be emperor, so rich as to own the world

衡：神爲上帝 So divine as to be the supreme deity.

釋：二千五百家爲鄉 Two thousand five hundred households constitute a village.

論：知之爲知之不知爲不知 If you know it, act as if you know it; if you don't know it, act as if you don't know it.

淮：爲智者務於巧詐爲勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.

孟：舉鳥獲之任是亦爲鳥獲而已矣 If one lifts the weights of Wu Huo, one simply is another Wu Huo, that's all there is to it.

呂：萬物殊類殊形皆有分能不能相爲 All things differ in kind and in shape, all have separate functions and cannot substitute for each other.

戰：燕趙可法而宋中山可無爲 Yen and Chao are suitable models, while Sung and Chung-shan are not to be imitated.

多：魑鬼爲昧韓幹 Poltergeists make up the principal type of spontaneous material manifestation.

史：文君乃與相如歸成都買田宅爲富人 Wên-chün thereupon returned to Ch'êngtu with Hsiang-ju where they bought a house and land and lived the life of rich folk.

衡：蟬之未蛻也復育己蛻也去復育之體更爲蟬之形 Before a cicada has cast off its pupal shell, it forms a pupa. After it has cast off the shell it leaves the pupal form behind and changes into the shape of a cicada.

後：自爲童女不正容服不出於房宗族敬焉 From the time she became adolescent, she would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothes and appearance properly, and her whole clan respected her for that.

越：爲兒時好種樹禾黍桑麻五穀 While he was still a child, he loved to plant and transplant grain, mulberry, hemp and the five grains. [cf *prec*]

漢：幸而不死不可爲人 If they have the good fortune not to die, they no longer find it possible to function as humans.

a. *typ w/ks as obj*, amounts to, is deemed
戰：天下爲一 Everywhere it seemed the same.
呂：重者爲輕輕者爲重 What is weighty is deemed light, what is light, weighty.

左：漢東之國隨爲大 Of the states east of the Han, Sui counts as the largest.

史：何必讀書然後爲學 Why must it be that one is only deemed to have studied after reading books?

新：[攻→]工擊奪者爲賢 Skill at attacking and robbing was considered competence.

孟：不爲不多 can't be deemed not much
淮：此爲人而必爲天下勇武矣 If this [mantis] were a man, it would surely be considered the bravest in the world.

呂：如我者惟死爲可乃退而自殺 "For such as me, death is all I find acceptable." He went off and killed himself.

左：君子是以知齊靈公之爲靈也 Courtiers know by this that the Numinous Marquess of Ch'i is to be deemed numinous.

呂：全生爲上虧生次之死次之迫生爲下 A perfect life counts highest, a depleted life next, death next, and a deprived life counts lowest.

莊：長者不爲有餘短者不爲不足 Long ones don't count as excessive; short ones don't count as insufficient.

孟：曾不知以食牛干秦穆公之爲污 not even to know that feeding oxen hoping to encounter Ch'in Mu Kung was considered degrading

衡：能行食之物不得爲神 Things that can walk and eat don't qualify as spiritous.

衡：察物近則大遠則小故日出爲近日中爲遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

戰：寡人羞與中山並爲王 We feel dishonored by having to share the title of king with Chung-shan.

非：鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful.

戰：今盜賊公行而弗能禁也此鳥不爲烏鶻不爲鶻也 Now you have thieves and robbers going about openly with none able to stop them. This is for a crow not to be regarded as a crow, nor a magpie as a magpie.

藝：九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊爲螭龍 The

immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon.

b. be a particular type of X
多：其爲人 character of person or people (lit "way of contriving human-ness")

論：其爲人也發憤忘食 He is the sort of man who gets so enthusiastic about something he forgets to eat.

左：伯蚡事單穆公惡賓孟之爲人也願殺之又惡王子朝之言以爲亂 Po-fên was in service to the Splendid Earl of Shan. He hated Pin Mêng's guts and wanted to kill him. He also hated the way the king's son Chao talked, thinking it reckless. [The second hatred was for specific conduct, but the first for nothing specific, just hatred of the man himself in general.]

史：適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其爲人 When I have gone to Chi'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.

漢：高祖爲人隆準而龍顏美須髯左股有七十二黑子 In person, the High Ancestor had a bold chin and a strong brow and cheekbones, handsome beard and whiskers and, on his left thigh, 72 black spots.

山：其爲人一身三首 The kind of people there have one body and three heads.

史：慕蘭相如之爲人 He admired Lin Hsiang-ju's character.

左：其爲人也多矣 As a population, it is huge.

隋：爲星二千五百 They amount to 2500 stars.

山：貫匈國在其東其爲人匈有竅 Pierced-breast country is east of it. The kind of people there have a hole in their chest.

風：琴之爲言禁也 The word *q'iam* "cithern" is *kliam* "prohibit."

左：爲日久矣 It has been for a long time

呂：彊令之爲道也可以成小而不可以成大 As a strategy, force can accomplish the small but not the great.

非：此其爲馬也踳肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and swollen knees.

衡：天地爲鑪大矣陽氣爲火猛矣雲雨爲水多矣 As a furnace, sky and earth are really big. As fire, Yang vapor is really fierce. As water, clouds and rain are really a lot.

漢：夫劉之爲字卯金刀也 Now 劉 as a graph is 卯, 金 and 刀.

c. *in formula for introductions, is (perh rel to 謂)*

左：夫子爲王子圍 That gentleman is the king's son Wei.

左：此子爲穿封戍 This gentleman is Ch'üan the border guard.

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余爲伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor." [note *contr*]

論：子爲誰 Who are you, sir?

史：自黃帝至舜禹皆同姓而異其國號...帝禹爲夏后而別氏姓姒氏 From Huang Ti to Shun and Yü all had the same surname but used different designations for their states...emperor Yü was named Hsia-hou, but started a new clan with surname Sstü.

宋：秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷 The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter. She calls herself Lo-fu.

搜：如向法呼之問曰黃衣者爲誰 He shouted in imitation of the previous ones, "Who is the one in

yellow clothing?"

(1). *also of things*
衡：名布爲侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

C. *w/2 obj, first is indir*
漢：爲器飾 make decoration for vessels

莊：芥爲之舟 a straw would be a boat to it
史：有三足鳥爲之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

莊：不知其所爲使 We don't know whose messengers they are.

後：爲之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 They made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."

大：有羽之蟲三百六十而鳳皇爲之長 There are 360 kinds of feathered creatures; the phoenix is senior among them.

呂：民死寡人將誰爲君乎 If the people die, to whom are We to be ruler?

考：以其筇厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft. ["Take-as-basis its shaft's thickness; contrive for it the feathers' depth." 筇厚=筇之厚, 羽深=羽之深]

(1) *indir obj may look like adjunct*

戰：爲齊相 was prime minister to Ch'i [齊 *indir obj*]

左：仲子生而有文在其手曰爲魯夫人 Chung-tzü was born with marks on her hand that said she would become wife to Lu. [魯 *indir obj*]

史：當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當爲河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife." [河伯 *indir obj*]

國：我爲楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I am a state officer of Ch'u, and for me to bribe outlaws to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be an impropriety. [楚 *indir obj*]

史：寧爲雞口無爲牛後 Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse. [雞, 牛 *indir obj*] [nr]

國：天時不作而先爲人客 Before conditions for it have arisen you become an intruder on others.

呂：爲五伯長 became senior of the five overlords

呂：爲身大憂 brings great trouble upon oneself

孟：爲民父母 He is father and mother to his folk.

左：汝忘君之爲孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?

戰：西門豹爲鄴令而辭乎魏文侯 Hsi-mên Pao was appointed administrator in Yeh, but asked the Cynosure Marquess of Wei to excuse him from the appointment.

衡：蜜爲蜂液 Honey constitutes the exudate of bees.

戰：爲蛇足者終亡其酒 The one who put legs on his snake wound up forfeiting the drink.

選：擁旄爲漢將汗馬出長城 Commissioned as general of Han, he pushed his army hard beyond the Great Wall.

2. *indir obj may look like dir obj*

左：爲其所得者棺而出之 They made coffins for the ones they had got, and sent them out. [其所得者 *indir obj*, 棺 *dir obj*]

3. *idioms w/可, 難, & 易 qv erog obj of 爲*

呂：道也者至精也不可爲形不可爲名強爲之謂之太一 What The Way is ultimate essence; it

cannot be given form, it cannot be given a name, but if forced to do so we call it Big blob. [In both instances 可 *erog ind obj* 為.]

管：五而六之九而十之不可為數 If a thing is five and you call it six, if a thing is nine and you call it ten, things cannot be counted by that. [Here 可 *erog ind obj* 為; cf next.]

呂：所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands. [Here 可 *erog object* 為數; cf prec.]

孟：觀於海者難為水 One who has seen the ocean is not easily impressed by bodies of water. [難為水 ← 為之水 “be deemed a body of water by him”]

孟：飢者易為食渴者易為飲 One who is hungry is easy to cook for, and a thirsty one easy to give drink. [易為食飲 ← 為之食飲 “be deemed food/drink by him”]

慎：不擇其下則易為下矣 If he is not choosy about his subordinates then it is easy to become subordinate to him. [易為下 ← 為之下 “be a subordinate to him”]

淮：無鄉之社易為黍肉 A land-altar with no village is easy to make sacrificial meals for. [v. next wd]

史：此言勞民之易為仁也 This speaks of how easy it is to do kindnesses to an exhausted populace.

史：難為淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by shallow and slight knowledge.

a. The folg example looks superficially like the object-erogating function of 難 and 易 in the dual-object construction with 為, but is better viewed as parallel to the use of 寧 “find preferable”.

漢：古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊鑄金石者難為功摧枯朽者易為力其勢然也 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanity of the isolated Ch'in. Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength. That is due to the circumstances of these cases. [If we take these two sentences as context seems to require, in their transformational sources 為 has no *indir obj* to be erogated by 難 or 易. These two stative verbs must be functioning as factor, “find it hard/easy to.”] compare:

史：寧為雞口 find it better to be a chicken's mouth We also find examples with 可 like the one above with 難 and 易.

漢：幸而不死不可為人 If they have the good fortune not to die, they no longer find it possible to function as humans.

4. w/opt *indir obj*, a type of passive constr

釋：拙屈也使物否屈不為用也 *iwat* “clumsy” is *k'iwat* “bent”; it makes things get bent awry so they can't be used.

呂：每動為亡敗 Whenever they take some action, they are defeated and lost.

a. *indir obj* is agent

多：為天下笑被 ridiculed by the world

左：幾為之笑而不陵我 How many times can we be ridiculed by them without their lordship over us?

國：其若為諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

淮：腹滿而河水不為之竭也 The belly is filled,

but the water of the Ho is not used up by that.

呂：為我有 be possessed by me
戰：百姓為之用...百姓弗為用 the people become of use to him...the people don't become of use to him
莊：景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

衡：呂后故為天不罰也 Lü Hou definitely was unpunished by Sky.

國：夫賢者寵而至益戒不足者為寵驕 Capable ones, when they have come into good favor, become increasingly circumspect; those not up to it are made arrogant by good favor.

選：羊腸阪詰屈車輪為之摧 The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it.

史：難為淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by shallow and slight knowledge. [v. 3.a above]

禮：方千里者為方百里者百 A thousand li square is a hundred times a hundred li square. [lit “What is 1000-li square is putatively made-hundred by what is 100-li square.”]

b. *indir obj* may be l-shifted (v. of *iwat* B.5)

史：齊人聞而懼曰孔子為政必霸霸則吾地近焉我之為先并矣 The Ch'i men heard of it and became afraid; they said, “If Confucius runs the government they will become overlord. If they become overlord, then, our territory being closest to them, we are the ones who will first be engulfed by them.”

[Tangled syntax like this is among the evidence that convinces me that 司馬遷 was writing a spoken language. What he meant to say is quite clear, and it is clear why he puts that 我 out in front, but if we untangle the syntax we find that the underlying sentence says they will be engulfed by us. Malapropism of that sort, grounded in many well-known linguistic phenomena, can be heard in natural unelicited speech in every language every day. For example, English-speakers not accustomed to use the obsolescent word whom may confuse subject with object in clauses, yielding locutions like, “I will repay whomever did this.” This similar error of 司馬遷 is evidence that left-shifting with deixis was already obsolescent in spoken CC by his time. But he could also conform to older usage, as witness the folg citation]

史：難為淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by shallow and slight knowledge.]

D. 以為, 以...為 *et al* (v also under 以)

呂：以全天為故 [certain actions] take perfecting nature as their basis

呂：吾以汝為死矣 I thought you were dead.

史：廣出獵見草中石以為虎而射之 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it.

呂：以為世無足復為鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

漢：以為不居之地不牧之民不足以煩中國也 I consider the land uninhabitable, the folk ungovernable and none of it worth any trouble to China.

列：能窮當身之樂猶百年乃 [祖 →] 祖世以為登假焉 He was able to maximize the delights available during his lifetime, but still he died after a hundred years. The world assumed he had ascended.

[以為...焉 “assumed...with regard to him”]

國：危事不可以為安死事不可以為生則無為貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence.

(compare similar idiom 用/用)

莊：予無所用天下為 I have nothing to accomplish by [ruling] the world.)

為是 ⇒ 是

erogating *iwat* 3.5 be for; act on behalf of (“bend toward”? cf 阿) 58 為 為

國：夫為其君動也 He was moved to act on behalf of his ruler.

呂：為其君射人者 one who shot another man on behalf of his ruler

左：為之請制 She requested Chih on his behalf.

史：故為大王計莫如為秦 Thus, to plan on YGM's behalf, it is best to side with Ch'in. [both 為]

史：相魏以為秦欲令魏先事秦而諸侯效之 He was premier of Wei acting on behalf of Ch'in, wanting to get Wei to serve Ch'in first so the other barons would follow suit.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而為燕史：此臣之所為君患也 These are things I feel concern for on Yl's behalf. [所...患]

史：所以為君願 what I want to make of it on YL's behalf [所...願]

淮：惠子為惠王為國法 Hui-tzu composed a code of state laws for the Benevolent King.

戰：自為而不為國 He is acting for himself, not for the state.

戰：蘇秦為楚合從 Su Ch'in was putting together a vertical alliance for Ch'u.

史：臣棄老母於東周固去自為而行進取也 My abandoning an aged mother in East Chou is surely proof of my choosing zeal in place of self-dealing.

藝：冬至後百五日皆絕火寒食云為介子推 On the hundred and fifth day after the winter solstice they put out their fires and eat cold food. They say it is on behalf of Chieh Tzu Ch'ui. [寒 介]

莊：列御寇為伯昏無人射引之 [盈 →] 盛貫 Lieh Yü-kou gave Po-hun-wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took it to its utmost.

呂：愈侈其葬則心非為乎死者慮也 When they increase the extravagance of the burials, their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

淮：舉事以為人者眾助之舉事以自為者眾去之 Those who embark on some enterprise for the sake of others, the masses assist them. Those who embark on some enterprise for their own sake, the masses desert them. [nr]

漢：陛下所以為慎夫人適所以禍之也 The means YIM uses to favor your Shên wife are actually what will bring calamity to her.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武紂世廣德以為子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

史：所為諒力少也 It was because [the barons] on whose behalf they presented them lacked the power to put them in effect.

呂：身者所爲也天下者所以爲也 The self is one's own end; the whole world but a means to that end.

呂：以爲世無足復爲鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one in his time for whose sake it was worthwhile to play the cithern again.

左：寡人之使吾子處此不唯許國之爲亦聊以固吾圉也 In letting you dwell here, it is not only the state of Hsü on whose behalf We act; We also intend by it to make Our borders more secure.

淮：無鄉之社易爲黍肉無國之稷易爲求福 A land-altar with no village is easy to make sacrificial meals for; a grain-altar with no state is easy to seek good fortune for. [^{1st} 爲 is H=prec wd, ^{2nd} is H=this wd]

後：會者皆爲之愧 All at the meeting were ashamed for him.

呂：師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊爲君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以爲後世之知音者也 Shih Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Chüan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune. This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

B. for general reason, abstract cause

淮：山有猛獸林木爲之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

晏：召大匠曰室何爲夕 He summoned the construction supervisor and said, "Why is the building tilted?"

晏：曷爲見召 Why have I been summoned?

戰：君之楚將奚爲北面 If you are going to Chü, sir, then for what reason are you heading north?

淮：君子不入獄爲其傷恩也不入市爲其俸廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugn integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious. [其 "the fact that"]

史：韓魏之所以重畏秦者爲與秦接境壤界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'in is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

禮：夫子有爲言之也 Confucius had some reason for saying that.

衡：無爲取也 There would be no purpose for plucking them.

史：君不若道虞舜之道無爲問僕矣 YL had best make the Way of Shun of Yü your way; then there would be no need to ask anything more of me.

國：危事不可以爲安死事不可以爲生則無爲貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence.

史：日食晝晦太后惡之心不樂乃謂左右曰此爲我也 There was a solar eclipse and it was dark during daytime. The empress dowager disliked that and felt uneasy about it; she said to her servants,

"This is on account of me."

新：臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可爲流涕者二可爲長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以爲日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不爲遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不爲近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzù says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'"

C. 爲 X 故 on account of the fact X

淮：爲天下強掩弱衆暴寡詐欺愚勇侵怯懷知不以相教積財而不以相分故立天子以齊一之 On account of the fact that all over the world the strong oppress the weak, the many assault the few, the crafty cheat the stupid, the bold daunt the fearful, people hoard knowledge without teaching it to each other and amass wealth without sharing it with each other, an emperor is established to govern and unite them.

D. by late 戰國 used w/o obj

非：爭爲持的 vie with each other to hold the target for him

史：令有貴客爲具召之 The administrator has an honored visitor, so let's both invite him.

史：煩大巫嫗爲入報河伯 For that I will trouble the great shamaness herself to go in and report to the River Boss.

淮：爲齋木方版以爲舟航 Because of that they hollowed logs and fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries.

戰：王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子爲見王則必掩子鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 "The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose."

When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

草：故爲說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 Thus I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them, so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang and Chiang out of business.

gwia 2.4 ㄇ pln 蔦

gwia 2.4 ㄇ surname cf 蕙 蔦

gwia 2.4 ㄋ ko plant cf 蕙 蔦

gwia (a surname) 蔦

gwia 2.4 ㄇ pln 鄔

左：楚子囊圍陳會于鄔以救之 Tzù-nang of Chü besieged Ch'ên. There was a meeting at Wei for the purpose of relieving them.

gwia gwär 2.4 to bloom 196 蔦

gwia gwär 2.4 glare, blaze 214 蔦

gwia gwär 2.4 ㄇ 說文：wry mouth 479 蔦

gwia 2.4 to open (ie push aside?) 58 蔦

gwia gwär 2.4 說文：roof might be like this

(i.e. slanted?) cf 危 58 蔦

gwia gwär 2.4 uneasy ("teetery?") 58 蔦

g'

g'â 1.35 what? cf 奚, 孰 38 何

公：X 者何 What does it mean by X? [standard in 公羊, occ in 穀梁, infrequent in most prose]

B. as obj, l-shifted to precede fac

詩：中南何有 What does Chung-nan [hill] have?

左：師何及 What [place] have the attackers reached?

非：治國何患 Governing a state, what does one find troublesome?

國：救饑何以 Alleviating famine, what means does one use?

國：君不度而賀大國之襲於己也何瘳 Our ruler makes no plans, but felicitates a larger state's invasion of our own. What will that alleviate?

非：國何得焉 What does the state get from them?

左：若爲夷棄之使事齊楚其何瘳於晉 If you are going to cast us aside on account of the Yi barbarians, forcing us to serve Ch'i and Ch'ü, what would that improve for Chin?

莊：之二蟲又何知 What more do these two critters know of?

左：國何有焉 What has the state to do with it? [v 有]

多：何患焉 What troubles you about it? [usu rhet, impl "You need have no worry in that regard."]

左：我何愛焉 What of it should we stint? [impl "We need begrudge none of it."]

衡：子見我何爲 What did you see me do?

2. l-shifted to precede co-nuclear fac

非：君渴將何以飲 If YL were thirsty, what would you drink from?

淮：客將何以教寡人 What does Our visitor intend to teach Us?

左：一國謀之何以不亡 If an entire state plots against him, how would he not perish?

晏：召大匠曰室何爲夕 He summoned the construction supervisor and said, "For what reason is the building tilted?"

論：以德報怨何如 What about returning good will for ill will?

3. in nested fac-obj, degree of left-shifting varies

左：鄭何能爲 What can Chêng do?

左：君將何求 What does YL intend to seek?

4. in seq nuclei, degree of left-shifting varies

史：天之亡我我何渡爲 Given that Sky has doomed me, what would I accomplish by crossing?

史：何往爲祇取辱耳 What would we accomplish by going? We would only bring shame on ourselves.

5. in res comp, shifted to left of both cl

晏：爾何來爲 What have you come here to do? (何 is obj of 爲)

國：亡人得生又何不來爲 If a fugitive can retrieve his life, what could he do by not coming?

左：君何辱討焉 What reason have you to punish them? [lit "What of-them should YL disgracingly punish?" v 辱]

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deliver them to Ch'i?

2. *same w/co-nuc fac.*

呂: 若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung? [reply?]

左: 其將何辭以對 What excuse could be made in

3. *isc (dial?)* 之 *repl by* 所

戰: 客何方所循 What discipline does our visitor follow?

D. *as comp, follows nuc*

左: 其若先君何 What could they do about the former rulers? [ie about repudiating them]

莊: 其言謂何哉 What on earth did his talk say?

戰: 請問楚人謂此鳥何 May I inquire, what do Ch'u people call this bird?

E. *in app sent, takes normal position as B-term*

管: 具者何也 What is the complete thing?

孟: 君子之不耕而食何也 How is it that courtiers eat without plowing?

孟: 鄰國之民不加少寡人之民不加多何也 The neighbor states' populations do not grow less and my population does not grow more; why is that?

淮: 無卹賤今以爲後何也 Wu-hsiü is low-ranking; why do you now make him your heir?

F. *as adj to B-term*

孟: 是誠何心哉 What, indeed, could I have had in mind by that?!

G. *as adj to obj, l-shifted to precede fac*

左: 何臣之爲 what kind of servant would I be?

左: 公曰子之力也夫對曰君之訓也二三子之力也臣何力之有焉 The Gong said, "It is due to your effort, is it not?" He replied, "It is due to YL's instruction. It is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. What effort have I had to do with it?"

國: 吾何德之務而有是臣也 What have I been doing right in order to have such a servant?

左: 苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions dare he pick and choose among?

莊: 夫子何方之依 What method is it that the Master relies upon?

論: 夫子焉不學而亦何常師之有 How could the master not have studied, and yet what ordinary teacher could there have been [for such a genius]?

左: 執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser] capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

H. *Never as subj or adj to subj. Not ambig when prec erg vb;*

何有 *must be* "what is contained?" not "what exists?"

詩: 何錫予之 What gift to give him?

詩: 何草不黃何日不行何人不將經營四方

何草不玄何人不矜 What weed do we not find brown?/ What day do we not travel?/ What man do they not lead/ To control and govern surrounding states?/ What weed do we not find black?/ What man do we not mourn?

b. *dist* 何 *as adj to topic*

詩: 何日不行 What day do we not travel?

呂: 曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, "How did you come to be begging?" He spoke with her for a while and it turned out she was his mother.

選: 月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依

The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

J. *in* 如何&若何, *dist* 何如&何若

管: 攻取之數何如...然則取之若何 What is the strategy of attacking and seizing like?...If so, then what does one do to seize it?

國: 秦寇深矣奈何 The Ch'in incursion has gone deep; what can we do?

國: 死者若何作也 How can a dead man come alive?

國: 吾欲己子張之諫若何 I want to put a stop to the remonstrances of Tzū-chang; how do I go about it?

左: 君將若之何 What does YL intend to do about it?

左: 是可若何 What can be done about this?

國: 其若爲諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

孟: 一薛居州獨如宋王何 What could a lone Hsüeh Chü Chou do by himself to the king of Sung?

2. *how? isc fac or adj* "deem it what?" || 寧 *etc, ioc topic* "in what case?" || 今 *etc?*

左: 何罪 How have they offended?

國: 余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?

孟: 吾何愛一牛 Why would I begrudge one cow?

非: 子何懼也 How did you get so thin?

左: 所爭君子也其何不知 The one they are fighting over is a gentleman; why would he not be aware of it? [其 *is modal.*]

衡: 何知新聲非師延所鼓也 How do we know the new tune was not played by Shih Yen?

衡: 何嫌一叱生人取金於地 How is he to be suspected of even once roughly ordering a living man to pick up a coin from the ground?

淮: 社何愛速死吾必悲哭社 Why don't you hurry up and die, mother? I would cry for you really sadly!

戰: 君何不留楚太子以市其下東郭 Why doesn't YL detain the Ch'u heirson to trade for their [city] Hsia-tung-kuo?

b. *in* 何 X 如之 *usu tb adj to sub (contra 1.H above) but seems to fit better under this heading*

左: 社稷有主而外其心其何貳如之 When the altars have their officiant, to turn one's thoughts to another—how could treason be worse than that?

左: 君其修德而固宗子何城如之 Let YL strengthen your political position and firmly ensconce the juniors of your clan—how could a wall be stronger than that?

3. *fold by n clause* how explain? (*inv app sent?*)

孟: 何許子之不憚煩 Why doesn't Hsü-tzū spare himself the fuss?

呂: 何諫寡人之晚也 Why did you remonstrate with Us so late? [the trouble?]

衡: 何天之不憚勞也 Why did not Sky spare itself

呂: 子何擊磬之悲也 How is it you strike the music-stones so sadly? [nowadays?]

楚: 何時俗之工巧兮 How can people be so sly

衡: 何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar while your appearance is so fine?

b. 何 X 之 → 何其

論: 夫子聖者與何其多能也 Is Confucius a Sage? How do you account for his having so many

abilities?

衡: 何其不與行事相中得也 How is it that they do not correspond precisely with the conduct of affairs.?

衡: 何其怒氣前後不相副也 How is it that the force of their anger before does not match that afterward?

何必⇒必

g'ā 1.35 ^{nc} small herbs 苛

g'ā g'ār 1.35 itch; tease, scold, bully 369 苛

禮: 苛政猛於虎也 An officious government is fiercer than tigers.

漢: 除苛解媿 he lifted oppressions and undid bonds

史: 高帝悉去秦苛儀法爲簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.

g'ā 1.35 ^{nc} lotus 387 荷

詩: 山有扶蘇隰有荷華 In the mountains there are foosoo/ In the lowlands there are lotus flowers.

g'ā g'ār 3.38 gratulate 50 賀

淮: 大夫畢賀 All the high officials expressed congratulation.

國: 君不度而賀大國之襲於己也何瘳 Our ruler makes no plans, but felicitates a larger state's invasion of our own. What good will that do?

史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執 [職→] 職傳警

引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

藝: 典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

g'ā 1.35 ^{mp} Yellow River; later, others also 河

淮: 河水出崑崙東北陬 The Ho River originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.

漢: 麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

左: 俟河之清 wait for the Yellow River to clear

衡: 河決千里塞以一掬之土 The Ho breaks out for a thousand *li* and you try to block it with a handful of earth.

漢: 河災之羨溢害中國也尤甚 The damage to China due to disastrous spates and floods of the Yellow River only became more extreme.

荀: 財貨渾渾如泉源沍沍如河海暴暴如丘

山不時焚燒無所藏之 Goods would flow as swiftly as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea, piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occasionally burn some you would have no place to store it.

多: 河上 the banks of the Yellow River

呂: 晉師三豕涉河 The Chin force and three pigs crossed the Yellow River.

荀: 假舟楫者非能 [水-] 泳也而絕江河 It is not that one who relies on a boat and punting-pole [perh 荀子 means a sculling oar?] has become able to wade through water, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

淮: 江河所以能長百谷者能下之也 The reason the Yangtze and Yellow rivers are able to be longer than a hundred valleys is that they are able to

get lower than them.

淮: 至於河上而航在一汜 When they got to the Ho the ferry was in the opposite channel [ie on the far side of a midstream island].

淮: 聖人不高山不廣河 Sages consider no mountain too high nor any river too broad.

g'ā 3.38 sleeve 衤 袂 袂

g'ā 1.35 ko fish not 鮒 鮒

g'ā 1.35 carry on shoulder 118 何

g'ā 2.33 𠂔 bear away 118 何 荷 荷

左: 古人有言曰其父析薪其子弗克負荷 The ancients had a saying, "The father has split firewood but the son can't carry it home."

論: 荷蕢而過孔氏之門 passed the gate of the K'ung household carrying a load

g'āk 4.19 dry out cf 爨 (← **g'āt**?) 290 涸

黃: 泉湧河衍涸澤生魚 Springs overflow, rivers flood and fish come to life in dried-up marshes.

選: 揜拔五嶽竭九州 It let the five great peaks emerge and dried up the nine regions. [鼓 何鼓

g'āko 𠂔 爾雅: constell name (= 牽牛) 河

g'ākko? soo (rel to 何暇?) (陸德明 𠂔 姬

g'ākko? claims *sua* 何其?) 何居

莊: 何居乎形固可使如槁木而心固可使如死灰乎 What is this? Can the body indeed be made like a withered tree and the mind like dead embers?

禮: 檀弓曰何居我未之前聞也 T'an Kung said, "What is this? I never heard of such a thing."

禮: 吾許其大而許其細何居 What would be the point of my permitting the major and not permitting the minor?

g'āngio catch fish by draining pond 涸 漁

g'āxiwang what could be more so? 何況

選: 何況雙龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part.

g'āg'ā how? when? [?] 何暇 何霞 何瑕 何遐

g'āg'āg'ā **g'āg'āg'ā** how? (rel to 何暇?) 何 遽 何渠

史: 使我居中國何渠不若漢 Suppose I dwelled in the Central States, how could I not be the equal of Han? [Note 漢書 *renders* 何渠 as 何遽]

史: 由是觀之何渠不為福乎 Looking at it from this, what if anything could not be turned to advantage?

墨: 盜何遽無從入 How could robbers have nowhere from which to enter?

墨: 吾言何遽不善而鬼神何遽不明 How does it follow that what I say is not good or that the spirits have no consciousness?

g'āng 1.39 𠂔 foot fetters 215 桁

g'āng 1.39 extend, unfold 215 頰 頰

詩: 頰之頰之. It folds them, it spreads them (ie its wings & tail).

g'āng 2.37 extend, unfold 215 亢 廢 窳 躄 躄

戰: 今日不[雨→]亢明日不[雨→]亢即有死蚌 If today you don't open and tomorrow you don't open there will be a dead mussel. [nr]

g'āng 1.39 rank, row, flankers 388 行

史: 已得講於魏[至→]質公子延因犀首屬行而攻趙 Having come to terms with Wei and having got Prince Yen as hostage, they attacked Chao, using Hsi Shou to muster the ranks.

g'āng 1.39 spoor, footprints *ar* **kāng** 𠂔

g'āng 𠂔 爾雅: ko bug 虻

g'āng 3.42 𠂔 clothes rack, platform of parallel rods (cf 行 "ranks, rows" & 符 笏 桁

g'āng 3.42 throat 386 吭

g'āng to swallow +p 386 吭

g'āng 1.39 𠂔 說文: like an urn with a long neck; holds ten 升 集韻 *ar* **g'āng** 386 瓠

g'āng 1.39 go by boat 388 航 航

g'āng 1.39 ferry boat 388 航 航

淮: 古者大川名谷衝絕道路不通往來也乃為齋木方版以為舟航故地勢有無得相委輸 In ancient times great rivers or famous gorges would cut highways with their rushing water, preventing passage. Then because of that they hollowed logs and fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries. Thus whether the terrain lay with them or not they could ship things to each other.

淮: 至於河上而航在一汜 When they got to the Ho the ferry was in the opposite channel [ie on the far side of a midstream island].

g'āng 1.39 𠂔 ko plant 芫

g'āng 1.39 throat; large blood vessel 386 亢 航 史: 乃仰絕航遂死 He raised his chin, cut his throat and died.

史: 夫與人鬥不搯其亢[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

g'āng 1.39 large seashell 航 航 航

g'āng 3.42 order, sequence 388 行

g'āngxièn 𠂔 "flankman"? (pre-Han?) 行人

g'āngtsāng 2.37 limbs fat *ar* **k'āngtsāng** 260 骯 骯

g'āngd'āng 𠂔 1.39 bamboo mat 符 簞 符 簞

g'āngd'āng 2.37^{sb} misty 沆 沆

漢: 西顯沆場秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢 Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

g'āng-mwāng 2.37^{sb} so *fu* of 楊雄 沆 茫

g'āng/yāi- 2.37 moisture of the dew 沆 漉

g'āngwāi 𠂔 region of 𠂔 魏 河 外

史: 魏弱則割河外 If Wei is weakened, they will cede Howai.

g'ādixwər which one? 何 誰

g'āt 4.12 kudzu-cloth (similar to ramie) 褐

孟: 其徒數十人皆衣褐捆屨織席以為食 His followers were several dozen people. They all wore kudzu-cloth and got their living by making sandals and weaving mats.

史: 虞將軍欲與之鮮衣斐敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣 General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing."

孟: 視刺萬乘之君若刺褐夫 He viewed stabbing a ruler of ten thousand chariots as like stabbing an ordinary man.

g'āt 4.12 what, how, why, when 38 曷 曷

晏: 曷為見召 Why have I been summoned?

戰: 曷為久居此圍城之中而不去也 Why have you remained so long in this besieged city without departing?

淮: 今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

呂: 膠鬲曰竭至武王曰將以甲子至殷郊子以是報矣 Chiao Ko said, "When will you arrive?" The Martial King said, "I will reach the outskirts of Yin on the first day of the cycle of sixty. Now you go report that."

g'āt 4.12 𠂔 grubs in wood 369 蛄

語: 密緻博[通→]迥蟲蝨不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅彊 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

g'āt 4.12 felt (compressed hair) 193 髡

g'āt 4.12 𠂔 ko bird 鷓

g'āt 4.12 (the tradition that this is read *mwāt* is dubious) 鞞

g'āt 4.12 爾雅: 止也 *r'āt*: *sua* 遏? 484 曷

g'āt 4.12 廣韻: ko cooky 餲

g'āt 4.12 so water 盪

g'āt g'ād harm, damage 369 揭 揭

g'ātung 𠂔 region of 𠂔 魏 河 東

孟: 河內凶則移其民於河東移其粟於河內 When the harvest fails in Honei I transfer the people to Hotung and transfer grain to Honei.

g'ātung 𠂔 Han 郡 name 河 東

g'ātpieng ko cake 蛄 餅

g'āsior 𠂔 Han 郡 name 河 西

g'ād 3.14 harm, obstruct, block 369 害

國: 螻蟻蜂蠆皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants, wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the more a ruler or a minister?

史: 秦之不能害燕亦明矣 That Ch'in cannot harm Yen has surely been made obvious.

呂: 莫不為利莫不為害 None does not bring about profit, none does not bring about loss.

史: 秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議→]儀其後也 Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.

晉: 必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed.

衡: 性廉見希人不得害也 Being self-contained by nature they appear seldom and are beyond being harmed by humans.

國: 明利害之鄉 They made clear in which direction benefit & harm lay.

荀: 不以所已藏害所將受 not letting what one already has stored interfere with what one is going to receive

衡: 讒以口害人 Slander harms others by means of the voice.

呂: 今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生 The misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life.

孟: 鳥獸之害人者消 Creatures that harm people are exterminated.

戰: 利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits,

do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little.
非: 是殺所貴也儒者以爲害義 "That is to kill what one ranks highest, and Confucians take that as harmful to public morals."

淮: 曰余[任→]在天下誰敢害吾意者 He said, "I rule the world! Who dares obstruct my will?"

左: 匹夫無罪懷璧其罪焉用此其以實害也 Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade circlet. What use would I have for this? It would only be the purchase price of sorrow.

B. in rhet, refute, rebut

孟: 說詩者不以文害辭不以辭害志 In construing Odes, one does not take a word against the sense of the phrase, nor a phrase against the sense of the passage.
衡: 瑞雖未具無害於平 Even though the omens of glory are not yet complete, that in no way refutes the fact of tranquility.

g'ad 字彙補: to pawn cf 假 馱

g'ad 3.14 knock against 369 拿

g'ad 3.14 fill in blank of official form 59 害

簡: 四月中不害日 during the fourth month, day not specified

g'ad 3.14 grinding teeth in sleep 273 齒

g'ad: *g'at* what, how, why 38 害

g'ad: *g'at* 'tham? 曷

g'an 1.25 ^{rst} cold 39 寒 溱

荀: 今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people.
詩: 凝真之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷鳴矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

國: 然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.
禮: 君子雖貧不粥祭器雖寒不衣祭服 Even if impoverished, a courtier does not sell his ritual vessels. Even if cold, he does not don his ritual robes.

戰: 過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.

漢: 寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎爲此災也 People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

釋: 雪緩也水下遇寒氣而緩緩然也 *siwat* "snow" is *sniviar* "comforting;" water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.

釋: 丑紐也寒氣自屈紐也 *f'niög* "ch'ou" is *niög* "tie in knot." The cold vapor bends and ties itself in knots.

衡: 我食寒菹而得蛭 I was eating cold pickled vegetables and found a leech.

漢: 胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the Northern tribes are extremely cold in fall and winter and extremely windy in spring and summer. [甚 *put caus fac*]

b. 寒暑 temperature.

墨: 人之所[得於→]於得病者多方有得之寒

暑有得之勞苦 The source from which people get sick comprises many methods; some get it from heat or cold, some from overwork.

廣: 寒暑暑也 "Cold" as in "temperature".

g'an 2.23 ^{rst} dry, drought 269 旱

史: 春多雨則夏必旱矣 If there is much rain in spring, in summer there will surely be drought.

漢: 故雖遇饑饉水旱糴不貴而民不散取有餘以補不足也 Thus even if there is shortage, famine, flood or drought, the price of grain will not rise and the populace will not be scattered, because we will have taken a surplus to make up for deficiency.

晉: 能以祕祝下神龍每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨 He could conjure magic dragons by means of a secret incantation.

Whenever there was drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and ask for rain. With no more ado a dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily.

呂: 天大旱五年不收 There was a great drought, and for five years there was no harvest.

藝: 昔洪水滔天於唐堯之朝亢旱爲災於殷湯之世 In ancient times, flood waters rose to the sky at the court of great Yao/ Scorching drought became disastrous in the era of Tang of Yin.

g'an 3.28 guard against, forfend 捍 扞 扞 扞 史: 景公召穰苴與語兵事大說之以爲將軍將兵扞燕晉之師 The Glorious Marquess summoned Jang-chü and discussed military affairs with him. He pleased him greatly and was made general, leading forces to repel attacks by Yen and Chin.

b. *fig.*

左: 扞禦侮者莫如親親 To ward off being humiliated, the best thing is to stick by your kin.

g'an 3.28 ^a sweat 汗

淮: 舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流 Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression but hefting a one-*diak* jug makes the sweat pour out.

史: 勃又謝不知汗出沾背愧不能對 Po pleaded ignorance of that also, and sweat dampened his back through embarrassment at not being able to reply.
衡: 疾溫病者亦汗出 In a case of chills and fever there is also sweating.

莊: 御寇伏地汗流至踵 Yü-k'ou fell on the ground. Sweat poured down to his heels.

藝: 弟子皆流汗無敢視者 The students all broke out in sweat. None of them dared to look.

晏: 臨淄三百閭張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzū there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

g'an 𠂔 clan name, one of 6 gr fam in marquiss-ate of 晉 韓 韓

風: 武子事晉獻公封於韓原因以爲姓 For his services to the Exemplary Marquess of Chin the Martial Patriarch was enfeoffed at the plain of Hán, taking his surname from that.

漢: 晉三卿韓魏趙纂晉君而分其地 Three grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.

g'an 𠂔 𠂔, one of 三晉 韓 韓

戰: 知伯從韓魏兵以攻趙 Chih-po aligned the

forces of Hán and Wei to attack Chao.

史: 留侯張良者其先韓人也 The ancestors of Chang Liang, Marquess of Liu, were from Hán.

史: 秦借道兩周之間將以伐韓 Ch'in asked permission to pass between the two Chou states, so as to attack Hán.

戰: 秦韓不和兵雖至楚國不大病 If Ch'in and Hán do not co-ordinate then even if their attack should be delivered it will not much harm the state of Chü.

史: 天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán.

戰: 且割而從天下乎 Is [Hán] going to bribe the whole rest of the world into a vertical alliance?

戰: 韓且坐而胥亡乎 Is Hán going to sit and wait to be destroyed?

戰: 今韓梁之目未嘗乾 Now eyes in Hán and Liang are never dry [ie never stop weeping].

史: 秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議→]儀其後也 Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.

戰: 五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事→]使韓見公仲曰夫牛闌之事馬陵之難親王之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請悉楚國之眾也以廣於齊齊之反趙魏之後而楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made a treaty with Ch'in to attack Ch'i. Chao Yang said to the king of Chü, "When the five nations have been its instrument of smashing Ch'i, Ch'in is sure to turn its attention south to Chü."

When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, "The Hán family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain we will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land." The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hán. He met with Kung-chung and said, "The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'i." After Ch'i had repulsed Chao and Wei, Chü did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five founded.

g'an ^{rst} overbearing, bullying 369 悍

非: 鮑叔牙爲人剛愎而上悍 剛則犯民以暴 愎則不得民心悍則下不爲用 As to the kind of man Pao-shu Ya is, he is hard, stubborn and over-

bearing. Hard, he assaults the people with violent force. Stubborn, he does not win the people's hearts. Overbearing, he is not well served by his underlings. 非: 有與悍者鄰欲賣宅而避之 Someone who lived next door to a bully wanted to sell his house and get away from him.

戰: 繒恃齊以悍楚 Tséng behaved high-handedly to Ch'ü, relying on Ch'ü [to protect them].

三: 渠剛猛捷悍爲諸種深所畏懼 Ch'ü was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

戰: 鄭袖曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令刺之無使逆命 Chéng Hsiü said, "Well, it would seem that she dislikes your body odor." The king said, "How arrogant!" He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countermand the order.

精悍⇒精

g'ân archer's cuff 鈎 扞

非: 羿執鞅持扞操弓闢機 Yi takes up the breast-piece and cuffs, takes up the bow and cocks the action.

g'ân 3.28 ^{vs1} brisk, fast 709 鋸 鈎 汗

莊: 有堅而纒有緩而鈎 Some achieve flexibility by being firm; some make haste by going slowly. [陸德明 *r kán*]

選: 擁旄爲漢將汙馬出長城 Commissioned as general of Han, he pushed his army hard beyond the Great Wall.

g'ân to bolt [sc horse] 709 駢 駢

g'ân horse six feet tall 駢

g'ân 3.28 ^{nc} feather, wing (切韻: tail) 翰

g'ân 3.28 northern sea 澗 翰

g'ân ^{nc} earthworm 蚘

g'ân ^{nc} ko pheasant 翰 翰

g'ân ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 翰

g'ân 3.28 high, support 翰

g'ân small dike 480 埠 汗

g'ân ^{np} river name 汗

g'ân 2.23 white 皤

g'ân 1 ko eastern tribes 駢

g'ân 3.28 snore 篇海: 皤睡也 皤 駢

g'ân 3.28 tree 桿

語: 精[桿→]桿直理 They are strong trees with straight grain.

g'ân 3.28 northern sea ("cold?") 瀚

g'ân 3.28 集韻: 馬被具 ko trappings 鞞

g'ân 3.28 wild dog 獬

g'ân 3 ^{np} river name 邯

g'ân 說文: lie down & rest 駢

g'ân-g'ân ^{nb} copious (of water) 泔泔 汗汗 泔泔

g'ân-g'ân ^{nb} so rubbernecking 翰翰

g'ânag how could? (= 何能?) 何迺 何乃

g'ânam ^{np} Han 郡 name 河南

g'ânku ^{np} pln 邗溝

g'ânqlâg ^{np} 1 of 24 氣 periods 寒露

g'ânxiân earthworm (吳楚 *dial*) 39 寒蟪螻 蟪

g'ânxiôk sko food 寒粥

g'ânî'âk day in solar calendar when only cold food is eaten 寒食

藝: 冬至後百五日皆絕火寒食云爲介子推 On the hundred and fifth day after the winter solstice they put out their fires and eat cold food.

g'ânhiu undershirt 汗襦

g'ântân ^{np} capital of 衛, then 趙 (← **g'âm-tân**?) 邯鄲

史: 秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'o-wu then arms must clash near Hantan.

戰: 圍邯鄲八九月死傷者眾而弗下 They besieged Hantan during the eighth and ninth months; many were killed and wounded but the siege failed.

非: 邯鄲口中之虱也 Hantan would be a louse in your mouth. [ie helpless to avoid being cracked between the teeth]

史: 至於邯鄲所見者絀於所聞於東周臣竊負其志 What I saw when I reached Hantan was overborne by what I had heard in East Chou, so that I considered abandoning my intention.

戰: 邯鄲之難昭奚恤謂楚王曰王不如無救趙而以強魏強其割趙必深矣趙不能聽則必堅守是兩弊也景舍曰不然昭奚恤不知也夫魏之攻趙也恐楚之攻其後今不救趙趙有亡形而魏無楚憂是楚魏共趙也害必深矣何以兩弊也且魏令兵以深割趙趙見亡形而有楚之不救己也必與魏合而以謀楚故王不如少出兵以爲趙援趙恃楚勁必與魏戰魏怒於趙之勁而見楚救之不足畏也必不釋趙趙魏相擊而齊秦應楚則魏可破也楚因使景舍起兵救趙邯鄲拔楚取睢漳之間 At the time of the Han-tan conflict, Chao Hsi-Hsü said to the king of Ch'ü, "Best for YM not to aid Chao, thus making Wei relatively stronger. Wei being stronger will certainly cut a deep chunk of Chao territory. Chao will be unable to accept that and will resist more sturdily. This will weaken both equally." Ching She said, "Not so! Chao Hsi-Hsü doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, in Wei's attack on Chao they fear an attack in their rear by Ch'ü. In fact, if we don't aid Chao, Chao will be in a desperate position and Wei will have no threat from Ch'ü, in effect both Wei and Ch'ü ganging up on Chao. It will do them tremendous damage—how could it weaken both equally? Chao will see that they are in desperate straits and will realize that Ch'ü will not aid them, and they will have to come to some accommodation with Wei, allowing them to turn their attention to Ch'ü. Better to send a small force of assistance to Chao. Chao, relying on Chu's power, will then fight a major battle with Wei. Wei, angered by Chao's powerful response and seeing that Ch'ü's assistance is not worth bothering about, will not let Chao off lightly. With Chao and Wei weakening each other and Ch'ü and Ch'in responding to Ch'ü's initiative, Wei can be smashed. The king of Ch'ü accordingly had Ching She raise a force to aid Chao. Hantan was taken and Ch'ü took the area between the Shui and the Wai rivers.

g'antsiang ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 寒蔣 蔣蔣

g'antsiang ^{nc} ko bug (or swa next?) 寒蟿

衡: 夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蟿啼 At the end of summer, the crickets sing and the vilches cry.

g'antsiang ^{nc} ko water bird cf 鴉鶻 寒將 淮: 寒將翔水. The *g'antsiang* flies back and forth over the river.

g'antsiag 1.25 ^{np} dog name 709 韓子

戰: 韓子盧者天下之疾犬也 Speedy Hound was the fastest dog in the world.

g'ânpiwar 1.25 ^{np} Han Fei 韓非

衡: 韓子之術明法尚功賢無益於國不加賞不肖無害於治不施罰責功重賞責任刑用誅

The method of Mr. Han is to make the laws clear and promote those who have accomplished things. If competence has no benefit for the state, do not apply rewards to it. If klutiness does no harm to good order, do not apply punishment to it. Demand accomplishment, make its rewards massive, rely on punishment and employ the criminal law.

衡: 故其論儒也謂之不耕而食比之於一蠹論有益與無益也比之於鹿馬馬之似鹿者千金天下有千金之馬無千金之鹿鹿無益馬有用也儒者猶鹿有用之吏猶馬也 Thus when he discusses the Confucians he refers to them as eating without plowing, and compares them to one type of weevil. In discussing whether they are beneficial or worthless, he compares them to deer and horses. A horse that is like a deer is worth a thousand coins; there are thousand-coin horses but there are no thousand-coin deer, because horses are useful and deer are not. Confucians are like the deer, while useful officials are like horses.

衡: 夫韓子知以鹿馬喻不知以冠履譬使韓子不冠徒履而朝吾將聽其言也加冠於首而立於朝受無益之服增無益之[仕→]任言與服相違行與取相反吾是以非其言而不用其法也 Now Mr. Han recognizes the analogy with horses and deer but does not see the comparison with hats and shoes. If Mr. Han had gone to court wearing shoes but without putting on his hat I would be willing to consider what he says. Standing in court with a hat on his head, wearing useless clothing and adding needless encumbrance, what he says differs from what he wears; his conduct and his methods are contradictory. Therefore I reject what he says and do not adopt his precepts.

衡: 煩勞人體無益於人身莫過跪拜使韓子逢人不拜見君父不謁未必有賊於身體也然須拜謁以尊親者禮義至重不可失也故禮義在身身未必肥而禮義去身身未必瘠而化衰以謂有益禮義不如飲食使韓子賜食君父之前不拜而用肯爲之乎夫拜謁禮義之效非益身之實也然而韓子終不失者不廢禮義以苟益也 For bother and work for the body with no benefit to the person, nothing exceeds kneeling and making obeisance. If Mr. Han had not greeted people he met, not reported to ruler and father when interviewed by them, it would not necessarily have done him bodily harm. But we need to greet and report to show respect for those near us; such courtesy is most important and may not be slighted. Thus if courtesy is one of one's attributes it may not make one prosper, and if it is foreign to one it may not make one decline, but one's influence would be much less. As to the claim that courtesy is not comparable to food and drink for being beneficial, let Mr. Han be given food in the presence of his ruler or father and let him set to without making any acknowledgement to them; would he be willing to do it? Greeting and reporting are the evidences of courtesy, not pragmata to benefit oneself. But that Mr. Han lived his life out without some gross blunder is because he did not discard courtesy for the sake of a windfall profit.

衡: 夫儒生禮義也耕戰飲食也貴耕戰而賤

儒生是棄禮義求飲食也使禮義廢綱紀敗上下亂而陰陽繆水旱失時五谷不登萬民飢死農不得耕士不得戰也子貢去告朔之餼羊孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡費羊孔子重廢禮也故以舊防爲無益而去之必有水災以舊禮爲無補而去之必有亂患儒者之在世禮義之舊防也有之無益無之有損 Confucian scholars are courtesy and farming; war is food. Let courtesy be lost, the sins of society rot, social ranks be confused and the Yin and Yang will be muddled, dry and wet seasons get out of order, the grains will not come into ear and the people will die of famine, farmers will not get to plow and warriors will not get to fight. When Tzū-kung did away with the sacrifice of a sheep to announce the new moon, Confucius said, "Tz'ü, you begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the ceremony." Tzū-kung hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius hated the abandonment of the ceremony. Thus if you assume a long-standing dike does no good and clear it away, you will surely have a flood. If you assume a long-standing ritual does no help and abandon it, you will surely be troubled by disorderly behavior. The presence of Confucian scholars in the world is like a long-standing dike protecting courtesy. Having them benefits nothing, but lacking them would do harm.

g'ānwəd ㄇ region of 魏 河內

孟：河內凶則移其民於河東移其粟於河內 When the harvest fails in Honei I transfer the people to Hotung and transfer grain to Honei.

史：陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁 If I attack over land I will strike He-nei; if I attack on the river then I will reduce Ta-liang.

g'ānwəd ㄇ Han 郡 name 河內

g'āp 4.28 ㄊ why not? 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍
左：子盍事於齊以臨民不然將叛 Why don't you ask to become the vassal of Ch'i and use that as your grounds for subordinating these folk; otherwise they will revolt.

國：盍從吾兒竄於狄乎 Why not follow my brother and hide among the Ti?

禮：盍行乎...不可君謂我欲弑君也天下豈有無父之國哉吾何行如之 "Why not go?" ... "It won't do. Our ruler has said that I want to kill him. Is there any state in the world that has no fathers?

How could I go?" [V. note under 如 如 如]

g'āp 4.28 shut (sc door) cf 闔 47 闔

衡：魏一國皆闔門 The whole state of Wei did not bar their gates.

g'āp 4.28 particle 盍 闔

g'āp 4.28 ㄋ door leaf 46 盍 盍 闔

g'āp 4.28 join, unite [cf 合] 320 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍

g'āp 4.28 to blow on a fire 338 盍

g'āp 4.28 thatch 669 盍 盍

g'āp 4.28 ㄋ coarse mat 669 盍

g'āp 4.28 ㄇ surname 盍

g'āpāk ㄇ a bogle, the River Boss 河伯

史：弘農馮夷華陰潼鄉鄰首人也以八月上庚日渡河溺死天帝署爲河伯 Fêng Yi, of Tishou in Tung village in Hua-yin hsien in Hung-Nung commandery, crossed the Yellow River on the first kêng day of the eighth month and drowned. Sky-ancestor appointed him River Boss.

穆：戊寅天子西征驚行至于陽紆之山河伯

無夷之所都居 On *wu-yin* the emperor proceeded swiftly westward as far as the mountain of Yang-ou, where the River Boss Wu-yi has his regnal seat. [note 水經注 quotes this as 天子西征至陽紆之山河伯馮夷之所都居]

史：若反國所不與子犯共者河伯視之 If I return to my country, should I not share with Tzū-fan, may the River Boss take note of it.

史：鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬爲河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home. [read the full story at the entry for 西門豹]

史：煩大巫嫗爲入報河伯 I will trouble the great shamaness to go into the river because of that and report to the River Boss.

搜：云河伯欲暫見君...河伯乃大設酒食詞旨殷勤 She said, "The River Boss wants to see you for a minute"... the River Boss then set out a magnificent feast and spoke to him very attentively.

g'āp'ho ㄇ [吳王] man name 闔廬

g'āb'ak ㄋ ko plant (dist 苳 rad 85) 苳苳

g'ām 1.51 pause, intermission 331 酣

非：酣戰之時在 pause in the battle

衡：酒酣靈公起 Between rounds of drinks, the Numinous Marquess stood up.

史：陰告廚人曰酒酣樂進熱馘反斗以擊之 He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

g'ām 1.51 爾雅：white tiger 彪

g'ām 1.51 方言：maybe 溲

g'ām 1.51 ko insect eats mulberry 蟬

g'ām 3.54 廣韻：害也果決也 42 讖 慙

g'ām 1.51 ㄋ jack & pompano 魴

g'āmg'ō g'āmg'ōb uncertain 517 溲湖

g'a xa throat 386 咽

g'at 4.15 ㄋ hub cap w/inch-pin 轄 轄 傘

g'at 4.15 tie things in a bundle 82 轄

g'at ㄋ 方言：ko plant 羊 薯

g'at ㄇ star name 羣

g'at 4.15 ㄋ "tooth noise"—sound of chewing?

廣韻 **ar xa**t 273 齧

g'at 4.15 ㄋ ko bug 蟻

g'at 4.15 open mouth wide **ar g'at** 297 嗜

g'at 4.15 to scratch, scrape **ar k'at** 273 摺 摺

g'at at ko bird like shrike but smaller 鶻 鶻

g'ad 1.13 heart uneasy 悵

g'ad 3.17 fortuitous 盞

g'an 2.25 generous 憫

g'an 2.25 forceful, energetic **ar g'an** 攢

g'an 2.25 big tree 櫚

g'an 2.25 fierce 獠

g'an 3.30 shinbone 343 胫

g'an 2.25 elegant 儻

g'an'han uneasy, troubled 憫然

g'ap 4.32 treat familiarly 66 狎 甲

禮：賢者狎而敬之畏而愛之愛而知其惡憎而知其善 Capable men are respectful of others even when being familiar, care for others even when in awe of them; they recognize the bad things about those for

whom they care and the good things about those whom they detest.

漢：及壯試吏爲泗[上一]水亭長廷中吏無所不狎侮 When he grew up he was given a provisional appointment as headman of the *t'ing* of Szu-shui. There was not one of the officials in the hall whom he did not treat with contemptuous familiarity.

g'ap 4.32 ㄋ box 47 匣 柙

戰：地圖匣 map case

g'ap ㄋ ko bamboo 筍 篔

g'ap 4.32 to dry by fire 625 烱

g'ap 4.32 ko fish 鯽

g'ap 4.32 ?collar? 47 裨

g'ap down at base of feather 翮

g'ap 4.32 many talking (言 *sef* 合?) 嚶

g'ap'iam ㄋ 方言：ko basket 46 蓋 椀

g'am carry in mouth 46 銜

晏：吾嘗從君濟于河鼉銜左驂以入砥柱之流 I once followed our ruler crossing the Yellow River. A giant turtle seized the ruler's left outer horse in its mouth and took it into the Tichu current.

衡：鳥銜肉往食之 Crows carried meat in their mouths to feed him.

選：長殺短兵直髮馳騁佷佷空並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimble they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

b. like 含

選：裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是爲列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

g'am 1.55 ko plant 銜 [-m/-ng?] 46 銜 嚼

g'am 1.55 ㄋ (horse's) bit (金 *phon?* or 行漢：如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a narrow pass, going through single file, nose to tail [lit "bit & tail"], they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

g'am 1.55 ㄇ surname 檄 檄

g'am'kwət ㄋ jawbone 47 銜骨

國：挾以銜骨齒牙爲猾戎夏交拏 Caught between jaws/ Teeth and fangs making an ugly mouth/ Barbarian and Chinese fighting each other. [nr]

g'ak g'ag 4.25 investigate, try 劾

g'ag 2.15 ㄋ branch 12 亥

g'ag 3.19 suffer (s *g'ad?* rel to 害?) 骸

g'ar 1.16 smile 50 孩 咳

g'ag 1.16 ㄋ young of animals; human infant

286 孩

g'ag ㄋ 爾雅：pig w/ 4 white feet 孩

g'ang 1.45 ㄋ constant (cf 衡) 恆 恒

人：五質恒性故謂之五常矣 The five substances have a constant nature, so we call them the five invariants. [恒 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

釋：敬警也恒自肅警也 “Respect” is “be alert.” Always keeping oneself serious and alert.

列：王問恆有疑憂亡 YM is at ease with what is permanent but suspicious of what is transient.

陳：殷朴周文固無恆格 Yin was plain and Chou fancy; there is certainly no constant pattern.

g'ang (prn) 姪

g'angngā woman in moon 215 姮娥

g'angdijung ordinary 恆庸

g'ad: carry? 172 姪

g'an 2.22 evil; hate 65 很 恨

商：很剛之民 bloody-minded bastards

史：夫趙王之很戾無親 The malevolence of the king of Chao allows him no friends.

g'an 3.27 regret, mourn, pine for 65 恨

衡：人情所恨莫不恨子 Of all things men feel mourning for, anyone would mourn a son.

史：梁惠王曰寡人恨不用公叔座之言也 The Benevolent King of Liang said, “I regret not having taken the advice of Kung-shu Ts'ò.”

搜：求索止得駁狗無白者卿曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ch'ing said, “A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed.” [恨 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

g'an 1.24 scar 273 痕

g'an 1.24 爾雅：straps afront cart 45 輶

g'an 1.24 pull hard 45 捩

g'an 1.24 a strickle 273 馮

g'an 2.22 ko plant ar k'an 蓂

g'an 1.24 back of leg, heel of foot 眼

g'an 1.24 “flesh eye” wen? wart? 眼

g'ar 玉篇：to run 趨

g'ap 4.27 together (△ sig, 口 phon) 320 合 郃

非：始鄭梁一國也已而別今願復得鄭而合之梁 Originally Ch'eng and Liang were one state; at a later time they separated. Now I wish to get Ch'eng and re-unite it with Liang.

呂：淄澠之合者易牙嘗而知之 Yi Ya could distinguish the tastes of what was mixed from the Tzū and Sh'eng rivers.

戰：蚌合而拊其喙 The mussel closed and trapped its beak.

衡：當復為鬼與已合會 Naturally [the victims] would become ghosts by the same process and encounter them.

戰：蘇秦為楚合從 Su Ch'in was putting together a vertical alliance for Ch'ü.

選：雲合電發 gather like clouds, go forth like lightning

史：且夫秦之所以不出兵函谷十五年以攻齊趙者陰謀有合天下之心 Furthermore, the reason that Ch'in has not sent troops out beyond the Han pass to attack Ch'i and Chao for fifteen years is that they have been secretly planning; they have a mind to unite the world.

隋：夫人目所望不過十里天地合矣實非合也遠使然耳 If a human eye looks more than ten li, sky and earth have merged. Really it's not that they merge; distance makes it so, that's all.

衡：猶夫婦合氣子自生也 It is like when man and

wife merge energy-vapor and a child brings itself to life.

呂：金柔錫柔合兩柔則為剛 Gold is soft and tin is soft; if you combine the two softs they become hard [ie the alloy is harder than its components].

釋：巧考也考合異類共成一體也 “skilful” is “complete”; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.

後：今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?

釋：鉤絃者曰牙似齒牙也牙外曰郭為牙之規郭也下曰懸刀其形然也合名之曰機言如機之巧也亦言如門戶之樞機開闔有節也

What hooks the string is called “tooth” because it looks like a tooth. Around the tooth is called “box” because it is the enclosing-box of the tooth. Below is called “hanging knife” because its shape is like that. Together they are called “the action” because they are like a skilfully made mechanism and also to say how they resemble the hinges and latch of a door in how opening and closing are controlled.

b. convene in assembly

左：桓公是以糾合諸侯 For this reason, the Foursquare Marquess convened the barons.

多：九合諸侯 convened the barons

左：獻公合諸侯之禮六 He demonstrated ceremonies for a ruler assembling his peers, to the number of six.

c. meet with approval

史：孟軻乃述唐虞三代之德是以所如者不合 Mencius rather taught about the influence of T'ang and Yü and the three dynasties, so wherever he went he failed to be appreciated.

史：力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.

史：此豈有意阿世俗苟合而已哉 How could these have had no aim but to trim their sails to the wind and find favor any way they could?

晏：古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

晏：古之飲酒也足以通氣合好而已矣 When they drank wine in the old days, it was only enough to get the juices flowing and everyone feeling friendly.

d. match, pair up, harmonize

禮：昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.

衡：不考於心而合於日不參於義而致於時 They don't examine it in their minds but match it with a day, they don't ask what is the right thing but assign it to a season.

呂：凡遇合也 All cases of encountering happen by coincidence.

藝：必信於神靈而符合於天地也 He must be seen by divine intelligence to be sincere and must match the tallies of sky and earth.

後：姿色端麗合法相者 those who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard

淮：雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might fortuitously stumble onto something, nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.

淮：無為為之而合于道無 [為→] 言言之而通乎德 It contrives things by contriving nothing, so it harmonizes with the Way. It says things by saying nothing, so it penetrates to the Power.

藝：昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡為萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all of the myriad nations.

史：願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture Po-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Ch'òu of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.

史：齊秦不合天下無變伐齊之形成矣 If Ch'i and Ch'in are not in accord, and if nothing unpredictable happens elsewhere in the world, then the circumstances for attacking Ch'i will have been accomplished.

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch'iu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, “I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention.”

淮：故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, li is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while yi is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

後：且設法禁者非能盡塞天下之姦皆合眾人之所欲也大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 Furthermore, one who sets forth laws and prohibitions cannot prevent all evildoing in the world, nor can he make things go the way everyone would want them to. If in general he chooses what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

e. astron at same azimuthal angle

隋：與日相近而不見曰伏伏與日同度曰合

Being so close to the sun that it is not visible is called "hidden". Being hidden at the same azimuth as the sun is called "coinciding".

六合⇒六

g'əp 4.27 reach, attain [cf 及] 242 迨

g'əp 4.27 𣶒 river name 滹 郃 洽

g'əp 4.27 bellows? 338 擘

g'əp 4.27 snap mouth shut 47 哈

g'əp 4.27 to match, accord 47 哈

g'əp 4.27 to plow 596 耜 耜

g'əp 4.27 box w/lid 47 合 盒

g'əpɣwān ko tree 合歡

g'əpɣwən ko tree 合楫

g'əpɣi ko critter 合麻

g'əpɔ'əp mtns rising in tiers 哈嶠 峇嶠

g'əm shake 86 撼

g'əm 1.50 𠔁 receive, contain; conceal 46 函 函 含 哈 鎗

衡：一人之身含五行之氣 Within one human body are contained the vapors of the five elements.

人：函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will contain an ox should not be used to stew a chicken.

衡：含血之類 the category that contains blood—meton for animate creatures

釋：甘含也人所含也 *kām* "sweet" is *g'əm* "hold in mouth"; what people keep in the mouth.

選：幽谷鬱岑夏含霜雪 Dark valleys, narrow and steep, hold frost and snow even in summer.

選：裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釵銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

淮：含德之所致也 This is what inner power causes.

淮：天道曰圓地道曰方方者主幽圓者主明明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景吐氣者施含氣者化是故陽施陰化 The way of sky is called round and the way of earth is called square. What is square governs what is dark; what is round governs what is bright. What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector. What exhales energy ejaculates; what inhales energy is impregnated. Thus Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated.

g'əm 3.53 dissatisfied 340 憾 感

左：王貪而無信唯察於感今幣重而言甘誘我也 The king is avaricious and unreliable, and Ts'ai is just what his heart is set on. His gifts are lavish and his words sweet in order to inveigle us.

左：釋憾 to vent one's spleen

左：心是以感感實生疾 The heart is thus dissatisfied and it is dissatisfaction that produces illness.

g'əm 3.53 insatiable meat-eater 胎

g'əm 1.50 soak, overflow 558 涵 洽

g'əm 3.53 insert in mouth cf 銜 46 含

g'əm 3.53 stone put in corpse's mouth 46 琿 含

g'əm 1.50 𠔁 cheek 47 頰 頰

g'əm 說文: turbid water 231 洿

g'əm 𠔁 爾雅: larvae of flies 蝨

g'əm pith 46 蒼

g'əm (prn) 始

g'əm 1.50 ko rodent 切韻 *r'kəm* 46 齡

g'əm 3 𠔁 ko poison bug 421 蝮

g'əm 3.53 slurry of water & mud 558 洽

g'əm 1.50 𠔁 ko bamboo w/solid center 46 答

g'əm 1.50 soon to be bright 517 哈

g'əm 1.50 sko handle for grasping a sack 𠔁

g'əm 2.48 𠔁 tiger's roar 86 號

g'əm 1.50 sko conduit or pipe 47 榘

g'əm 𠔁 爾雅: shellfish found in water 蝨

g'əm 𠔁 pln—a fortified pass 47 函 函

新：秦孝公據崤函之固 The Filial Earl of Ch'in relied on the impregnability of the Hsiao mountains and the Han pass.

g'əm 2.48 釋名: stdw roast meat 46 韶 韶

g'əmkuik 𠔁 pln 函谷

史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙肅侯封為武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

史：王乃欲待天下之攻函谷不亦遠乎 If YM then wanted the rest of the world to assault the Han-ku barrier, it would be far too late.

g'əmχā gaping wide, as empty valley 46 含呀

g'əmŭwā 集韻: sleeve ("concealer"?) 襖 襖

g'əmd'əm 𠔁 pln stn "bountiful" 邯 淡

g'əmd'əm 𠔁 lotus flower 菡 萏

g'əmd'əm 2.48 so milk (stbi 莊子) 后 嘽

g'əmd'og 𠔁 cherry ("one-mouthful peach"?)

613 檜 桃 含 桃

g'ek scrutinize 核 覈

選：何以覈諸 How might one inquire into that?

g'ek kernel *sua* 楮 389 核 覈

g'ek 4.21 stdw wings 革 翮

g'eg g'ad 𠔁 weapon, tool 273 械 戒

選：觀器械之良窳 observe whether the utensils are good or bad

淮：地宜其事事宜其械械宜其用宜其人 Make the work suit the land, the tools suit the work, the application suit the tools and the people suit the application.

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→] 堅居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

g'eg 2.13 frighten, overawe 201 駭 駭

荀：馬駭與則君子不安與 If a horse shies at its cart, a gentleman would not consider the cart safe.

荀：庶人駭政則君子不安位 If the common people shy at their government, a gentleman would not consider his position safe.

選：精移神駭忽為思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

戰：譬之如張羅者張於無鳥之所則終日無所得矣張於多鳥處則又駭鳥矣必張於有鳥無鳥之際然後能多得鳥矣 Comparing, it's like setting nets. If you were to set the net in a place with no birds you wouldn't get anything. If you were to set the net in a place with many birds, you would frighten the birds. You must set it between where there are birds and where there are none, and only then will you get many birds.

g'eg 3.16 𠔁 說文: 桎梏也 fetters or manacles 48 械

g'eg g'er 2.13 bind 1 絃

g'eg 1 𠔁 字彙: head (*sua* 骸?) 骸

g'eg 1.14 𠔁 bone 骸

莊：百骸九竅六藏賅而存焉吾誰與為親 The hundred bones, the nine apertures, the six viscera all are there—which of them am I to hold most dear? 淮：讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family left bones in the open. [nr] 列：百骸六藏悸而不凝 His very bones and innards quaked and would not subside.

後：詔被水死流失屍骸者令郡縣鉤求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county. 藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭准然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horsewhip and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed.

g'egkwat 1.14 𠔁 skeleton 389 骸骨

史：願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

史：剖腹絕腸折頸摺頭身身分離暴骸骨於草澤頭顱僵仆相望於境父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Their bellies have been cut open, their guts severed, necks broken, chins crushed, heads separated from bodies, their skeletons left to bleach in weeds and marshes, their skulls fallen to lie staring at each other at the border; fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap. 史：使天下無罪之人肝膽塗地父子暴骸骨於中野不可勝數 They caused innocent people all over the world to leave their innards smeared on the ground and the skeletons of fathers and sons to lie exposed in the borderlands, in uncountable number.

b. fig

漢：為相六歲鴻嘉元年以老病乞骸骨上加優再三乃聽許 Having been premier for six years, at the beginning of the Hung Chia era (ca 20 BC) he asked to be allowed to retire on grounds of exhaustion and illness. The emperor paid him more and more elaborate courtesy before allowing it.

g'en 2.26 obstacle, limit 480 限

釋：景境也明所照處有境限也 *kiāng* "bright" is *kiāng* "boundary"; the place illuminated by the brightness has a border.

史：地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限

Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

g'em 1.28 方言: ko bug 蝦

g'em 2.26 stone noise 硯

g'en-g'en ^{nb} stdw eye protrudes (*ngən-ngən*? cf 眼) 限限

g'er 1.14 horse's nature harmonious 46 駮

g'er 1.14 ko sps 堵

g'er 1.14 turnip 菘

g'er 1.14 laugh (*rel to 咳*?) 69 諧

列: 予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

g'er ker 1.14 in harmony 46 諧

漢: 天闢決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國諧 Sky's threshold is breached, ah! earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah! and all nations at peace.

g'er-g'er ^{nb} so water of Huai R. ^{nb} 涪涪

g'er 4.31 mussel-shell dish cf 蛤 320 蛤

g'ep 4.31 so fire 炆

g'ep g'ap 4.31 permeate, saturate 46 滲 洽 霑

淮: 道之浸洽滲漉纖微無所不在 The Way's pervasiveness is through everything, thick or thin.

衡: 莖葉根埃莫不洽濡 stems, leaves, trunks and roots are each saturated

漢: 盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down.

g'ep g'ap 4.31 be together [cf 合] 320 洽

史: 及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉風慕義懷德附離而並事天下 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

漢: 諡以爲漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五爲官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

g'ep 4.31 collective sacr to ancestors (ie those on both sides of temple?) 320 禘

g'ep 4 說文: officer-class headdress 47 帽

g'em part of pln 箇

g'em 1.54 ^{vst} entire (cf 酣) (←“surround”?) cf 含) 46 咸

漢: 受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

法: 學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉爲衆人 As for learning: putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common.

衡: 巫咸能以祝延人之疾愈人之禍 All

shamans can extend people's illnesses or alleviate their misfortunes by incantation.

g'em g'lem salty 421 鹹 滅 鹹

g'em 3.58 ^{ve} fall into hole; ensnare 434 陷 鎔 史: 后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

楚: 蹇蹇之煩冤兮陷滯而不發 Repressed burning resentment, ah! Is entrapped and does not emerge.

g'em 2.53 reduce *ar kem* 滅

隋: 滅夜五刻以益晝漏謂之昏旦 When we take five notches from the night and add them to the day's drainage we call that morning and evening twilight.

g'em 1.54 ^{mp} hexagram name 咸

g'em 3.53 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蝸

g'em ^{nc} 方言: cup cf 匱 46 械 桶

g'em ^{mp} mountain name 嶺

g'em ^{nc} filled dumpling 46 餡

g'em 3.58 gnash the teeth 齧

g'em 說文: small pit 434 臼

g'em 1.54 harmony 320 誠

漢: 聖王[域→]誠民築城郭以居之制廬井以均之開市肆以通之設庠序以教之 The sage-king keeps the populace tranquil, builds city walls to settle them, regulates huts and wells to equalize them, opens markets and stalls for their exchanges and establishes primary and secondary schools to teach them.

g'em 1.54 cart noise 輶

g'emymak ^{mp} man name? 咸黑

g'emdiang ^{mp} town name, capital of Ch'in after 350 BC 咸陽

史: 墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄[鍊→]鑄以爲金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

史: 先王廟或在西雍或在咸陽 Some of the tombs of the former kings are in Yung [the former capital], in the west, and some are in Hsienyang.

g'emd'ia ^{mp} pln 咸池

g'emd'ia ^{mp} tune name, “salt pond”?

“surrounding moat”? 咸池

g'emd'ia ^{mp} constell name 咸池

淮: 紫宮太微軒輶咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glaxis of the sky.

g'ia 1.5 unusual, extraordinary 58 奇 奇 圖: 橐駝奇畜 The camel is a curious beast. [奇 *put caus fac*]

衡: 作道術之書發怪奇之文 [The King of Huainan's retinue] devised texts of techniques of the Way and issued writings of marvelous oddities.

漢: 於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.

衡: 生有高大之命其時身有尊貴之奇 When one is born with a grand high destiny, at that very time his body will have oddities foretelling honor and high rank.

史: 西伯之臣閎夭之徒求美女奇物善馬以獻紂紂乃赦西伯 The followers of Hsi Po's servant Hung Yao sought out beautiful women and rare curios and fine horses to present to Chòu. Chòu then released Hsi Po.

選: 何奇不有何怪不儲 What rarity does it not contain, what marvel does it not have in store?

g'ia g'ieb 1.5 ride 47 騎

釋: 騎[支→]岐也 *g'ia* “ride a horse” is *g'ieg* “straddle”

衡: 黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider, and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him.

g'ia g'ieb 3 rider 47 騎

史: 騎萬匹 ten thousand cavalry

戰: 轉轂連騎炫煥於道 The turning hubs and outriders were sweaty and dusty on the road.

宋: 東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭 My husband's position is as leader of over a thousand horsemen in the east.

史: 盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.

衡: 或時載酒用鹿車則言車行酒騎行炙 They might have carried the wine in a wheelbarrow, hence the claim that chariots sent around wine and riders sent around roasted meat.

隋: 軫四星主冢宰輔臣也主車騎主載任 The four stars of *chên* are the assistants of the gravemound-steward. They govern chariots and horsemen. They govern transporting and bearing burdens.

史: [儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 The first the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

g'ia 1.5 to fondle, handle 110 琦

g'ia g'iar ^{nc} cicada? 522 騎

g'ia rugged, contorted (rocks, cliffs etc) 58 琦

g'ia 1.5 crooked cliffs 琦

g'ia 1.5 kosps 琦

g'ia 1.5 ^{nc} pot; crooked chisel[?] 錡

g'iakwân ^{mp} constell. name “cavalry commander”? 騎官

g'ia g'ag extraordinary 58 奇 駭 奇 孩

g'iat k'iat ^{nc} girdle 82 褱

g'iad 3.12 to bind sheaves (*Wu dial*) 1 稷

g'iad 3.12 purification ceremony 1 稷 稷

g'iad 說文: knot of bag; bag for carrying

severed heads (徐鍇 *r*; 王仁昉切韻 *r*

siwad 廣韻 *r* *ts'iwad* *ts'iwad*) 1 韞

g'iad 2.11 ^{mp} river name 浼

g'iad'o ko bird 鷓鴣

g'ian 3.32 ^{ve} appear (cf 顯 *gian*) 41 見 現

新: 夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]揜者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct.

史: 書缺有闕矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts.

釋: 電殄也乍見則殄滅也 *d'ien* “lightning” is *d'ien* “vanish” because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.

釋: 其見每於日在西而見於東 [the rainbow's] appearances are always when the sun is in the west it

appears in the east

選：天[吳→]快乍見而鬚鬚 Wraiths suddenly appear in the sky, seem to be what they are not.

淮：日出星不見 When the sun rises the stars disappear.

隋：與日相近而不見曰伏與日同度曰合 Being so close to the sun that it is not visible is called "hidden". Being hidden at the same azimuth as the sun is called "coinciding".

管：目之所以視非特山陵之見也 What the eye uses in looking is not solely the obviousness of mountains and cliffs.

山：冬見夏蟄 In winter they can be seen but in summer they hibernate.

衡：見在水之天 the water, which is visibly present,

衡：見形爲鬼 to appear as a ghost, to haunt

論：多見其不知量也 They only show that they don't know how to measure.

漢：後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰腐乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒爲灰 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

非：鏡無見疵之罪 A mirror commits no crime by showing flaws.

淮：人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror.

非：見能於官以受職 They demonstrate competence in office and are therefore given responsibilities.

淮：神龜能見夢元王而不能自出漁者之籠 A magic turtle can make the Basic King see a dream but cannot free itself from the fisherman's trap.

呂：樂水齧其墓見棺之前和 Leaking water ate away the burial site and exposed the memorial tablet in front of the inner coffin.

草：故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以爲杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was "Do what the job needs," but those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Ts'ui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來其市鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之

Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price.

g'ian 3.32 district, county 77 縣

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚爲縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.

史：將以上庸之地六縣略楚美人聘楚以宮

中善歌謳者爲媵 He will bribe Ch'ü with six counties of the territory of Shang-yung and a beautiful woman to wife, with the best singers in the palace to go with her.

釋：縣邑之名亦如之 District and town names are also like that.

漢：得其地不可郡縣也 If we get the land, it can't be made into commanderies and counties.

藝：漢舊儀曰皇后食三十縣曰湯沐邑 The Former Regulations of Han says that the empress subsisted on revenue from thirty counties, called "bathwater cities".

g'ian beautiful (rel to 現?) 41 現

g'ian luster of jade 41 現

g'ian 2.27 ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko caterpillar aka 緜女 568 蜺

g'ian 說文: spit w/out vomiting 廣韻: baby spitting up milk 41 哕

g'ian (prn) 覘

g'ian 2.27 ^{mp} mountain name 覘

g'ian ^{nc} ko bamboo 筧

g'ian 3 examine 41 覘

g'ian 3 ^{mp} riv name *ar k'ian* 覘

g'ian 2 reprove, reprehend 覘

g'ian 2.27 ^{mp} black 黧

g'ian g'an emaciated 肩

g'iamsiəgdjähk ^{mp} man name 縣子石

g'iankwän ^{nc} local officials 縣官

g'iads'iaə ^{nc} cavalry 騎士

漢：非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalymen on the northern frontier.

g'iap 4.30 harmonize 320 荔協汁叶叶

g'iap 草：稽歷協律 work through all musical keys and tunings

g'iap 4.30 grasp *ar i'iap* 47 挾協

國：挾以銜骨齒牙爲猾戎夏交掣 Caught

between jaws/ Teeth and fangs making an ugly mouth/ Barbarian and Chinese fighting each other.

戰：耳可懷挾 Their lifting-handles are of a size to embrace with your arms.

戰：左挾彈右攝丸 has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet

史：左挾人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right

戰：據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about [挾 *pun on 劫?*]

莊：問臧奚事則挾策讀書 Ask what Tsang had been doing, it turned out to be reading books, their bamboo strips in his hands.

b. *fig.*

史：夫挾彊秦之勢以內劫其主罪無過此者 To wield the strategic advantage of Ch'in and bully one's own ruler with it—no crime exceeds that.

國：夫古者不料民而知其少多司民協孤終司商協民姓司徒協旅司寇協姦牧協職工協革場協入廩協出是則少多死生出入往來者皆可也 The ancients never enumerated the populace but knew how many there were. The welfare minister had charge of orphans and funerals. The

minister of commerce had charge of family names.

The minister of troops had charge of military expeditions. The minister of justice had charge of malfeasance. In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements. Thus increase and decrease, birth and death, disbursement and receipt, coming and going were all ascertainable. [牧工場廩 all top not subj]

漢：今一夫挾五口治田百畝歲收畝一石半爲粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 Now one farmer having a family of five works 100 *mag* of fields. In a year he harvests 1½ *diäk* from each *mag*. That amounts to 150 *diäk* of grain. Take away a 10% tax of 15 *diäk* and that leaves 135 *diäk*.

衛：坑殺儒士者言其皆挾經傳文書之人也 Burying Confucian scholars alive means because they all were men who upheld the classics and transmitted literary writings.

史：臣聞鄙諺曰寧爲雞口無爲牛後今西面交臂而臣事秦何異於牛後乎夫以大王之賢挾彊韓之兵而有牛後之名臣竊爲大王羞之 YS has heard a coarse saying, "Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse." In this case, to fold your arms and serve Ch'in as a servant—how is that different from a cow's arse? With YGM's ability in control of the strong forces of Hán, to have the reputation of being a cow's arse—I take the liberty of being embarrassed for YGM.

g'iap 4.30 a bravo ("frightener"? *cf* 法) 66 俠淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛禽適墮其腐鼠而中游侠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.

非：犯禁者誅而群俠以私劍養 Those who violate prohibitions are punished, yet many Braves maintain themselves by their own swords.

g'iap ^{mp} man name 唼

g'iap 4.30 earflaps 47 絛

g'iap 4.30 think of, long for 47 總

g'iap g'liap 4.30 cow strong 47 犒

g'iap 4.30 belt, sash 帟

g'iapg'epsiwad ^{mp} fifth of 12 cyclic 歲叶洽歲

g'ia g'ieb 1.5 cavalry 47 騎兵 奇兵

史：吾奇兵絕其後使野無所掠 Our cavalry will cut off their rear and allow them to get nothing from foraging in the wilds.

g'ian ^{nc} 說文: ko plant 莛

g'ian ^{nc} ko semi-pr stone inf to jade 現

g'iar ^{mp} mountain name 嵒 嵒

g'iar!yiei 1.12 particle 兮

詩：舒而脫脫兮無感我帟兮無使龍也吠

Don't get so close to me! Don't pluck my sash like that!

Don't make Shaggy bark!

漢：閑閎閎其寥廓兮 How towering their vastness is! The placement of this 兮 is a matter of prosody,

which means it can occur in surprising places in syntax; in these two examples it separates adj & head, as if it were *之*.

楚：違羣小兮謏詞 I depart from the derision of the herd of petty.

楚：適昭明兮所處 I go to where the illuminating brightness dwells.

In this example it occurs where we would expect 於. 選：虹洞兮蒼天 The rainbow passes through the blue sky.

g'iar:/yiei an interjection 訢

g'iar:/yiei small basin 盂

g'iar:/yiei- angry look, dissatisfied *ar* /**ng'iei** 220 盼

g'iek 4.23 sko arboreal rodent *ar* **g'iet** 顯

g'ieg how? why? 奚

呂：將奚不有為也而無以為為己 How could he not have had things to contrive; only he had nothing to contrive by contriving.

莊：奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih whom we consider wrong?

列：吾與王神遊也形奚動哉 YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved?

列：且曩之所居奚異王之宮 And why should where we sat then be other than YM's palace?

g'ieg 1.12 what? 奚

莊：奚之 Where will you go?

莊：奚為 What will you do?

呂：彼且奚以此之也 Where do they intend to go by this means?

呂：白公曰若以石投水奚若孔子曰没人能取之 Pai Kung said, "What happens if we throw a stone into a river?" Confucius said, "A diver can retrieve it."

莊：奚以之九萬里而南為 What will it accomplish by means of going ninety thousand *li* [up] and then going south?

戰：君之楚將奚為北面 If you are going to Ch'u, sir, then for what reason are you heading north?

大：明主奚為其勞也 Why ever would a clear-sighted ruler work hard?

呂：奚道知其不為私 How do you know he was not acting on his own behalf?

呂：蝗螟農夫得而殺之奚故為其害稼也 Locusts and cutworms: when a farmer catches them he kills them. Why? Because of their harm to crops.

g'ieg 3.12 bind 376 系

g'ieg 1.12 ^{nc} foot path 蹊 蹊

g'ieg 說文: slave, servant 376 媵 奚

g'ieg 2.11 to wait [2] t] 俟

g'ieg discord 蹊

g'ieg frog 468 蟻

g'ieg 方言: young of 豨 (*dial*) 286 豨

g'ieg 3.12 shoestring, carrying-strap 376 萑 係 宋：青絲為籠係柱枝為籠鉤 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.

g'ieg young pig (*dial*) 286 豨

g'ieg ^{mp} marsh name 豨

g'ieg 3.12 stchw ill-feeling 悞

g'ieg kieg 3.12 說文: to bind 376 樸 係

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟

遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

史：刳腹絕腸折頸擗頤首身分離暴骸骨於草澤頭顱僵仆相望於境父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Their bellies have been cut open, their guts severed, necks broken, chins crushed, heads separated from bodies, their skeletons left to bleach in weeds and marshes, their skulls fallen to lie staring at each other at the border; fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap.

g'ieg kieg 3.12 attach, hang up 469 繫 繫

左：禽之而乘其車繫桑木焉以徇齊壘 He took him prisoner and mounted his chariot. He tied a mulberry root to it and thus rode around the Ch'i breastworks.

荀：南方有鳥焉名曰蒙鳩以羽為巢而編之以髮繫之葦苕 In the south there is a bird, called *mengchiu*; it builds its nest with feathers, plaited with hair, and fastens it to a reed.

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced.

選：處沃土則逸處瘠土則勞此繫乎地者也 Dwelling in rich land they have an easy life; dwelling in poor land they work hard—this is because they are tied to the earth.

中：今夫天斯昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [*In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.*]

隋：中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十為星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

g'ieg-g'ieg ^{mp} 說文: so piglets' bellies 豨 豨

g'iegkã (r g'a?) 奚假

g'iegxiég ^{nc} 爾雅: ko tree 樛 樛

g'iegxu 2.11 derision 謔 詢 謔 語

g'iegg'iek! very discordant? 谿 極

g'iegg'io what? 奚 詎

g'iegg'iwag **g'iegg'iyag** what? 奚 遽

g'iegs'io ^{nc} small vole, field mouse 鼯 鼠

莊：鳥高飛以避矰弋之害鼯鼠深穴乎[神一] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

搜：巢居知風穴居知雨脚非狐狸則是鼯鼠 Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you

must be a vole.

g'iegg'iwar (meaning obscure) 謏 髡

g'iegs'iep ^{mp} ko barbics 奚 雷

g'iegluk 爾雅: ko bug 蟻 蟻

g'ieug 1.43 punishment 刑

漢：大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑕鑿薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.

衡：刑之字井與刀也 The graph 刑 is 井 plus 刀. 衡：刑錯不用四十餘年 Punishment was put in abeyance and was not used for over forty years.

國：如君之言則辱收也天之刑臣也 If it is as YL says then it is Ju-shou. It is Sky's executioner.

非：先王之所以使其臣民者非爵祿則刑罰也 The former kings' means of controlling their servants and populace was either rank and salary or mutilation and death.

史：有軍功者各以率受上爵為私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以駭刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

論：道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.

衡：韓子欲獨任刑用誅如何 Prof. Hán wants solely to rely on punishment and strict accountability; how?

荀：傷人者刑 Those who wound people are punished. 非：刑罰之極安至 How far do punishments go at their limit?

左：政以治民刑以正邪 Government is to keep the folk in order; punishment is to put straight what is oblique.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

國：舜之刑也殛鯀 When Shun was punishing miscreants, he executed Kun (the father of Yü the Great).

史：夫棄灰薄罪也而被刑重罰也 Throwing ashes is a petty infraction, while suffering mutilation is a heavy punishment.

b. *fig.*

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their

utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

g'ienŋ form 形 刑 例

呂: 善影者不於影於形 One who makes entertaining shadows does it not at the shadow but at the shape.

西: 元帝後宮既多不得常見乃使畫工圖形 There were many in the harem of Reinvigorating Emperor whom he had not been able to see very often, so he had a painter depict their likenesses.

淮: 藏無形行無迹遊無朕 Dormant, he is formless; he acts without trace, he roams without bounds.

釋: 其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to loosen the string.

列: 吾與王神遊也形奚動哉 YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved?

藝: 觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.

新: 時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]己 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

釋: 在表所以別形貌也 On the outside, it is what is used to distinguish physical appearance.

釋: 廟貌也先祖形貌所在也 *miog* "ancestral temple" is *mōg* "appearance"; where the depictions of the ancestors are.

史: 齊秦不合天下無變伐齊之形成矣 If Ch'i and Ch'in are not in accord, and if nothing unpredictable happens elsewhere in the world, then the circumstances for attacking Ch'i will have been accomplished. 藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠傷不飾其形容 元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

衡: 上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?

g'ienŋ 𠄎 give | take form 形 刑 例

絕: 幽幽冥冥豫知未形 In the dimmest dark and darkest dim/ He foretells what has not yet taken shape. 史: 愚者聞成事智者睹未形 Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones discern what has not yet taken form.

呂: 冬與夏不能兩 [刑→] 形草與稼不能兩成 新穀熟而陳穀虧凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智編者無遂功天之數也 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates. Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is due to sky's methods.

漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chün-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

g'ienŋ a mold for casting 型 形

衡: 冶工之消鐵也以土為形 When a smith melts iron, he makes a mold of clay.

莊: 刀刃若新發於硎 The blade of the knife is as if it had newly come from the mold.

淮: 夫純鉤魚腸之始下型擊則不能斷刺則不能入及加之砥礪摩其鋒則水斷龍舟陸劃犀甲 When Pure Curve or Fish Gut first came from the mold they would not cut if swung nor pierce if thrust; when they had had grinding and sharpening of their edges and points, on water they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through rhinoceros armor.

g'ienŋ 3.46 shin, shank of 脛 388 脛 脛

淮: 伊尹之興土功也修脛者使之跖鏗強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had long-shanked men thrusting shovels with their feet and strong-spined men bearing earth on their backs.

g'ienŋ 2.41 hate 382 悻 悻

g'ienŋ 2.41 𠄎 expand of water 滓

g'ienŋ 𠄎 ritual vessel 銅 鈞 刑

g'ienŋ ravine, gulch 434 陘

g'ienŋ 𠄎 FL: pln 邢

g'ienŋ fem officer under Han 姪

g'ienŋ 1.43 𠄎 說文: like bell, longer neck;

some say wine vessel 414 鉦

g'ienŋ 3.46 long narrow bell 鐙

g'ienŋ 1.43 cylindrical warming-pan 鐙

g'ienŋ-g'ienŋ 𠄎 perceive in detail 炯炯

g'ienŋkian arrogant 刑蹇

g'ienŋsiad situation, position 形勢

漢: 及周之衰分而為二天下莫朝周周不能制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court there any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.

g'ienŋlieng cold 滓冷

g'ienŋliwat outline, distinct shape 形埒

淮: 夫有形埒者天下訟見之 Things with distinct form, everyone sees them.

g'ienŋmieng "Legalism" 刑名

史: 孝文時以治刑名言事太子 In the reign of the Cynosure Emperor he served the heir-apparent in the capacity of an expert on the writings of Legalists.

g'iet 4.16 to tie-die silk 415 纈

g'iet 4.16 tuck up skirt 1 襠 擷

g'iet 4.16 to straighten neck (so bird) 415 頡

g'iet head awry (?not?) 415 隳

g'iet 說文: head (*others say* 首) (切韻 𠄎) 415 頁

g'iet 廣韻: sound of door 闐

g'iet tiny bits of rice grains 273 粃

g'iet 4.16 big threads 紘

g'ietxu underachiever 隳詬 「頡滑

g'ietg'wat complicated, "mingled & mixed" 1 莊: 頡滑堅白解垢同異 They muck about with "inseparable qualities" and make clever ploys with categoric logic

g'ietd'ok 𠄎 pln 亂毒

g'ien 1.29 𠄎 talented, highly capable 41 賢

Another common term that is easy enough to understand in Chinese but hard to render into English. The sinological character-meaning is "worthy" which just won't do. No sense of moral worth is implied, while if it simply meant "worthy to govern" we would not see arguments about whether to promote for 賢 or 功 or 能.

It is neither general intelligence nor any specific talent. People are born with it—or not—but must also develop it through life experience in order for it to be discernable. Think of it as demonstrating, in one's own person rather than through objective accomplishment, the potential to choose the best among possible outcomes of a situation and steer it toward that outcome.

荀: 君賢者其國治君不能者其國亂 Where the ruler is capable, the state is ordered; where the ruler is incapable, the state is disordered.

史: 魏天下之彊國也王天下之賢王也 Wei is the strongest country of the world, and YM is its most competent king.

多: 尚賢 to promote the capable (*acw* 尚功 to promote those of demonstrated accomplishment)

非: 臣師射稽之謚又賢於癸 The chanting of my teacher, Shê Chi, is even better than mine.

史: 大王賢其說而不計其實 YGM finds their proposals clever but you do not calculate their real world aspect.

戰: 驚馬女子筋骨力動非賢於驥驥孟賁也 It is not that a nag or a girl is superior in strength of bone and muscle to a fine steed or a mighty warrior.

衡: 凡人操行有賢有愚 Whenever men strive for a goal they may do it well or stupidly.

史: 賢其說而不計其實 You assume their proposals are clever but you do not work out their practical aspects.

淮: 稱尊焉不稱賢也 We say of him "honored" but do not say "capable."

史: 公叔座知其賢未及進 Kungshu Ts'o saw he was brilliant, but not yet to the point of being recommended to the court.

史: 人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he keep himself from being dazzled?

藝: 勃知其賢禮待酬直過常 Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. [直 *boarding fee*] 新: [攻→] 工擊奪者為賢 Deft strongarm robbery was considered competence.

新：優賢不逮謂之寬反寬爲陋 If one favors capable ones and does not punish them at law it is called light-handedness; to invert light-handedness is tyranny.

呂：絕江者託於船致遠者託於驥霸王者託於賢 To cross the Yangtze, rely on a boat; to go a long way, rely on good horses; to rule the world, rely on competence.

外：夫賢者所以不爲存而亡者何也 How is it that competence did not bring about preservation but doom? 絕：賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the Chün-ch'ü.

人：夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire, nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而爲天下笑無大於此者 [矣→] 已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'ín, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

越：有子四人長曰諸樊次曰餘祭次曰餘昧次曰季札季札賢壽夢欲立之季札讓曰禮有舊制奈何廢前王之禮而行父子之私乎 He had four sons. The eldest was called Chu-fan; the next was Yü-chi; the next was Yü-mai; the next was Chi-cha. Chi-cha was the most capable, and Shou-mêng wanted to designate him successor. Chi-cha refused in these words, "The pattern of the prescribed procedures is long established. How could we lay aside the prescribed procedures of the ancient kings and carry out a private agreement between father and son?"

非：宋王與齊仇也築武宮謳癸倡行者止觀築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謳又賢於癸王召射稽使之謳行者不止築者知倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謳不勝於癸美何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擗其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built, and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding the pisé never got tired. The king heard of it and summoned him to be rewarded. He said, "The chanting of my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than mine." So the king summoned She Chi and had him chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders unaware of their fatigue. The king said, "No one stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting as beautiful as yours, Kuei?" Kuei replied, "Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two."

b. paired w/不肖 准：進賢而退不肖 promote the good ones and fire the klutzes

呂：貴賤愚智賢不肖 high and low, stupid and intelligent, capable and bungling

呂：人同類而智殊賢不肖異 People are all of the same species, but their cognitive powers vary and their capability differs.

呂：令者人主之所以爲命也賢不肖安危之所定也 Command is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which degrees of competence and security are fixed.

衡：論賢儒之才既超程矣世人怪其仕宦不進官爵卑細以賢才退在俗吏之後信不怪也夫如是而適足以見賢不肖之分睹高下多少之實也 Having established that the intellectual power of an accomplished scholar goes off the scale, our contemporaries are astonished that when appointed to office such scholars do not advance, remaining in low posts, with all their erudition, yet shoved below common ordinary functionaries. This is not really astonishing. It is only because things are this way that we can see the difference between skill and incompetence, and can make out what is really high and really low, really abundant and really sparse.

史：太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy when they come to dwell in the harem. All men, it does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet suspicion when they enter the court."

史：是故明主外料其敵之彊弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈捨於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never. *g'ien* ^{nc} string of bow or instrument 45 絃 弦 戰：譬之衛矢而魏弦機也 Comparing it, Wèi was the bolt while Wei was the string and trigger.

釋：括會也與弦會也 *kuát* "arrow nock" is *kuát* "join" because it joins with the bowstring.

釋：其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to loosen the string.

史：五弦之琴 a cithern that has five strings

非：瑟以小絃爲大聲以大絃爲小聲 The *shè* uses small strings to make loud sounds and large strings to make soft sounds.

准：今夫調弦者叩宮宮應鼓角角動 Now, one who is tuning strings strikes the *kung*-note and *kung* responds, plucks the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred. 選：幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

g'ien ^{nc} to string bow or instrument 45 絃 弦 准：道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; individual affairs are like a stringed instrument; each time it is strung it gets retuned. 後：弦大木爲弓羽矛爲矢引機發之遠射千餘步多所殺傷 He fitted a string to a big piece of wood to make a bow and applied feathers to spears to make arrows. When he pulled the trigger and let fly, it flew to a distance of over a thousand paces, and killed or wounded many.

g'ien bright 41 炫

g'ien ^{nc} millipede 蚘

g'ien speak quickly 誑

g'ien soo 媮

g'ien ^{vs} half full (sc moon) 45 弦

衡：月三日魄八日弦十五日望 The moon is crescent on the third day, half full on the eighth day and full on the fifteenth day.

g'ien 2.27 connect 45 纈

g'ien 1.29 boat's railing 45 舷

g'ien 3.32 display, offer for sale 41 銜 衍

g'ien boast 41 衍

g'ien 1.29 sko stomach disorder 痃

g'ien 1.29 ^{vs} be constricted 45 礙 齧 嘖

准：夫全性保真不虧其身遭急迫 [難→] 難精通于天 If one keeps one's life-process intact and preserves one's genuineness/ And does not damage one's health/ Then when one meets exigency, is pressed and constricted/ One's essence communicates to Sky. [nr Is this two couplets or a quatrain?]

g'ien 3.32 fancy (sc clothing) 41 袪

g'ien 1.29 ^{mp} surname 袪

g'ien-g'ien ^{nb} passing through straits 45 礙 礙

g'ien-g'ien ^{nb} fat 贖贖

g'ienliang most capable, best & brightest (off designation under Han) 41 賢良

准：楚賢良大夫皆盡其計而悉其誠齊師愈強 The best and brightest officers of Ch'ü put forth their most dedicated efforts to make all the plans they could, but the Ch'ü force only got stronger.

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang P'ing was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

漢：郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是獨擢助爲中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.

隋：星明王道昌闇則賢良不處天下空天子疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious. If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is exhausted and the emperor is sick.

漢：元光元年…五月詔賢良曰朕聞昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸教通四海海外肅春北發渠搜氏羌徠服星辰不孛日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書鳴虬何施而臻此與今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟猗與偉與何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 In 134 BC...in the fifth month there was an imperial rescript to the most capable: "Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient. Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put

in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures and doctrine pervaded the four quarters. Nations from beyond the wilderness, Hsiao-shên, Pei-fa, Chü-sou and Ti-chiang came to submit. The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked. Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings. Alas, what shall we do to reach this state? Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing. Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming? What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen. The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.” It was then that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

g'ioik 4.23 **nc** 說文: ko writing tablet 檄
草: 羽檄紛飛 Military documents sped back and forth

史: 張儀既相秦爲文檄告楚相曰始吾從若飲我不盜而壁若答我若善守汝國我願且盜而城 After Chang Yi became premier of Ch'in, he wrote a message-board warning the premier of Ch'u: “At first, when I was at a drinking party of yours, I did not steal your jade circlet. You had me beaten. Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.” [檄 *nuc adj* “by means of”]

g'ioik 4.23 **nc** bell whacking stick? (*ar g'og?*) 椽

g'ioik 篇海: run 尾 *sef* 局? 趨

g'ioig **nc** 爾雅: ko plant 藪

g'ioig **nc** ko plant 藪

g'ioig 2.29 clear, obvious 晶

g'ioig-g'ioig **sb** stdw looks of water (*pron?*) 晶

g'ioad 1.12 **mp** 說文: 汝南 township name 郟

g'iovan 1.29 **ve** suspend, hoist (sc flag) 45 懸 懸

左: 主人縣布 The inhabitants of the town dangled lengths of cloth.
戰: 擢閔王之筋懸於其廟梁 pulled out the Min king's tendons and hung him up from the rafters in his own ancestral temple
左: 縊而縣懸 tried to hang himself but the noose broke

抱: 千歲蝙蝠色白如雪集則倒懸腦重故也 The thousand-year bat is white as snow. When it perches it hangs upside-down because its brain is heavy.

淮: 縣羽與灰而知燥溼之氣 By drizzling feathers or ashes one can determine the relative humidity.

越: 懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He hung a gall bladder at the doorway and whenever he went in or out he tasted it and did not spit it out.

史: 心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄 My mind

waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

g'iovan **nc** yoke strap 45 鞵

g'iovan encircle 49 纒

g'iovan 說文: barracks; women's jail 49 垣

g'iovan 說文: hate 65 佞 佞

g'iovan 2.27 onomat 銅

g'iovan 3.32 flow together *ar xiwan ginwan*

還

g'iovan 2.27 集韻: so flowing water 142 涘

g'iovan-g'iovan **th** pure (of jade) 49 鞵鞵

g'iovan-g'iovan ugly 腫睜 睜睜

g'iovanioig trigger of crossbow 懸刀

g'iovan'd'ig hanging passage 懸度

藝: 會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匣

壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉

South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.” Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them.

g'iovad 3.12 kind (pheap) (*rel* to 愛?) 50 惠

國: 其亡之不恤而羣臣是憂不亦惠乎 It is not his exile that troubles him, but his ministers are those for whom he feels distress; is he not indeed kind?

漢: 陛下臨天下布德施惠 YIM oversees the world, spreading good influence and dispensing benevolence.

非: 君必惠民而已矣 Your Lordship must be kinder to the people, that is all.

管: 惠主豐賞厚賜以竭滅赦姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law.

衡: 惠人 kind man, especially sympathetic person

非: 何謂民萌曰爲人臣者散公財以說民人行小惠以取百姓使朝廷市井皆[勸→]歡譽

己以塞其主而成其所欲此之謂民萌 What do I mean by the populace? One who should be his minister dissipates the ruler's wealth to please the people.

He does small benefices to make ordinary people joyously praise him in court and at the marketplace well, so as to eclipse his master and accomplish what he wants. This is called the populace.

方: 傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折蓼答之其惠存焉 The traditional saying is, “When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch

beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that.”

淮: 晏子默然不對者不欲太卜之死往見太卜者恐公之欺也晏子可謂忠於上而惠於下矣 That Yen-tzu remained silent, not replying, was because he did not want the Grand Diviner to be put to death. That he went to see the Grand Diviner was because he did not want his ruler to be deceived. Yen-tzu can be called loyal to his superior and kind to his inferior.

g'iovad 3.12 mentally acute 505 慧 慧 慧 慧

左: 有兄而無慧 had an older brother who was daft

戰: 公之不慧也 That, sir, is because you are not thinking clearly.

露: 不智而辯慧 [還→] 選給則迷而乘良馬也 To have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift horse in the wrong direction.

g'iovad ko orchid esp *Phalaenopsis* spp 蕙

g'iovad **nc** ko cicada 522 螿 惠 惠

莊: 朝菌不知晦朔螿不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall.

g'iovad **mp** 說文: river name 漣

g'iovad sharp cf 銳 鐔

g'iovad ko tree *ar g'ioad* 櫨

g'iovadkung **mp** marquess of 魯 惠 公

g'iovadgiwang **mp** king of 魏 aka 梁 惠 王

孟: 孟子見梁惠王 Mencius appeared at the court of the Benevolent King of Liang.

史: 會座病魏惠王親往問病曰公叔病有如不可諱將奈社稷何公叔曰座之中庶子公孫鞅年雖少有奇才願王舉國而聽之王嘿然王且去座屏人言曰王即不聽用鞅必殺之無令出境王許諾而去 Then T'so got sick, and the Benevolent King of Wei went in person to inquire of his illness. He said, “Your illness seems to have passed the point of not being mentioned. What shall we do about the nation?” Kungshu said, “My sons' middle tutor, Kungsun Yang, though he may be young, has extraordinary talent. I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel.” The king remained silent. When the king was about to go, T'so had everyone sent away and said to the king, “Given that YM will not accept my advice to employ Yang, you must have him killed. Do not let him leave the country.” The king assented and left.

g'iovadtsiag **mp** sophist&statesman 惠施 惠子

莊: 惠施多方其書五車 Hui Shih knew how to do many things. His books made five cartloads.

莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜

莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵯鵯子知之乎夫鵯鵯發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鷓鴣腐鼠鵯鵯過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, “Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier.” Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, “There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, ‘Back off!’ Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?”

淮: 惠子爲惠王爲國法已成而示諸先生先生皆善之奏之惠王惠王甚說之以示翟煎曰善惠王曰善可行乎翟煎曰不可惠王曰善而不可行何也翟煎對曰今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉然而不用者不若此其宜也治國有禮不在文辯故老子曰法今滋彰盜賊多有

Hui-tzu drew up a code of laws for the Benevolent King [of Wei]. When they had been completed he showed them to the elders. The elders all approved them, so he presented them to the king. The king was extremely pleased with them and showed them to Ti Chien, who said, “This is good.” The king said, “If it

k, k', ç, g, g', ng, l, l', s, d, d', n, l, z, dz, dz', s, ts, ts', d, d', n, l, z, dz, dz', p, p', b, b', m, .

is good, then can it be put into effect?" Ti Chien replied, "No." The king said, "If it is good, why can't it be put into effect?" Ti Chien said, "Look at how people lift a big log; the ones in front sing out 'Yo Ho!' and the ones in back give a reply. This is a chant to encourage their exertion in lifting a heavy load. Needless to say, there are sophisticated tunes from Chêng and Wèi, but they could hardly be used here, being nowhere near so suitable as this chant. A well-governed state has customs, which do not depend on skilful wording." Thus Lao-tzu said, "The more clear the laws and decrees become, the more bandits and thieves there will be." 戰: 魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛目塚城郭且為棧道而葬群臣多諫太子曰雪甚如此而喪行民必甚病之官費又恐不給請弛期更日太子曰為人子而以民勞與官費用之故而不行先王之喪不義也子勿復言群臣皆不敢言而以告犀首犀首曰吾未有以言之也是其唯惠公乎請告惠公惠公曰諾駕而見太子曰葬有日矣太子曰然惠公曰昔王季歷葬於楚山之尾樂水鬻其墓見棺之前和文王曰嘻先君必欲一見群臣百姓也夫故使樂水見之於是出而為之張於朝百姓皆見之三日而後更葬此文王之義也今葬有日矣而雪甚及牛目難以行太子為及日之故得毋嫌於欲亟葬乎願太子更日先王必欲少留而扶社稷、安黔首也故使雪甚因弛期而更為日此文王之義也若此而不弗為意者羞法文王乎太子曰甚善敬弛期更擇日 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial. Many of the officials objected to the heir-apparent, "If we let the burial proceed with the snow this deep the people will regard it as extreme hardship, and besides, we fear the official funds will not cover the extra expense. Let us delay and set another date." The heir-son said, "It is not proper for a man's son to fail to bury him in the manner of our ancestors on the mere grounds that it may use up the people's labor and the officials' funds. Do not speak of this again." None of the officials dared to mention it again. They told Rhinohead, who said, "There is nothing I can say to him. Hui-tzu is the only man for this job. Let me tell Hui-tzu about it." Hui-tzu agreed to try, and harnessed his carriage and went to see the heir-son. He said, "A date has been set for the burial." "It has," replied the heir-son. Hui-tzu said, "In ancient times, king Chi-li was buried at the tail of Ch'u mountain. The grave-mound was eroded by runoff, exposing the end of the coffin. The Cynosure King said, 'Oh! It must be that the former ruler wants to see his officials and his people one more time. That is why he let the runoff uncover him. Then he had him disinterred and set out in the capital, so that everyone could see him. Not until three days later was he reburied. This was the Cynosure King's style of proper behavior. In our case, a day was already set for the burial when it snowed as deep as a cow's eye, making it hard to travel. Could YH, on the mere grounds that the set date has arrived, avoid the suspicion of wanting to have him buried in too great a hurry? I ask YH to change the date; it must be that the former king wants to remain a while longer to calm the spirits and reassure the people. Thus he let the snow pile

up so deep to give a reason for delay. To change the date would be the proper behavior of the Cynosure King. But if that's how it is and you still do not do it, could it be that you are embarrassed to follow the example of the Cynosure King?" The heir-son said, "Very well said! I respectfully extend the time and will choose another date." **g'iweg** 1.12 ^{vs} alienate 攜携携 懼鄰
左: 親有禮因重固問攜貳覆昏亂 to adhere to those who observe rules of propriety, rely on those who are heavy and solid, isolate those who are disaffected and to overthrow the benighted and disorderly 國: 若民不怨而財不匱令不偷而動不攜其何事不濟 If the folk are not resentful and goods are not hoarded, if orders are not taken lightly and initiatives are not led astray, what could not be accomplished? **g'iweg** area of 50 mou 260 畦
g'iweg ^{np} FL: pln 鄰
g'iweg ^{nc} 說文: ko bird (*Cuculus poliocephalus*) 雉
g'iweg wheel's circumference (cf 規) 49 嵩
g'iweg ^{nc} big bell ar **xiwæg** 538 鑼
g'iweg ^{nc} 爾雅: unicorn 217 驪
g'iweg 1.12 說文: yellow (cf 鏞) 432 鞋
g'iweg ugly deep-set eyes 225 眙
g'iweg 集韻: to castigate oneself 講
g'iweg bind, binding 376 鞋
g'iweg vegetable garden 畦
g'iweg 1.5 ^{nc} marlinspike worn at belt ar **xiwæg** 217 簪
g'iweg xiwæg vapor round sun (cf 鞋) 49 鑼
g'iweg ^{nc} wok 鬻
g'iwegd'iaeg ^{np} pln 畦時
g'iweng 1.43 ^{nc} glow-worm 432 螢
衡: 篙不能鳴鐘而螢火不爨鼎者何也鐘長而篙短鼎大而螢小也 A straw cannot ring a bell nor can a firefly's light boil a cauldron. Why? The bell is long, the straw short; the cauldron is great, the firefly small.
g'iweng 2.41 distant 53 迴 洞
g'iweng dazzle, confuse, delude 373 熒 營
選: 隨珠和氏焯燐其陂玉石齶眩耀青熒 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.
g'iweng 爾雅: hole in clothing? 533 熒
g'iweng ^{np} river name 434 熒
g'iweng-g'iweng th brilliant 432 熒 熒
g'iwengg'wæk ^{np} "blood red"—the planet Mars 202 熒惑
淮: 熒惑...司無道之國為亂為賊為疾為喪為饑為兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.
衡: 熒惑守心 Mars stayed in Heart.
g'iwengg'wæk confuse 373 熒惑 營惑
戰: 熒惑諸侯以是為非 He misled the barons, making right seem to be wrong.
漢: 安廢法度行邪辟有詐偽心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies.
g'iwengd'iang ^{np} town name 榮陽
g'iwet 4.16 ^{nc} cave, pit, hole 273 穴 峽

詩: 死則同穴 After we are dead, we will share a grave-pit.
詩: 維此奄息百夫之特臨其穴惴惴其慄 This Yen-hsi was a match for a hundred ordinary men. When he looked down into the pit, he trembled in fear.
爾: 鳥鼠同穴其鳥為餘其鼠為餘 A bird and a mouse share a hole; the bird is *d'o*, the mouse *d'wət*.
淮: 古者民澤處復穴 In ancient times people made dwellings in caves.
山: 穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.
衡: 謂宅有甲乙巢穴復有甲乙乎 If you claim dwellings have A and B [ref to geomantic directional-ity], do nests and dens, by the same logic, also have it? 非: 鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into the place where the king often held secret discussions. 非: 道穴聞之 heard it through a gap (in the wall) 莊: 鳥高飛以避矰弋之害鼠深穴乎 [神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out. [深 fac] 搜: 巢居知風穴居知雨卿非狐狸則是鼠鼠 Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole.
藝: 洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底乃得一穴 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom. There he found a cave.
語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.
衡: 由是以論癰疽之發亦一實也氣結閹積聚為癰潰為疽創流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Analyzing it from this, the outbreak of pustules and of ulcers are also the same essential reality. When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles. Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.
g'iwet 4.16 empty; deep ar **xiwæt** 337 坑
g'iwet 4.16 ^{nc} ko bug 虱
g'iwet 4.16 ^{nc} ko bird 虱
g'iwet 4.16 soo 蝨
g'iwet 4.16 ^{nc} spook costume; long gown 142 祝 紘
g'iwetxiwäng ^{nc} to beat 抗擗
g'iwed! look askance 反切扶 sef tech? 220 隼
g'iuwen 1.29 ^{vs} dark 570 玄 兮 眩 元 元 元
衡: 龍登玄雲神棲崑崙 The dragons went up to the dark clouds and the gods moved away to Kunlun.
衡: 天有倉龍白虎朱鳥玄武之象也 In the sky there are the images of a green dragon, a white tiger,

a red bird and a black tortoise.

詩：何草不玄 What weed do we not find black?

選：鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes.

草：宏大倫之玄清 Expand the scope of what is dark or clear in the highest logic.

人：情性之里甚微而元 The logic of feelings and instincts is very subtle and hard to fathom.

人：明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A clear-sighted officer penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

g'iuwen 3.32 dazzled (*swa prec?*) 142 眩

史：人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he keep himself from being dazzled?

列：光影所照王目眩不能得視 Wherever the lights and reflections illuminated, the king's eyes were dazzled and he could not make out a thing.

選：隨珠和氏焯燦其陔玉石齶盜眩耀青燹 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

g'iuwen 2.27 ^{nc} lifting bar for cauldron 45 鉉

g'iuwen 2.27 切韻：luster of dew 滋

g'iuwen open eyes 585 旬

g'iuwen open eyes 眴

g'iuwen 1.29 ^{mp} man name 玆

g'iuwen 1.29 luster 玆 [success 玄圭

g'iuwenkiweg ^{nc} dark scepter, 禹's symbol of

衡：人或問之何爲泣乎 Someone asked about it,

左：歲在星紀而淫於玄栒 when the year-star is

in its proper mansion and slips into a different one

g'iuwenqiwat ^{nc} ax held by The Martial

King—significance? 玄鉞

史：至紂死所武王自射之三發而後下車以輕劍擊之黃鉞斬紂頭縣大白之旗已而至紂之嬖妾二女二女皆經自殺武王又射三發擊以劍斬以玄鉞縣其頭小白之旗 When they got to where Chòu's corpse was, the Martial King himself shot three arrows at it before he dismounted. He struck it with a light sword and cut off Chòu's head with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag. That done, he went to where Chòu's two favorite concubines were; they had both killed themselves in anticipation. The Martial King shot three more arrows, struck them with a sword, cut off their heads with the black ax and hoisted their heads to the small white flag.

g'iuwen'g'o ^{mp} river name 玄滄

g'iuwen'g'ik ^{nc} ko dancing crane 辭海：Gruis cinerea (G. japonensis subsp?) 玄鶴

非：有玄鶴二[入→]八道南方來 There were two eights of black cranes that came from the south. 非：玄鶴...延頸而鳴舒翼而舞 The cranes... stretched out their necks and called, unfolded their wings and danced.

g'iuwen'wàng so sweaty, dusty horses?→ exhausted? 570 玄黃 炫煥

詩：陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty

and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinohorn flask/ Let me not suffer long.

戰：轉轂連騎炫煥於道 The turning hubs and outriders were sweaty and dusty on the road.

g'iuwen'wàng so colors of plants in fall—dark brown? 570 炫煌

淮：根莖枝葉青蔥苓蘆萑蘆炫煌 Their roots, stems, branches and leaves are green and flourishing and then die and turn brown. [nr]

g'iuwen'wən eye sickness, poor sight

("dazzled-dim?") 184 眩眩

g'iuwenngog ^{mp} son of 黃帝 (ar **g'iuwen'xiog?**) 玄囂

g'iuwen'xiog ^{mp} 闕 name 玄鳥

g'iuwen'xian 2.27 so flowing tears 滋

g'iuwen'ien "dark sky" parts of Aquarius &

Pegasus 玄天

g'iuwensiek powder silvers mirrors 570 玄錫

g'iuwenswən ^{nc} gg-grandchild 玄孫

g'iuwentsjog ^{nc} ko drink in sacrifice 玄酒

禮：故玄酒在室醴醢在戶粢醢在堂澄酒在下 Thus the dark wine [*stm* "water"] is in the chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the hall and the clarified wine below.

g'iuwentswan ^{nc} sko ritual vessel 玄尊

g'iuwenmien ^{mp} song name 玄冥 玄武

g'iuwenm'wo ^{mp} constellation name "dark armored"?

g'o 1.11 ^{pl} final particle makes *sent interr* 乎 虜 衡：謂宅有甲乙巢穴復有甲乙乎 If you claim dwellings have geomantic directionality, do nests and dens, by the same logic, also have it?

戰：長鉞歸來乎 Long sword, do we go home?

衡：人或問之何爲泣乎 Someone asked about it, "Why do you weep?"

左：曰能事諸乎曰不能曰能行乎曰不能曰能行大事乎曰能 "Can you serve him?" "No." "Can you go away?" "No." "Can you carry out a *coup d'etat*?" "Yes." [the first of these three occurrences of *乎* may be a later intrusion]

國：今王外利矣其無乃階禍乎 Now YM is letting the benefit go to the outgroup; is that not simply bringing ill fortune upstairs?

b. *paired in choice questions*

戰：韓強秦乎強魏乎王曰強秦 Which does Hán consider stronger, Wei or Ch'in?" The king said, "They consider Ch'in stronger."

左：不知天將以爲虜乎使剪喪吳國而封大異姓乎其抑亦將卒以祚吳乎 I can't tell whether Sky will consider him oppressive, whether it will cause the state of Wu to be cut off and lost to him and infeudated to another great family, or whether on the other hand it might wind up conferring blessing on Wu.

c. *for rhetorical questions*

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

d. *rarely not sent-final*

史：君若不非武王乎則僕請終日正言而無誅可乎 If, as I take it sir, you do not condemn the Martial King, then would you allow me to speak truth for a whole day without punishment?

g'o 1.11 what? how? 胡

左：人盡夫也父一而已胡可比也 All men are husbands; a father is unique. How are they comparable? 呂：子肉也我肉也尚胡革求肉而爲 You're meat, I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat?

g'o 1.11 =於 at, by, than 乎 虜

呂：子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比于生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tzù Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ai; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.

呂：愈侈其葬則心非爲乎死者慮也 They increase the extravagance of the burials; therefore their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

荀：視乎不可見聽乎不可聞爲乎不可成 looking at what can't be seen, listening to what can't be heard, striving at what can't be accomplished

呂：今世學者多非乎攻伐 The doctrinaires of the present generation mostly condemn attack.

呂：是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's the same as how blind people care for their children; they don't avoid laying their heads on chaff.

莊：其竝乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以畧吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby dirty myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.

戰：將加己乎十仞之上 is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead

呂：皆有所乎尤也 It is because they all have something by which they are bent.

人：夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire, nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.

~~非~~ **g'áb** 2.10 ^{nc} door leaf (**g'láb?**) 46 戶 戶

There is confusion of graphs 戶 and 石 *q*.

史：文君竊從戶窺之 Wên-chün secretly peeped at him from the doorway.

漢：故曰王者不窺牖戶而知天下 Thus it is said that a true king is well informed about everything without peeping out of his doors or windows.

淮：枕戶櫛而臥者鬼神躡其首 If you sleep pillowed on the threshold demons will step on your head.

越：懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He hung a gall bladder at the doorway and whenever he went in or out he tasted it and did not spit it out.

淮：三人比肩不能外戶一人相隨可以通天下 Three men shoulder to shoulder cannot go out through a doorway, but in tandem they can go anywhere in the world.

呂：周明堂外戶不閉示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming T'ang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.

b. *measure for households*

衡：萬戶失火 Ten thousand houses burned down.

風：楚雖三戶亡秦必楚 Were Chü reduced to three households, they would still be the nemesis of Ch'in.

漢：農民戶人已受田其家眾男爲餘夫亦以口受田如比 When the householder of a farm family has received land, the other men in the household become supernumeraries and also receive land in this

manner according to their number.

史：能斬捕大將者賜金五千斤封萬戶列將三千斤封五千戶裨將二千斤封二千戶 Who-ever can behead or capture a chief general will be rewarded with five thousand *chin* of gold and enfeoffed with ten thousand households. For an ordinary general, three thousand *chin* and five thousand households. For an assistant general, two thousand *chin* and two thousand households.

史：如令子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth mentioning? [*lie as your reward*]

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diàk* in Han.

g'o g'wâg 3.11 twined, crisscross 388 互

周：凡道路之舟車擊互者敘而行之。Wherever boats or carts in transit become jammed up in traffic he makes them go in sequence.

隋：冬至互起其首凡有四十箭 At the winter solstice it crosses itself and begins again from its head, making altogether 41 arrows.

選：爾其枝岐潭淪滂瀉成汜乖蠻隔夷迴互 萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*. *g'o g'âb* 1 *nc* jar, usu. big w/handles & foot 46 甌壺

非：擊壺而往酤 to pick up the jug and pot and carry them to the wine shop
孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也單食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

b. used as target in dart game

大：主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, "[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"

g'o g'âb 1.11 fill the mouth 46 餬壺

左：餬口 to stave off hunger

b. 壺飧 meton for a light meal

國：諺有之曰觥飲不及壺飧 As the proverb says, "A horn of drink isn't worth a mouthful of food."

戰：臣有父嘗餓且死君下壺飧餌之 Once when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him.

g'o 1.11 *mp* Northern Barbarians aka 虜 胡

漢：胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the

Northern tribes are extremely cold in fall and winter and extremely windy in spring and summer. [*甚 put caus fac*]

史：燕·南通齊趙東北邊胡 Yen...communicates with Ch'i and Chao on the south and borders steppe tribes on the north.

選：胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

隋：中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

釋：枇杷本出於胡中馬上所鼓也推手前曰枇引手卻曰杷象其鼓時因以為名也 The *pi-p'a* originated among Central Asians. It is a thing played on horseback. To thrust the hand forward is called *pi* and to draw it back is called *p'a* and that's how it looks when played so they called it that.

釋：鞵鞵之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sâkdâk* are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are called throughout Central Asia.

史：仍再出擊胡 once more went out to smite the Hu 淮：夫胡人見廣不知其可以為布也越人見毳不知其可以為旂也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

b. meton for their home region

選：胡馬依北風越鳥巢南枝 The steppe pony whinnies to the north wind! The bird from Yüeh nests on the south-facing branches.

選：胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

g'o 2.10 rely on 怙

g'o *mp* city name 扈

g'o 1.11 *nc* part of hook-lance 胡

g'o g'âg freeze solid 290 涸 涸 互 互

g'o lake 湖

g'o g'âg *nc* gourd 260 葫

g'o hold in check; hold horse 扈

g'o g'âb 2.10 *nc* wooded hill 46 站

g'o 1.11 *nc* dewlap 386 胡

g'o g'âg throat? (or "dewlap"?) 386 胡 喙

g'o 1.11 chin beard 386 胡 鬚

衡：有龍垂胡髯下迎黃帝 There was a dragon with drooping beard and whiskers that came down to welcome Huang Ti.

g'o 2.10 blessing 祐

g'o 2.10 *nc* bird like quail 扈 雇 扈

g'o 2.10 overnight wine 醕

g'o 2.10 *nc* *Rehmannia* 苳

g'o 2.10 *nc* ko tree 栲

g'o 1.11 far, long-lasting 401 胡

g'o to stop 戶 戶

g'o g'âb be covered with, bear 46 扈

g'o g'wâg 2.10 wide, vast 260 扈 扈

g'o *nc* ko bamboo 筍

g'o 2.10 patterned (=扈?) 戶

g'o door sacrifice 戶

g'o 2.10 *nc* woman's kerchief 扈

g'o 說文: paste 糊

g'o g'âg 3.11 attractive? 嫵

g'o *nc* ko beans 菽

g'o 姻

g'o g'wâg a book rack? a fish trap? 388 扈

g'o g'âg ko dish 260 鋤 鋤

g'o g'âg *nc* pufferfish 338 鮎 魚

g'o g'âg 2.10 to bail 切韻 *ar* 290 扈

g'o 2.10 *nc* fish trap 48 扈 筴

g'o 2.10 glare *ar* 290 扈

g'o 3.11 push away, push back 扈

g'o 3.11 to leak 忘

g'o 3.11 firm, reliable 忘

g'o 2.10 so depth 洿

g'o g'âg 1.11 corner, angle, turned-up roof corner 319 筴

g'o g'wâg *nc* fence 388 扈 互

g'ok high 94 奩

g'ok high (of ground) 500 塙

g'ok'u *mp* mountain name 壺口

g'ok'iam *g'âg'iam* throat malady 386 癩瘵

g'og 1.34 imposing 72 豪

淮：齊桓晉文五霸之豪英也 Foursquare of Ch'i and Cynosure of Chin were the outstanding overlords. 史：三老官屬豪長者里父老皆會以人民往觀之者 [三二→] 二三千人 Preceptors, government workers, leading citizens and village elders all attended. Those who observed in the capacity of ordinary citizens were two or three thousand.

漢：豪桀蜂起相與並爭 Bravos swarmed like bees, all fighting against all.

藝：鵬為羽桀鯢稱介豪 The *pêng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.

後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men. 史：其為人沈深好書其所游諸侯盡與其賢豪長者相結 He was this sort of man: he deeply loved books, and at whatever feudal court he visited, he made friends of all the good men who were capable and exemplary.

史：墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄 [鑄→] 鑄以為金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

g'og 3.37 command; name; title 87 號 号

漢：號曰安漢公 to be styled "Lord Secure-Han"

史：號為奉春君 titled him Lord Uphold-spring.

後：如此稱號各有所因 Giving appellations in this manner is always based on something.

史：趙肅侯令其弟成爲相號奉陽君 The Solemn Marquess of Chao made his younger brother Chêng prime minister, with the title Lord Fêng-yang.
 史：定蜀貶蜀王更號爲侯 They put Shu in order and demoted the king of Shu to the title of marquess.
 史：張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

史：自黃帝至舜禹皆同姓而異其國號...帝禹爲夏后而別氏姓姁氏 From Huang Ti to Shun and Yü all had the same surname but used different designations for their states...emperor Yü was named Hsia-hou, but started a new clan with surname Ssü.
 衡：黃帝之世號謚有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.
 人：偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德爲目兼德之人更爲美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation for the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

圖：剛鬚之族號曰豪崑 The ones with hard stiff hair are called by the name "porcupines."

釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

列：號曰中天之臺 It was called, "The tower that hit the sky".

後：初譚著書言當世行事二十九篇號曰新論 Tan first wrote a book called *New Discussions* in twenty-nine *p'ien* about the practices of his contemporaries.

露：號爲天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也 One called "son of sky" ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality.

搜：歷夏而至商末號七百歲常食桂芝 He lived through the Hsia and on to the end of the Shang. He was known as being seven hundred years of age. He often ate magic mushrooms.

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號爲吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

史：今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虡示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they

would not be used again.

g'og hair 107 毫 豪

山：其毛如毳豪 Its fur is like a boar's bristles.

山：其豪如披蓑 Its fur looks as if it is wearing a raincloak.

衡：兔吮毫而懷子 Rabbits get pregnant by licking their fur.

呂：射者儀毫而失牆 An archer aims at a hair but misses a wall.

西：天子筆管以錯寶爲附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

b. *fig.*
 衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

漢：故大賈畜家不得豪奪吾民矣 Thus great merchants and hoarding families will no longer be able to deprive my folk of even as much as a hair.

c. *meton* writing-brush

選：紛威蕤以駭選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

秋豪⇒秋

g'og 2.32 **mp** pln 鎬

詩：侵鎬及方至于涇陽 They invaded Hao and Fang/ As far as the north bank of the Ching. [*inv*]

g'og shout cf 譟 86 譟

g'og 1.34 riv name 濠

g'og **nc** 釋名：road below city wall cf 壕 障

g'og **nc** moat cf 壕 壕

g'og g'ab 1.34 cry out, against cf 臯 86 號 詆 號 嗚 淅 淅

搜：由基撫弓猿即抱木而號 As soon as Yu-chi touched his bow, the monkey held fast to the tree and howled.

國：乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, "From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do."

藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

禮：及其死也升屋而號告曰臯某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

史：父有過子三諫不聽則隨而號人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times

and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

g'og talk much 86 皓

g'og 1.34 onomat for dog barking 獠 獠 獠

g'og 篇海：船竿 tiller? punting pole? 343 篙

g'og ko tree 橈

g'og g'ab 1.34 ko oyster 辭海：Ostrea *talien-wanensis* 320 鰆

g'og g'ab 3.37 **nc** ko pot 廣韻 ar t2 47 甃

g'ogg'wet rambunctious? 72 豪猾

g'og'ia doorkeeper 戶者

漢：高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

g'og'io sko porcupine 107 豪豬

g'ogd'iad porcupine 107 豪崑

圖：剛鬚之族號曰豪崑 The ones with hard stiff hair are called porcupines.

g'og'ag **mp** personal name of 二世皇帝 胡亥 史：秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hé by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

g'og-w'ak **g'agg'wâk** choke 386 榻癩

g'og-w'ia **g'wâgg'iwâr** 3.11 knock-kneed 388 跣跪

g'otidg **nc** 爾雅：ko bird 鶻

g'od-iap **g'âbd'iap** **nc** butterfly "bifold leaves"? 47 蝴蝶 胡蝶

莊：昔者莊周夢爲胡蝶 Once upon a time, Chuang Chou dreamed he had turned into a butterfly.

g'od'ak **nc** 爾雅：ko bird ac 鷺 (*pron*?) 姻澤

g'ot **g'âblâb** 說文：greedy 482 婪 爾

g'oluk **nc** a quiver (non-Ch wd?) 胡箛 箛箛

g'oljan **nc** wooden bowl holds rice at ancestral temple ceremony 瑚璉

語：彼則稿枯而遠棄此則爲宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that [tree], it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through.

g'op'wo **mp** pln 湖沒

g'oma sesame seeds? 胡麻

民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米一]末渾鼓麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

g'omäng **g'âbmäng** **nc** frog 434 胡鯁 胡鯁

g'ôk 4.2 **nc** swan? 鵠

列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漣以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

g'ôk 4.2 **mp** pln 鵠

g'ôk 4.2 so high nose 500 頤 [芥 uf 昊

g'ôg 2.32 bright 432 昊 昇 溟 顛 皦 皦 皦

漢：西顛沆碭秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢

Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

g'ōg 2.32 vast 260 浩 鵠

g'ōg comfy 睜

g'ōg howl, cry 86 嗥

莊：兒子終日嗥而嗑不噉 A child cries all day but its throat does not get sore.

淮：人主有伐國之志邑犬群嗥雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

g'ōg 說文爾雅：big 鰕 *ar kōg χâk* 260 鱖

g'ōg 2.32 卍 pln 鄙 礪

g'ōg 卍 river name 434 鄙

g'ōg sko mountain 嶠

g'ōg sb pln 嶠

g'ōg ?rest call? quitting time shout? 86 劬

g'ōg 2.32 bright, white 432 皓

淮：曼頰皓齒 smooth cheeks, white teeth—a pretty face

g'ōg 2.32 be frightened *ar kōg k'ōk* 201 愓

g'ōg dilute wine w/water 浩

g'ōg 2.32 卍 玉篇：the ear; some say the hearing 聒

g'ōg 2.32 ko spear (“spelling pron?”) 217 孑

g'ōg-g'ōg 卍 vast? 皋皋

g'ōg-g'ōg 卍 stdw mountains? 浩浩

g'ōg-g'ōg 卍 so whiteness 432 皜皜

g'ōgg'ân vast 浩瀚 浩汗

選：襄陵廣鳥濇濇浩汗 They are towering, expansive, monumental, gigantic.

g'ōgt'ien “bright sky” part of Taurus & adj stars 顯天

g'ōgd'ia 卍 river name 瀉池 瀉池

g'ōg'io: vast (漾 /iâu): 浩浩 浩浩? 灑灑

g'ōg-ïo? 卍 endless water (pron? 漾 /iâu:)

g'ōng 1.2 inundate ++p 260 洚 洚

g'ōng 1.2 onomat *ar t3* 601 噠

g'ōng 3.2 onomat *ar t1* 601 噠

g'ōk 4.4 卍 study 學 孥

What is called 學 consisted mostly of the memorization of hundreds of 說 (p), which were used in similar rhetorical fashion by all schools, regardless of their basic doctrine. We find references to what hard work 學 is and how one must struggle to stay awake during it (v. 睡). A common way—perhaps the most common—of memorizing consisted of reading a passage aloud, turning away from the text and chanting it until one had it by rote. The role of pronunciation in this process should be noted.

後：博學多通 遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

漢：八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節十五入大學學先聖禮樂而知朝廷君臣之禮 At eight sui [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home. At fifteen they enter high school to learn the ritual and music of the ancient sage kings and become aware of the etiquette of behavior between ruler and minister in court.

荀：學惡乎始 惡乎終 曰其數則始乎誦經終

乎讀禮其義則始乎爲士終乎爲聖人 Where does study begin and where does it end? I say its method begins with chanting the classics and ends with reading rituals. Its content begins with becoming an officer and ends with becoming a sage.

漢：學以居位曰士 闢土殖穀曰農 作巧成器曰工 通財鬻貨曰商 If one occupies his place through having studied he is called a gentleman-officer.

If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer. If one puts his skill into action and makes vessels he is called an artisan. If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant. 論：學而時習之不亦說乎 To repeat at an opportune moment something one has memorized—is that not gratifying?

呂：甯越中牟之鄙人也 苦耕稼之勞 謂其友曰 何爲而可以免此苦也 其友曰 莫如學 學三十歲則可以達矣 甯越曰 請以十五歲人將休 吾將不敢休 人將臥 吾將不敢臥 Ning Yüeh was a rustic in Chung-mou. He suffered from the labor of plowing and sowing. He said to a friend, “What could I do to get away from this suffering?” His friend said, “Study is best. If you study for thirty years you can make a success of it.” Ning Yüeh said, “Let me try fifteen years. Where others would rest, I dare not rest; where others would sleep, I dare not sleep.”

呂：凡學必務進業 Always in studying, one must keep the work advancing.

衡：曾子載於仁而儒生載於學 Tsêng-tzü bore a burden of benevolence while a Confucian scholar bears a burden of study.

草：齷齪以上 苟任涉學 皆廢倉頡史籀 竟以杜崔爲楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

法：學行之上也 言之次也 教人又其次也 咸無焉 爲眾人 As for learning: putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common.

論：吾嘗終日不食 終夜不寢 以思 無益不如學也 I have sometimes gone all day without eating and all night without lying down in order to contemplate, in vain. Better to study.

國：居處好學 慈孝於父母 聽惠質仁 發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

漢：護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言 長者咸愛重之 共謂曰 以君卿之材 何不宦學乎 Hu had many hundred thousand words of medical texts, herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of the family all thought him very promising and said that Chün-ching had talent and that he ought to study for an official career.

論：吾十有五而志於學 After fifteen I was committed to learning.

衡：無所師友 [有一] 又不學書 He took no one as teacher or companion, nor did he study writings.

論：夫子焉不學 而亦何常師之有 How could the master not have studied, and yet what ordinary teacher could there have been [for such a genius]?

搜：陳國張漢直到南陽 從京兆尹延叔堅學

左氏傳 Chang Han-chih of the Principality of Ch'ên went to Nan-yang to study the Tso Chuan under capital mayor Yen Shu-chien.

荀：吾嘗終日而思 矣不如須臾之學 I have on occasion spent an entire day in contemplation; it was not worth a second's study time.

史：何必讀書然後爲學 Why must it be that one is only deemed to have studied after reading books? 史：遂與所徵三十人 西及上左右 爲學者 與其弟子百餘人 爲綿蕞野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

選：且夫道有夷隆 學有蠱密 因時而建德者 不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote. 衡：夫文吏之學 學治文書也 當與木土之匠 同科 安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

漢：春秋所貶 損大人 當世君臣 有威權勢力 其事實皆形於傳 是以隱其書而不宣 所以免時難也 及末世口說流行 故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳 四家之中 公羊穀梁 立於學官 鄒氏無師 夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chün-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book. [學官 *fac-obj*] b. extended sense to acquire a skill

漢：籍少時 學書不成 去學劍 又不成 去 When Chi was young he studied to be a clerk, but failed at it and quit. He studied sword fighting, failed at it also and quit.

非：智性也 壽命也 性命者 非所學於人也 Intelligence is innate and lifespan is pre-ordained. What is innate or pre-ordained is not learned from others.

草：趙女善舞 行步媚 蠱學者 弗獲失節 匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 *lit* “mismanaged the tempo”.]

草：若人顏有美惡 豈可學以相若耶 Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not; how could they be made like each other by imitation? 史：先序今以上至黃帝 學者所共術 大並世 盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age.

g'ōk to dry cf 涸 290 爨

g'ōk 卍 爾雅：spring that flows in summer and

dries in winter (夏 + -k?) 290 擧
g'òk 4.3 說文爾雅: carve horn into vessel *car*
 'ok 319 擧
g'òk many stones on mountain 擧
g'òk 4.4 hard soil 擧
g'òk 'òk *nc* ko bird 擧 鸞
g'òk-g'òk *th* so large stones 學學
g'òkng'òk course of study, syllabus & curriculum plus all the swotting 學業
g'òkmiwən learning, erudition 學問
 衡: 學問之日 days of study and research
 荀: 不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings, you do not recognize how great learning can be.
 顏: 學問有利鈍 There is sharp scholarship and dull. 語: 凡人莫不知善之為善惡之為惡莫不知學問之有益於己愈戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.
g'òg 3.36 *m* teach, doctrine 73 學 教 教
 非: 世之顯學儒墨也儒之所至孔丘也墨之所至墨翟也 The most eminent doctrines in the world are Confucian and Mohist. The Confucians can be traced back to Confucius and the Mohists can be traced back to Mo Ti
 藝: 張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine.
 呂: 公之學去尊今又王齊王何其到也 Sir, your doctrine rejects paying homage, yet in this case you acknowledge the royalty of the king of Ch'i. Why the reversal?
 呂: 今世學者多非乎攻伐 The doctrinaires of the present generation mostly condemn attack.
 史: 其學無所不闡然其要本歸於老子之言 He had looked into the doctrines of all schools but his core beliefs belong to the school of Lao-tzū.
 史: 淳于髡齊人也博聞彊記學無所主 Shun-yü Kün was a native of Ch'i. He was widely read and had a superb memory. He did not specialize in any particular doctrine.
g'òg g'ab 2.31 mix up, confuse 604 擧
g'ògng'òg sound of waves crashing 擧 擧
g'ògdz'ük sound of waves crashing 擧 擧
g'òng 1.4 *ve* surrender, make surrender 40 降
 左: 壘而降 surrendered while still in their breastworks
 史: 秦惠王十年使公子華與張儀圍蒲陽降之 In the tenth year of the Benevolent King of Ch'in he sent Kung-tzū Hua and Chang Yi to besiege P'u-yang. They reduced it.
 國: 三日而原不降 on the third day Yüan did not surrender
 史: 以鞅為大良造將兵圍魏安邑降之 He made Yang a senior colonel, who led an armed force to besiege Secure City in Wei and got its surrender.
 晉: 至劉禪降服諸營堡者索然俱散 By the time Liu Shan had surrendered and submitted, all those in camps and fortresses had scattered and dispersed.
 晉: 蜀將孟達之降也魏朝遇之甚厚 When the Shu general Méng Ta surrendered, the Wei court treated him with great open-handedness.
 後: 匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would

pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.
 漢: 凡民守戰至死而不降北者以計為之也 Whenever the people battle resolutely to the death, not surrendering or fleeing, they do it out of calculation.
 史: 叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.
 漢: 武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴兒留二十年不降還置為典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.
 戰: 三年城且拔矣襄主錯龜數策占兆以視利害何國可降 In the third year the city was about to be taken. The Prospering Patriarch bored a tortoise shell and counted yarrow-stalks, interpreting the omens so as to see which of the states could be suborned.
 史: 不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.
 三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.
 b. defer to
 國: 王降狄師以伐鄭 The king subordinated himself to the Ti barbarian army so as to attack Chêng.
g'òng 1.4 sail not hoisted 40 棹
g'ò 3.40 summer 夏
 衡: 春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.
 山: 穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.
 衡: 夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蟬啼 At the end of summer, the crickets sing and the X cry.
 史: 春多雨則夏必旱矣 If there is much rain in spring, in summer there will surely be drought.
 史: 漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚 The armored troops of Han-chung will board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow.
 釋: 暑假也寬假萬物使生長也 *g'ò* "summer" is *kā* "copious"; because it is open-handed with everything, making things sprout and grow.
 b. word order determines word emphasis
 左: 夏衛侯如晉拜 In summer, the Marquess of Wèi went to Chin to pay respects. [A year, season, month or date as topic merely states the time of occurrence.]
 國: 宣公夏濫於淵淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szü River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them

aside. [A time expression as nuclear adjunct points to the time of occurrence as noteworthy.]
 選: 幽谷巖岑夏含霜雪 Dark valleys, narrow and steep, hold frost and snow even in summer.
 漢: 胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the Northern tribes are extremely cold in fall and winter and extremely windy in spring and summer. [both 甚 *put caus fac*]
g'òg g'òg 2.35 down, downward 40 下
 a. (*opp* 上)
 釋: 膈隔也塞上下使氣與穀不相亂也 *klèk* "diaphragm" is *klèk* "barrier"; it blocks off the upper and lower, keeping the air and the food from getting mixed up [downward
 國: 歸之若水之歸下 flock to them as water goes down
 淮: 蝮無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞垆下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.
 釋: 月令曰天氣上騰地氣下降 Monthly Ordinances says, "Sky vapor rises upward; earth vapor descends downward."
 b. bottom, underside (*opp* 上)
 衡: 鳩走巡於公子案下 The dove ran around under the lordling's table.
 非: 奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi.
 呂: 上為天子而不驕下為匹夫而不慍 At the top, he can be emperor without becoming arrogant; at the bottom, he can be a common man without becoming frustrated.
 釋: 基據也在下物所依據也 "base" is "grasp"; it is below, what things lean on and grasp.
 衡: 功名之下常有非實之加 Beneath a reputation for accomplishment often there are spurious accretions.
 顏: 屋下架屋牀上施牀 to add a roof beneath the roof and set a bed above the bed
 釋: 季癸也甲乙之次癸在下季亦然也 "Last" is "K"; in the order of A B, K is at the end of the list; that is also true of "last".
 釋: 口下曰承漿 [Hair] below the mouth is called "soup-catcher."
 c. those below, underlings (*opp* 上)
 釋: 教傲也下所法傲也 *kòg* "teach" is *g'òg* "imitate"; what juniors take as model and imitate
 管: 皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [nr]
 管: 官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.
 戰: 兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.
 淮: 博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

南：查博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shen Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

d. low (*opp* 高)

國：高高下下 make the high higher and the low lower
釋：[地]下而有水曰澤 If [land] is low and has water it is called "marsh."

隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

釋：[地]下平曰衍言漫衍也 If low and level [land] is called "spill"; referring to freely overflowing.

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

e. later in time (*opp* 上)

禮：昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.
漢：何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

f. water's edge (*opp* 上 *qv*)

語：因江河之道而達於京師之下 On the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.

g. environs (*opp* 中)

多：洛下 countryside near Loyang

衡：秦坑趙卒於長平之下 Ch'in buried Chao soldiers alive near Ch'angping.

史：秦甲渡河踰漳漳番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'o-wu then arms must clash near Hantan.

史：商君亡至闕下欲舍客舍 Lord Shang fled. He got near the barrier and wanted to stay at an inn.

選：胡笳闕下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

藝：執金吾曰徼道宮下隨討治 The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check points on the roads; we follow them and demand good order."

淮：刑者遂襲恩者恩者逃之於城下之廬 The one who had been punished conspired with the one

who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.

In this usage, 下 may still count as *rhet opp* of 上:

史：期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上 A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of oxen and placed him above the whole populace.

多：麾下、足下、陛下、門下 *qqv*

天下⇒天

上下⇒上

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 3.40 𠵼 go/send down 40 下

戰：涕下 his tears flowed down

漢：令曰皆下馬解鞍 He ordered, "All dismount and unsaddle."

釋：雪綏也水下遇寒氣而綏然也 *siwat* "snow" is *siwat* "comforting," water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.

史：秦下軹道則南陽危 If Ch'in comes down the Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered.

晉：能以祕祝下神龍每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨 He could conjure magic dragons by means of a secret incantation. Whenever there was drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and ask for rain. With no more ado a dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily.

搜：及六國時更羸謂魏王曰臣能為虛發而下鳥 In the era of the six states, Kéng Lei said to the king of Wei, "I can bring down a bird by shooting without an arrow."

史：秦五世伐諸侯今為齊下 Ch'in has been attacking other barons for five generations, but now they are held down by Ch'i.

戰：歸至家妻不下 [姁→] 衽嫂不為炊 When he got back home, his wife wouldn't lay out his bedding and his elder brother's wife wouldn't cook for him.

(1) *cf* 寫
後：球即下議曰皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Ch'iu then set down a critique in these words: Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

b. *fig.*
衡：或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城 Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city.

衡：儒生之下文吏之高本由不能之將世俗之論緣將好惡 The deprecation of Confucian scholars and elevation of civil officials stems from supervisors who are incapable. The popular evaluation of them originates in the likes and dislikes of supervisors.

史：梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hân on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

c. *commit to custody*

史：於是下董仲舒吏當死詔赦之 Thereupon he had Tung Chung-shu arrested on a capital charge, but issued an order pardoning him.

多：下獄 to be tried in court

漢：二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所言言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was

pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits.

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 2.35 𠵼 surrender, submit (to) 40 下
淮：一朝而兩城下 Both cities fell in one morning.

非：士有從原中出者曰原三日即下矣 There was a knight who had come out of Yüan who said, "Yüan would have surrendered in three more days."

戰：圍邯鄲八九月死傷者眾而弗下 They besieged Hantan during the eighth and ninth months; many were killed and wounded but the siege failed.

b. *fig.*

史：鮑叔既進管仲以身下之 After Pao Shu had introduced Kuan Chung to the court, he personally deferred to him.

戰：兵弱而憎下人 if you resent taking second place to others although your weapons are inferior to theirs

史：臣竊量大王之國不下楚 YS ventures to evaluate YGM's state as not inferior to Ch'u.

戰：主折節以下其臣臣推體以下死士 The ruler bends over backwards to defer to the ministers; the ministers exaggerate their postures to honor the dead officers.

淮：江河所以能長百谷者能下之也 The reason the Yangtze and Yellow rivers are able to be longer than a hundred valleys is that they are able to humble themselves to them.

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 3.40 *respite* 297 暇

詩：朝夕不暇 We never get any rest.

淮：疾霆不暇掩目 A sudden lightning flash leaves no time to cover the eyes.

史：韓卒 [超→] 趲足而射百發不暇止遠者 [括→] 拆蔽洞胸近者鏑 [奔→] 奔心 When the Hân soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

草：夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

草：專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

草：夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫 蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky.

非：今日之死不及安暇待萬世之利待萬世之利在今日之勝今日之勝在詐於敵詐敵萬世之利而已故曰雍季之對不當文公之問 If the chance of dying today were not a pressing matter, how would he have the leisure to wait for the eternal benefit of posterity? Waiting for the eternal benefit of posterity depends on today's victory, which depends on deceiving the enemy. Deceit is nothing other than the eternal benefit of posterity. Therefore I say Yung Chi's

reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question.

𡗗 *g'ar* 2.35 ^{nc} dyn. name 50 夏

論: 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Chi [stb inheritor state of Hsia] lacks evidence to verify it.

風: 夏禹殷湯周武王是三王也 Yü of the Hsia, Tang of the Yin and Martial King of Chou, these were the three kings.

左: 於是乎虞有三苗夏有觀扈商有姚邳周有徐奄 In this context, Shun had the San-miao, the Hsia had Kuan and Hu, the Shang had Hsien and P'ei, the Chou had its Hsü and Yen.

𡗗 *g'ar* 1.37 blennish cf 鱗 273 瑕

左: 諺曰高下在心川澤納汙山藪藏疾瑾瑜匿瑕國君含垢 A saying goes, "High or low is all in the mind. Streams and marshes receive mud. Mountain thickets conceal diseases. Fine gems hide flaws. Rulers of nations have things to be ashamed of."

g'ä 1.37 ?distant? 401 遐 霞 假

藝: 大漠承緒懷遐遐鄰 Great Han received this thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.

𡗗 *g'äg* 2.35 house, room 328 厦 廈

淮: 湯沐具而蟻蚤相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice mourn each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

g'ä 1.37 ^{nc} ko horse 駟

g'ä 3.40 ^{nc} rush 屨

g'ä heel of shoe 541 緞 緞

g'ä ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 魴 鰕

g'ä 說文: female complaint 瘕

g'ä ^{nc} 爾雅: large 鮓 鰕

g'ä ^{nc} shrimp 蝦 鰕

𡗗 *g'äg* 1.37 red 202 赧 霞

藝: 黃帝乘龍升雲登朝霞 Huang Ti mounted a dragon and went up to the clouds, ascending in the red glow of dawn.

g'ä 2.35 look, look slowly 暇

g'ä whetstone 礮

g'ä 1.37 eyes white 暇

g'ä 1.37 ^{nc} lotus 387 葭 蓮

g'ä straw sandal (dial) (r *g'wä*?) 541 屨

𡗗 *g'ar* 1.37 ^{mp} pln 273 瑕

g'ä-g'ä ^{nc} 廣韻: laughter 訃訃

g'älc ^{nc} *Grus chinensis* (G. *gnus* subsp?) 鶴

晏: 鶴躍而出 I came out of the river high-stepping like a crane.

g'älc glistening white 290 鶴 罐

g'äg'u ^{mp} 禹 (stb 姓 surname) 夏后

g'äg'ung ^{nc} rainbow (? *küng*?) 蝦 虹

g'äg'uk'er ^{mp} another name for 夏后起

(avoids name-tabu) 夏后開

史: 自黃帝至舜禹皆同姓而異其國號...帝禹為夏后而別氏姓似氏 From Huang Ti to Shun and Yü all had the same surname but used different designations for their states...emperor Yü was named Hsia-hou, but started a new clan with surname Sstü.

𡗗 *g'älc'is* *g'äg'uk'er* ^{mp} son of 禹, over-threw father's designated successor, made self 2nd emp of 夏 dynasty 夏后啟 夏后起

史: 夏后帝啟禹之子其母塗山氏之女也 Chi, emperor of Hsia, was the son of Yü and his mother was a daughter of the Tu-shan clan.

淮: 黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Chi fought a battle with the Hu.

g'äg'ud'iseg ^{mp} clan name of 禹, founder of 夏 dynasty and his descendants 夏后氏

淮: 昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders but his people were obedient; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

禮: 夏后氏牲尚黑股白牡周駢剛 The Hsia-hou rated black animals highest among sacrifices, the Yin a white cow and the Chou a red bull.

墨: 夏后氏失之殷人受之殷人失之周人受之 The Hsia dynasty lost them [the cauldrons] and the Yin people received them; the Yin people lost them and the Chou people received them.

史: 昔自夏后氏之衰也有二神龍止於夏帝庭 In bygone times, after the dynasty founded by Yü had begun to decline, there appeared two magic dragons that stayed in the court of the Hsia emperor.

g'ä'isä summer solstice 夏至

呂: 夏至之日而欲夜之長 to want the night to be long even though it is the day of the summer solstice 民: 先夏至二十日 twenty days before the summer solstice

隋: 冬夏至之間晝夜差一十九刻一百分刻之七十二 Between the winter and summer solstices the day and night differ by 19.72 notches.

g'ä'isä ^{mp} 1 of the 24 氣 periods 夏至

隋: 今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也 大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this case, *Great Cold* is two periods after *Winter Solstice* is because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated. That *Great Heat* is two periods after *Summer Solstice* is because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

g'ä'iek ^{nc} ko bird (pheasant?) 夏狄

𡗗 *g'ä'iek* *g'äg'isä* diarrhea 40 下痢 疥痢

g'äb'isä 1.6 ^{mp} pln 下邳

g'ämäg ^{nc} frog (ex stl *g'emmäng* 陷蛙 "plop-in toad"? or "croak-toad?") 434 蝦 蟆 蝦 蟆

淮: 夫蝦蟆為鵝水蠶為蠃慈皆生非其類唯聖人知其化夫胡人見麋不知其可以為布也越人見彘不知其可以為旂也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how frogs turn into partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind. Only the wisest know about these transformations. Or consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

g'älc hard & stony 290 确 堦

g'älc k'älc poor, thin, rough, rugged 290 磳

g'älc k'älc hind leg 384 磳

g'äung 3.4 ^{nc} lane, alley 386 巷 街

衡: 入市門曲折亦有巷街 When one enters the gate of the market, there too, is a tangle of streets and alleys. 衡: 人且死見鬼宜見數百萬滿堂盈廷填塞巷路不宜徒見一兩人也 If people see ghosts

when they are about to die they ought to see hundreds, thousands, millions of them, filling the room and packing the court, blocking the alleys and roads; they shouldn't only see one or two.

g'äung 2.3 ^{nc} "neck" (occiput?) 386 項

衡: 如洞達於項晉侯宜死 If the arrow had gone through and come out the back of his head, the Marquess of Chin ought to have died.

史: 強項 proud & unbending cf 直項

史: 直項 proud & unbending cf 強項

釋: 負背也置項背也 *b'ing* "carry on shoulders" is *pwäg* "back"; place it on the neck and back

g'äung 1.4 ^{nc} urn (long-necked?) 386 缸 瓠

g'äung 1.4 集韻: ko bird 缸

𡗗 *g'äm* 2.3 ^{nc} coin-holder 47 銜

g'äungg'äwo man name 項羽

漢: 項籍字羽下相人也初起年二十四其季父梁梁父即楚名將項燕者也家世楚將封於項故姓項氏 Hsiang Chi, nickname Yü, was from Hsia-hsiang. When he first rose he was 24 *sui*. His father's youngest brother was Liang, and Liang's father was none other than the famous Chü general Hsiang Yen. His family were hereditary generals in Chü, enfeoffed at Hsiang, so they took Hsiang as surname.

漢: 籍少時學書不成去學劍又不成去梁怒之籍曰書足記姓名而已劍一人敵不足學學萬人敵耳於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 When Chi was young he studied to be a clerk, but failed at it and quit. He studied sword fighting, failed at it also and quit. Liang got angry at that. Chi said, "I consider signing my name to be enough writing. Sword fighting is not worth studying; it takes opponents one at a time. I will only study taking opponents ten thousand at once." At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.

g'äungä'ung connecting (navigable?) 港洞

g'u 1.47 ^{nc} marquess 89 侯

禮: 王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron.

左: 執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser] capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

史: 定蜀貶蜀王更號為侯 They put Shu in order and demoted the king of Shu to the title of marquess.

衡: 名布為侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

b. *synt ord* is State [Phep] Title

左: 晉侯使以殺太子申生之故來告 The emissary of the Marquess of Chin arrived to report the news of the killing of the heir-apparent Shên-shêng. 非: 韓昭侯曰吹竽者衆吾無以知其善者田嚴對曰一一而聽之 The Manifest Marquess of Hán said, "When there are many pipers I have no way to tell which ones are good." T'ien Yen replied, "Listen to them one by one."

c. nobles in general

史: 竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In

the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [nr]
史: 如令子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth mentioning? [ie as your reward]

晉: 漢蕭何之後坐法失侯文帝不封而景帝封之後復失侯武昭二帝不封而宣帝封之 The descendants of Hsiao Ho of Han were deprived of their title as punishment for violating the law. The Cynure Emperor did not restore it but the Glorious Emperor restored it. Later they were again degraded, and neither the Martial Emperor nor the Manifest Emperor restored it but the Perspicuous Emperor restored it.

諸侯⇒諸

g'u 2.45 back; rear; future 636 後

a. rear (opp 前)

衡: 何其怒氣前後不相副也 How is it that the force of their anger before does not match that afterward?
釋: 足後曰跟 The back of the foot is called "heel."
藝: 至最後所飢 When he reached the rearmost place he got hungry.

衡: 是夕也惠王之後而蛭出 That same evening the Benevolent King went to the rear and the leech emerged.
釋: 並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

淮: 舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勳力之歌也 When people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo hol!" and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

非: 茲鄭蹠輾而歌前者止後者趨 Tzù Chêng crouched on the poles and called cadence, and those in front stopped while those in back surged ahead.
史: 從弟子女十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後 Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness.

史: 君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闐戰者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

史: 秦成則高臺榭美宮室聽竽瑟之音前有樓闕軒輊後有長姣美人國被秦患而不與其憂 If Ch'in is successful then they will make their towers taller and their mansions more beautiful, listen to music of winds and strings, and have multi-story gates and watchtowers at their facades and great beauties and pretty women in their harems. Other states will suffer harm from Ch'in but they will not share in that sorrow.

b. later, lower in priority (opp 先)

史: 後五月而秦孝公卒 Five months later the Filial Earl passed away.

孟: 苟為後義而先利 were we to contrive to put right action last and profit first

戰: 約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

呂: 三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three

great ones put teaching first and killing last, so no one's affairs were more successful than theirs.

藝: 初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

史: 與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後禍 If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity.

c. hindquarters, buttocks (opp 前)
非: 其一人從後而循之三撫其尻而馬不蹏 One of the men came up from behind it and rubbed its buttocks three times and the horse did not kick.

非: 夫蹏馬也者任前而舉後 Now, the way a kicking horse does it is to put its weight on its fore-quarters and raise its hindquarters.

呂: 北方有獸名曰蹏鼠前而兔後 In the north there is an animal called Chüeh; it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

史: 寧為雞口無為牛後 Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse. [nr]

d. army's rear (opp 前)

多: 絕其後 cut off their retreat

三: 邀賊前後擊之 They enfiladed the raiding party and attacked them front and rear.

史: 秦趙相斃而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 Ch'in and Chao would wear each other out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks.

史: 秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議一]儀其後也 Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.

史: 今使弱燕為鷹行而彊秦敵其後以招天下之精兵是食鳥喙之類也 Now if Yen, weak as it is, were to make a wild-goose formation and Ch'in, strong as it is, were to cover their rear, drawing the highly-trained troops of the world—that would be the same kind of thing as eating aconite.

e. 而後 only afterward

史: 去游燕歲餘而後得見 He left and traveled to Yen. He got audience only after more than a year.

國: 民和而後神降之福 Spirits only send down good fortune when the folk have attained harmony.

淮: 請而後為復而後行 He never acted without requesting permission; he never moved without first reporting.

然後⇒然

g'u 2.45 posterity 636 後

左: 宋先代之後也於周為客 Sung is the descendant of the former dynasty. With regard to Chou, they are outsiders.

孟: 始作俑者其無後乎 Had he no descendants, the one who first invented grave-images?

晏: 臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct and set aside the younger and [re-]establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

淮: 無卹賤今以為後何也 Wu-hsü is low-

ranking; why do you now make him your heir?

列: 予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

g'u vt give precedence 636 後

戰: 不早圖恐後之 I fear that if I don't deal with it soon, he may overshadow me.

g'u 3.50 ruler; consort of ruler 89 后

By late Chankao this word had come to mean the officially designated principal consort of a ruler (emperor, king or prince). Some of its early occurrences seem to designate a man. For instance, 夏后 was the mythical ruler 禹. The historical development of this word would be worth studying. The culture-hero 后稷, for example, was set out to die as an infant, treatment that, to judge by other reported examples, more likely indicated a girl baby. 白: 天子之配謂之后后者何也明海內之小君也 The emperor's mate is called "empress". What does it mean? A lesser ruler who is emblazoned to all of civilization.

隋: 氏四星王者之[宿一]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of ti are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

國: 十八年王黜狄后 In the eighteenth year, the king degraded his Ti-barbarian wife from the rank of queen.

釋: 天子之妃曰后 The consort of an emperor is called "empress."

後: 君侯以后父尊重 Your Lordship is honored and weighty in your status as empress's father.

左: 后緡方娠 Queen Min was then pregnant. [緡 pers name]

非: 貴妾不使二后 to increase the rank of a harem girl without letting her become a second queen

楚: 后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states. [commentator says 后 = 后土, 皇 = 皇天]

史: 后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The empress and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

周: 掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

夏后⇒夏

𠄎 **g'üŋ** 1.47 nc throat 386 喉

g'u 1.47 nc monkey 猴

𠄎 **g'ed** 1.47 dried food, provisions 46 猴 餼

g'u 1.47 nc arrow with metal head 鏃 鏃

𠄎 **g'ed** 3.50 watch, attend, analyze 700 候 候

衡: 塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravaging tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

史: 候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportunities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit

釋：候護也司護諸事也 *g'u* "watch" is *g'uāg* "protect"; to oversee and watch all affairs

漢：丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.

選：骨都先自誓曰逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwalto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *niētd'io̯k* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

隋：甯鱗三星為三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything.

隋：東井八星天之南門黃道所經天之亭候 Eight stars of *tungching*: south gate of sky, where ecliptic goes through, tower watchman of sky.

選：候勁風揭百尺 Foreseeing a strong wind, we hoist the 75-footer.

後：善風角星第六日七分能望氣占候吉凶 He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology, six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or ill fortune by examining *chi*.

露：號為諸侯者宜謹視所候奉之天子也 One who is styled "feudal lord" ought to meticulously attend the emperor whom he serves and upholds.

[Punning *fetymo* like this is common in Han writing, notably in 釋名, 說文 and 白虎通義. It should not be necessary to point out that they are irrelevant to serious etymology.]

表候⇒表

g'u 1.47 方言: half blind 瞶

g'u 卹 FL: pln 郈

非：季孫相魯子路為郈令 When Chi-sun was premier of Lu, Tzu-lu was administrator of Hou.

g'u 卹 FL: pln 猳

g'u 說文: root of feather 290 翬

g'u *g'eb* 1.47 卹 archery target 700 侯 幟

衡：名布為侯侯射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

g'u *g'eb* 3.50 dampen, moisten 558 沍

g'u *g'ug* 3.50 narrow-necked vessel for letters 48 鉶

g'u *g'üg* 1.47 condyle of bone 髁

g'u 3.50 earthen fortification 堠

g'u *g'eb* earth-mound marks road 700 堠

g'u 2.45 卹 thick (wall, cloak etc) 厚 候 旱 荀：不臨深谿不知地之厚也 If you do not look down into a deep valley, you do not recognize how thick the earth is.

呂：堅白之察無厚之辯外矣 Subtleties of hardness and whiteness and cleverness about zero thickness become irrelevant.

考：鬲實五穀厚半寸 脣寸 A *li*-tripod is five *hu* in volume, half a *ts'un* thick and its lip is one *ts'un*.

莊：且夫水之積也不厚則其負大舟也無力 Moreover, if the accumulation of a body of water is not deep, it will lack the power to support a big boat.

g'u 3.50 thickness (*sep wd?*) 厚

考：以其穹厚為之羽深 Make flights for it of a

depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft.

戰：三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千里之權者地[利→]缺也萬人之眾而破三軍者不意也王用臣言則韓必取鄭矣王曰善果取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the three states of former Chin had smashed Chih-po, they proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan Kuei said to the king of Hán, "When we divide the land we must be sure to get Ch'êng-kao." The king said, "Ch'êng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant has heard that a thing only one li across that will wield the leverage of a thousand li is advantageous terrain. And the thing that will let even ten thousand men conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate. Let YM adopt YS's proposal and Hán will surely take Ch'êng." The king approved; he went ahead and accepted Ch'êng-kao. When it came time that Hán took Ch'êng, they did set about it from Ch'êng-kao. *g'u* *g'eb* 2.45 卹 viscid, thick (liquid); lavish, generous (*cf* 澀) 250 厚 周：掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

國：厚味寔腊毒 Lavish flavors SOO spoil.

b. *fig.*

史：赦張儀厚禮之 He released Chang Yi and accorded him lavish ceremony.

史：燕王知之而事之加厚 The king of Yen was aware of that, but treated him with greater generosity. 史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破徹齊而為燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Chin] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

史：秦王怒伐取魏之曲沃平周復陰厚[*]張儀益甚 The king of Ch'in was angered. He attacked and captured Ch'ü-wo and P'ing-chou for Wei. He continued to support Chang Yi in secret even more lavishly. [*Some word meaning "support" or "serce" has dropped out here.]

管：惠主豐賞厚賜以竭藏赦姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law.

呂：其為利甚厚乘車食肉 The profit it produces is extremely great, so as to afford to ride in a carriage and eat meat.

荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy to confiscate food from them.

晉：蜀將孟達之降也魏朝遇之甚厚 When the Shu general Méng Ta surrendered, the Wei court treated him with great open-handedness.

衡：非古之天厚而今之天薄也 It is not because Sky used to be generous and now is stingy.

非：厚者虧之薄者靡之 The affluent ones—take from them; the impoverished ones—share with them. [nr] 戰：以故掩人之邪者厚人之行也 To use contrivance to hide the misdeeds of others is the act of a generous man.

左：陳氏厚施焉 The Ch'ên clan dole out lavishly to them.

左：其取之公也薄其施之民也厚 They take from the public store in scant measures, but dole out to the people in baker's dozens.

史：蜀既屬秦秦以益疆富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. [厚幣 *fac-obj*]

戰：秦民之死者厚葬傷者厚養勞者相饗飲食舖餽以靡其財趙人之死者不得收傷者不得療涕泣相哀戮力同憂耕田疾作以生其財 The Ch'in dead were buried with honors and the wounded treated generously. We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents, using up our wealth. The Chao dead could not be buried nor their wounded doctored. They cried for each other's grief and labored at their common woe. They worked their fields frantically to build their wealth.

g'u *g'eb* 1.47 prisoner's iron neck-ring 47 鉶

g'u 1.47 sko receptacle? 鉶

g'u *g'ug* 1.47 卹 ko spear 217 猴

g'u *g'ug* 2.45 nauseated 386 哕

g'u 3.50 卹 sko catfish? 鮓

g'uk 4.1 thin fabric, gauze 縠

史：洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

g'uk 4.1 a measure, stb 10 斗 260 斛

釋：二百斛以下曰艇其形徑樅一人二人所乘行者也 Below two hundred *hu* [displacement? cargo capacity?] call them *d'ieng*; their shape is straight. They are crewed by one or two people.

漢：牛又當自齋食加二十斛重矣 The oxen will also have to transport their own fodder. When we add 20 *hu*, it's gotten heavy.

後：貴人金印紫綬不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain].

g'uk 4.1 a measure 260 斛

考：鬲實五穀厚半寸 脣寸 A *li*-tripod has a volume of five *hu*, a thickness of half a *ts'un* and a lip of one *ts'un*.

g'uksuk fear, trouble 201 穀觶

g'uk 卹 爾雅: ko bug 蝥

g'uk 卹 river name 434 澗

g'uk onomat for water sound 澗

g'uk 4.1 so fire 焮

g'uk 4.1 edible water plant 藪

g'uk 4.1 oak *Quercus dentata*, wood v hard,

bark uf tanning, acorns utm black dye 290 櫨

g'ukjōng 卹 "rear palace" women's apartments 後宮

史:妙音美人必充後宮 Your private apartments will be filled with enchanting music and beautiful women.

史:蔡化爲玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既亂而遭之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it.
後:漢法常因八月算人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.
藝:積五六年昭君心有怨憤不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

西:元帝後宮既多不得常見乃使畫工圖形 There were many in the harem of Reinigorating Emperor whom he had not been able to see very often, so he had a painter depict their likenesses.
衡:黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider, and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him.
隋:氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

g'uk'iōngt'iōngt'iōng 卍 3 stars adjoining 正妃後宮之屬

g'ukt'iar stdw entertaining embassies (p of both?) 覲抵

g'ug'ōk later adherents to a doctrine 後學

g'ung 1.1 red (*swa* 絳? r *g'lung?*) 202 紅

g'ung 1.1 trouble 訃

g'ung 1.1 ^{nc}wild goose 辭海: *Anser segetum* 鴻

左:日旰不召而射鴻於囿 It was getting late in the day and he had not sent for them, but was shooting at geese in his park.

漢:傭者笑而應曰若爲傭耕何富貴也勝太息曰嗟乎燕雀安知鴻鵠之志哉 The workmen laughed and replied, "You're a hired plowman—what 'rich' are you talking about?" Shêng heaved a sigh and said, "Good grief! What would finches know of the ambitions of wild geese or swans?"

g'ung symmetric, equal 鴻

g'ung 1.1 ^{vt}great 260 鴻洪 滸

衡:扛鴻鼎 to lift a giant cauldron

藝:湯亢陽於七載兮堯洪汎乎九齡 Tang had drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

藝:昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accom-

plishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

b. fig.

漢:何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

g'ung 2.1 quicksilver, mercury, 集韻 *ar xung* 477 汞 瀆

農:丹沙...能化爲汞 Cinnabar...can change into mercury.

g'ung *g'lung* 1.1 ^{nc} big fat bird 260 雉 鳴

g'ung ko jade *ar k'ung kung* 玕 琪 玲

g'ung 1.1 spoiled (grain in storage) 糗 糲 紅

g'ung *g'lung* 1.1 說文: big belly 260 亾

g'ung 集韻: great noise *aw* 降 601 亾

g'ung (prn) 亾

g'ung 卍 mtn name 亾

g'ung 1.1 ko fish (ko barbel?) 鯪 鯪

g'ung big wave 260 濤

g'ung big fish weir 260 簏

g'ung 1.1 sound of flying 601 亾

g'ung arrive (at) 亾

g'ung 1.1 辭海: *Polygonum orientale*, fast-spreading bog plant 紅 洪

g'ung 3.1 sound of singing or chanting 哄

g'ung 1.1 fire spreads 260 火

g'ung 1.1 stingray *Dasyatis* spp 鯪

g'ung 1.1 soo 霏

g'ung 2.1 sound of bell 錄

g'ung 1.1 crossbow tooth 鈇

g'ung 3.1 廣韻 plant heart grows 260 蕝

g'ung 3.1 flourish 260 蕝

g'ung 3.1 sprouts (*Wu dial*) 260 蕝

g'ung 1.1 rainbow 319 虹

選:虹洞兮蒼天 The rainbow passes through the blue sky.

淮:星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也 Planets and fixed stars are sky's commitments; comets and rainbows are sky's tabus.

釋:虹攻也純陽攻陰氣也 *g'ung* "rainbow" is *kung* "conquer"; pure Yang conquers Yin energy

g'ung g'ung fight 鬪 鬪

g'ungku 卍 great canal 鴻溝

g'ungg'ung 1.1 2-headed bogle 垂 垂

g'ungt'ung ko tree cbutm arrows 鴻樞

g'ung-d'ung sb running in a line 鴻網

g'ungd'iōng critters w/shells 290 蛭 蟲

g'unglio ^{nc} herald? 鴻臚

藝:大鴻臚曰郡國吏功差次之 The chief herald said, "The accomplishments of officers in the provinces—I grade and rank them."

g'ungb'ivodm 卍 document name 鴻範 洪 範

漢:箕子佯狂於殷而爲周陳洪範 Chi-tzu feigned madness under Yin, but laid out the Great Plan for Chou.

g'usəng younger generations 後生

論:子曰後生可畏焉知來者之不如也四十五而無聞焉斯亦不足畏也已 The master said, "Younger people can be worth respect. How would we know that they who are to come will not be the equals of those of the present? If one gets to be forty or fifty and nothing has been heard of him, well then that would become unworthy of respect."

g'ut'o "Prince (?Queen?) Earth" 后土

左:晉大夫三拜稽首曰君履后土而戴皇天皇天后土實聞君之言 The grand officer of Chin made triple obeisance with kowtow and said, "YL treads Prince Earth and wears Sovereign Sky on your head. It is Prince Earth and Sovereign Sky who hear what YL says."

g'uts'ək "Prince Millet" grain god 后稷

It is only in the classical period that this deity is unambiguously masculine. It might have been a goddess in origin.

詩:誕寘之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷呱矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried. [such treatment suggests baby is girl, not boy]

呂:后稷作稼 Hou Chi invented agriculture.

史:周之先自后稷 The ancestors of Chou stem from Hou Chi.

史:及爲成人遂好耕農 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating.

越:乃拜棄爲農師封之台號爲后稷姓姬氏后稷就國爲諸侯 He thereupon appointed Chi to be secretary of agriculture, and enfeoffed him in T'ai as Prince Millet with the surname Chi clan. Prince Millet proceeded to his country as its lord.

詩:后稷不克上帝不臨耗斁下土寧丁我躬 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.

非:冬耕之稼后稷不能羨也豐年大禾減獲不能惡也 Grain planted at winter plowing—Hou Chi couldn't make it prosper. The large grain of a bumper harvest—Jack and Jill couldn't harm it.

g'ud'iar g'ebd'iar 1.47 ^{nc} pufferfish ("blow-expand?") 338, 4 鯪 鯪 鯪

g'ud'og ko fruit (sko cherry? *g'ebd'og?* rel to 檜桃?) 47, 613 檜桃

g'ud'ar g'ugd'ug 1.47 sleeveless tunic 釋名:齊 *dial p* of 解 descendants who inherit the succession 後嗣

呂:微召公虎而絕無後嗣 If not for Hu, Duke of Shao, his line would have been extinguished.

g'ub'iuik vassalage of lord to king 侯服 官:其外方五百里曰侯服 Beyond that, five hundred *li* square is called marquisate fee.

g'ub'iuik ^{nc} feudal duty owed by those outside royal domain 侯服

g'laks'ak fall on the ground 100 趨 趨

g'agg'u? surprised of邂逅 201 邂逅 邂逅

太:迎父邂逅 meet the father unexpectedly

g'ang 1.40 ^{ve} go; send 665 行 衍

淮:星月之行可以曆推得也 The motion of the stars and moon can be predicted by calculation.

漢:世之有飢穰天之行也禹湯被之矣 It is due

to the movement of sky that some eras suffer famine, others abundance. Yü and Tang were subject to that.
 衡：人生能行死則僵仆 While people are alive they can walk; when they die they fall down.
 釋：兒始能行曰孺 When a child first becomes able to walk, it is called a toddler.
 釋：徐行曰步 Going casually is called “walking”.
 釋：疾行曰趨 Going energetically is called “hurrying.”
 釋：引舟者曰筭作也作起也起舟使動行也 What draws a boat is called *dz'äk. dz'äk is tsäk*, which is “bestir”; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.
 史：令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 They had her get aboard and floated it out onto the Yellow River. At first it floated, but when it had gone a few dozen miles it sank.
 戰：過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.
 衡：或時載酒用鹿車則言車行酒騎行炙 They might have carried the wine in a wheelbarrow, hence the claim that chariots sent around wine and riders sent around roasted meat.
 隋：籍觸三星為三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything.
 史：聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自溺於秦客被褐食牛 He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen.
 論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzū-lu said, “If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?” The master said, “Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought.”
 鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鬻骨非行金斧不能法 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.
 呂：使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.
 多：橫行天下 to travel all over the world
 衡：有馬於此足行千里終不名驥者與驥毛色異也 Consider a horse whose legs carry it a thousand li; if in the end it is not called 驥 that must be because its hair is a different color from that of 驥.
 衡：射之數十行足以見巧觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Shooting at them a few dozen times would have been enough to show his skill; those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his

shooting was good.
 左：曰能事諸乎曰不能曰能行乎曰不能曰能行大事乎曰能 “Can you serve him?” “No.” “Can you go away?” “No.” “Can you carry out a *coup d'état*?” “Yes.”
 說：商行賈也 A pedlar is a traveling merchant.
 淮：日日行一度而歲有奇四分度之一 The sun moves one degree each day and each year it has one-fourth of a degree left over.
 戰：夜行者能無為姦不能禁狗使無吠已也 One who travels at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.
 說：其鳴詹諸其皮龜龜其行充充 Its call: *liamjio*. Its skin is warty. Its gait is hop-hop.
 考：或坐而論道或作而行之 Some sit quietly and arrange how things are to be done; some bustle about and do them.
 選：擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel.
 露：風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform.
 漢：何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?
 南：顯…始著四聲切韻行於時 [Chou] Yung...first wrote “Exact Rimes in Four Tones”, which had a vogue in his time.
 b. *fig.*
 史：能行之者未必能言能言之者未必能行 Those who can do a thing can't necessarily explain it, and those who can explain a thing can't necessarily do it.
 漢：公問行伯用師之道 The marquess asked about the use of armed force in carrying out the overlordship.
 史：夫張儀之行事甚於蘇秦 The conduct of Chang Yi was more extreme than that of Su Ch'in.
 新：秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.
 人：不得雄之膽則說不行 If he hasn't got the courage [lit. “gall”] of an alpha male then his proposals will not be accepted.
 衡：念讎之而不行其罪乎 I wondered, “Should I notify them but not carry out the punishment?”
 淮：請而後為復而後行 He never acted without requesting permission; he never moved without first reporting.
 呂：封人子高為之言也而匿己之為而為也段喬聽而行之也匿己之行而行也 When the borderer Tzū-kao devised what to say about it he devised hiding his own devising: when Tuan Ch'iao heard and put it into action, he acted concealing his own action.
 非：不辟親貴法行所愛 Do not avoid those near to you or high-ranking; the laws apply even to those for whom you have special regard. (*ie* 行於所愛) [nr]
 衡：何其不與行事相中得也 How is it that they do

not correspond precisely with the conduct of affairs?
 史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.
 淮：貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行 Their appearance did not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech exceed their actions. [nr]
 論：子曰不得中行而與之必也狂狷乎狂者進取狷者有所不為也 The master said, “Since I have not been able to join those who travel the middle, must it then be the reckless and timid? The reckless are vigorous, while there are things the timid will not do.”
 c. 行行 walk and walk
 I had been taking 行行 in this idiom as a reduplicated noun, “street after street”. But further examples indicate it is more plausibly taken as this verb, which makes it unlikely to be a reduplicated form. A Mandarin translation would be 走着走着, which I see as repetition rather than reduplication. I now apply the same analysis to the CC expression. Examples with other non-stative verbs might be informative.
 選：行行日已遠人馬同時飢 We have marched and marched until daylight is long gone/ Men and horses are both very hungry.
 後：典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚為之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, “Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor.”
 選：行行重行行與君生別離 Walking and walking, then walking even more/ Getting farther and farther away from you, dear sir.
 g'äng 3.43 deed, act 665 行
 衡：行潔 his conduct is impeccable
 衡：行善者 those who do good [行善 *subj-nuc*]
 史：有弟無行不可 I have a younger brother who has accomplished nothing; he won't do.
 史：疑行無名疑事無功 No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings.
 戰：乃賜單牛酒嘉其行 He then presented an ox and some wine to Tan to show approval of his actions.
 史：嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'u. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, “He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet.”
 荀：君子行不貴苟難 A courtier doesn't value accomplishment that just happens to be difficult. [苟難 *adj-head/obj←nuc*]
 衡：仁聖之物至天下將為仁聖之行矣 When a benevolent and wise creature appears, the world is going to perform benevolent and wise deeds.
 漢：忠言逆耳利於行毒藥苦口利於病 Loyal words may displease the ear, but are beneficial to conduct; strong medicine may be bitter in the mouth but is beneficial in illness. [nr]
 晏：古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought

good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

新：夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]擄者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct. 莊：其竝乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以絮吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby dirty myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.

衡：唯聖賢之人以九德檢其行 Only sages and capable ones measure conduct by the nine virtues. 選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded. 顏：縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 Even if we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to go back and alter the Liu T'ao, the Analects and the Tso Chuan.

德行⇒德
操行⇒操

g'ang ^{nc} *Limnanthemum lymphoides*?? 荅 荇

g'ang ^{nc} apricot 杏

g'ang 1.40 crossbeam, yoke etc. 388 衡

淮：夫挈輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銖衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance. 荀：禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.

衡：論衡 Weighing-balance for Theories [book title] 淮：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

g'ang ^{nc} wooden lid 47 桁

g'ang 1.40 ^{nc} street, road, trail 434 行

漢：秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand *li*. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

g'ang 1.40 top gem in girdle pendant 珩

g'ang 3.43 sew a seam 紵

g'ang 3.43 ^{ve} strong, vigorous (cf 亢, 康) 行

g'ang 3.43 kneecap; calf muscle; shin 388 胫

g'ang ^{vs} level, regular, even (cf 恒) 388 衡

管：衡藉而無止 constantly making exactions and refusing to stop 〔行

g'ang 3.43 go around; gnomon shadow's path

g'ang 1.40 a torch 炷

g'ang 1.40 ko bird *ar t3* 鴝

g'ang-g'ang ^{nb} soo (聯綿 *r g'angg'ang*) 行

論：閔子侍側闐闐如也子路行行如也冉有子貢侃侃如也 Min-tzu stood at his side looking bland and precise; Tzu-lu looking bold and soldierly; Jan Yu and Tzu Kung with a free and straightforward manner.

g'angkwak a migratory people 行國

史：烏孫在大宛東北可二千里行國隨畜與

匈奴同俗 Wusun is perhaps two thousand *li* NE of Tawan. They shift their nation to follow their animals, and have the same customs as the Hsiung-nu.

g'anghien ^{nc} herald, gobetween 行人

淮：人主…口能言而行人稱辭 The ruler of others… he is able to speak in his own voice, but a herald declares his words.

國：謂行人子朱]曰…夫[行人]子員導賓主之言無私子常易之 said [to the herald Tzu-chu]… “[The herald] Tzu-Yüan in conveying speech from host to guest never interpolates his own; you always substitute something else for it.”

國：晉侯使行人問焉 The marquess of Chin sent a herald to ask him [to explain his behavior].

g'angsän ^{mp} mtn name 衡山

g'angd'ag circuit court, temporary law court

away from capital 行臺

g'angdjang ^{mp} pln 衡陽

g'angd'æg sko rank in state of Ch'in (contr w/僕) 行事

g'angpiet same as 檜秘 檜畢

g'at 4.14 dust, dirt? or chaff? 366 垓

g'at 4.14 shrewd 黠

g'at 4.14 “tooth noise”—chewing? 273 齧

g'at g'ad 4.14 hemp stalk 343 黠

g'ad 1 說文: jealousy 廣韻 *ar g'ad* 369 妒

g'ad 3.16 teeth clash; sound of same 273 齧

考：衣之欲其無齧也 Try it on. You want it not to make a grating sound.

g'ad narrow (narrow-minded?) 隘

g'ad sko knee pad? 拑

g'ad where bones join *ar g'at* 82 拑

g'ad 3.16 sko knee pad? 拑

g'ad knot 82 拑

g'ad ko ceremony *ar k'ad* 拑

g'ad 3.16 door leaf (←*g'ad*!) 閑

g'ad 3.16 talk good 詒

g'an 3.31 *Amaranthus* spp 莧

g'an 1.28 barrier 閑

g'an 1.28 refined? 閑

選：綽約閑靡機迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.

g'an 1.28 elegant (曹丕 *ru/天*) 41 嫻 嫻

g'an ^{nc} gate 閑

g'an 1.28 leisure 閒 閒 閒 閒

史：司馬季主問坐弟子三四人侍方辯天地之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

列：王閑恆有疑齷亡 YM is at ease with what is permanent but suspicious of what is transient.

史：閑行以去止于陶以[爲此→]此爲天下之中交易有無之路通爲生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at T'ao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of T'ao.

藝：余生平之無立徒跡弛以自閑 The footloose nature of my life: I ignore convention so as to keep

myself free of commitments.

g'an 1.28 = 1/2 *binome*? 閑

g'an 3.31 to spy 71 閒 閒 閒 閒

史：秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵爲其主游閒於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, “Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners.”

g'an 1.28 sko childhood disease 痼 痼

g'an 1.28 surname 閒 閒

g'an 1.28 soo 淵

g'an 1.28 practiced 嫻 嫻 閑

g'an 1.28 wide-eyed; entire eye white 71 閒

閒 閒

g'an 1.28 ^{nc} ko bird 鶻 鶻

g'an 1.28 a brocade pattern 綢

g'an 3.31 rice powder 366 粃

g'an 3.31 ^{nc} gentian 薺

g'an 1.28 little bits of straw 343 薺

g'an 1.28 stdw vehicle *aw* 堅 薺

g'an? chaff 366 覘

g'an-g'an ^{nb} so mulberry growers 閑 閑

g'ap narrows in river gorge 47 陝 峽 峽 硤

g'ap 4.31 surround (cf 夾) 47 泃

g'ap 4.31 sword cover ++p 47 恰

g'ap 4.31 narrow 47 狹

史：相國因爲民請曰長安地狹上林中多空地棄願令民得入田 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, “The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate.”

釋：長狹而卑曰榻 If [a bed] is long, narrow and low it is called *t'ap*.

釋：狹而長曰膝衝以衝突敵船也 If long and narrow, call them *mung' iung*; they are for rushing through the enemy ships.

藝：初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

b. *fig.*

史：臣見其所持者狹而所欲者奢故笑之 I saw how stingy was what he brought and how extravagant was what he wanted and so I laughed at him.

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

g'ap'æg ^{mp} pln 峽州

g'ap'æg ^{mp} pln 峽石

g'ap'ap frozen together, stuck by freezing

610 澹 澨 澨 澨

g'ap'æg foot of mountain, flanking slopes

(“retaining wall?”) 47 峽嶂
g'əg 2.12 ^{nc} crab 蟹 蟹
 淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠
 蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the
 the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be
 distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a
 toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent
 treachery or block wrongness.
 荀：蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two
 claws.
g'əg 2.12 understand (cf 曉) 229 解
g'əg ko official cap in Ch'u 冠
g'əg 2.12 mtn valley w/stream 434 嶺 澗 澗
g'əg 2.12 集韻：fierce shout 謔 解 解
 衡：萬人舉口並解吁嗟猶未能感天 Ten thous-
 and men raising their mouths and shouting “Oyway!”
 in chorus would still not be able to move Sky.
g'əg 1.13 jerky 94 屨
g'əg 1.13 ko leather shoe 鞮
g'əg 1.13 ^{nc} ko boot w/drawstring at top ar **g'əg**
 376 鞋
g'əg 1.13 ^{nc} ko fish 廣韻：出吳志 鮓
g'əg 2.12 part of oxcart harness 鞮
g'əg 2.12 ^{np} pln 壑
g'əgk'ieg ^{np} pln “happy valley”? 434 嶺 澗 澗
g'əgg'u carefree & happy *sua* 邂逅? 297 邂
g'əgd'ar ^{nc} ko one-horned virtuous
 wild ungulate 217 解 羴 羴 羴 羴 羴 羴
 羴 羴 羴 羴 羴 羴
g'əglang woddizit? 檠 檠
g'əng 2.39 ^{wt} good fortune 361 幸 倖
 國：其上食以忍其下偷以幸 Their upper classes
 are avaricious and callous; their lower classes are
 feckless and opportunistic.
 衡：夫遭遇幸偶或與命祿并或與命祿離 Now,
 coincidence and lucky chance in some cases match
 destiny and fortune, and in some cases depart from
 destiny and fortune.
 史：弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢
 今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students
 secretly complained, “We followed our teacher for
 years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to
 Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our
 careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods.
 Why is that?” [*幸 put caus fac* || 寧 etc]
 選：幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there
 exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to
 show one's inner feelings.
 漢：軍士不幸死者吏為衣衾棺斂轉送其家
 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to
 have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at
 government expense and sent to their families.
 史：夫戰孟賁烏獲之士以攻不服之弱國無
 異[垂→]唾千鈞之重於鳥卵之上必無幸矣
 Sending soldiers like Méng Pèn and Wu Huo to attack
 an unsubmitive weak state is no different from crush-
 ing a bird's egg with a thousand-*chün* weight. You
 would be completely out of luck.
 國：今日之事幸而集子孫饗之 Should today's
 affair chance to come together, our descendants will
 enjoy the benefit of it.
 論：人之[生→]性也直[罔→]妄之生也幸而
 免 Man's natural development goes straight; if one
 distorts it and lives that way, it is only by chance that

he gets away with it.
 漢：幸而不死不可為人 If they have the good
 fortune not to die, they no longer find it possible to
 function as humans.
 漢：幸而逢虜又累輜重 If we should happen to
 run into the barbarians we would still be encumbered
 by our baggage train [*累 put cas fac*].
 後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世
 When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon
 came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an
 empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.
 左：賞僭則懼及淫人刑濫則懼及善人若不
 幸而過寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards
 are given in error there is worry that they will extend
 to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there
 is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should
 have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better
 error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful
 it is better to reward the sloppy.
 b. favor of powerful patron, esp. emperor
 衡：倖幸 to succeed by sucking up
 左：善人在上則國無幸民 If good men are in charge
 then there are no specially favored folk in the state.
 衡：阿意苟取容幸 They tilt toward [the boss's]
 desires, select what just happens to be available, and
 accommodate themselves to favoritism.
 漢：其尤親幸者東方朔...司馬相如相如常
 稱疾避事 The ones especially personally favored by
 the emperor were Tung-fang Shuo...Szu-ma Hsiang-
 ju. Hsiang-ju often called in sick and shirked work.
 藝：顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝詎不幸
 納 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread
 throughout the principality and she was presented to
 the Reinigorating Emperor, but never was accepted
 to his chamber.
 史：斬尚又能得事於楚王幸姬鄭袖 Chin
 Shang is also able to get things done by the king's
 favored concubine, Chêng Hsiu.
 漢：風行俗成萬世之基定然後唯陛下所幸
 耳 When our customs have become current and our
 usages established, and a basis has been laid for
 continuing for myriad generations, then let anything
 be just as YIM wishes.
 呂：汝天下之國士也幸汝以成而名 You are
 the finest knight in the world. I will spare your life so
 that you can make your reputation.
 史：武帝時有所幸倡郭舍人者發言陳辭雖
 不合大道然令人主和說 In the time of the Martial
 Emperor of Han there was an entertainer Kuo Shê-jên
 who was a court favorite. He would say things that,
 though they made no sense in real world terms, still
 by their phrasing amused the ruler and made him
 happy.
 1. visit by ruler
 史：及衛后色衰趙之王夫人幸有子為齊王
 When the Wei empress lost her looks, the Wang con-
 sort from Chao attracted him and bore him a son who
 was made Prince of Chi.
 史：帝初幸甘泉 HM paid his first visit to Sweet
 Fountain.
 後：帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When
 HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, lead-
 ing the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in
 ambush on the line of retreat.

2. tChf
 史：西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝
 父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰
 諾 Hsi-mên Pao said, “When the time comes to give
 the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the
 shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at
 the river bank. You favor us with your presence and
 your address to her. I also will go there to send her
 off.” They all agreed.
 微幸⇒微
g'əng 1.41 stalk, hilt, parasol shaft 388 莖
g'əng 1.41 chain post 鉗
g'əng-g'əng th angry ar **g'ien** 悻悻
g'əng-g'əng th so rage 悻悻
g'ək hard white bone 290 髓
g'əg 3.36 imitate 87 效 效
 釋：教效也下所法效也 *kəg* “teach” is *g'əg* “imi-
 tate”; what those below take as model and imitate.
 草：眾愚效之只增其醜 A lot of dolts imitated her
 and only made themselves more ugly.
 史：相魏以為秦欲令魏先事秦而諸侯效之
 He was premier of Wei acting on behalf of Chin,
 wanting to get Wei to serve Chin first so the other
 barons would follow suit.
 史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令
 The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper
 than that by command; the compliance of the people
 with the example of their superiors is quicker than
 that to orders.
g'əg **g'ab** 3.36 ^{nc} animal pen; local school 47 校
g'əg **g'ab** belt holding shroud tight 絞
g'əg greenish-yellow 絞
g'əg 1.33 change, as in book of (ie swap) 73 爻
 史：自伏羲作八卦周文王演三百八十四爻
 而天下治 After Fu Hsi invented the eight diagrams
 and Wên Wang extended them into 384 changes, the
 whole world became orderly.
g'əg 1.33 food, esp meat 餼 餼
 國：賞女以爵罰女以無肴 I award you the drink
 and penalize you with forfeiture of the meal.
 衡：死人歆肴食氣 Dead people savor the steam of
 the [sacrificial] meal.
 大：主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子
 有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, “[I.]
 So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed
 mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them.” The guest
 says, “You have delicious wine and fine food and to
 that you add amusement; dare I refuse?”
 禮：凡進食之禮左穀右載 Invariable etiquette for
 serving food: put the vegetable dishes on the left and
 the meat on the right.
 列：視其前則酒未[清→]清肴未[睇→]睇
 Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine
 was still warm and the meat still moist.
g'əg 2.31 immoral 姣 姣
g'əg 3.36 pleased 88 校
g'əg ^{nc} 爾雅：small panpipe 526 篴 篴
g'əg 3.36 effect, effective 87 效
g'əg 3.36 hand over, deliver 87 效
 左：效節於府人而出 He turned in his credentials
 to the treasury-keeper and left.
 史：不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不
 賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single
 conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle,

the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

史：韓弱則效宜陽宜陽效則上郡絕 If Hán is weakened then they will relinquish Yi-yang. If Yi-yang is relinquished then Shang commandery will be isolated.

史：夫事秦必割地以效實故兵未用而國已虧矣 Now if you serve Ch'in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play.

史：今茲效之明年又復求割地 If you cede them this year, next year they will ask for more land.

隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

g'og 1.33 說文 stab, some say cry of pain 脣

g'og 卍 river name 434 滄

g'og muddy water 349 滄

g'og 卍 mtn name 嶠

國：晉人敗諸嶠 The Chin people defeated them at Hsiao.

新：秦孝公據嶠函之固 The Filial Earl of Ch'in relied on the impregnability of the Hsiao mountains and the Han pass.

g'og 卍 pln 肴

g'og 3.36 be shown, be manifest 73 効

淮：辰星常以二月春分劬奎 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.

衡：事莫明於有效 Matters are never easier to understand than when they are provided with evidence.

g'og 3.36 disrespectful talk 諛 設

g'og 2.31 affair leaks out *ar k'og* 87 謬

g'og 卍 說文：bamboo cord 筴

g'og 2.31 roots, rhizomes 290 莖 藪

g'og 2.31 廣韻：庸人之敏 88 佼

g'og 1 卍 說文：river tributary of 沘 434 洑

g'og 1 卍 漢書：river tributary of 淮 434 洑

g'og 1 廣韻：noise 膠

g'og 1.33 集韻：leg bone 膠

g'og 1.33 卍 city name 郗

g'og 1.33 卍 mtn name 郗

g'og'ek 卍 pln 殺 阨

g'og'iwad type of officer 校尉

釋：司州司隸校尉所主也 Szü-chou is where X and X are in charge.

三：將軍侯印各五十紐郎將印百紐校尉都尉印各二百紐 fifty each of stamps for the ranks of general and marquis, a hundred stamps for the rank of household general and two hundred each for the ranks of *hsiao-wei* and *tu-wei*

g'ialk 4.18 卍 tongue 爰 *cuo* 康 腭 膝 卍

g'ialk 4.18 open mouth wide? (+p) cf 膝 谷 48

g'ialk 4.18 卍 說文：inside of mouth 434 谷

g'ialk 4.18 說文：horselaugh (cf 膝 膝) 386 卍

g'ialk 4.18 exhausted 衙

g'ialk 4.18 ko bug 螞

g'ialk-g'ialk 卍 onomat for laughter 爰 *cuo* 康 腭 膝

g'iang 1.38 卍 strong 42 强 强 彊 彊

史：天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán.

戰：韓强秦乎强魏乎王曰强秦 Which does Hán consider stronger, Wei or Ch'in?" The king said, "They consider Ch'in stronger."

左：宮之奇之爲人也懦而不能强諫 The personality of Kung-chih-ch'i is diffident; he can't make a strong protest.

荀：血氣刚强則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.

史：尊主廣地彊兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

史：當今之時山東之建國莫彊於趙 At the present time, of the established states east of the mountains, none is stronger than Chao.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮口聽吾計可以彊霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world." [彊霸天下 || 富有天下]

史：反聽之謂聰內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

b. *pared w/ opp* 弱

戰：是强秦而弱趙也以益愈强之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

戰：割地自弱以强秦 to cede land and weaken ourselves while strengthening Ch'in

管：敵國彊而與國弱 The opposing states are strong and the allied states are weak.

家：長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths.

g'iang 2.36 force (one to) 42 强 强 彊 彊

淮：病熱而強之餐救喝而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石救飲之反爲惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm. 呂：道也者至精也不可爲形不可爲名彊爲之謂之太一 What The Way is ultimate essence; it cannot be given form, it cannot be given a name, but if forced to do so we call it a big blob.

草：書之好醜可爲強哉 Can the beauty of calligraphy be artificially forced?

漢：去與地餘戲得袖中刀笞問狀服欲與昭平共殺昭信笞問昭平不服以鐵鍼鍼之彊服 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to what she had intended to do with it, and she confessed

that she and Chao-p'ing had meant to kill Chao-hsin together. He had Chao-p'ing interrogated under whipping and she did not confess. Jabbed with iron needles, she confessed under duress.

g'iang 2.36 just-washed rice 澆

g'iang hard [sc soil] 42 疆

g'iang 說文：ko insect 强

g'iang 卍 river name 434 强

g'iang 卍 river name 434 强

g'iang 3 sko sauce or soup? 糲 糲

g'iang 2.36 strong bow, crossbow 42 弓 彊

g'iang 2.36 卍 surname 彊

g'iang 2.36 argument 42 言

g'iang 3 snare (small game) in spread net 擗

g'iang 2.36 speak unsubmitively 42 響

g'iang 2.36 plant name 莖

g'iangd'iwat 1.38 lily 强 茼

g'iangno military crossbow 42 强 弩 彊 弩

史：乘夏水浮輕舟彊弩在前鉞戈在後 Taking advantage of the summertime river flow, we would launch light boats, with strong crossbows in front and long spears and hook-lances behind.

g'iat 4.17 卍 all gone 447 竭

國：事君者竭力以役事 One who serves a ruler exhausts his strength in his service. [役事 *fac-obj*] 淮：民力竭於徭役 The people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor.

史：南攻楚五年畜聚竭 In the south they attacked Ch'ü for five years, using up their stores.

戰：年穀不登積積竭盡 Their harvest failed and their reserves have been used up.

國：夫國必依山山川崩川竭亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.

管：惠主豐賞厚賜以竭藏赦姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law. 漢：疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是爲無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

選：昔成康沒而頌聲寢王澤竭而詩不作 Of old, when the Successful and Puissant Kings died, the sound of *sung* fell into abeyance; when the bounty of the royal house ceased, no more *shih* were composed. 漢：絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢沔也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up. 漢：又好用僭酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

g'iat 4.17 卍 "bad last" ruler of Hsia 桀

史：桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six hundred years, Ch'ou of Yin became violently oppres-

sive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.
 非: 近古之世桀紂暴亂 In the era of recent antiquity Chieh and Chòu were violent and unruly.
 戰: 夫蜀西辟之國也而戎狄之長也而有桀紂之亂 Now Shu is a state far out in the west but it is the foremost of the barbarians, and it has chaos worthy of Chieh or Chòu.
 戰: 向者遇桀紂必殺之矣 Had it been Chieh or Chòu he was debating just now, they surely would have killed him.
 衡: 桀紂之君垂腴尺餘 The rulers Chieh and Chòu had more than a *ch'ih* of sagging fat.
g'iat 4.17 raise, hold up, display 198 揲 揭 桀
 左: 齊高固入晉師桀石以投人 Kao Ku of Ch'i entered the Chin lines and held up a stone which he threw at a man. [carry a torch at night.
 淮: 亡者不敢夜揭炬 A hunted man dares not
 衡: 揭華旗 to hoist the "flower flag" [?] (a feat of strength) [hoist the 75-footer.
 選: 候勁風揭百尺 Foreseeing a strong wind, we
 藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶮然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo Pu of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."
g'iat 4.17 hero 255 傑 桀 杰
 後: 資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.
 藝: 鷗為羽葉鯤稱介豪 The *piêng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.
g'iat ^{nc} stake to mark place 114 揭 碣
g'iat dried up 447 渴 竭 渴
 選: 倚拔五嶽竭九州 It let the five great peaks emerge and dried up the nine regions.
g'iat 4.17 chicken roost 114 桀 樑
g'iat rise (sc wave peak) 198 溱
g'iat 4.17 rice powder 273 粃
g'iat k'iat 4.17 robust 255 偈
g'iat-g'iat ^{nb} growing tall 198 揭 揭 桀 桀
g'iat-g'at ^{sb} soo 桀 點
g'iatd'iu stdw mtn height or shape 嶮 豎
g'iatd'iak ^{mp} mtn name 碣 石
 史: 南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmên; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.
g'iattio stake to mark place 343 揭 桀 揭 桀
g'iad 3.13 *uf xlit eg* 偈 他 偈 陀 etc gatha (ex Prakrit?) 偈
g'ian 1.30 ^{mp} trigram & hexagram 1 430 乾
 左: 乾 [☰] 天也 *Ch'ien* is sky.
 史: 易基乾坤詩始闢雖 The *Changes* begin with *ch'ien* and *kun*; the *Odes* begin with *kuan-ch'iu*.
 b. meton sky
 藝: 矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-

compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel
g'ian 1.30 slash, kill 273 虔
g'ian 2.28 ^{nc} bolt; linchpin 鍵
g'ian 爾雅: stdw 樑 棧
g'ian one of cow's stomachs 脰
g'ian 2.28 說文: divide, split, separate 件 件
g'ian mud, muck, plaster *ar k'ian* 502 坭
g'ian 1.22 廣韻: 筋鳴 虔
g'ian 1.30 說文: so tiger walking 虔
g'ian 1.30 fear 虔
g'ian 1.30 take by force 虔 [borderland.
 左: 虔劉我邊陲 You cut off and annexed my
 戰: 子以齊事秦必無[處→]虔矣 If you give Ch'i to Ch'in they certainly won't bother to take it by force.
g'ian 1.30 firm, definite 虔
g'ian 1.30 ^{mp} surname 虔
g'ian 1.30 ^{nc} sko large eel? 鰻
g'iar 1.5 spirit of earth 示
g'iap blend; moisten 558 洽
g'iab 1.46 take, take away 66 拈
g'iam pinch 47 拈 鉗 [its beak.
 戰: 蚌合而拈其喙 The mussel closed and trapped
g'iam 爾雅: 6 foot sheep 羴
 山: 有獸焉其狀如羊而馬尾名曰羴羊其脂可以已腊 There is an animal there shaped like a sheep but with a horse's tail, called *g'iam*. Its fat can be used to cure dishpan hands.
g'iam 1.52 ^{nc} iron tongs 47 鉗
g'iam 1.52 ^{nc} a gag 46 箝 柑
g'iam ^{nc} linch-pin 435 鈐
 藝: 鈐括百揆 Like a linchpin, he kept all the measures under constraint.
g'iam haircut? ko hairdo? 髻 [g'iam 231 黠
g'iam 說文: light brown black 切韻 *ar*
g'iam peck food, as bird 254 鴆
g'iam 1.52 ko grain 糶
g'iam 1.52 ^{nc} 五音集韻: 鐵針 搯物 iron needle poke thing 435 鍼
 漢: 去與地餘戲得袖中刀答問狀服欲與昭平共殺昭信答問昭平不服以鐵鍼鍼之疆服 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to what she had intended to do with it, and she confessed that she and Chao-p'ing had meant to kill Chao-hsin together. He had Chao-p'ing interrogated under whipping and she did not confess. Jabbed with iron needles, she confessed under duress.
g'iam g'iam 2.50 ^{nc} *Euryale ferox* 芡
 藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.
g'iam-g'iam ^{nb} (in 家語 cf 詁詁) 鉗 鉗
g'iamd'wâ ko plow 鈐 鏟
g'iak 4.24 extreme; extremity cf 觚 225 極
 荀: 目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear

extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.
 國: 人長之極幾何 What are the extremes of human height?
 國: 僬僥氏長三尺短之至也長者不過十數之極也 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall; that is the extreme of shortness. Tall ones do not exceed an extreme of ten-plus *ch'ih*.
 非: 刑罰之極安至 How far do punishments go at their limit?
 隋: 冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.
 莊: 天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?
 淮: 禹乃使太章步自東極至于西極二億三萬三千五百里七十五步 Yü had T'ai Chang walk from the East Pole to the West Pole; it was 233,500 *li* and 75 paces.
 禮: 放不可長欲不可志志不可滿樂不可極 Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged, nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.
 詩: 崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.
 國: [范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up. [所終極 ← 所終之極 ← 終於 X 極]
 北極 → 北
g'iak 4.24 ^{mp} name of a fief under Han *ar k'iak*
 sa 極 *ph* in 魯? 柶
g'iak leather finger guard 極
g'iak? ^{mp} *ph* in 魯 極
g'ied 1.7 its; the (← *g'iet?*) 43 其 刀
 A. replaces *adj* [+之] his, her, their, its
 國: 莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其楹 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial hall painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.
 1. denotes possession or attribution
 國: 其左右皆卿才 His personal servants all have the talent to be state ministers.
 a. possession (intrinsic)
 左: 仲子生而有文在其手 When Chung-tzu was born she had marks on her hand.
 戰: 蚌合而拈其喙 The mussel closed and trapped its beak.
 淮: 目見百步之外不能見其眦 The eye sees beyond a hundred paces but cannot see its own socket.
 衡: 楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-tung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.
 b. possession (extrinsic)
 孟: 卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.
 史: 盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.
 衡: 著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They stick down words

and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality.

c. *location*

呂：寒不信其地不剛 If the cold is not prolonged, the ground there does not harden.

史：今其生者皆死秦之孤也 Those living there now are all orphans of those who died at the hands of Ch'in.

d. *time*

史：當其時 when the time came for it

e. *direction*

國：獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found something like an earthen pot that had a sheep in its interior

國：如龜焉灼其中必文於外 [clothing] is like a tortoise; if you burn its inside, it must show marks on the outside

f. *group membership*

呂：孔子聞之曰去其荆而可矣 Confucius heard of it and said, "If you took away [the word] *Ching* from it, I would accept it.

呂：一虜對曰此則妖也雖然非其大者也 The other prisoner said, "Those were omens sure enough. Even so, they were not the worst ones."

g. *family membership*

呂：曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, "How did you come to be begging?" He spoke with her for a while and it turned out she was his mother.

h. *attribute*

論：年四十而見惡焉其終也已 If at age forty you see bad in him, that's an end to it, no more.

山：其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筍而黑端 [The porcupine] looks like a pig with white fur, the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.

呂：其日甲乙 Its days: first and second of the ten-day cycle.

2. *replaces adj - sub + 之*

抱：不敢保其無也 I cannot confidently guarantee that they do not exist. (*lit* "their not existing")

韜：須其畢出 Wait until they have all gone out. (*lit* "their completing the exiting")

史：人聞其能使物及不死 People heard that he could cause things to achieve immortality. (*lit* "his being able to cause")

呂：蝗螟農夫得而殺之奚故為其害稼也 Locusts and cutworms: when a farmer catches them he kills them. Why? Because of their harming crops.

非：以求容於我者吾恐其以我求容於人也 On account of his currying favor with me, I fear he may use me to curry favor with others.

呂：有道者不察所召而察其召之者 Those who have the Way do not investigate what they bring about; they investigate the means of bringing things about.

漢：有能告者以其半畀之 Anyone competently reporting it would be awarded half the amount.

孟：猶射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 Like shooting arrows from over a hundred paces, their reaching the target is due to your strength; their hitting the bullseye is not due to your strength.

衡：觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

呂：楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Ch'u person is born in Ch'u, grows up in Ch'u and speaks Ch'u dialect without knowing where he acquired it.

莊：其視下也亦若是則已矣 When it looks

down, it's also like that and that's all there is.

淮：其重於尊亦遠矣 That is far heavier than a jug! ("its being-heavier is by a long way")

史：治之其未亂為之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about. [之 = 之於]

呂：是正坐於夕室也其所謂正乃不正矣 That's like sitting upright in a tilted house; what they call upright turns out not to be upright.

a. *resulting adj not subject to nesting restriction*

莊：鯤之大不知其幾千里也 As to the size of the Kun, one can't tell how many li it is. [*ex* *鯤之大之幾千里 "the number of li of the bigness of the Kun"]

左：其為太子之室 house he had had when he was heir-apparent [*lit* "house of his being heir-apparent"]

3. *replaces adj - A-term + 之 in app sent*

衡：坑殺儒士者言其皆挾經傳文書之人也 Burying Confucian scholars alive means because they all were men who upheld the classics and transmitted literary writings.

戰：妾知其藥酒也 The maid knew that it was poisoned wine.

史：不知其是商君也 did not recognize that he was the real Lord Shang

B. the one referred to, the one in question

詩：不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他 We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho with no boat/ People recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others

呂：寒不信其地不剛 If the cold is not prolonged, the ground there does not harden.

呂：共射其一招 all shoot at the same target

呂：欲聞枉而惡直言是障其源而欲其水也 To want to be informed of crookedness while hating frank speech is just like blocking the spring while wanting the water.

商：法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk.

史：自太伯作吳五世而武王克殷封其後為二其一虞在中國其一吳在夷蠻十二世而晉滅中國之虞 Five generations after the time T'ai Po founded Wu, The Martial King conquered Yin. He enfeoffed the descendants in two places: Yü among the central states and Wu among the barbarians. Twelve generations later Chin extinguished the Yü of the central states.

衡：念譴之而不行其罪乎 I wondered, "Should I notify them but not inflict the punishment?"

淮：所任者得其人則國家治上下和群臣親百姓附所任非其人則國家危上下乖群臣怨百姓亂 If he has got the right man for the task he assigns him then the state will be in order, superior and inferior will be in harmony, the civil service friendly and the populace loyal. If he has got the wrong man for the task he assigns him then the state will be parlous, superior and inferior at odds, the civil service resentful and the populace disorderly.

國：觀其容而知其心矣 By observing the demeanor, one becomes aware of the mind.

1. *deictic ref to prev discourse*

漢：詔曰…其令 The rescript said, "...Be it therefore decreed:" [*lit* "the command pertaining to this rescript:"] 孟：其三人則予忘之矣 As to the other three men, well then, I've forgotten them.

晏：二子同桃而節冷專其桃而宜 For the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.

史：其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

衡：孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, "T'z'u, you begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite." T'z'u Kung hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached more importance to the abandonment of the rite.

左：宣子有環其一在鄭商 The Perspicuous Patriarch had a ring; its mate was in possession of a Ch'eng merchant.

戰：東國有魯連先生其人在此 There is a Mr Lu Lien from the eastern states and the man is here now.

史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

2. *avoids over-familiar use of 2nd person pronoun*

史：夫與人鬥不搯其亢[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

3. *其人 counterpart; opponent*

非：或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?

3. *其他 the rest of it, all else*

詩：人知其一莫知其他 people recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others 國：將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live out his life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, "Civilian life is safe and happy and who cares for the rest?"

C. *refers to l-shifted adj*

左：以險微幸者其求無厭 The demands of those who seek to bring a fortunate result from a perilous situation are never satisfied.

孟：萬乘之國弑其君者 the killer of the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots

左：仁人之言其利博哉 The benefit of the words of a benevolent man is broad indeed!

荀：君賢者其國治君不能者其國亂 Where the ruler is capable, the state is ordered; where the ruler is incapable, the state is disordered.

荀：隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂 Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored, the state is ordered; where ritual is skimped and right conduct despised, the state is disordered.

D. *adj-marker vice 之 for 彼, 夫, 是 & 此 (spec case of C?)*

非：是其貫將滿也 This one's cash-string is going to fill up [*ie* he will put the last straw on the camel's back].

莊：是其始死也我獨何能無慨然 When she had just died, how could I have been unable to be moved just like anyone else?

史：此其智有過人者 His intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects.

管：此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

史：此其過越王句踐武王遠矣 The excess of this beyond that of King Kou-chien of Yüeh and the Martial King is indeed very great.

國：此其黨半國矣 this faction of his has taken up half the state already [半 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無爲豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for “non-contriving”—they certainly do get it backward!

𠄎 1.7 ^{nc} flag 142 旗

衡：旌旗垂旒旒綴於杆 A flag or banner hangs from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff.

左：吾視其輻亂望其旗靡故逐之 I saw their chariot tracks were chaotic, and observed from afar that their flags were drooping, so I pursued them.

史：上可以坐萬人下可以建五丈旗 Ten thousand men could be seated atop it, and a forty-foot flag could be put up below.

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

𠄎 1.7 ^{modal} could it be? 其

左：示之璧曰活我吾與女璧已氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circlet and said, “Let me live and I will give you this jade.” Mr. Chi said, “And if I kill you, where could the jade go?”

左：穆公有疾曰蘭死吾其死乎吾所以生也刈蘭而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, “Can it be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what I was born as.” When the cymbidium was cut he died.

國：若我不出王其以我爲慰乎 If I don't go out, won't the king think I'm sulking?

左：微禹吾其魚乎 If not for Yü, wouldn't we all be acting like fish?

草：夫草書之興也其於近古乎 As to when grass writing arose, it must have been in the recent past.

孟：始作俑者其無後乎 Had he no descendants, the one who first invented grave-images?

左：其將何辭以對 What excuse could be made in reply?

左：其若先君何 What could they do about the former rulers? [ie about repudiating them]

國：其若爲諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

左：民其謂我何 What might people say of me?

呂：國無尉其誰可而爲之 The state needs a comptroller; who could do the job?

國：雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其靜也 Though I

may not be clear about what is right, I will surely not abet error. I had best remain silent.

國：中立其免乎 If I remain neutral, would I be able to stay out of it?

國：有此其以戊申乎 When you take possession of this, might it be on [the day] *wu-shên*?

左：鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒而 If ghosts still seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry?

左：吾子其無廢先君之功 Let not you, my friend, discard the accomplishment of our former ruler.

𠄎 1.7 ^{we} fill appointed time 44 期 替
左：期年狄必至示之弱矣 A year from now the Ti will surely be upon us; we have shown weakness.

史：期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上 A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of oxen and placed him above the whole populace.

戰：陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以爲揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Taliesin of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, “How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?” A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, “These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time.”

草：推步期程 step through the predetermined celestial paths by calculation

b. fig. promise, agree
呂：魏文侯與虞人期獵 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters.

史：信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng: he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.

新：期果言當謂之信反信爲慢 If one's promises are kept and one's words borne out it is called reliability; to invert reliability is to be slack.

呂：期而不當言而不信此殷之所以亡也 Making appointments and not meeting them, speaking and not saying truth—these were the means of the destruction of Yin.

藝：典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, “Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements.”

衡：聖主治世期於平安 The sage ruler in ordering his era aims at tranquility and security.

淮：星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也 Planets and fixed stars are sky's promises; comets and rainbows are sky's warnings.

呂：非辭無以相期 There is no means of making agreements except by words.

淮：舞者舉節坐者不期而拚皆如一所[極→] 亟同也 Dancers all have the same tempo and spectators all wave their hands as if they were one, not that

they agreed to do this but they feel the same urge.

漢：武王伐紂不期而會孟津上八百諸侯遂滅殷 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, crossing at Méng-chin, without having made any arrangement he found eight hundred nobles awaiting him at Méng-chin, and so proceeded to extirpate Yin.

史：今父老子弟雖患苦我然百歲後期令父老子孫思我言 Even though now you elders and your younger kin may find me burdensome, I promise you that in a hundred years it will cause your descendants to recall my words favorably.

𠄎 3.7 shun, detest 66 忌 替 基

左：爲仍牧正基澆能戒之 He became chief herdsman of Jéng, and still feared Yao's ability to pursue him.

左：趙襄子由是基知伯 From then on the Prospering Patriarch of Chao loathed Chih-po.

絕：...拙也...殆也...危也三者舉事之大忌也 ...is clumsy...is reckless...is dangerous. These three are what one must avoid above all in embarking on some enterprise.

史：齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚是王之計過矣 Should Chi become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken.

晏：勇力之士無忌于國貴戚不薦善邇邇不引過 Strong and brave gentry deferred to no one in the capital. High-ranking families did not put forward those who had done well, nor did his cronies mention those who had done wrong.

釋：難憚也人所忌憚也 *nân* “trouble” is *d'ân* “abhor”; what people abominate.

淮：星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也 Planets and fixed stars are sky's promises; comets and rainbows are sky's warnings.

藝：牂阿地多雨潦俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus.

𠄎 3.7 instruct, show how 69 基

左：楚人基之脫肩 A Chü man told him to remove the rangdeedio.

左：管蔡啟商基問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

𠄎 1.7 ^{nc} pebble 458 基 碁 碁 棋

爾：河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at Kunlun its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into it as drainage canals, its color is brown. 郭璞 *scholium* :

虛山下碁也 *détritus of mountain*

b. pebble used as game piece

說：局戲六箸十二碁也 A board game; there are six sticks and twelve pieces.

隋：天圓如張蓋地方如棋局 Sky is round like an opened parasol; earth is square like a chessboard.

藝：晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子爲寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公爲九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, “Who dares object will lose his head.” When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, “What can you do?” Sun Hsi said, “I can pile up twelve go-stones

and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

g'iaŋ 1.7 black-mottled gray 騏

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{nc} unicorn 217 麒

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{nc} jade ornaments at cap seams 璫

g'iaŋ 1.7 prosperity 祺

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{np} river name 434 淇

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{nc} beanstalks 莠

g'iaŋ 1.7 ko jade 琪 [(*Grapsus spp?*)] 蜚 蜞

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{nc} ko small inedible beach crab

g'iaŋ black-mottled grey 綦 縵 綦

g'iaŋ warn, be warned 66 詈

g'iaŋ 玉篇 kneel; 說文: squat 異 踞

莊: 擊踞曲拳人臣之禮也 To kneel respectfully and curl the hands is the etiquette of servants.

g'iaŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 綦

g'iaŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 騏

g'iaŋ g'ier 1.7 ^{np} constell. name 旗

g'iaŋ ^{nc} various plants 莢

g'iaŋ 1.7 ^{nc} sandal cord 469 綦

g'iaŋ 1.7 cloth band 469 綦 祺

g'iaŋ 3.7 to tie cf 系 469 綦 祺

g'iaŋ ^{np} river name 434 淇

g'iaŋ ^{nc} puppy (*dial*) 286 猓

g'iaŋ sko gadget (stdw weaving?) 棍

g'iaŋ 3.7 ^{nc} sandal cord 469 綦

g'iaŋ 1.7 sko cooky or cake 棋

g'iaŋ 3.7 to tie; a wrapping-band 469 祺

g'iaŋ 2.5 sprawl, stretch out 踦

g'iaŋ 1.7 tracks, footprints 踦

g'iaŋ 1.7 ko fish 鯽

g'iaŋk'ier ^{np} superb horses (ex names of famous ones?) 騏驎

戰: 騏驎女子筋骨力勁非賢於騏驎孟賁也 It is not that a nag or a girl is superior in strength of bone and muscle to a fine steed or a mighty warrior.

g'iaŋg'iaŋ 爾雅: ko bird 鴟 騏

g'iaŋg'liɛn ^{nc} kirin 217 麒麟 騏驎

g'iaŋ 3.43 strong, terrible; to compete 42 兢 國: 其臣不心競而力爭 His servants do not compete with their minds but struggle with physical strength.

g'iaŋ 3.43 wooden dish like 豆 槃

g'iaŋg'iaŋ ^{nb} at death's door 258 殃 殃

g'iaŋg'iaŋwā ^{nb} the Ganges 殃 伽

g'iaŋg'iaŋg'iaŋ ^{nb} **g'iaŋg'iaŋg'iaŋ** ^{sb} so cold (先 pɕvo 生?) 258 殃 殃 澆 洗

g'iat 4.9 hard wheat 粳

g'iat 4.9 so walking 赴

g'ian 2.19 ^{vs} near 廣韻 ar t3 279 近

a. in space

衡: 察物近則大遠則小故日出為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

衡: 聖人以天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish

far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign.

史: 王乃詳為怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

b. in time

衡: 從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be re-computed.

非: 近古之世桀紂暴亂 In the era of recent antiquity Chieh and Chou were violent and unruly.

非: 近之所見 what we have seen recently

c. fig.

漢: 近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良 You promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance and punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous and backbiting ministers.

藝: 長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

g'ian 1.21 toil 勤 厪 慙

禮: 舜勤眾事而野死鯀滌鴻水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment. 釋: 御...言職卑尊者所勸御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* "attendant"...speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.

g'ian 2.19 ^{vs} crowding, pushing 近

露: 莫近於仁莫急於智 Nothing is more pressing than kindness, nothing more urgent than intelligence.

g'ian 1.21 ^{nc} cress 芹 蕲

g'ian sad; sincere 慳

g'ian 1.17 so difficulty 磳

g'ian 1.17 廣韻: whip 磳

g'ier 1000 li sq. (meas) 圻

左: 昔天子之地一圻 In ancient times, the emperor's land amounted to 1000 li square.

g'ier royal domain (cf 圻) 279 畿

官: 方千里曰王畿 A thousand li square is called the royal domain.

g'ier 1.8 pray, ask, beg 44 祈 禱

呂: 天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for blessing from the Supreme Ancestor.

莊: 予惡乎知夫死者不悔其始之祈生乎 From what do I know that those who have died do not regret that they at first prayed for life?

選: 若其負穢臨深慮誓愈祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

g'ier 1.8 threshold, entryway 279 畿

g'ier 1.8 tall, large 頊

g'ier 1.8 dragon banner 旂 旂

g'ier small sacrificial table 64 斝

g'ier 1.8 border of garment or pattern 279 幾

g'ier 3.18 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蚘 蚘

g'ier 爾雅: litter of one (*rel* to 奇?) 58 獬

g'ier 1.8 scree 458 岫 岫

g'ier ghost (S *dial*) ar *k'ier* (swa 祈?) 83 魘

g'ier ko water plant (swa 芹?) 芹

g'ier 3.8 wine made?/drunk? in autumn 醜

g'ier 3.8 廣韻: not finished 幾

g'ier 1.8 big sickle 鐵

g'ier? 說文爾雅: approach? ar *ngər* 279 畿

g'iert'iwər ko monster 魃

g'iert'iaŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蕲 莖

g'iert'wər ko monster 魃 堆

g'ierb'iwə ^{nc} mantis "praying man" 蚘 父

g'iap ?come to grief? 398 及

國: 吾不去懼及焉以其孳適西山三月虞乃亡 "If we don't flee I fear we will be caught up in it." He took his immediate family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü perished.

g'iap 4.26 ^{vb} reach; attain 242 及

史: 父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap. 左: 君處北海寡人處南海唯是風馬牛不相及也 YL dwells on the northern periphery and We on the southern, so that even our horses and cows in heat have no access to each other.

左: 若闕地及泉 if you make a hole in the ground as deep as the water table

左: 師未及國 The invading force has not yet reached the chief city(?) city wall(?).

禮: 凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder. 史: 及渡湘水為賦以弔屈原 When he came to cross the Hsiang river he made a *fu* to mourn Ch'ü Yüan.

戰: 方急時不及召下兵 During the emergency there was no time to summon the weapons below. 搜: 當餘小毒止及六畜羣耳 There will still be some toxic effect but it will only extend to the likes of domestic animals.

非: 事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can't take time to reward those who put out the fire, and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.

b. fig.

國: 觥飲不及壺殮 A horn of drink isn't worth a mouthful of cooked rice.

淮: 磁石能引鐵及其於銅則不行也 A lodestone can draw iron but when it comes to copper, it doesn't work.

史: 及為成人遂好耕農 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. [about to come true.

國: 夫史蘇之言將及矣 What the scribe Su said is 史: 公叔座知其賢未及進 Kingshu Ts'o saw he was brilliant, but not yet to the point of being recommended to the court.

史: 楚人未濟目夷曰彼眾我寡及其未濟擊之 Before the Ch'u had yet crossed, Mu-yi said, "They

are many and we are few. Let's attack them while they have not yet crossed."

漢：往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his own era, we call him emperor. [3rd 者 *prob intrusive*] 列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漚以洗王之足及二乘之人 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet, and included those in the second chariot in this.

草：私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.

史：賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十年以成帝王乎 Typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could they bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 In an attack on Ch'ü by Ch'in, the crisis will come within three months, while the foreign assistance Ch'ü depends on will come after more than half a year. These two situations aren't at the same time.

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diak* in Han.

漢：五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

史：湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫盡之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."

中：今夫天斯昭昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉今夫地一撮土之多及其廣厚載華嶽而不重振河海而不洩萬物載焉今夫山一卷石之多及其廣大草木生之焉禽獸居之寶藏興焉今夫水一勺之多及其不測電鼉蛟龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with

perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.] Consider earth in the quantity of one pinch of dirt; when it comes to be wide and deep, it supports the Hua mountain and finds it not too heavy, supports the sea and the rivers and they do not overflow. Everything rides on it. Consider mountains in the quantity of a handful of stones; when they come to be wide and big, foliage and trees live among them, birds and animals occupy them and troves of valuables arise from them. Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles, alligators, sharks, dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it.

c. also wrt time

史：及項梁之薛叔孫通從之 When Hsiang Liang went to Hsieh Shu-sun Tung followed him.

g'iam 4.26 and; with (*ex b above?*) 320 及詩：侵鎬及方至于涇陽 They invaded Hao and Fang/ As far as the north bank of the Ching. [nr] 左：生莊公及共叔段 She gave birth to the Dignified Earl and Reverend Sibling Tuan.

梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

g'iap 4.26 door bolt 屨

g'iap 4.26 ko bird 鷓鴣

g'iam 1.49 琴瑟 string instr. "cithern" 琴瑟 史：驪忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封為成侯而受相印 Tsou Chi got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern; thus he advanced in government, was ennobled as Completion Marquess and received the seal of office of minister.

衡：援琴鼓之未終曠撫而止之 He pulled the cithern to him and played it. Before he had finished, Kuang silenced the strings and stopped him.

呂：以為世無足復為鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

史：五弦之琴 a cithern that has five strings

非：共琴而不能成曲 trying to play the same cithern, they could not produce a tune.

後：琴道一篇未成肅宗使班固續成之 [Huan Tan's] *The Way of the Cithern* in one *pien* was unfinished; the Glorious Emperor had Pan Ku continue it to completion.

顏：凡避諱者皆須得其同訓以代換之桓公名白博有五皓之稱厲王名長琴有修短之目 In observing name-tabu, we always need to get a word with the same meaning to substitute for it. Thus the personal name of the Foursquare Marquess was *White*, and in the game of *po* there is the appellation "five pales." The personal name of the Cruel King was *Long*, and of the cithern there are the terms "extended" and "short."

b. often coupled with a similar instrument, 瑟 *qv* 淮：為之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽彈琴瑟 to have

the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them 淮：道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; individual affairs are like stringed instruments; each string gets retuned.

後：理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張 Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a string that won't tune is removed and replaced.

g'iam 1.49 禽 禽

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

(or is it "capture-beasts" *acw* 畜獸?)

g'iam 1.49 擒 66 禽 擒 擒 擒

左：禽之而乘其車 captured him and mounted his chariot

淮：十有九日而禽白公 After nineteen days they captured Pai Kung.

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

史：於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂禽殺蚩尤 Thereupon Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Chih-yu at the Cholu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Chih-yu.

史：割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

晉：襄城預走上計也據潁水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

淮：趙襄子以晉陽之城霸智伯以三晉之地擒 The Prospering Patriarch of Chao became overlord with the city of Chin-yang, while Chih-po, with all the territory of the former state of Chin, was made a captive.

史：越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

g'iam 2.47 obstruct, shut 66 喑

呂：君喑而不喑所言者昔也 YL opened your mouth and did not close it; what you were saying was, "Ch'ü."

g'iam 1.49 聆 聆 [切韻 *ar g'iam* 琴

g'iam 1.49 ko plant, roots cbtm wickerwork

g'iam 66 sash string, belt cord 66 袷

g'iam single shroud 46 袷 袷 禁

g'iam 1.49 strap 66 鞵

g'iam 釋名: stcw carriage 琴

g'iam 66 star name 袷

g'iem stdw divinatory crack in shell 脣
g'iam hold (sua 擒?) 46 鉞 鉞
g'iam nervous 67 忡
g'iam 1.49 sound 601 聆
g'iam 1.49 forbid 允 *sef* 欠 66 焜 焜
g'iam 1.49 ko bird 錫
g'iam 1.49 grain about to ripen ++p 穞
g'iam 1.49 talk fast 242 唵
g'iam 1.49 𠵹 river name 滌
g'iam 3.52 cow tongue low sickness 𪗇 𪗇
g'iam 3.52 boat (蜀 *dial*) 舸 舸
g'iam 1.49 𠵹 pln 軫
g'iam 1.49 𠵹 ko bug 蟻
g'iam stony ground 𡵓
g'iam 𠵹 man name 岑父
g'iam 𠵹 man name 禽滑黎
g'iam 𠵹 man name 禽滑釐
g'iam 𠵹 ko bug crawls into ear (cbw 唵
 穹 "hole-blocker") 46 𪗇 窮
 淮: 昌羊去蚤蝨而來𪗇窮 Calamus removes fleas
 and lice but attracts earworms.
g'iam 𠵹 musician 伶俜
g'iam 𠵹 people en masse +p 黔首
 新: 燔百家之言以愚黔首 He burned the writings
 of all the experts, so as to stultify ordinary folk.
g'iam 𠵹 mtn name 黔中 軫中
 史: 秦之所害莫如楚楚彊則秦弱秦彊則楚
 弱其勢不兩立故為大王計莫如從親以孤秦
 大王不從秦必起兩軍一軍出武關一軍下黔
 中則鄢郢動矣 Ch'in regards none as more harm-
 ful than Ch'u. If Ch'u is strong, Ch'in will be weak. If
 Ch'in is strong, Ch'u will be weak. By the nature of
 the situation they cannot co-exist. Thus to plan for
 YGM's benefit, the best would be to join a vertical
 alliance to isolate Ch'in. If YGM does not follow it,
 Ch'in will surely raise two armies, one to emerge
 from Wu-kuan and one to descend from Ch'ien-
 chung. Then Yen and Ying will be stirred up.
g'iam 𠵹 man name 禽息
g'iam 𠵹 extreme grief 411,105 𪗇 悼
g'ier 1.6 reverse, respect 悻
g'ied 3.6 get to, be with 279 泊 泉 暨 暨
 列: 居亡幾何謂王同游王執化人之祛騰而上
 者中天迺止暨及化人之宮 Not long afterward
 he told the king that they should share a journey.
 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their
 ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.
 They arrived at the magician's palace together.
g'ied hot-tempered 68 暨 泊 暨
 衡: 其家有輕子泊孫必教其親 In their house-
 hold are frivolous sons and hot-tempered grand-
 sons who insist on bossing their parents around.
g'ied 3.6 to plaster 暨
g'ied 3.6 nourishing (of muddy water wrt
 plants) 560 泊
g'ied pour out 560 泊
g'ied to come [=暨?] 279 莛
g'ied 3.6 Yangtze river porpoise *Lipotes*
vexillifer 鯨 鯨
 爾: 鯨 [=一] 鯨鯨 [two synonyms] 郭璞 *scholium*:
 大腹喙小...鼻在額上...胎生...江中多有之
 It has a big belly but its snout is small...its nose
 is above its forehead...it is born from a womb...
 there are many of them throughout the Yangtze.

This word is a good occasion for a comment on
 the philological difficulties attendant on study of
 traditional Chinese biology, alchemy and medicine.
 Scientific taxonomy does not map onto traditional
 Chinese taxonomy in a coherent way. For exam-
 ple, the description in the gloss of 郭璞 quoted above
 is clearly that of an air-breathing placental mam-
 mal, most likely either *Lipotes vexillifer* or *Sousa*
chinensis, the word being applied to either species
 interchangeably. (The two are distinguished in
 modern Chinese as 河豚 and 海豚; the name
 河豚 is also used for pufferfish, while *Lipotes*
 is also called 白鯨, a more formal term.) So where
 does 郭璞 place 鯨 in the animal kingdom? He
 says 鯨屬也 "a kind of sawfish".

Sawfish (*Pristis* spp. & *Anoxypristis japonensis*)
 are elasmobranch fish. To class porpoises among
 these makes as much sense to a biologist as calling
 them a kind of frog or a kind of crow. To a casual
 observer they are quite similar, especially the snout
 of the porpoise and the rostrum of the sawfish, both
 of which serve these bottom-feeders to probe mud for
 buried edibles. Another point of superficial resem-
 blance is that sawfish are ovoviviparous. Not only
 sawfish are called 鯨; another sort of ovoviviparous
 bottom-feeding elasmobranch with a prominent
 rostrum also gets that name: saw sharks, eg
Pristiophorus japonicus.

Lipotes is also called 鯨, homophonous with 題
 "forehead", to which it may be related (the por-
 poise's brow is prominent). The same word (also
 written 鯨 or 鯨) also names a catfish, *Silurus*
soldatovi, while if written 鯨 (also 鯨 or 鯨) it
 names a salamander *Cryptobranchus japonicus*.
 The salamander is also called 鯨, which is also a
 term for a female whale; it is also called 人魚,
 which also is a name for the dugong.

We must also be prepared to find any of these
 names occurring in a text in which it is applied to
 yet another creature. Thus in many cases we
 cannot distinguish names of species without
 context, and in some cases not even with context.

g'ied 3.6 說文: hard earth, some say pottery
 (rel to 器?) 埤

g'ied 3.6 說文: river 渚

g'ied 𠵹 river name 泊

g'ied 3.6 lynch-pin 343 檣

g'ien 3.21 give audience cf 見 覲

g'ien 3.21 barely, hardly 僅 廝

戰: 狡兔有三窟僅得免其死耳 A wily rabbit has
 three holes, and still may barely escape death.

史: 四戰之後趙之亡卒數十萬邯鄲僅存雖
 有戰勝之名而國已破矣 After four battles Chao
 had lost hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Han-
 tan barely survived. Although they had the repute of
 having won those battles, yet their state was already
 broken.

荀: 故王者富民霸者富士僅存之國富大夫
 亡國富筐篋實府庫 Kingly ones enrich their folk;
 lordly ones enrich their soldiers; states that barely
 survive enrich their officials; doomed states enrich
 their coffers and fill their storehouses.

g'ien 1.17 clay, sticky soil 堇

g'ien 3.21 [semi-]precious stone 瑾

g'ien 3.21 famine 饑

漢: 今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤
 甚 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up;
 we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years.
 It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

g'ien 3.21 to plaster a wall 墁

g'ien 3.21 die of starvation 殍

g'ien time, season 莖

g'ien 3.21 爾雅: disease (=勤?) 瘡

g'ien 3.21 hovel 廬

g'ien 1.17 spear handle 矰

g'ien (prn) 嫗

g'ien weight of horse? 駢

g'ien 3.21 to bury 墁

g'ien 3.21 yawn ++p 411 歎

g'ier 1.6 𠵹 horse's mane; dorsal fin 鬃 鬃

g'ier 1.6 pickled fish 257 鮓

g'ier 1.6 old 耆

藝: 耆老甘味於堂丁男耕芸於野 The old and
 retired enjoy tasty food in the houses/ The strong men
 plow and cultivate in the fields.

g'ier 1.6 violent, severe 耆

g'ier 1.6 𠵹 pln in Tso 祁

g'ier 1.6 切韻: iron hub cap 鑼

g'ier 1.6 𠵹 wheat drops kernels 217 稽

g'ier-g'ier 𠵹 so leaves 祁祁

詩: 春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采芣祁祁
 The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees
 grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay*/ They gather
 chickweed, baskets full.

g'ierg'wângziang 𠵹 man name 祁黃羊

g'iep 4.29 爾雅: backpack frame 528 箬 箬

g'iep 4.29 𠵹 說文: mule's pack frame 528 極

g'iep 4.33 book cover 47 菱

g'iep 4.29 collar closed 47 被

g'iem 1.52 方言: trade, metier 拈

g'iemg'ieg staunch, stalwart 拈拈

g'io 2.8 great 323 巨 鉅 𠵹

孟: 為巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large
 building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor
 find large timbers.

孟: 巨室之所慕一國慕之 What the great houses
 admire the whole state admires.

戰: 腹擊為室而鉅 Fu Chi built a house; it was big.
 管: 巨家重葬其親者 when a great family lavishly
 buries one of its members

史: 外發芙蓉菱華內隱鉅石白沙 Without, it
 manifests lotus and water-chestnut flower/ Within, it
 conceals huge rocks and white sand.

選: 弘舸連舳巨艦接舳 Stern touches stern of
 great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.

搜: 有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a
 catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its
 leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches
 hung down over several acres.

g'io g'io 2.8 oppose, ward off 66 拒 距

史: 楚亦發兵拒吳夾水陳 Ch'u sent a force to
 repel Wu; they deployed along both sides of the river.

晉: 棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計
 也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and
 flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to
 the Liao river to defend against the army is the second
 best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to
 ensure our being captured, that's all.

史：渡噶沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣
Crossing the Hu'to and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

b. *fig.*
史：帝封資辨捷疾聞見甚敏材力過人性格
猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor
Chòu was naturally articulate and clever, extremely
alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he
had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed,
the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal
power to make wrong seem right.

衡：夫持帝王之論說霸者之主雖精見距 Now
if one applies arguments suitable to a sovereign or a
king in proposals to a ruler who is only fit to be an
overlord, even if they are subtle they will be rejected.

g'io g'iab be | keep distant 66 距 距
孟：距楊墨 stay away from Yangism and Mohism

g'io g'iab 1.9 *nc* drainage canal 66 渠
史：西門豹即發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田
田皆溉 Hsi-mên Pao then mobilized the populace to
dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River
to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.

爾：河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色
黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at Kunlun
its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into
it as drainage canals, its color is brown.

g'io g'iaü 2.8 spur 182 距
史：季氏與郈氏鬥雞季氏芥雞羽郈氏金距
The Chi family and the Hou family had a cock-fight.
The Chi family armored the wings and the Hou family
armed the spurs with metal.

釋：鬢曲頭曰距 The curled tips of the hairs at the
temples are called "spurs."

g'io 2.8 black millet 租 簍
g'io *nc* tire of wheel; shield 49 渠
g'io hard iron 42 鉅

g'io g'iaü 2.8 drum frame posts 72 虞 簾 鉅
史：收天下兵聚之咸陽銷以為鐘鐻金人十二
重各千石置廷宮中 He called in all the weap-
ons in the world, collected them in Hsien-yang, melted
them to make bells and bell-frames and twelve metal
men, each weighing a thousand *diak*, and installed
them in the halls of the court.

漢：銷其兵鑄以為鐘鐻示不復用 He melted
their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-
frames, to show they would not be used again.

g'io *nc* barbic ear ring 璪
g'io 2.8 rice-flour & honey cakes 粃
g'io g'iwag *nc* plow 217 耜

g'io g'iaü 2.8 reed-bundle as torch 48 炬 苴
衡：一把炬 a bundle of torch-reeds

g'io *mp* prn 苴
g'io *mp* (occurs in mountain names) 炬

g'io 2.8 insolent 72 炬 鉅
g'io 2.8 bright cf 炬 炬

g'io 2.8 類篇：bunch of stuff in water 汨
g'io 1.9 *nc* kosp stone 璪

g'io k'io 1.9 dried bird meat 膾
g'io-g'io *th* so a large house 42 渠 渠

g'io conceited? (*r k'io*!) 72 躄
g'io *th* so horses: 384 躄 躄 勸 勸

g'io 1.32 tall & peaked 72 喬 嶠 橋
g'io *g'ieb* "high-arched," bridge 500 橋

漢：寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎為此災也

People who were cold had taken shelter under the
bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its
own and caused this disaster.

選：水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep
and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the
road and do nothing but mill around.

g'io *g'liog* 1.32 *nc* long tailfeather 245 翹
g'io 1.32 *nc* ko malva 苳

g'io *g'ieb* 1.32 cauldron w/high feet 72 鑪
g'io 1.32 廣雅：consort of 禹 嬌

g'io 2.29 *nc* 爾雅：ko edible plant 芍
g'io *nc* 方言：bowl 260 盪

g'io 1.32 方言：to fly (½ binome?) 48 翺
g'io *g'ieb* 3.35 lift up 72 翹

莊：翹足而陸 They raise their feet and jump.
史：亡可翹足而待 Your doom is so imminent you
could wait for it on tiptoe.

g'io not know 嚙
g'io 1.32 lodger, visitor, resident alien 308 僑

g'io *g'ieb* 3.35 mountain road 72 嶠
g'io 1.32 agile 趨

藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆
為戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts
Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at
the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

g'io 1.32 small cart 輶
g'io *g'io* *g'ieb-g'ieb* *th* high, distant,
perilous 72 翹 翹

g'io *g'io* *th* so running 趨 趨 僑 僑
g'io *g'io* *nc* mule by horse oo donkey 駟 駟

g'io *g'io* *mp* grandfather of 舜 橋 牛
g'io *g'io* *nc* 方言：ko bug 蝮 蝮

g'io *g'io* adult 42 巨人
g'io *g'io* *nc* bull goose Mohist 鉅 子

g'io *g'io* *mp* name of marsh 鉅 野
g'io *g'io* *nc* 方言：a rake (*dial*) 66

渠 挈 據 挈 淶 挈
g'io *mp* name of marsh cf 大陸 鉅 鹿

g'io 2.8 a C. Asian tribe 巨 蒐
The name appears to describe people who roam

a large territory.

列：馳驅千里至於巨蒐氏之國 They galloped a
thousand *li* as far as the land of the Chü-sou tribe.

列：巨蒐氏乃獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之
鍾以洗王之足及二乘之人 The Chü-sou tribe
gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and
provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's
feet, and included those in the second chariot in this.

g'io *g'io* major fortification (*mp*?) 鉅 防
史：燕王曰吾聞齊有清濟濁河可以為固長
城鉅防足以為塞 The king of Yen said, "I have
heard that Chi has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to
make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to
be its barriers. [長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.]

g'io *g'io* *num* hundred million 42 巨 萬
史：費以巨萬計 The expenditure was calculated in
hundreds of millions.

史：京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之
粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食
Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions;
the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer
be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed
in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over
outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

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g'io 4.1 football 384 鞠 鞠

g'io 4.1 horse prances 躡

g'io 4.1 to kick 384 踹

g'io *g'io* frog ar *k'io* *g'io* 468, 663 蝮 蝮

g'io *g'io* cramped, palsied 319 趨 趨

g'io 1.46 mate; match; enemy 94 仇 逮

史：大王利其十城而長與彊秦為仇 YGM feels
the ten cities to be to your benefit, but you are
fomenting the enmity of powerful Chin.

史：燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可 Yen wants to
requite the enmity of Chi; with no one but Mr. Su is
that possible.

g'io 1.46 meet, assemble 94 逮
g'io *g'io* 2.44 retribution cf 戮 55 咎 咎

a. divine punishment for evil
左：違天必有大咎 If one disobeys Sky there will
surely be a grave punishment.

左：鄭伯效尤其亦將有咎 If the Earl of Chêng fol-
lows a bad example he will surely get his comeuppance.

左：晉卜偃曰期年將有大咎幾亡國 The diviner
Yen of Chin said, "Next year there will be a great retribu-
tion that will nearly destroy the state."

國：今趙孟相晉國以主諸侯之盟思長世之
德歷遠年之數猶懼不終其身今怙日而瀆歲
怠偷甚矣非死速之必有大咎 Now, as premier
of Chin, Chao Mêng is to preside over the treaties of
the barons, plan for increasing of political influence
among contemporaries and calculate numbers for
distant years, always fearful that he may not live to
accomplish that. Yet we see him greedy for another
day, desperate for another year. He has entirely given
up! If not the approach of death, there must be some
grave retribution awaiting him.

衡：或時先世遺殃 In some cases a curse has come
down from the past.

漢：周書曰天子不取反受其咎 *Writings of Chou*
says, "If Sky offers and you do not accept, then instead
you receive its bane." [*nr*]

b. personal revenge for injury or insult
國：得之而徂終逢其咎 slight him when he is in
your power; in the end find your retribution [*nr*]

左：君子之言信而有徵故怨遠於其身小人
之言僭而無徵故怨咎及之 What the superior
man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus
he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the
petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be
verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to
himself.

c. resentment for misdeeds
左：戎有中國誰之咎也 If barbarians are in pos-
session of Chinese territory, who is to blame for that?

戰：天下獨歸咎於齊 the world assigned all the
blame to Chi

g'io 1.46 *m* seek 48 求
漢：夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive;
We retire late and ponder.

左：又求其寶劍 In addition, he asked for his heir-
loom sword.

管：矩不正不可以求方 If the carpenter's square
is inaccurate it cannot be used to achieve squareness.

左：鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒而 If ghosts still
seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry?

史：使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走齊王使人求賊
不得 They sent a man to stab Su Ch'in, but he wasn't

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不得 They sent a man to stab Su Ch'in, but he wasn't

killed; he escaped. The Ch'i searched for the assassin but didn't find him.

史: 始皇遇過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水使千人沒水求之弗得 Returning, the first emperor passed P'eng-ch'eng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River. He send a thousand divers down, but did not get them.

史: 大王事秦秦必求宜陽成皋 If YGM serves Ch'in, they will surely demand Yi-yang and Ch'eng-kao.

戰: 今茲效之明年又益求割地 If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land.

孟: 爲巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor find large timbers.

衡: 上求材臣殘木上求魚臣乾谷 The big cheese wants wood and his servants cut down all the trees; the big cheese wants fish and his servants dry up the valley streams. [nr]

史: 割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

淮: 博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

衡: 不假操行以求福而吉自至 He does not rely on his deeds to attract fortune, yet good things happen to him of their own.

呂: 子肉也我肉也尚胡草求肉而爲 You're meat, I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat?

論: 我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.

孟: 緣木求魚 to climb a tree and grope for fish
淮: 求魚者濡 One who gropes for fish gets soaked.

後: 士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiation to grasp at their master.

後: 當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

史: 求雨閉諸陽縱諸陰 If one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin.

史: 蘇秦...說說周顯王 Su Ch'in...sought to make proposals to the Eminent King of Chou.

淮: 彼直求名耳 They are merely seeking reputation.

列: 意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

b. also of *inan*

草: 博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion.

g'íōg 1.46 ^{nc} cloak (rel to 豚 "torso") 裘

詩: 狐裘黃黃 The fox fur cloaks are magnificent.
淮: 天下無粹白[之]狐而有粹白之裘 There are no pure white foxes in the world, but there are pure white fur cloaks.

史: 千金之裘非一狐之腋也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox.
淮: 世以爲裘者難得貴賈之物也 Everyone considers fur cloaks to be things that are hard to get and high-priced.

淮: 狐白之裘天子被之而坐廟堂 Cloak of white fur of foxes: the emperor wears one and sits in the temple hall.

禮: 晏子一狐裘三十年 Yen-tzu made one fox fur cloak last thirty years

呂: 夏不衣裘非愛裘也暖有餘也冬不用簔非愛簔也清有餘也 That we don't wear fur cloaks in summer is not for the cloaks' sake; it's because they're too hot. That we don't use fans in winter is not for the fans' sake; it's because they're too cool.

戰: 田單見其寒欲使後車分衣無可以分者單解裘而衣之 T'ien Tan saw that he was cold and wanted to issue him some clothing from the rear wagons, but none was available. He took off his own cloak and put it on the man.

b. not just fox fur
史: 衣其羊裘見齊人虞將軍 He put on his sheep-skin cloak and called on a Ch'i man, General Yü.

衡: 故世有衣狗裘爲狗盜者人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不意疑也 Thus there are people in the world who put on dog skin cloaks to allow them to steal like dogs. People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

漢: 被旃裘 they wear felt cloaks
西: 武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

g'íōg 1 head cold [?] 勳

g'íōg 2.44 husfa or mobro 舅

g'íōg g'íōab 2.44 ^{nc} a mortar 277 臼

g'íōg 1 ko precious stone 球

g'íōg 1 chisel 217 錐

g'íōg 1.48 ½ binome? 斛

g'íōg 1 urgent, pressing 48 綵

g'íōg 1 curved, curling 319 攄

g'íōg 1 bribe ← "request"? 48 賂

g'íōg g'íōur 1 meet, assemble 1 逮 芄

淮: 芄菁 tangled thicket used as shelter by wild animals

g'íōg 1.46 triangular-bladed [spear] 319 凸 凸

g'íōg g'íōab 1 說文: far away 66 兀

g'íōg 1 ^{nc} ko tree 机

g'íōg ^{nc} 說文爾雅: acorns? 棊

g'íōg 爾雅: die? 殲

g'íōg 1 說文爾雅: scrawny? 齊 dial 319 豚

g'íōg ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant (thyme?) 菜

g'íōg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鮫

g'íōg ^{nc} 爾雅: male 麋 麋

g'íōg 1.46 stm "correct" 訖

g'íōg ?pester, harass? *ar k'íōg* 277 愆 訖

g'íōg grasp 48 扞

g'íōg g'íōab meat sauce 224 臠

g'íōg stdw teeth 277 齧

g'íōg 3 ^{nc} 方言: enemy 94 杌

g'íōg 1 ^{nc} ko creepy-crawly; centipede? 蝮

g'íōg 1 sko skin trouble 蝮

g'íōg ^{nc} 集韻: ko tree 桐

g'íōg 1 ball used in sport 384 毬 毬

g'íōg 1.46 ^{mp} river name 434 涑

g'íōg 1.46 ko dish cf 九 "collect" 277 盞

g'íōg 1.46 surname 盞

g'íōg ko plant 苜

g'íōg-g'íōg ^{tb} so capstrings 球 球

g'íōgdāio ^{nc} poss *Manis pentadactyla* 獾 獾

g'íōgdāio ^{mp} pln 公由

g'íōgdāio ^{nc} earwig 蝮 蝮

g'íōgdāio 1.1 ^{vt} use up; be destitute (cf 罄)

嫗, also 終) dist 窮 319 窮 窮

史: 窮約 obey agreement to the letter

三: 窮日盡明繼以脂燭 They play all day until daylight has gone and then continue by the light of tallow candles.

說: 能緣不能窮木 It can climb but not all the way to the top of the tree.

藝: 漁人異之前行窮林 The fisherman thought it odd and proceeded to the end of the forest.

列: 能窮當身之樂 He was able to maximize the delights available during his lifetime.

隋: [天文] 爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

藝: 東方朔曰迫窮詰屈幾窮哉 Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up!"

晏: 今君窮民財力以羨[餼] 授食之具繁鍾鼓之樂極宮室之觀 Now YL exhausts the people's strength to get more lavish banqueting dishes, more scintillating music, the most enchanting views from your palace buildings.

淮: 體道者逸而不窮任數者勞而無功 One who manifests the Way is at ease yet never lacks; one who relies on methods works hard with no success. [nr]

淮: 是故好事者未嘗不中爭利者未嘗不窮也 Thus busybodies have always got hurt and punters have always gone broke.

左: 分貧振窮 Share with the poor and supply the destitute.

國: 禮賓矜窮 be polite to guests and take pity on those who are in straits

藝: 東平衡農爲書生窮乏容[鍛] 假於勃家 H'eng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po.

史: 秦王之志苟得窮齊不憚以國爲功 As to the aims of the king of Ch'in, so long as he can get to exhaust the resources of Ch'i, he will not hesitate to ignore the needs of other states.

草: 窮可以守身遺名達可以尊主致平 If in straitened circumstances it can be means of preserving oneself and leaving behind a reputation; if in affluent circumstances it can be means of making one's ruler honored and ensuring tranquility.

漢: 是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡已以迫躡民日削

月賸寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

新：夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

b. 無窮=無所於窮

莊：體盡無窮而遊無朕 Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam without bound.

人：雖體變無窮猶依乎五質 Though the manifestations may vary infinitely, they still depend on the five substances.

逸：日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時爲妖十日並出故爲羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

漢：太后…以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.

窮追⇒追

g'iongg'ia sko man-eating monster 404 窮奇

g'iongdian 𧈧 man name 窮蟬

g'iaab 3.49 𧈧 former or *g'idog* 66 舊

後：一如舊制 entirely in accordance with long-standing criteria

國：王以狄女閼姜任非禮且棄舊也 YM making the Ti barbarian woman closer to yourself than those of the Chiang and Jen clans is not ritually correct and moreover discards longtime associates.

左：纂乃祖考無忝乃舊 Carry on for your ancestors and do not shame yourself to your old friends.

左：穆公不忘舊德俾我惠公用能奉祀於晉 The Awesome Earl did not forget old debts of gratitude; he caused our Kind Marquess to be able to present the state sacrifices in Chin.

梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

隋：冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

詩：周雖舊邦其命維新 Though Chou is a former *p'ung*/ Its mandate is new. (Note references to 周方 in Shang inscriptions.)

戰：夫因諛爲信舊患有成勇者義之 Now, getting others to believe one without saying anything and bringing to closure old grievances—brave ones take that as a standard.

史：孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynsure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

漢：續舊不廢 We resume what used to be, omitting nothing.

漢：及孝文即位躬脩玄默勸趣農桑減省租賦而將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚恥言人之過失 When the Cynsure emperor acceded, he cultivated quietude in his person; he encouraged farm production and reduced taxes and levies. His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adomment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Ch'in; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 *fac*]

g'iaab 3.49 coffin & corpse 46 柩 匱

左：柩有聲如牛 The corpse in the coffin made a noise like a cow.

g'iaag tooth of crossbow 319 鈞

g'iaag 1.46 ?twist? 紂

g'iaag g'iwag bones of face 442 頰

g'iaab 1.10 distant 66 胸

g'iaag 1.10 toil or its recompense *cf* 勞 205 劬 軻

g'iu decorative cord on shoe 319 絢 句

g'iu 1.10 sliced dried meat (curly) 胸

g'iu ^{nc} [curved] neckpiece of yoke 319 胸 胸

g'iu ^{nc} ko bird 鷓

g'iu 3.10 ^{nc} equipment, gear 具

戰：器械被具 weapons, implements and shelter gear 衡：齋雨具 to take along rain gear

戰：衣服玩好擇其所喜而爲之宮室臥具擇其所善而爲之 She had her favorite kinds of clothing and trinkets made for her, and had the kind of bedroom and bedding she preferred made for her, exceeding even the king's own favor of her.

漢：及建母死貧未有以發喪方假資服具 When Chien's mother died, he was too poor to afford a funeral. At that time he was trying to borrow or beg clothing and utensils.

g'iu 3.10 ^{wt} complete 301 具

管：具者何也水是也 What is the complete thing? Water is just that.

管：水具材也 Water is omniscapable.

史：令有貴客爲具召之 The administrator has an honored visitor, so let's both invite him.

衡：瑞雖未具無害於平 Even though the omens of glory are not yet complete, that in no way lessens the fact of tranquility.

史：此一物不具君固不出 If even one of these things is lacking, you refuse to go out.

史：具牛酒飯食 They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food.

史：且夫秦地被山帶河四塞以爲固卒然有

急百萬之眾可具也 Furthermore the land of Ch'in is cloaked with mountains and girded with the Ho and surrounded by barriers that make it fast. Should there eventually rise an emergency, a million men could be assembled.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

禮：五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂潘請醜足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

淮：湯沐具而蟻蛭相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice moum each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

漢：明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

淮：人主…口能言而行人稱辭 The ruler of others... he is able to speak in his own voice, but a herald declares his words.

史：具牛酒飯食 They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food.

列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漚以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

晏：今君窮民財力以羨[餒→]授食之具繁鍾鼓之樂極宮室之觀 Now YL exhausts the people's strength to get more lavish banqueting dishes, more scintillating music, the most enchanting views from your palace buildings.

呂：子肉也我肉也尚胡革求肉而爲於是具築而已因抽刀而相啖至死而止 "You're meat. I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat? Just add sauce to this, that's all."

漢：發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and

leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

漢：旬六十四井也有戎馬四匹兵車一乘牛十二頭甲士三人卒七十二人干戈備具是謂乘馬之法 A *diang* is 64 *tsieng*. It has four warhorses, one war chariot, twelve oxen, three knights in armor and 72 soldiers completely armed. This is called the chariot-and-horse law.

左：具緋岳 ensure that well-ropes and buckets are all there [as fire precaution]

𠵼 *g'iuŋ* 爾雅: digging tool 說文: 斫 217 斫

g'iu ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蒟

g'iu ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent 鼯

g'iu ^{nc} pln 𪗇

g'iu ^{nc} 字彙: a dike 堤

g'iu 3.10 ^{nc} typhoon 颶

g'iu 1.10 ko plant 319 胸

g'iu 1.10 ^{mp} mtn name 319 胸

g'iu 1.10 ^{mp} surname 胸

g'iuak 4.3 bent, twisted 319 局 跼

g'iuak 4.3 horse skittish, fidgety 384 駙

g'iuak 4.3 department 局

g'iuak 4.3 game board 局

三：觀人圍棋局壞聚為[覆→]復之棋者不信以把蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

隋：天圓如張蓋地方如棋局 Sky is round like an opened parasol; earth is square like a chessboard.

g'iuakts'iuak small?? (cf 局縮) 侷促

g'iuakʂiok small? cf 侷, 曲 局縮

g'iuak'iu ^{mp} marsh & lake between 吳 and 越 具區

g'iuagiak ^{nc} ko bird—mynah? *swa* 鸚鵡 鷓鴣

g'iuŋ 3.3 together, all 79 共

釋：並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

戰：魏王與龍陽君共船而釣 The king of Wei went fishing, sharing the boat with Lord Lung-Yang.

呂：萬人操弓共射其一招招無不中 If ten thousand men raise their bows and all shoot at the same target, no part of the target would not be hit.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age.

漢：故雖地廣兵彊鯁鯁常恐天下之一合而共軋己也 Thus even though their territory may be broad and their armed forces strong, they remain anxious, constantly afraid that the whole world may

unite and crush them.

非：不與同服者同車不與同族者共家 One doesn't ride in the same chariot with another of the same uniform; one doesn't share a household with another of the same clan.

史：共執張儀掠笞數百不服釋之 A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn't confess, and they let him go.

後：與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭弦斷矢激誤中之即死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave.

The slave's string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.

史：與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 They divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.

史：若反國所不與子犯共者河伯視之 If I return to my country, should I not share with Tzū-fan, may the River Boss take note of it.

管：死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而為之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates. Why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.

非：共琴而不能成曲 trying to play the same cithern, they could not produce a tune

藝：共姦通之 They gang-raped her.

衡：共一亂字理之與亂相去甚遠 They share the same one graph 亂, but "rational" and "disorder" are very far from one another.

釋：巧考也考合異類共成一體也 *k'og* "skilful" is *k'og* "complete"; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.

切：支脂魚虞共為不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both /*tsiɛ* and /*tsi*, /*ŋɥiwo* and /*ŋɥiu* are joined to make a false rime; both /*sien* and /*siän*, /*ɣɥu* and /*ɣiɥu* are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

g'iuŋ 1.3 distressed 邛

g'iuŋ 1.3 ^{nc} small boat *ar* *g'iuŋ* 舡

g'iuŋ ^{nc} 方言: small deep boat 櫂

g'iuŋ 1.3 ^{mp} tribes in Szechwan 邛

g'iuŋ freeze, congeal 258 冱

g'iuŋ 1.3 cricket 蚩

g'iuŋ 1.3 ^{nc} ko bamboo good for staves 筵

g'iuŋ 1.3 grain past ripeness 梁

g'iuŋ 2.2 to reap 集韻 *ar* *k'iuŋ* 48 梁

g'iuŋg'iuŋg'ioŋio ^{nc} ko mythical critter

邛邛距虛 *av* 距距距

g'iuŋgdziung to revile 傑佞

g'iuŋwät ^{nc} ko insect 蟻撥

g'iuŋts'ior mtn name 具次 具疾

g'iuwəm 1.1 strong 42 襪 襪

g'iaik 4.20 ^{vm} exhaust 225 劇 劬 劬

g'iaik 4.20 ^{ve} offputting, recalcitrant 66 劇 劬

荀：不以夢劇亂知 not denying or confusing

perception on account of imagination

非：上黨之安樂其處甚劇 The security of Shangtang has been on account of its location being so inaccessible.

方：凡病少愈而加劇謂之不斟 When a sickness has slightly alleviated and then there is a further relapse, they say, "It didn't serve."

漢：口吃不能劇談 A stutterer, he could not engage in repartee.

g'iaik 4.20 說文: horn implements 217 櫛

g'iaik/ *g'iaik* ^{nc} wooden sandal 85 屐

g'iaikʂien ^{mp} man name 劇辛

g'iaikts'əm 釋名: 7-lane road 劇驂

g'iaikb'wäng 釋名: 3-lane road 劇旁

g'iaŋ 3.43 competitive [ly] 42 競

國：其臣不心競而力爭 His servants do not compete with their minds but struggle with physical strength.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏

人撰一卷以為秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence.

They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

抱：鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受褻於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

後：當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競

褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin,

had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him

worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to

himself, saying nothing.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之

異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止

有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不

見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之

諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成

大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between

winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country

was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their

forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants

chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there.

Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

g'iaŋ ^{nc} handle of a file 48 橈 橈

g'iaŋ 3.43 bright 瞰

g'iat 4.10 carry on shoulder cf 荷 198 揭 擡

g'ian 3.25 strong 255 健 捷 捷

後：忠省球議作色俛仰蜚球曰陳廷尉建此

議甚健 Chung examined Chi'u's critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He

twitted Chi'u, "Chief magistrate Ch'ên composed this critique with great force."

g'ian 2 ^{nc} door bar 捷 捷

g'ian 1.22 說文: run w/tail up 趕 趕

g'ian 3.25 so walking 躡

g'ian? 1.22 pursue 709 趕

g'iaŋ 4.33 alternate 47 拾

g'iaŋ 4.33 stumble *ar* *k'iaŋ* *kep* 398 踉

g'iaŋ 4.33 hoe, spade? 極

g'iaŋ 4.33 sword cover 47 被

g'ieŋ 1.5 forked 229 歧 岐

淮：故牛歧蹶而戴角馬被鬃而全足者天也

Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves

and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

選：爾其枝岐潭淪渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迴互

萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of li.
g'ìeg 2.4 skill 技
 非: 至治之國君若桴臣若鼓技若車事若馬 In the best-ordered states the ruler is like the drumstick, the ministers like the drums, skill is like the chariots and the work to be done is like the horses.
 莊: 技蓋至此乎 Can skill really go this far?
 淮: 楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善為偷者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣偷也願以技齋一卒 The Ch'ü general Tz'ü-fa liked to seek out men with special talents. There was in Ch'ü a man skilful at being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, "I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army."
 後: 皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.
g'ìeg g'ìar ^{nc} foot w/6 toes 229 跂
g'ìeg 3.5 ability 伎 妓
 草: 若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙忻忻有自臧之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends it to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?
 草: 草書之人蓋技藝之細者耳 Those who write the grass hand are after all the least significant of artists.
 晉: 今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以為藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.
 顏: 多見士大夫耽涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.
g'ìeg 1.5 suffer 祇 疢
g'ìeg g'ìar 1.5 ^{mp} name of mountain 岐
 史: 太王以狄伐故去豳杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'ì with his horse whip held ready [lie ready to move again on short notice]. His countrymen vied to follow him.
g'ìeg 3.5 ^{nc} water chestnut (sef 菱?) 菱
 國: 屈到嗜菱 Ch'ü Tao was fond of water chestnuts.
g'ìeg ^{nc} stickout part of wheel 輓
g'ìeg ^{nc} partridge? 鴝
g'ìeg 廣韻 ar **g'ìeg** 極
g'ìeg 玉篇: wash silk hook clue 莠
g'ìeg 1.7 ?genuine? 其
g'ìeg 3.5 廣韻: 水戾 汶

g'ìeg g'ìeb 1.5 strong 72 駢 躬
g'ìeg g'ìar 1.5 child ghost 83 魃
g'ìeg g'ìar 1.5 spirit of earth 83 岐 祇
g'ìeg 1.5 frog 468 蚺
g'ìeg g'ìar 1.5 reverse, respect 低
g'ìeg 1.5 廣韻: uneven (looks like ofo 齊) 佞
g'ìeg 1.7 cut off 229 其
g'ìeg 1.5 in 岐行 walk on legs acw 蠕 (prob swa 跋) 229 岐
g'ìeg-g'ìeg ^{nc} so runaway deer; 說文: how bugs run ("leg after leg?") 伎伎 岐岐
g'ìegg'ìungg'ìóng ^{mp} man name 歧踵戎
g'ìegsām ^{mp} pln 岐山
 孟: 昔者大王居狄人侵之去之岐山之下居焉非擇而取之不得已也 In ancient times, Tai Wang lived in Pin. The Ti invaded and he left there, went to the vicinity of Ch'ì Mountain and lived there. It wasn't that he made the choice to do that; he had no choice.
 國: 是歲也三川竭岐山崩 That very year the three rivers dried up and there was a landslide at Ch'ì Mountain.
 說: 獄聲春秋國語曰周之興也鸛鳴於岐山 The States' Dialogues of the Ch'ün-ch'iu says, "When Chou was on the rise, a goosoo cried at Ch'ì mountain."
g'ìegg'ìang skilful 伎倆
g'ìegg'ìang eager to show off 技憚 技癢
g'ìegpāk mythical ancient doctor 岐伯
g'ìegb'wāng ^{nc} 釋名: two-lane road 岐旁
 釋: [道]二達曰岐旁物兩為曰岐在邊曰旁此道並通出似之也 [A road] with two lanes is called "split-side." If a thing acts pairwise it is called "split," and if a thing is at the edge it is called "side." On this road they can both get through at once and that's how it is.
g'ìeng 1.40 to lift 擎 撤
g'ìeng 3.43 ^{nc} frame for a bow 檠 擎 撤
g'ìeng 3.43 pay attention 182 敬 愍 傲
g'ìeng ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 勤
g'ìeng 2.40 cold 258 涇
g'ìeng 2.40 ko disease 瘳
g'ìeng 2.40 angry 集韻 r 頰
g'ìeng to die (spelling pron?) 殛
g'ìeng 1.40 lamp stand 檠
g'ìet 4.5 straight, unswerving 415 佶
g'ìet 4.5 ^{mp} family name 佶
g'ìet 4.5 ko clam 結
g'ìen 1.17 ^{nc} lance shaft; spade handle 矜 槩
g'ìen 1.18 廣韻: go 趨
g'ìog ^{nc} ko jade 蚺
g'ìog 1.48 廣韻: lark 鸚
g'ìog k'ìog ^{nc} horned dragon 319 龍 蚺
g'ìog k'ìog 1.48 curved, curling 觚
g'ìog k'ìog curve, twisting? cf 糝 杓
g'ìogk'ìog way of moving 跣 蹠
g'ìwā 1.36 uf translit 伽 乚
g'ìwā 1.36 cangue, penal yoke 48 枷
g'ìwā 1.36 ^{nc} to pick up 拈
g'ìwār 1.36 disease of fingers & toes 57 癩
g'ìwāts'ìeg ^{nc} eggplant 茄子
g'ìwak 4.18 pop-eyed stare 201 懼
g'ìwag g'ìag 3.9 ^{mp} hurry, bustle 201 遽 勦
 左: 乘遽而至 He had hardly mounted his chariot when he arrived.
 左: 遽不設備 Went straight at it without bothering

to make preparations.
 左: 遽辟之 immediately shunted them off
 左: 文子遽止之 Wên-tz'ü immediately stopped him.
 漢: 充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典璽 Ch'ung-kuo immediately arose and submitted, "Tang is a drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians."
 晏: 公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing.
 晏: 公喜遽起曰病猶可為乎 The marquess was happy and immediately got up and said, "Then the disease is still treatable?"
 草: 私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.
 晏: 譬之猶臨難而遽鑄兵噎而遽掘井 It's comparable to hurriedly casting weapons to deal with an imminent rebellion or desperately digging a well with food stuck in your throat.
 戰: 秦王喟然愁悟遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a gasp, the king of Ch'ün suddenly realized he had cause for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel day and night to reach Wei.
g'ìwag g'ìag 1.9 ^{nc} ko boar ar **k'ìag** 234 虞
g'ìwag g'ìag straw, thatch 遽
g'ìwag g'ìag suddenly come to senses 201 遽
g'ìwag g'ìag ^{mp} pln 墟
g'ìwag g'ìag 唐韻: ko plant like 蘇 蓊
g'ìwag g'ìag to dry (+p) 切韻作?處 290 遽
g'ìwag g'ìag 集韻: stairway 隄
g'ìwag g'ìab 1.9 fear 201 懼
g'ìwag g'ìab 3.9 in fear 201 懼
g'ìwag g'ìak 1.9 feast +p 醮
g'ìwag g'ìab ^{nc} ugly thing (stm "hairy mat" cf 鼠 et al) 661 遽 除 遽 除 遽 除
 詩: 燕婉之求 遽除不珍 A handsome man was what she wanted/ An ugly one is no good.
 衡: 遽除多佞 The ugly are most given to flattery.
g'ìwang 1.38 ^{nc} insane, mad, wild 373 狂 枉
 衡: 時或遭狂人於途以刃加己 One may on occasion meet a madman on the road who would attack one with a knife.
 漢: 狂夫之言而明主擇焉 An intelligent ruler finds things to agree with even in a madman's talk.
 尉: 夫心狂目盲耳聾以三悖率人者難矣 Now if the mind is disordered, the eyes blind and the ears deaf, those three failings make it very difficult to lead others.
 論: 子曰不得中行而與之必也狂狷乎狂者進取狷者有所不為也 The master said, "Since I have not been able to join those who travel the middle, must it then be the reckless and timid? The reckless are vigorous, while there are things the timid will not do."
 呂: 辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.
 漢: 箕子佯狂於殷而為周陳洪範 Chi-tz'ü feigned madness under Yin, but laid out the Great Plan for Chou.
g'ìwang 3.41 deceive ar t 12 373 誑

g'iwang 1.38 **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷦
g'iwang 1.38 **nc** 說文: 方車 或 紡車 sko
 vehicle 軒 輓
g'iwang 1.38 **nc** 說文: 車戾 carriage gets
 stuck? 輓 輓
g'iwang 3.41 **vt** abrupt 373 狂
g'iwang-g'iwang **rb** far away 53 狂狂
g'iwangb'iwam **nc** ko dog 373 狂獗
g'iwam exhausted, failing 倦 倦 券 勸 倦
 戰: 少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣
 After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is
 released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will
 nullify all your prior accomplishment.
 非: 宋王與齊仇也築武宮諷癸倡行者止觀
 築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謾
 又賢於癸王召射稽使之謾行者不止築者知
 倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謾不勝如癸美
 何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擗其
 堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an
 arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built,
 and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that
 passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding
 the pisé never got tired. The king heard of it and sum-
 moned him to be rewarded. He said, "The chanting of
 my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than
 mine." So the king summoned She Chi and had him
 chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders
 unaware of their fatigue. The king said, "No one
 stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting
 as beautiful as yours, Kuei?" Kuei replied, "Let YM
 judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thick-
 ness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test
 hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches
 thick, he got it down to two."
g'iwam 1.30 prerogative (*sua* 捲拳?) 權
 戰: 王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外
 權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful
 one will implant his faction in the government while
 the less powerful will call in foreign influence.
 戰: 國權輕於鴻毛 The prerogatives of the state
 become lighter than goose feathers.
 非: 不知一時之權 did not perceive where the
 advantage lay in a particular situation
 史: 諸侯獨得食租稅奪之權 The nobles received
 only their livelihood from taxes; he deprived them of
 their prerogatives.
 史: 衡人日夜夜以秦權恐悅諸侯以求割地
 Advocates of horizontal alliance constantly brandish
 the power of Ch'in to frighten the barons into ceding
 land.
 史: 燕相子之與蘇代婚而欲得燕權乃使蘇
 代侍質子於齊 The premier of Yen, Tzū-chih, was
 related to Su Tai by marriage. He wanted to seize
 power in Yen, so he sent Su Tai to attend the prince
 who was hostage in Ch'i.
 晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道
 設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do
 away with harm, they also overawe the multitude,
 letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of
 the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.
 漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力
 其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免
 時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾
 之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師

夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the
Ch'un-ch'iu, rulers and ministers of that time whose
 realities were all plainly described in the commentary,
 had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is
 why he concealed his book and left it unpublished:
 so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.
 Near the end of Chou, oral traditions circulated; thus
 there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and
 the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang*
 and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training
 of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr.
Tsou and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.
g'iwam 1.30 **nc** a steelyard, a balance 權
 史: 平斗桶權衡丈尺 He regularized measures of
 volume, weighing balances and measures of length.
 漢: 矩方生繩繩直生準準正則平衡而鈞權
 矣 When the measuring-square is squared, it yields
 the ink-line. When the ink-line is straightened, it
 yields the plumbline. When the plumbline is made
 exact then we make the cross-beam level and equalize
 the weighing-balance.
 b. fig.
 非: 且文公不知一時之權又不知萬世之利
 Also, the Cynosure Marquess failed to perceive where
 the advantage lay in a particular situation and more-
 over failed to perceive the eternal benefit of posterity.
g'iwam force, fist 拳 拳 卷 卷
 禮: 一卷石 a fistful of stones
g'iwam wriggle 57 蜷
g'iwam 1.30 fancy hairdo 髻
g'iwam 1.30 handsome 卷
g'iwam **nc** millipede 蟻
g'iwam walk w/bent body 49 躑
g'iwam 1.30 bent bone 49 脊
g'iwam 1.30 jawbone 顛
g'iwam 1.30 edge of beak 脛
g'iwam 1.30 curved wall 49 塔
g'iwam **nc** 爾雅: cow w/black feet 犍
g'iwam very big 查
g'iwam **mp** river name 港
g'iwam attractive 57 媵
g'iwam 1.30 show teeth in laugh (cf 觀!) 齧
g'iwam to bend, to twist into a circle 捲 卷
 釋: 暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 *g'iwam* "halo"
 is *g'iwam* "bend"; vapor is bent around binding it on
 the outside; both sun and moon get this way
g'iwam 1.30 說文: 大視 big look 71 窺
g'iwam 3.33 dazzled 41 眩
g'iwam 3.33 kospis 玆
g'iwam 集韻: so bugs going into fire 夷
g'iwam g'iwam 2.28 pen for animals 49 圈
g'iwam g'iwam 1.30 ugly 嗾 睨 睨 睨
g'iwam' an curving around 49 塔坦
 選: 崇崇園丘隆隱天兮登降崩施單塔垣兮 A
 towering round mound, its forbidding height hides
 the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path,
 long and curving around, ah! [nr]
g'iwamzjo beginning 權輿
g'iwamplian adapt to changes 權變
 史: 太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以
 顯名其術長於權變 The Grand Historian says that
 Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going
 from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their
 arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes.

史: 三晉多權變之士 The three states of former
 Chin had many pragmatists.
g'iwammiug **mp** mtn name 巒 嶺
g'iwag 1.6 **nc** wide thoroughfare 184 達 道
 釋: 暈九達曰達齊魯謂道多為達師此形然
 也 With nine lanes it is called *g'iwag*. In Ch'i and Lu
 they mostly call roads *g'iwag*, basing on this one as
 model.
 爾: 四達謂之達九達謂之達...With four lanes,
 call it *g'iwag*...with nine lanes, call it *g'iwag*. [Is the
 first of these two occurrences of 達 *sef* 衡?]
g'iwag bones of face 442 頰
g'iwag 1.6 說文: crossbow handle 94 彘
g'iwat g'iwat 4.8 intense, immoderate 倔
g'iwat g'iwat 4.8 thrusting upward 198 崛 崖
g'iwat g'iwat 說文: short tail 尾
g'iwat strong & brave 69 巨
g'iwat 4.8 surcoat 駢
 後: 服婦人衣諸于繡駢 dressed up in women's
 clothing, informal robes and embroidered surcoats
g'iwat g'iwat g'iwat dig out 337 掘 鉤
 非: 掘井而飲之 We dig wells to get water to drink.
 晏: 噫而遽掘井 desperately digging a well with
 food stuck in your throat.
 搜: 文按次掘之 Wén dug them up in that order.
 隋: 今掘地一丈輒有水天何得從水中行乎
 In fact, if you dig one *chang* into the ground, sudden-
 ly you get water. How could the sky travel through
 water?
 史: 掘冢姦事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而
 桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business,
 but Tien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an
 evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.
 漢: 後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜
 乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰
 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing
 and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having
 transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All
 that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed
 the corpses and burned them to ashes.
g'iwatngwat g'iwatngwat **mp** mtn name 嶺 峴
g'iwatmiwat g'iwatmiwat short & steep (sc
 mtn slope) 崛 岬
g'iwad 3.6 **nc** dirt-hauling basket 239 簍
g'iwad 3.6 **nc** box 239 鑿 匱 積 賁 鑿
 論: 荷賁而過孔氏之門 passed the gate of the
 Kung household carrying a load
 藝: 會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱
 壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉昔
 禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金
 簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其
 宜 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-
 bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is com-
 monly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up
 past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow
 defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to
 reach them. In ancient times when the great accom-
 plishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been
 done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone
 casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs
 through which he came to understand the configu-
 ration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able
 to divide all rivers and guide them to where they
 ought to be.

g'iwəd 3.6 defective, lacking (*swa* 潰?) 273 匱國:然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want. 漢:哀鰥寡恤孤獨養耆老振匱乏 laments for widows and widowers, pities the orphaned and bereft, provides for the elderly and retired and comforts those in want

漢:匱萬姓之力以從耳目 You deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses.

g'iwəd 3.6 amaranth 239 蕒

g'iwəd 3.6 agitate 142 蕒

禮:蕒桴而土鼓 They flourished their drumsticks while beating the drums. [Legge follows a commentator in taking 蕒 as a loan-graph for 由 *k'wəd*. He translates "they fashioned a handle of clay, and struck with it an earthen drum." GSR accepts this loan-graph theory, which seems to me less persuasive in phonetic terms than the similarity to 悸 *g'iwəd*, not to mention that using a lump of dirt to beat a drum made of dirt is implausible to say the least. The topic of this paragraph (translated in full under 禮 沓) is the primitive origin of all things connected with ritual ceremony. One feature of many such ceremonies was coordinated group movements that might be termed either dances or pantomimes. (V. note under 舞.) This writer seems to suggest that their origin was the elaboration of the arm motions of drummers.]

(V. note under 土鼓)

g'iwədsən 3.6 𡗗 mountain name 239 蕒山

g'iwən 1 flock; aggregate 49 群 羣 羣

戰:以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊也 To attack them with the force of Ch'in would be like having wolves chase a flock of sheep.

選:胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

人:獸之特羣者為雄 The animal that is a match for the rest of the herd becomes the alpha male.

淮:人主有伐國之志邑犬群噪雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

藝:菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴藻萍濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

b. also of people (v. also 群臣)

史:父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap.

非:犯禁者誅而群俠以私亂養 Those who violate prohibitions are punished, yet many braves maintain themselves by their own swords.

漢:此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.

史:且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom.

c. also of things

選:群山既略百川潛涘 When all the mountains had been trimmed, all the rivers sank and ran off.

南:查博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shên Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

g'iwən 3.23 𡗗 district, "commandery" 49 郡

釋:郡群也人所群聚也 *g'iwən* "district" is *g'iwən* "flock"; where people flock together.

史:分天下以爲三十六郡郡置守尉監 He divided the world into thirty-six commanderies. To each commandery he appointed a guardian, a comptroller and an inspector.

後:歷四郡太守所在有能名 He was grand administrator of four commanderies in succession and wherever he was he made a reputation for capability.

選:雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

漢:得其地不可郡縣也 If we get the land, it can't be made into commanderies and counties.

b. often paired w/ 國

漢:元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

漢:罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.

釋:凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

藝:大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才 The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen."

漢:邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

g'iwən 𡗗 skirt 49 裙 裊 裙

宋:細綺爲下裙紫綺爲上襦 Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

史:取親中裙廁身自浣滌復與侍者 He would have them fetch his parent' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants.

g'iwən 𡗗 ko jade 琚

g'iwən 3.23 𡗗 mushroom 524 郡

g'iwən 3.23 tailless chicken 鶉

g'iwəndiən court officers 群臣

史:迺令群臣習肄會十月 Then he ordered all court officers to rehearse over and over, setting the time to be in the tenth month.

左:君若猶辱鎮撫宋國而以偏陽光啟寡君群臣安矣 If YL will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure

史:群臣皆莫敢言 None of the servants dared say anything.

戰:凡群臣之言事秦者皆姦臣非忠臣也 Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch'in is a treasonous minister, not a loyal one.

衡:黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider, and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him.

漢:高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

g'iwənts'ian 𡗗 ko persimmon 辭海:

Diospyros lotus 君遷 栲 櫨

g'iwər agitate (cf 悸) 142 憒

g'iwəng 2.41 ko medicinal plant 葵 迺

g'iwər 2.5 𡗗 mountain name +p 𡗗

g'iwər 1.6 jump 58 蹀

g'iwər? 1.6 plant vegetable cf 茄 蕘

g'iwət vapors round the sun 僞

g'iwəd 3.6 agitate 142 悸

詩:容兮遂兮垂帶悸兮 His ceremonial knife, ah, his sash-emblem, ah! How they sway as they hang from his belt!

列:百骸六藏悸而不凝 His very bones and innards quaked and would not subside.

g'iwəd present food 54 饋

左:鸚鵡之羽公在外野往饋之馬 The feathers of the mynah/ The marquess is in the wilderness/ Go give him a horse. [nr]

g'iwəd 𡗗 a basket 239 史

g'iwəd leather embroidery 廣韻 *ar kwəd* 鞞

g'iwəd k'w 𡗗 basket [cf 蕒] 239 簍

g'iwədhiən 𡗗 steward? butler? 54 饋人

左:使甸人獻麥饋人爲之 He made his head gardener present some barley and the steward had it cooked.

g'iwəd-niər? 𡗗 so writhing of water-dragon (rel to 𡗗 etc?) 躩 踞

g'iwən 2.16 distress (cf 困) 243 窘

藝:東方朔曰迫窘詰屈幾窮哉 Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up!"

g'iwən mushroom 524 菌

g'iwən 2.16 𡗗 ko bamboo; bamboo shoot 籊 篋

g'iwən 𡗗 說文爾雅: ko plant 若

g'iwən 𡗗 爾雅: ko plant 蕒

g'iwən 𡗗 爾雅: varieties of shellfish 𡗗

g'iwən one shoulder hunched up? 僂

g'iwən 2.16 ko tree 榦

g'iwən-t'iwən 𡗗 so fungus growing in corners 菌 蠹

g'iwənhiən tribe of dwarves 菌人

g'iwənsən 𡗗 mountain name 菌山

g'iwənliək ko fungus 菌 朮

g'iwər 2.5 ko tree 檟

g'iwər ^{nc} ko lance *ar k'iwər* 鏢 戮

g'iwər to present 54 餽

晏: 請公使人[少↓]餽之二桃曰三子何不計功而食桃 I would like YL to have someone present them with two peaches, saying, "Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?"

戰: 勞者相饗飲食餽餽 We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents. [Lit "entertained each other, drinking, eating, distributing, presenting."]

g'iwər 2.5 measure 49 揆

隋: 揆日晷下漏刻此二者測天地正儀象之本也 To measure a gnomon's shadow and drip down water by notches—these two are the root of measuring sky and earth and making sights and images right.

漢: 準者所以揆平取正也 A level is defined as what is used to measure levelness and get straightness.

藝: 鈐括百揆 Like a linchpin, he kept all the measures under constraint.

b. fig.

戰: 先量其國之大小而揆其兵之強弱 He first measures the size of his state and weighs the strength of his armed forces.

漢: 胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

g'iwər 1.6 ^{nc} ko edible plant 葵

g'iwər valiant *cf* 驍 葵

g'iwər 1.6 measure; manage [=揆?] 葵 葵

g'iwər look left & right (*cf* 揆) 49 揆

g'iwər 1.6 ^{nc} place name 鄴

g'iwər stdw ceremonial dingus 揆

g'iwər 2.5 narrow waist (秦 *dial*) 439 屨

g'iwərkiðg ^{nc} 鷄鳩

g'iwər? ^{nc} one-legged demon (*rel* to 螭

k'iwər?) 83 夔

國: 木石之怪曰夔夔 oddities of trees and rocks are called XYZ

g'iwər? ^{mp} man name 夔 夔

非: 夔非一足也一而足也 It wasn't that Kuei had only one leg; it was that one of him was enough.

g'iwərda'z'jəngs'jòk ^{mp} man name 夔靖叔

g'iwər-g'iwər th so chariot horses 驍驍

g'iwərð'jèk free-flowing & deep (*sc* river) 涘 辟 涘關

g'iwəg *g'iwəg* 2.8 startle 182 駢

g'iwəg *g'jəb* 3.10 ^{ve} fear | frighten 182 懼

左: 好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.

新: 勇劫懼壯凌衰 The brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

國: 臣懼其不安人也 I worry that you are endangered by other people.

左: 天子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"

國: 今趙孟相晉國以主諸侯之盟思長世之德歷遠年之數猶懼不終其身 Now, as premier of Chin, Chao Méng is to preside over the treaties of the barons, plan for increasing of political influence among contemporaries and calculate numbers for distant years, always fearful that he may not live to accomplish that.

隋: 字星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰字彗者字然非常惡氣之所生也內不有大亂則外有大兵天下合謀闇蔽不明有所傷害晏子曰君若不改字星將出彗星何懼乎由是言之災甚於彗 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwəd* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wəl* comet. *b'wəl* is "sudden", things suddenly go abnormal. It is a source of evil energy. If there is not a massive rebellion within then there will be massive military operations without. The whole world plots together obscurely in secret and they will harm someone. Yen-tzū said, "If YL does not change, a *b'wəl* comet will appear. Why do you fear a *dziwəd* comet?"

From that we can say that it is more disastrous than a *dziwəd*.

非: 為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

論: 子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

漢: 長子宇與妻兄呂寬謀以血塗莽第門欲懼莽令歸政 His eldest son Yü and his wife's elder brother Lü Kuan planned to smear [Wang] Mang's mansion-gate with blood to frighten him into giving up total control.

戰: 今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

草: 余懼其背經而趨俗 It worries me that they turn their backs on the classics and scurry to the current vogue.

國: 公室懼卑 The Marquess's household is timidly humble.

左: 賞僭則懼及淫人刑濫則懼及善人若不幸而過寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards are given in error there is worry that they will extend to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful it is better to reward the sloppy.

呂: 離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼

嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

史: 齋化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齋而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

呂: 若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得[以→]矣 If done that way, then it can be learned who is deft or clumsy, stupid or smart, brave or fearful.

g'iwəg 1.10 ^{nc} street 釋名: 4-lane road 94 衢

g'iwəg ^{nc} ko hook-lance 217 戮 瞿 鑿

g'iwəg scrawny [2t] 瞿 癯

非: 子何瞿也 How did you get so thin?

g'iwəg *g'jəb* rake (齊魯 *dial*) (*cf* 鑿?) 66 懼

釋: 道...四達曰衢齊魯謂四齒杷為懼懼杷地則有四處此道似之也 A road...with four lanes is called *g'iwəg*; in Ch'i and Lu they call a rake with four teeth a *g'iwəg*; when a *g'iwəg* rakes the ground there are four places, and this road resembles that.

g'iwəg 1.10 ^{mp} river name 懼

g'iwəg-g'iwəg th so moving 懼懼 躍躍

g'iwəg'jək ^{nc} mynah? *swa* 鷓鴣 鸚鵡

考: 鸚鵡不踰濟 Mynahs don't cross the Chi.

g'iwənam ^{mp} 漢 縣 name 懼南

g'iwəsiðg carwig 蠓 蝮 蠓 蝮

g'iwəsiw *g'jəb'jəb* sko blanket or mat 661 懼

鼯 懼 懼

g'iwəng'jət so hitting or beating 懼抗

g'iwət pull up, dig out *cf* 抉 337 懼

g'iwət pole, post 343 懼 槩

g'iwət 4.10 說文: recurved, hooked 57 懼

g'iwət 4.10 dig out with the horns 337 懼

g'iwət horse's bit 273 懼 槩

g'iwət 4.10 run fast 709 趕 趕

g'iwət 4.10 to compel 慤

g'iwəd 3.20 cow butts people 犇

g'iwən 2.20 ko bean 登

g'iwən 2.20 to bend (*sc* sword blade) 鏹

g'iwən 3.25 ^{mp} pln 圈

g'iwəng 1.42 gaming-pieces used like dice 瓊

攪 攪

g'iwəng 1.42 to throw 撻 撻

g'iwəng 1.42 ko tree 撻 撻

g'iwəng 1.42 [semi-]precious stone 瓊

g'iwəng 1.42 alone, no siblings 惇 惇 撻

詩: 嗚矣富人哀此惇獨 All is well with the rich/ Woe to us wretched and forlorn.

g'iwəng walk alone 趨

g'iwəng-g'iwəng th in trouble 373 榮 榮 惇 惇 撻 撻

g'iwəng-g'iwəng th so sad heart 惇 惇

g'iwəng-g'iwəng th so lone person 景 景 孀 孀

g'iwəngmog 爾雅: ko plant 蕒 茅

g'itək 4 ^{nc} badger? marmot? (舟 *sef* 各) 貉 貉 貉

g'lak-d'âk ^{sb} so freezing ice (ar **g'lak-d'âk**) 290 洛澤
g'lam ^{nc} bathtub 137 濼
g'lam 3.59 basin 137 濼 鑿 鑿 濼
g'lam 2.54 hard soil 527 濼 濼
g'lam 2.54 ^{nc} boat w/planked cabin 527 艦 艦
 釋:上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢艦也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure. 三:然觀操軍船艦首尾相接可燒而走也 But I observe that the boats and ships of Ts'ao's army are all together head-to-tail. We can burn them and flee. 選:弘舸連舳巨艦接舳 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.
g'lam ko porridge 艦
g'lam cage cart for prisoners or animals 47 艦
g'lam 1.55 tiled roof 528 甍
g'lam hard, firm 527 艦
g'lam 2.54 sharp 596 甍
g'lam 3.59 ko jar 甍
g'lam g'lam railing, cage 艦 艦 47 艦
 釋:上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢艦也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.
g'lam-g'lam ^{rb} rumbly +p 648 艦艦
g'lamd'iam land flat and long 377 艦埃
g'lam 1.53 doubtful (?) 517 嫌
 禮:夫禮者所以定親疏決嫌疑別同異明是非也 What ceremony is is means of determining degrees of social distance, resolving suspicion and doubt, separating the same from the different and making clear what is right and wrong.
 衡:何嫌一叱生人取金於地 How is he to be suspected of even once roughly ordering a living man to pick up a coin from the ground?
 衡:許由讓天下不嫌食封侯 Hsü Yu relinquished the whole world; he is not to be suspected of coveting a peerage.
 後:莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.
g'lam 2.51 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent (rel to *kiap* “check”) 嫌
 釋:鼠鼠之食積於頰 The food of the lorex accumulates in its cheeks.
g'lam big taste 嫌
g'lam ko rice 嫌
g'lak 4.20 water drying off land 290 塔
g'lak ^{nc} part of rickshaw 轆
 史:劉敬脫輓轆 Liu Ching left off hauling a barrow. [commentary 集解蘇林曰一木橫鹿車前一人推之 one stick placed horizontally at the front of a 鹿車 孟康曰輓音胡格反輓音晚 轆 is *g'o + klak*. 輓 *pron miwän*. 索隱輓者牽也音晚轆者鹿車前橫木二人前輓一人後推之音胡格反輓 “pull” is 牽 “pull”. *Pron miwän*. 轆 is a horizontal stick at the front of a 鹿車. Two men pull in front and one pushes behind. *Pron g'o + klak.*]
g'lak obstruct, resist 94 格
g'lak stdw reins of 勒 格
g'lak clothes-drying frame? 469 格
g'lakd'äk ^{nc} sko aerial phenomenon (ar **g'lakd'äk**) 格澤星

隋:十五曰格澤狀如炎火又曰格澤星也上黃下白從地而上下大上鏡見則不種而穫 Fifteenth is poolfish. Its appearance is like flame. It is also said that poolfish is a star. Its top is yellow and its bottom white. It rises from the ground. It is large below and sharp above. If it appears, there will be reaping without sowing.
g'lang ^{rb} river name 434 潒
g'lang to block, fill? 388 潒
g'lam 3.58 meat in a dumpling (sua 函?) 46 賺 賺 艦
g'lam basin (sua 鑑 **g'lam**?) 137 樣
g'lam beans half grown 賺
g'lek kernel sua 核 389 楸
g'lek pinion, primary wing feathers 217 翮
 戰:黃鵠[...]奮其六翮而凌清風飄搖乎高翔 The great swan [...] spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.
 周:羽人掌以時徵羽翮之政 The featherman has charge of regulation of the seasonal levy of secondary and primary feathers.
g'lek ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蒿
g'lek ^{rb} river name 434 潒
g'lekgèk 4.21 stony, unfertile ground 礪 礪
g'liang 3.41 snare small game in fixed net 弼
g'liam 2.50 frugal, modest, abstemious 46 儉
 晏:舉儉力孝弟劉倫竄而惰民惡之 He promoted the frugal, the industrious and the filial and demoted the feckless and the lazy, so indolent people hated him.
 呂:非好儉而惡費也 It was not because they loved frugality and hated expense.
 梁:約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [*少 put caus fac*]
 北:后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades, gaudy and gossamer among her clothing and trinkets.
 淮:古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無 [隅→] 罅差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.
g'liam hold in mouth of 啖 46 賺
g'liam metal 676 鎗
g'liap 4.26 ^{nc} winter melon 瓠
g'liapkiüg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣
g'liam 2.47 shut the mouth 46 噤 噤
 衡:目出則口噤 If the eyes bulge out, the mouth

clamps shut.
g'liam 2.47 angry 頰
g'liam 2.47 very cold (←**g'liang**?) 258 凜
g'liam 1.49 cold (dig that initial!) 258 凜
g'liög 1.48 ^{nc} ko jade 瓊 玨
g'liu **g'liug** 2.9 straitened 集韻 ar **g'liu** 319 婁
g'liu **g'liuag** 2.9 爾雅: young 貓 286 猯 窳
g'liusuk **g'liugsuk** small? cf 局縮, 局促 319 窳數 窳數
g'liusuk four-legged stool 窳數
g'liusiu **g'liabliab** ko bamboo tray for carrying goods on head 窳數
g'liäng strong, powerful 42 勃
 左:君未知戰勃敵之人隘而不列天贊我也阻而鼓之不亦可乎 Yl does not know how to fight a battle. When the troops of a strong enemy are in a defile and not arrayed, it is sky coming to our aid. To beat the attack drums against them even though they are in straits, surely that's allowable!
 晏:此皆力攻勃敵之人也無長幼之禮因請公使人 [少↓] 餽之二桃曰三子何不計功而食桃 These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy. They observe no protocol of senior and junior. So I would like YL to have someone present them with two peaches, saying, “Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?”
g'liäng ^{nc} whale (?) 42 鯨
 藝:其魚則橫海之鯨突机孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.
g'liäng tattoo face of criminal 55 剕 黥
 史:刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以驗刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.
 荀:彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.
g'liög fine gold sua 鏐 **g'liög g'liög** 瓊
g'liwän turn round 49 輓 輓
g'liwän 2.24 cut wood; bundle of firewood 切
 韻廣韻 ar **g'liwän** 49 輓
g'liwad 2.12 lots 184 夥
 漢:楚人謂多爲夥 Chü people say *g'wad* to mean “many”.
g'liwar 2.35 ^{nc} ankle 329 踝
g'liwar 2.34 lots (楚 dial) 184 夥
g'liwar 2.35 說文: the best grain 粿 粿
g'liwar g'liwar 2.35 turn round 49 輓
g'liwar-g'liwar ^{rb} so anklebone & widows (perh var of 個個?) 踝 踝
g'liwarkier 方言: soo 夥計
g'liwarg'ük ^{nc} very hard 踝 確
 釋:瓦踝也踝確堅貌也 *ngwa* “roof tile” is *g'liwar*; it is very hard and stiff.

g'wər sleeve 142 裹

g'wâ ^{nc} grave tablet 和

呂：樂水齧其墓其棺之前和 Leaking water ate away the burial site and exposed the memorial tablet in front of the inner coffin.

g'wâ *g'wâr* 2.34 misfortune, untoward events from minor setbacks to utter ruin 57 禍 既

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

左：將立州吁乃定之矣若猶未也階之爲禍 If you have decided to make Chou Yü your successor, settle it now. If you haven't, to elevate him will bring about calamity.

衡：禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL; even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

衡：巫咸能以祝延人之疾愈人之禍 All shamans can extend people's illnesses or alleviate their misfortunes by incantation.

衡：更嫁娶者平忽無禍 Those who remarry go on normally, oblivious, and no disaster ensues.

戰：不用子之計而禍至爲之奈何 I did not adopt your plan and disaster ensued. What can I do about it?

史：割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦 [嫁一] 假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Chü and enlarge Liang, to damage Chü and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

淮：夫鳥飛千仞之上獸走叢薄之中禍猶及之又況編戶齊民乎 Now, birds fly ten thousand feet high and animals flee into dense thickets, and yet bad things happen to them; how much the more so to ordinary folk dwelling in wattle huts?

史：與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後禍 If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

衡：盜蹠莊蹻橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

史：然衡人憐王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the “horizontal men” try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

b. often paired w/福

戰：禍與福相貫 Good and ill fortune are connected.

國：夫婚姻禍福之階也 Now marriage is the stairway of good and ill fortune.

國：擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 In choosing among felicities, the heaviest is best; in choosing among calamities, the lightest is best.

史：造禍而求其福報 cause misfortune but seek a repayment of good fortune

史：古之善制事者轉禍爲福因敗爲功 Ancient ones who were skilled at keeping things under control turned disaster into good fortune and made success out of failure.

新：深知禍福謂之知反知爲愚 Profound recognition of good and bad consequences is called intelligence; to invert intelligence is to be stupid.

晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

g'wâ *g'wâb* 1.36 ^{ve} harmonize 320 和 咏 誦 蘇

左：和與同異乎 Is unity different from uniformity?

周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the time in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

藝：皇帝曰日月星辰和四時 HIM said, “Sun, moon and stars harmonize the four seasons.”

新：剛柔得適謂之和反和爲乖 If rigidity and flexibility can be well-adjusted it is called harmony; to invert harmony is to be dissident.

荀：血氣剛強則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.

國：民和而後神降之福 Spirits only send down good fortune when the folk have attained harmony.

國：聽和則聽視和則明 if listening is focused, hearing is acute; if looking is focused, vision is acute.

戰：割地爲和 to trade land for peace

戰：不如以塞請和於齊 Better to trade land for peace with Ch'i.

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

藝：大將軍曰和撫四夷不易哉 The Supreme General said, “Keeping the border tribes pacified is not easy at all!”

史：今齊魏不和如此其甚則齊不欺秦 The disharmony between Ch'i and Wei being this deep would imply that Ch'i is not deceiving Ch'in.

漢：盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down.

戰：秦韓不和兵雖至楚國不大病 If Ch'in and Hân do not co-ordinate then even if their attack should be delivered it will not harm the state of Chü much.

衡：案方和藥 compound the medicine according to the prescription

釋：硯研也研墨使和濡也 *ngian* “inkstone” is *ngian* “grind fine”; grind the ink fine so it will be evenly moistened.

史：論至德者不和於俗成大功者不謀於眾 Assessing supreme influence, one does not match it with what is ordinary; bringing about a great accomplishment, one does not plan it with a crowd.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer.

Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of

seasons. [隨 *fac*]

b. *phəp* Harmony

後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰伏惟章德皇后唐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

g'wâ *g'wâg* 1.36 ^{nc} grain in field (esp ripe?) 48 禾

左：鄭祭足帥師取溫之麥秋又取成周之禾 Chai Tsu of Chêng led a force to take the barley of Wên. In autumn they moreover took the ripe grain of Chêng-chou.

月：行秋令則丘隰水潦禾稼不熟 If autumn ordinances were carried out then high ground would get so wet water would flow from it, and grain would not ripen.

非：冬耕之稼後稷不能羨也豐年大禾穡獲不能惡也 Grain planted at winter plowing—Hou Chi couldn't make it prosper. The large grain of a bumper harvest—Jack and Jill couldn't harm it.

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, “How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?”

g'wâ 3.39 ^{nc} covered kettle w/spout & legs (cf 罍) 46 盃

g'wâ *g'wâb* 3.39 sing response 320 和 侑 啣

史：主倡而臣和主先而臣隨 The master leads the song and the servants sing the response; the master goes first and the servants follow. [nr]

史：奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人山陵爲之震動川谷爲之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-fang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-tien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.

列：西王母爲王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. The words were very sad.

g'wâ 方言：to exaggerate (*dial*) 323 過

g'wâ ^{mp} hereditary astronomers 和

g'wâ ^{nc} ko plant 茄

g'wâ curved plow handle? 217 耜

g'wâ 3 說文：carriage grease pot cf 簠 46 楛

g'wâ (prn) 姊

g'wâ *g'wâb* 3.39 ^{ve} seasonings, spices 320 和 淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公黜驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Chüi-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

g'wâ so deep water 澗

concubines were; they had both killed themselves in anticipation. The Martial King shot three more arrows, struck them with a sword, cut off their heads with the black ax and hoisted their heads to the small white flag.

g'wāngg'ōk ^{nc} bird prob mute swan *Cygnus olor*, 黃 “great” not “yellow” 黃鵠
戰：黃鵠因是以游於江海淹乎大沼府囑鯉鯉仰嚙凌衡奮其六翮而凌清風飄搖乎高翔
The great swan is precisely analogous. It swims on the Yangtze and the ocean, dives in the great marshy lakes, bends down to snap up eels and carp, reaches up to nibble water-chestnut and asarum, spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.

選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand li it looks back and hesitates.
藝：因磯為高墉[枕→]抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇是曰黃鵠磯寔乃舟人之所艱也 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically. This was called the Great Swan Bar and it gave trouble to boatmen.

b. fig.
漢：傭者笑而應曰若為傭耕何富貴也勝太息曰嗟乎燕雀安知鴻鵠之志哉 The workmen laughed and replied, “You’re a hired plowman— what ‘rich’ are you talking about?” Shēng heaved a sigh and said, “Good grief! What would finches know of the ambitions of wild geese or swans?”

g'wāngg'u empress 皇后
藝：漢舊儀曰皇后食三十縣曰湯沐邑 The Former Regulations of Han says that the empress subsisted on revenue from cities of thirty counties, called “bathwater cities”.

後：廢皇后郭氏為中山太后立貴人陰氏為皇后 Removed the one surnamed Kuo from the status of empress, making her Chungshan empress dowager, and established the concubine surnamed Yin as empress.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

g'wāngg'iem ^{nc} med plant, *Scutellaria baicalensis* 黃芩

g'wāngg'wā 爾雅：ko plant 葦華

g'wāngg'xiūg ^{nc} ko cow suitable for sacrifice 黃牛

g'wāngg'ziung musical bell (of note *kung*?) 黃鐘

漢：本起於黃鐘之龠用度數審其容以子穀秬黍中者千有二百實其龠以井水準其概合龠為合十合為升 Its origin is in the flute with the note [*kung*] of the Brown Bell. If we ascertain its volume with numerical measurement, we take 1200 individual grains of black millet of the middle grade to fill the flute and strickle it to a level using well water; what accords with the flute is deemed to be a *ho*. Ten *ho* amount to a *sheng*.

g'wāngg'ziūg'ien ^{nc} man name 黃藉秦
g'wāngg'ziūg'wad ^{nc} sko bug drawn by vinegar

黃螭

g'wāngtiēg ^{nc} man name 黃帝

史：黃帝者少典之子姓公孫名曰軒轅 Huang Ti: son of Shao Tien, surname Kung-sun, name Hsüan-yüan.

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

淮：黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Ch'i fought a battle with the Hu.

衡：黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider, and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him.

衡：黃帝之世號謚有無難疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.

g'wāngtiēg ^{nc} emperor (Ch'in onward) 皇帝
史：臣等謹與博士議曰古有天皇有地皇有泰皇泰皇最貴臣等昧死上尊號王為泰皇命為制令為詔天子自稱曰朕王曰去泰著皇采上古帝位號號曰皇帝他如議 We, your servants, having carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning, say that in history there have been Sky Great Ones, Earth Great Ones and Supreme Great Ones, and of these Supreme Great Ones were mostly highly honored. With utmost sincerity We submit honorifics: YM is to become *Supreme Great One*; decrees are to become *rescripts*; orders are to become *summons*; and YM is to refer to himself as *We*. The king said, “Leave off *Supreme* but keep *Great One*. I select the appellation of the ancient rank of emperor; my appellation is to be *Great Emperor*. Let the rest be as you have discussed.”
金：廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.

漢：良與客狙擊秦皇帝誤中副車 Liang and his hired man struck at the Ch'in emperor from ambush, but hit an accompanying vehicle by mistake.

史：於是高帝曰吾迺今日知為皇帝之貴也 Thereupon the High Emperor said, “It was not until this day that I recognized how high a thing it is to be emperor.”

史：於是高帝曰吾迺今日知為皇帝之貴也 Thereupon the High Emperor said, “It was not until this day that I recognized how high a thing it is to be emperor.”

藝：皇帝曰日月星辰和四時 HIM said, “Sun, moon and stars harmonize the four seasons.”

漢：先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.
漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虜

示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

g'wāngtiēg ^{nc} *Passer sp perh rutilans?* 黃鳥
詩：黃鳥黃鳥無集于桑 Sparrow, sparrow, don't perch in the mulberry.

g'wāngt'ād'g'u empress dowager 皇太后
史：帝欲自將擊匈奴群臣諫皆不聽皇太后固要帝帝乃止 HIM wanted to take personal command in attacking the Hsiung Nu. The whole government objected, but he paid no attention. The empress dowager demanded it of HIM, and only then did he desist.
後：皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood.
後：若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive.

b. also just 太后

史：矯太后璽 forged the empress dowager's seal
後：廢皇后郭氏為中山太后立貴人陰氏為皇后 Removed the one surnamed Kuo from the status of empress, making her Chungshan empress dowager, and established the concubine surnamed Yin as empress.

後：熹平元年竇太后崩 In AD 172 the empress dowager of the Tou family died.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, “The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, which has these two lines in the reverse order) says, ‘There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer.’ It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort.”

g'wāngt'ien “Sovereign Sky” sky-god 皇天
書：皇天無親惟德是輔 Sovereign Sky adheres to no one; it only assists those who deserve it.

左：晉大夫三拜稽首曰君履后土而戴皇天皇天后土實聞君之言 The grand officer of Chin made triple obeisance with kowtow and said, “YL treads Prince Earth and wears Sovereign Sky on your head. It is Prince Earth and Sovereign Sky who hear what YL says.”

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

衡：是則皇天歲歲怒也 If that is the case, then Sovereign Sky gets angry year after year.

g'wāngtsiok ^{nc} ko 黃雀

戰：黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囑白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以為無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is

precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

g'wângd'ôg 1.39 ecliptic 黃道

隋:角二星爲天闕其間天門也其內天庭也故黃道經其中七曜之所行也 The two stars of *chiao* act as sky's gate-tower. The space between them is sky's gate. Inside it is sky's court. Thus the ecliptic passes through it. It is where the seven luminaries go.

g'wângd'îong ^{nc} locusts 蝗蟲

g'wângd'z'ivan brown seepage, underground water (*usual xlation* "Yellow Springs" *misleading* not only as getting color wrong but as seeming to be a place name, which it is not) 黃泉

左:不及黃泉無相見也...若闕地及泉隧而相見其誰曰不然 "We shall never meet until we reach the brown seepage."...If you dig down to the water table and meet after you are in the grave-passage, who would say it was not as you had decreed?

淮:螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞垆下飲黃泉 The earthworm lacks the power of sinew and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; it eats dry dirt above ground and drinks the muddy seepage below.

g'wângniær sleep in daytime (*dial!*) 黃妳

g'wâng-lâng ^{sb} bright 432 熒朗

g'wânglôg "Taoism" 黃老

衡:黃者黃帝也老者老子也 "Huang" is Huang-ti; "Lao" is Lao-tzu.

後:聞宮中立黃老浮屠之祠此道清虛貴尚無爲好生惡殺省慾去奢 I have heard that worship of Huanglao and Buddha has been established within the palace. In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued; they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness.

史:會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰緘緘臧自殺諸所興爲者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

g'wângpâk g'wângpêk ^{nc} ko tree 辭海:

Phellodendron amurense 黃柏 黃檗

g'wângb'ien ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蟻蚌

g'wâng'wag ^{nc} ko plant 黃蔕

g'wâng'âk ^{nb} soo 黃堊

g'wâsîôk ^{mp} hereditary astronomers 和叔

g'wâdîeg ^{mp} clan name 和氏

選:隨珠和氏焯爍其隄玉石翳眩耀青熒 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

g'wât 4.13 ^w alive 455 活 秬

左:示之璧曰活我吾與女璧己氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circlet and said, "Let me live and I will give you this jade." Mr. Chi said, "And if I kill you, where could the jade go?"

呂:殺其民以自活 to kill his folk in order to keep himself alive

衡:婦人疏字者子活數乳者子死 If a woman brings up children separated by intervals, the children live; but if she is frequently nursing, the children die.

後:是歲長沙有人死經月復活 In this year [191] there was a man in Ch'angsha dead a full month who came back to life.

b. *fig.*

隋:所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也 The saying, "Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army," is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

g'wât ^{nc} face 442 媠

g'wât ice 82 活

g'wât 4.13 mill grain w/o spilling any 82 秬

g'wât 4.13 ^{mp} river name 活

g'wât 4.13 bow (高麗 *dial*) 活

g'wât 4.13 short face 525 頤

g'wât kwât kwâd 4.13 tie, bind 82 活 髻

g'wât-g'ân ^{sb} so flowing or iridescent color 455 滹汗

g'wât tung 爾雅: tadpole 688 活東

g'wât'wât ^{nc} ko plant 活莧

g'wâd 3.14 error 57 繪

g'wâd 3.14 colorize, variegate 184 繪

g'wâd 3.14 ^{mp} surname 會

g'wâd 3.14 sps deco on cap seams 五音集韻 *ar kwâd* 璫

g'wâd 3.14 meet, come together 1 會 斝

左:衛侯來會葬不見公亦不書 The Marquess of Wei came to attend the funeral. He had no audience with our marquess, so neither was this entered.

左:二年春公會戎于潛 In the spring of his second year, the marquess held a meeting with the Jung in Ch'ien.

藝:世祖與百寮大會靈臺 The emperor had a great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual Acuity.

後:會者皆爲之愧 All at the meeting were ashamed for him.

後:黃祖在蒙衝船上大會賓客 Huang Tsu held a big meeting of guests on a warship.

史:令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質剝白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

左:問公年季武子對曰會于沙隨之歲寡君以生 He asked the Marquess's age. Chi Wu-tzu said, "The year we met at Sha-sui, our ruler was born then."

國:其君在會步言視聽必皆無謫則可以知德矣 When at the meeting, its ruler's gait, speech, looking and listening must all be done impeccably for others to recognize what is owed to him.

史:子臺元年...鄭子臺往會 In the first year of 子臺...鄭子臺 went to the meeting.

史:被甲蒙冑以會戰 don armor and helmet to join battle

漢:武王伐紂不期而會孟津上八百諸侯遂滅殷 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, without having made any arrangement he found eight hundred nobles awaiting him at Méng-chin, and so proceeded to extirpate Yin.

史:願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲

子會戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture P'o-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Ch'ou of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.

藝:觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.

漢:會宗族故人各以親疏與東帛一日散百金之費 He was re-united with his old clan and gave each of them rolls of silk cloth according to how close was their relation; in one day he spent several hundred ducats.

藝:典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

釋:文者會集衆綵以成錦繡會集衆字以成辭義如文繡然也 By marking we mean to assemble colored threads into an embroidered brocade or to assemble written graphs to make the meaning of phrases like the patterned brocade.

釋:國城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.

淮:故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

b. *fig.* wrt time acw place

史:會座病 At that time Ts'ó got sick.

史:會梁孝王卒相如歸 When the Filial Prince of Liang died, Hsiang-ju returned.

史:居頃之會燕太子丹質秦亡歸燕 A while later, it happened that at that time the heir-apparent of Yen was acting as hostage in Ch'in; he escaped and returned to Yen.

衡:逢時遇會卓然卒至 They came to the time, found the opportunity, and *tok-ly* it arrived.

史:迺令群臣習肄會十月 Then he ordered all court officers to rehearse over and over, setting the time to be in the tenth month.

史:會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰緘緘臧自殺諸所興爲者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

g'wâd'îong ^{mp} hereditary astronomers 和仲

g'wân 2.24 ^{wt} slack; delay; neglect 273 緩

呂:鞞偏緩 the dragrope was slack on one side

b. *fig.*

漢:緩刑罰 lessens the severity of punishment

左:夏葬衛桓公衛亂是以緩 In summer they buried the Foursquare Marquess of Wei. Wei was in turmoil, and for that reason it was delayed.

左:鄭伯自櫟入緩告于楚 When the Earl of Chêng entered from Lo, he delayed giving notice to Ch'u.

ger to sacrifice at Tan's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.

g'wər? 1.36 flower (韻補: 旁禾切 *prob sef* 葩) 196 葩

g'wāblwān chariot harness bells 和鑾 銖鑾
g'wāmljōk be allied? (*how diff fm 2 sep wds?*) 和睦

草: 興至德之和睦 Bring about the social harmony of perfect good will.

g'wāmwan camp gate 49 和門

g'wa 1.37 to punt (a boat) 343 划

g'wa 說文: to thrust 343 划

g'wa ^{nc} boat's punting pole 343 找

g'wangjwān 卍 mountain name 輶轅

g'wat 4.15 切韻: face clean 442 姑

g'wat 4.15 breathe 68 咕

g'wat 4.15 切韻: shut mouth 舌

g'wat 4.15 entire, total 82 敌

g'wat'wat unceasing pointless talk 瀟瀟

g'wad speak nonsense *cf* 語 57 甕

g'wad 2.12 ko bamboo implement, stdw fish trap 筍

g'wad 2.12 forking, bifurcation 57 拐

g'wad 2.12 to trick, cheat 91 拐

g'wan 3.30 ^m suffer (rtl 在 韓, 山) 243 患

多: 何患焉 What troubles you about it? [*usu rhet, impl* "You need have no worry in that regard."]

呂: 非惡為君也惡為君之患 It was not that he hated to become ruler; he hated the pains of rulership.

史: 此臣之所為君患也 These are things I feel concern for on Yi's behalf. [所...患]

史: 夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred *li* but to take seriously what is a thousand *li* away—no calculation is more misguided than this.

史: 患至而後憂之則無及[已→]矣 If you don't worry about trouble until it is actually here, you will no longer have the time to act. [無及=無所於及]
國: 然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want
非: 治國何患 Governing a state, what does one find troublesome?

戰: 物固有勢異而患同者 Surely there are cases when the situations are different but the trouble arising from them is the same.

史: 群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝患之 When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

史: 飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者為其愈充腹而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death.

晉: 蜀相諸葛亮惡其反覆又慮其為患 The Shu general Chu-ko Liang disliked his change of allegiance, and worried about his potential to do harm.

莊: 鳥高飛以避矰弋之害鼠深穴乎[神→]坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

戰: 黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囓白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以為無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is

precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

新: 借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Ch'in had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

史: 然衡人林王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the "horizontal men" try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

b. *also of inanimate things*

淮: 刃犯難而鋒無患者何也以其託於後位也 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the butt-plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end.

民: 有點葉天折之患不任作布也 They suffer from loss of leaves and wilting and do not make good cloth.

g'wan 1.27 ^{nc} return *cf* 回 49 還 農 襄

晉: 天子曰往還幾時 The emperor said, "How long would it take to go and return?"

戰: 國與還者也 Gifts of the state are things that return.

史: 始皇還過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水使千人沒水求之弗得 Returning, the first emperor passed P'eng-ch'eng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River. He send a thousand divers down, but did not get them.
搜: 遂於長安經年而還 He went on to Ch'angan where he passed a year and then returned.

後: 匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.

農: 水銀...鎔化還復為丹 Mercury...when heated it returns to being cinnabar.

漢: 武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴見留二十年不降還置為典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected.

When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.

搜: 至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. T'ai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wished to report developments.

左: 去表之稿道還公宮 The removed the straw outside it and cleared a way around the marquess's palace.

後: 母望順不還乃噬其指順即心動棄薪馳歸跪問其故 His mother looked for Shun and saw he had not returned, whereupon she bit her finger. His heart immediately jumped, he dropped the firewood and rushed home, knelt and asked what had happened.

史: 行前者還報曰前有大蛇當徑願還 Those leading the way came back and said, "Ahead there is a big snake blocking the path. Let's turn back."

漢: 當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the P'erspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control.

They went all the way to the border and turned back. 列: 意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

b. *fig. (cf 覆)*

衡: 牛缺為盜所奪和意不恐盜還殺之 Niu Ch'üeh was kidnapped by outlaws. He kept his composure and showed no fear, so they contrarily killed him.

g'wan servant, officer 宦

漢: 護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言長者咸愛重之共謂曰以君卿之材何不宜學乎 Hu had many hundred thousand words of medical texts, herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of the family all thought him very promising and said that Ch'ün-ch'ing had talent and that he ought to study for an official career. [*fac + obj* "make his study officialdom"]

搜: 子孫宦學並有才名 Sons and grandsons studied for official careers, and all got reputations for talent.

b. *as nuc* be appointed to office

漢: 宦為外黃令 He was appointed administrator of Wai-huang.

後: 夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業錮商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

g'wan 1.27 to encircle 49 環 環 鍤

史: 於是裨海環之人民禽獸莫能相通者如一區中者乃為一州 There is there a peripheral ocean surrounding it such that neither people nor animals can pass. It is like the interior of an entire district. That, then, is a *chou*.

g'wan 1.27 ^{nc} ring 49 環 環 鍤

左: 宣子有環其一在鄭商 The P'erspicuous Patriarch had a ring; its mate was in possession of a Ch'eng merchant.

史: 令言如循環用兵如刺蜚 He said ingratiating things as easily as fondling a ring; he saw the resort to arms as no more than killing cockroaches.

荀: 始則終終則始若環之無端也 Where it begins, it ends; where it ends, it begins, like a ring in having no end.

g'wan 2.25 fence or palisade to hold prisoners 49 環 攔

g'wan feed grain for slaughter 豢 豢 豢

g'wan 1.27 riv name 環

g'wan royal domain 49 寰

g'wan name of ancient weight 鍤

g'wan 2.25 ^{nc} goggle eyes 49 睨 睨

g'wan smile 41 覓

g'wan get into, don (*cf* 貫 申) 49 環

左: 文公躬擐甲冑 The Cynosure Marquess himself put on armor and helmet.

g'wan tear apart w/chariots 輶

g'wan 說文: ko fish 鮓

g'wan ko honey cake (ex ko wheat?) 糉 糉
g'wan 2.25 bright star 皖 皖
g'wan ko tree 栴 栴
g'wan 1.27 ^{nc} ko critter 羆 羆
g'wan 2.25 so dawn 512 暉
g'wan 2.25 beautiful, brilliant 皖
g'wan 1.27 river name 滯
g'wan 2.25 knife or 1-edge sword 銳
g'wan xiwan quick-thinking (=儼?) 142 儼
g'wang'wad city market gate 闌 闌
g'wan'ia eunuch 宦者
 後: 太后本遷南宮雲臺宦者積怨竇氏遂以衣車載后尸置城南市舍數日 The empress dowager had originally been transferred to the Cloud Tower in the South Palace. The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family. They proceeded to transport the empress's body to a lodge in the market south of the city by a clothing wagon for several days.
g'wan'han so smile (cf 覓) 莞然
g'war 3.17 speech (dialogue?) 142 話 話
 荀: 辟之是猶伏而唔天救經而引其足 Comparing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet
g'war 3.40 big mouth 479 吳
g'war 2.35 王仁昉: 楚冠 49 鞋
g'war 1.37 candle-flame, lamp-flame 214 燦
g'war 4.25 ^{ve} mislead, be misled 52 或 惑
 衡: 獨為死人之聲復自言惑也 To claim uniquely that a dead man's voice can again speak of its own is an error.
 語: 惑於珍怪之寶 He was misled by rare and curious valuables.
 戰: 今之嗣主忽於至道皆愾於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.
 國: 事君者從其義不阿其惑 One who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors.
 呂: 惑主多官而反以害生 Misguided rulers have lots of bureaucracy and thereby contrarily harm life.
 呂: 今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生則失所為立之矣 When the misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life, they must have lost grasp of the reason for establishing them.
 淮: 精神通於死生則物孰能惑之 If one's spirit connects directly to life and death then what thing could mislead it?
 隋: 日始出時色白者雖大不甚始出時色赤者其大則甚此終以人目之惑無遠近也 When the sun is white at sunrise, even though big, it isn't extremely so. When it is red at sunrise, its bigness is extreme. In the end this is a confusion of the human eye, not depending on distance.
 呂: 是其所非非其所是惑莫大焉 Accepting what they reject and rejecting what they accept—no confusion is greater than that.
 新: 夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way

cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit. 人: 凡此七似衆人之所惑也 All seven of these resemblances are things by which most people are misled.
 晉: 詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.
g'wak 4.25 in some cases 52 或
 左: 是亦多言矣豈不或信 This one has said so many things that a few of them must be true.
 左: 八年春石言于晉魏榆晉侯問於師曠曰石何故言對曰石不能言或馮焉 In spring of the eighth year a stone spoke at Wei-yü. The Marquess of Chin asked Shih Kuang, "Why did a stone speak?" He replied, "Stones can't speak. Someone or something was concealed there.
 孟: 或百步而後止或五十步而後止 Some don't stop till they have run a hundred paces; some don't stop till they have run fifty paces.
 衡: 富或資有多少 Among the rich, there are various amounts of wealth.
g'wak 4.25 ^m object, disagree 52 或 惑
 非: 或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 I object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?
 衡: 或曰 An objection to that would be...
 淮: 勝惑人之心 They subdue the willingness of others to object to them.
g'wak ^{nc} dust devil; manlike apparition in dust devil (*sua* 蚘?) 52 魘
 詩: 為鬼為蚘則不可得 If you were a ghost or a spirit you could not be got hold of.
g'wak ^{nc} 方言: ko bird 鷺
g'wak g'wak 4 ^{nc} water sprite (cf 魘) 52 蚘
 b. applied to *Lethocerus indicus*, a predatory water bug ⇒ 射工
 藝: 洪範五行傳曰蚘射人者也生於南越地南方謂之短狐者也 The *Five-element Glosses to the Great Plan* says, "*g'wak* is a thing that shoots people. It lives in Nan-Yüeh. It is what southerners call 'short-fox'."
g'wak-g'wak th confused 52 域 域
g'wak'ia perhaps? could it be that? 52 或者
g'wak'ia perhaps? could it be that? 52 或時
 衡: 或時先世遺咎 In some cases a curse has come down from a previous era.
g'wag g'war 1.15 tapeworm 57 蚘 蚘
 非: 蟲有蚘者一身兩口 There is a bug, the tapeworm, with one body and a pair of mouths.
g'wag g'war 1.15 bright 集韻 *ar twad* 202 炳
g'wang 1.45 ^{vt} vast cf 廣 况 260 弘
 選: 弘舳連舳巨艦接舳 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.
 b. fig.
 史: 舜之道何弘也紂之道何隘也 How did the way of Shun become so widespread and that of Chòu get so straitened?

草: 此非所以弘道興世也 This is not how to show the greatness of the Way or to bring prosperity to our time.
g'wat 4.11 dig out 337 扣 摺
 呂: 葬淺則狐狸扣之 If you bury too shallow, foxes and tanuki will dig them up.
 呂: 微扣之 [graverobbers] secretly excavate it
 荀: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充槨加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華觀以為實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.
g'wat to bubble up 455 汩
g'wat 集韻: 縷縈 thread entwine 82 綱
g'wat 4.11 hard wheat; wheat bran 273 麩
g'wat 4.11 ko silk gauze 142 絹
g'wat 4.11 man name 紇
g'wat 4.11 fringe 紇
g'wat 4.11 bundle 紇
g'wat 4.11 ko eagle 鸇
g'wat g'ia 4.11 bite 齧
g'wat? 4.11 muddle (*r kwat?*) 184 措
g'wad 3.18 break out, leak away 455 潰 潰
 左: 鄭人宵潰 The men of Yu slipped away in the dead of night.
 莊: 破癰潰瘻 to break open a pustule and drain the matter
 史: 決潰癰 to open and drain pustules
 淮: 潰小疱而發瘻 you pop a little pimple and develop infected carbuncles
 衡: 氣結闕積聚為癰潰為疔創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.
 選: 東郊則有通溝大漕渭渭洞河 East of the city? There there are the communicating canal and the great canal; they drain off the Wei and give through passage to the Ho.
g'wad variegated 184 績
 禮: 緇布冠績綏 Cap of black linen, colored tassel.
g'wad (prn) 績
g'wad 3.18 outer city gate 379 圍 闌
g'wadg'ung 3.18 spread w/o bound 712 潰 洩
g'wadg'wâk clash of currents 564 潰 洩
g'wan 2.21 turbulent 184 渾
 民: 炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!
g'wan 1.23 chaos 49 渾
 釋: 亂渾也 disorder is chaos
g'wan 3.26 turbid, disorderly 184 溷
 衡: 堯溷舜濁 Yao was disorderly; Shun was muddy.
g'wan 3.26 disgrace 243 囷 恩
g'wan 1.23 mind-stuff 魂
 白: 魂猶佗也行不休也 *g'wan* "mind-stuff" is like *g'wan-g'wan*; it goes on without ceasing.
 衡: 夫魂者精氣也精氣之行與雲煙等 This

wine shop

衡：懷屏隱匿之處足以使蛭不見 To hold it close to his chest, hiding it in a concealed place, would have been enough to prevent the leech from being seen.

戰：耳可懷挾 [The nine cauldrons'] handles can be embraced by the arms.

藝：取桃滿懷 He picked enough peaches to fill his shirt front.

(1) to hoard

左：初虞叔有玉虞公求旃弗獻既而悔之曰周諺有之匹夫無罪懷璧其罪吾焉用此其以賈害也乃獻 Earlier, the yobro of Yü had a jade circlet. The Duke of Yü asked for it, but he did not offer it. Later he had second thoughts about that. He said, "There is a Chou proverb, 'Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade circlet.' What use would I have for this? It would only be the purchase price of sorrow." Then he made the present.

史：盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨而懷其重寶 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents, but held on to the most valuable.

衡：懷銀紵紫未必稷契之才 Hoarded silver and stored purple cloth may not imply the talent of a Chi; piled gold and heaped jade may not imply the knowledge of a Hsieh.

b. contain in chest or belly

新：秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

衡：適欲懷妊遭吞意改燕卵 When they were just about to get pregnant they happened to eat water-barley or swallow's egg.

衡：兔吮毫而懷子 Rabbits get pregnant by licking their fur.

淮：懷知不以相教積財而不以相分 People hoard knowledge without teaching it to each other and amass wealth without sharing it with each other.

c. think of, long for

詩：野有死麋白茅包之有女懷春吉士誘之 There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

詩：維以不永懷 May I not long for him forever.

史：百姓懷之多徙而[保一]依歸焉 People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance.

楚：懷椒聊之葢葢兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny.

選：幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

選：延頸長歎息遠行多所懷 Hunched forward peering, I sigh aloud/ On this long march I have pondered many things.

藝：大漢承緒懷附遐鄰 Great Han received this thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.

d. *phep* Remembered

國：晉人殺懷公於高梁而授重耳實為文公

Chin killed the Remembered Marquess at Kao-liang and handed over to Chung-er. He was the one who became the Cynosure Marquess.

史：陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃以疾謝吳 The Marquess of Chên wanted to go, but his great officers said, "Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch'u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Chên, and may not be ignored." The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu's invitation, pleading illness.

g'wer 3.16 ^w collapse *ar kwer* if uf 數 458 壞 三：觀人圍棋局壞粲為[覆一]復之棋者不信以梃蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

後：董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊惑之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that.

g'wer 3.16 ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 藁

g'wer 1.14 爾雅：ko tree 櫟

g'wer 1.14 方言：come 49 懷

g'wer 1.14 big animal w/4 horns 犛

g'werkiap conceal 懷袂

g'werpak ^w pln 淮北

史：夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

g'waa g'wār 2.4 kneel (*op* 起); foot *ar k'war* 57 跪

衡：煩勞人體無益於人身莫過跪拜 For troubling and wearying men's limbs with no benefit to their bodies, nothing is worse than kneeling and bowing. 釋：跪危也兩跪隱地體危也 *g'wia* "kneel" is *ngwia* "teetery"; when both knees rest on the ground, the body is teetery.

戰：犀首跪行為儀千秋之祝 Hsi Shou walked on his knees and wished Yi a thousand years.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

g'wo 1.11 ^{nc} fox 狐

呂：葬淺則狐狸扣之 If you bury too shallow, foxes and tanuki will dig them up.

淮：狐死首邱 When a fox dies, it turns its head toward its earth.

漢：直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS

ventures to concern himself with that.

搜：又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨卿非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, "It will rain." Shu jestingly replied, "Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole."

淮：天下無粹白狐而有粹白之裘 There are no pure white foxes in the world, but there are pure white fur cloaks.

史：子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢趙良曰千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一士之譔譔 You have observed my governing of Ch'in. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?" Chao Liang said, "The skins of a thousand sheep are not worth the armpit fur of one fox. The sycophancies of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one officer.

戰：荊宣王問群臣曰吾聞北方之畏昭奚恤也果誠何如群臣莫對江一曰曰虎求百獸而食之得狐狐曰子無敢食我也天帝使我長百獸今子食我是逆天帝命也子以我為不信吾為子先行子隨我後觀百獸之見我而敢不走乎虎以為然故遂與之行獸見之皆走虎不知獸畏己而走也以我為畏狐也今王之地方五千里帶甲百萬而專屬之昭奚恤故北方之畏奚恤也其實畏王之甲兵也猶百獸之畏虎也

The Perspicuous King asked his court, "I have heard that up north they are afraid of Hsi-hsü. What is really the situation?" None of the court said anything until Chiang Yi replied, "The tiger hunts all the animals and eats them. Once it caught a fox, and the fox said, 'Don't you dare eat me. The Lord of Sky has appointed me to be the chief of all the animals. If I permitted you to eat me, that would be to disobey the command of the Lord of Sky. If you don't believe me, I will walk ahead of you and you follow behind me and observe whether any of the animals dares not to run away as soon as they see me.' The tiger thought it might be so, and when he did follow the fox he saw all the animals run. Not noticing that it was himself they were running from, he thought they were afraid of the fox. In fact, YM's territory is five thousand li square, with a million men under arms and all that is concentrated in Chao Hsi-hsü. That's why the fear him up north. What they really fear is YM's military might, like all the animals fearing the tiger."

g'wo bottle-gourd 363 瓠

莊：魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I planted them. When grown, they held five *diak*.

g'wo ^{nc} bow; bent like bow 弧

史：宣王之時童女謠曰糜弧箕箒實亡周國 In the time of the Perspicuous King there was a little girls' song that went, "Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou." [v. 糜] 藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

g'wo ^w constell. name 弧

隋：以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼弧間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky

Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

g'wo ^{nc} plasterer's trowel *ar'wo* 鈎
g'wäg 3 cord that fastens seal to belt 376
𦉳

g'wo ^{nc} 漢縣 name 鄂
g'wongg'wäg g'äbngg'wäg be wary, doubtful
(doublet of 函疑, *ntdw foxes*) 46 狐疑 「粵

g'wä 1.37 ^{nc} flower (r *g'äb*?) 196 華 𦉳
史: 飲以芫華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

衡: 草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章
When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble decorative patterns. [*nr*]

藝: 其家陸地自生蓮華 At his home, lotus blossoms spontaneously sprang up on dry land.

b. *fig.*
國: 華則榮矣實則不知 As to the flower, that is blooming; as to the fruit, that is unknown.

史: 貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也
Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease. [*nr*]

g'wä 1.37 ^{vt} florid (r *g'äb*?) 196 華 𦉳
非: 見以為華而不實 be taken to be promising but unsubstantial

史: 有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

晉: 賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [*ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation*]

g'wä 3 big 323 擗 擗

g'wä ^{nc} **g'ab** 1.37 ^{nc} 方言: hoe (cf 鏟) 鏟

g'wä ^{nc} **g'war** 1.37 ^{nc} fine horse 50 驪

g'wä 3 ^{mp} mountain name *ar* t1 華 華

禮: 載華嶽而不重 to uphold the Hua mountain and not find it heavy

g'wä (prn) 嬋

g'wä ^{nc} **g'ab** 1 ^{nc} civilized 50 華

g'wä ^{nc} **g'wäg** 1.37 ^{nc} 廣韻: double-bladed hoe 217 鈎 菜

g'wä 1.37 ^{nc} ko gallinaceous bird 鷓

g'wä ^{nc} **g'ab** ^{nc} ko snake 蟬

g'wä 3 ^{mp} surname 華

g'wä 1.37 *Betula platyphylla* ko birch w/ resinous bark 214 檉 檉

g'wäg'zäg ^{nc} flower flag (what was it, when, where?) cf 牙旗 華旗

衡: 揭華旗 to carry the "flower flag" [wot izzit?] on one's shoulder (*a feat of strength*)

g'wäg'z'en sko precious stone 華觀

荀: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充櫛加之丹研重之以青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華觀以為實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with

chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

g'wät'u ^{mp} man name 華 姪

g'wäsän ^{mp} mtn name 華 山

g'wätszäg ^{mp} yet another bloody philosopher 華 子

g'wäliög ^{mp} 1 of Chou Mu Wang's 8 great horses 驪 駟 驪 騮 騮 駟

列: 命駕八駿之乘右服駟騮而左綠耳右騮赤驥而左白驥主車則造父為御泰丙為右

He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-ér the left.

He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

g'wä 4.21 ^{vm} capture; acquire 48 獲 獲

左: 顛見老人結草以宄杜回杜回躡而顛故獲之 Ko saw an old man plaiting weeds to hold Tu Hui, who tripped on them, fell on his head and was thus captured.

國: 獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found a thing like an earthen pot; it had a sheep in it

越: 發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返 He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tzū-hsü as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him.

晉: 斬五百餘級獲生口千餘降者六百餘人 They took over five hundred heads, got over a thousand live prisoners and more than six hundred surrendered.

呂: 所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.

晏: 以謀勝國者益臣之祿以民力勝國者益民之利故上有羨獲下有加利 One who conquers by planning raises the salaries of his staff; one who conquers by the power of his populace increases benefit to the folk. Thus above there is added gain and below there is increased benefit.

b. *fig. like* 得

漢: 書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

漢: 今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟 Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

方: 自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *t'ap*.

草: 趙女善舞行步媚蟲學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [*失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo."*]

g'wä 4.20 to bind 48 獲

g'wä to split 229 夔

g'wä ^{vm} slave (female) ("plunder?") cf 臧 48 獲 獲

非: 詔良馬固車則臧獲有餘 Ensconced in a sturdy chariot with good horses, even Tsang or Huo would get to be affluent. [*nr*]

非: 今使臧獲奉君令詔卿相莫敢不聽非卿相卑而臧獲尊也主令所加莫敢不從也 If you sent Jack or Jill as messenger to issue the ruler's orders to the premier, in no case would he disobey, not because the premier is lowly and Jack or Jill high-ranking but because no one to whom ruler's orders apply would refuse them.

g'wäk 4.20 sound of gasp or sob 嘯

g'wäk'iwäk 4.21 to measure 260 獲 獲

g'wäksäk? distant? (cf series 803) 獲 索

g'wäksäk so long legs 趨 趨

g'wäg'g'war yellow flower 196 薺

g'wäg'g'wad 說文: ewe that grows horns 58 𧄸

g'wäg'g'wad so horns 58 𧄸

g'wäg'g'wad ko arrow 𧄸

g'wäg-g'iweng ^{sth} so flowers & leaves 薺 蕒

g'wäg'g'wäg ^{mp} surname 𧄸 陽

g'wäg'g'wäg ko demon *ar'g'g'g'g'* 𧄸 蠅

g'wäg 1.40 broad, general 260 橫 橫 衡

藝: 其魚則橫海之鯨突孤孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

多: 衡行 to go everywhere

衡: 盜賊莊躡橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

g'wäng 1.40 crosswise 388 橫 橫 衡

非: 夫楊橫樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

說: 車前橫木也 It's a horizontal beam at the front of a cart.

釋: 風竟豫司橫口合唇言之風汜也 Wind: in Yüan, Yü and Szü they broaden the mouth and close the lips to say it: "wind" is *p'iwäm*.

多: 連衡 form a horizontal alliance (i.e. pro-Ch'in)

戰: 蘇秦始將連橫說秦惠王 When Su Ch'in first took it in hand to connect a horizontal alliance, he made a proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in.

考: 凡試慮事置而搖之以視其蝸也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

齊: 昔曹操曹丕上馬橫梁下馬談論 Long ago when Ts'ao Ts'ao and Ts'ao Pei mounted their horses they held their lances ready to use, but when they dismounted they talked things over. [*橫梁 fac-obj*]

g'wäng ^{nc} 方言: raft used as ferry 388 潢

g'wäng ^{nc} ko weapon or edged tool? 鋌

g'wäng 1.40 hit 318 捏

g'wäng 2.38 raw metal or stone to be made into vessels 卅

g'wäng 1.40 locust (*dial*) 蝗

g'wǎng 3.43 locust (*dial*) 蝗
g'wǎng 3.43 ^{nc} to cross by ferry 388 潢
g'wǎng 3.43 crosswise 388 橫 橫
g'wǎng 1.40 raft 橫
g'wǎng-g'wǎng th so noises +p 龍龍 嗶嗶
 鏗鏗
g'wǎngxap onomat 86 嗶嗶
g'wǎngghǎn "horizontal men", advocates of a policy of alliance w/Ch'in 衡人
 史: 衡人日夜務以秦權恐諸侯以求割地
 Advocates of horizontal alliance focus on constantly brandishing the power of Ch'in to frighten the barons into ceding land.
 史: 衡人皆欲割諸侯之地以事秦此所謂養仇而奉讎者也 The horizontal men all want to cede some of the barons' land to Ch'in. This is what is called nourishing your enemy and supplying your foe.
 史: 然衡人怵王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the "horizontal men" try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.
g'wǎt ^{nc} 集韻: where two rivers join 82 滄
g'wǎt plait, weave (straw) 82 越
g'wǎk 4.21 draw, delineate 315 畫
 戰: 左手持厄右手畫蛇 left hand holding the wine goblet, right hand drawing a snake
 衡: 世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When ordinary people draw a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.
 語: 無膏澤而光潤生不刻畫而文章成 Their brilliant gloss emerges without polish [varnish?]. Their decorative patterns form without carving or painting.
 衡: 雷罇刻畫雲雷之形 On a thunder mug are carved and drawn the forms of clouds and thunder.
 漢: 昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.
 b. *fig.*
 語: 昔宮之奇為虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times Kung-chih-ch'i advised the duke of Yü to refuse the bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.
 c. *wr* one stroke of a graph
 草: 雖處眾座不遠談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.
 廣: 昊...吞...桂...快此四字皆九畫 These four graphs all have nine strokes. [Modern count would be 8, 8, 10, 8. Perhaps the 丿 we count one was counted two, while the 圭 we write with two 土 was written with four — and one |.]
g'wǎk 4.21 說文: mysterious & glamorous; others say extravagant 媿

g'wǎk 4.21 集韻: to split 229 劃
g'wǎk 4.21 onomat 反切聲 *sef* 黃嘯 擡 擡
g'wǎk-g'wǎk th so boasting ++p 講講
g'wǎkkung painter (of pictures) 315 畫工
 史: 上居甘泉宮召畫工圖畫周公負成王也
 The emperor was dwelling in Sweet Springs Palace. He summoned a painter to paint the Duke of Chou holding the [infant] Completion King on his shoulder.
 西: 元帝後宮既多不得常見乃使畫工圖形
 There were many in the harem of Reinvigorating Emperor whom he had not been able to see very often, so he had a painter depict their likenesses.
g'wǎg 3.15 plan 315 畫 劃
g'wǎg 3.15 th river name 434 滄
g'wǎg 3.15 thread breaks in middle 229 繡
g'wǎg vomit, spew ++p 386 哇
g'wǎg g'wad catch fish w/trap 82 罟
g'wǎg g'wad 3.15 entwine, weave (*cf* 緯) 正
 韻 *ar* ~~hwǎg~~ *hwad* 82 絀 罟 註
g'wǎg g'wad weave weft through warp 82 挂
g'wǎg g'wad bind; obstacle 82 纏
g'wǎng g'w high, distant 53 磬 崕 嶸

ng

ngâ *ngâg* 2.33 ^{pm} I; me; we; us 我
 論: 我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.
 左: 仲子生而有文在其手曰為魯夫人故仲子歸于我 When Chung-tzü was born she had marks on her hand that said she was to be wife to Lu, so she was betrothed to us.
 b. *may be left-shifted w/deixis for emph*
 左: 我之求也 I'm the one you're looking for.
 左: 罪我之由 It is I from whom the fault stems.
 c. *may be head to adj*
 國: 何我之載 "Which 'me' do I give a ride to?"
 d. *preposed w/neg in earlier CC*
 左: 不我知 they are unaware of me
 左: 無我叛 you should not split from us
 e. *neg w/o preposing in later CC*
 史: 不類我 he doesn't resemble me
 史: 無污我 Do not insult me.
ngâ 1.35 ^{nc} name of a plant 莪
ngâ ^{nc} Kg: silkworm 蛾 蠶
ngâ ngâb ^{nc} moth 554 蛾 蠶
ngâ ngâg 3.38 starve 48 餓
 衡: 使生人不飲食而徒以口歆肴食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.
 史: 飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者為其愈充腹而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death.
 戰: 臣有父嘗餓且死君下壺飢餌之 Once when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him.
 呂: 義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive; the humane feed the starving.
 淮: 寧一引重無久持輕寧一月饑無一句餓 Rather pull a heavy load once than carry a light one

for a long time; rather go hungry for a month than starve for ten days.

史: 廉如伯夷義不為孤竹君之嗣不肯為武王臣不受封侯而餓死首陽山下 As to self-denial like that of Po-yi, he thought it proper not to become the successor of the ruler of Ku-chu, was unwilling to be a minister to the Martial King, and refused ennoblement, dying of starvation near Shouyang mountain.

ngâ ^{nc} goose *cf* 駟 鵞 鵞

搜: 白鵞數頭無故自死 Many white geese died with no external cause.

ngâ ngâg 1.35 brief time, soon 94 俄

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭灌然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

ngâ high 峨 峩 峨

ngâ 1.35 graceful (方言: 秦 *dial*) 50 娥

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

ngâ 1.35 slanting (*cf* 阿) 57 俄

ngâ look, regard 58 睞

ngâ ngâr fine (words) (*cf* 雅) 50 譏

ngâ different word? 俄

ngâ 說文: to sigh, moan 哦

ngâ th riv name 俄

ngâ 1.35 th shining white 713 峨峨

ngâ-ngâ th high 57 峨峨

ngâk speak brusquely; refuse 94 譎 譎

史: 諸大夫朝徒聞唯唯不聞周舍之鄂鄂是以憂也 When the officers assemble in the court, all I hear is "Yes, yes." I don't hear the "No, no," of Chou She. That's why I'm troubled.

史: 子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢趙良曰千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一士之譎譎 You have observed my governing of Ch'in. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?"

Chao Liang said, "The skins of a thousand sheep are not worth the amplit fur of one fox. The sycophancies of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one officer. [nr]

ngâk th pln 鄂

ngâk ^{nc} ?forehead? 94 鄂 鄂

ngâk ^{nc} edge of sword 94 鐔 鐔

淮: 及加之砥礪摩其鋒則水斷龍舟陸制犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of their edges and points, on the river they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through rhinoceros armor.

ngâk 4.19 beat drum w/o singing 318 鄂

ngâk scared 愕 鄂

ngâk ^{nc} osprey (?) 鵞

ngâk ^{nc} crocodile 鱷 鰐 鰐 鰐

說: 似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water,

swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.

ngâk fear 201 罌

ngâk happen upon suddenly 94 遭 鄂

ngâk ^{nc} pitfall 94 鄂

ngâk edge of a cliff 94 罅 罅 罅

ngâk tooth roots; gums 94 齧 齧 齧

ngâk many 罍

ngâk so flowers blooming 罍

ngâk 4.19 calyx of flower 罍 罍

ngâk 4.19 to gawk 罍

ngâk strictly respectful 201 顛 顛

ngâk 4.19 sko iron hook 罍

ngâk ngâg resist, oppose 94 蕞

ngâk-ngâk th refusal (cf 諾諾) 諤 諤

史: 武王諤諤以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Ch'ou of Yin brought about his own ruin.

ngâg happen upon, run into [cf 偶] 94 選

ngâng 1.39 lift high (dist 昂) 500 昂 印

史: 為革囊盛血印而射之命曰射天 He made a leather bag, filled it with blood, hoisted it and shot it and said, "I have shot Sky."

衡: 穀價低昂 The price of grain is lowered or raised.

ngâng 1.39 I, me (cf 殃) 113 印

ngâng 3.42 horse hitching-post 柳

ngâng 1.39 hard (ar t3) 42 柳

ngâng 1.39 *Aconitum calamus* 印

ngâng 2.37 horse angry 295 駟

ngâng-ngâng 1.39 th lift very high 印印

詩: 顯顯印印如圭如璋令聞令望豈弟君子

四方為綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and

gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and

inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

ngângkêik ko sandal 鞞角

ngât fragment of bone 273 歹 歹 占

ngât hit; grab (ar *dz'ât*) 521 擻

ngât squabble, slanging match 521 啐 啐

ngât bald 預

ngât stump of tree 114 柢 櫛 不 菓

ngât 4.12 crooked (sc mtms) 此

ngât ngiat 4.0 說文: cliff high & steep 戶

ngât ngiat 釋名: stdw food 藥

ngâd 3.14 ^{nc} artemisia 369 艾

呂: 越人薰之以艾 The men of Yüeh smoked him out with artemisia.

ngâd 3 white-haired, reverend 艾

ngâd 3.14 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鷦

ngân rude, careless 392 嘑

ngân 3.28 ^{nc} bank 480 岸

淮: 深谿峭岸峻木尋枝猿狖之所樂也人上

之而慄 Deep gullies, steep cliffs, great trees and long limbs are what monkeys and gibbons delight in, but if people climb them they shake with fear.

選: 爾其為狀也則乃激激激浮天無岸 If we consider its form, it flows freely and overflows, gushing up to the sky with no shore.

藝: 檣船於岸而步戰...以且蘭有檣船牂牁處乃改其名為牂牁 They staked the boats to the bank and did battle on foot... because Chü-lan had a place to

drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed its name to "Upright Stake." [prob *fetymo of loc pln*]

戰: 桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺

子以為人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzù river will rise and you will be no more."

藝: 陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Chien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

ngân ^{nc} prison 480 豸 豸 岸

後: 所至之縣獄犴填滿 In every county he visited the courts and prisons were jammed full.

ngân 1.25 ^{nc} wild dog 392 豸

ngân casual, saunter (cf 嘑) 遑

ngân 3.28 soft iron 鉞

ngânnglâk bald 預 頤

ngâluk sko wild equine 駢 驪

ngâp 4.28 sleep 634 葉

ngâm 1.51 kosps 玕

ngâm 1.51 frost 霄

ngâmjêr ^{mp} mountain name 峨 嵒

ngat lacuna 379 齧

ngat 4.15 gaps in teeth or crack in pot; 釋名:

stdw animals eating *ar ngât* 379 齧

ngat 4.15 oblivious, heedless 523 聒

ngan 3.30 ^{nc} wild goose 雁 鴈 鴈 鴉

戰: 雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也 A wild goose came flying from the east and Kêng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Keng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time.

ngan 1.27 ^{nc} face 41 顏

漢: 高祖為人隆準而龍顏美須髯左股有七十二黑子 In person, the High Ancestor had a bold chin and a strong brow and cheekbones, handsome beard and whiskers and, on his left thigh, 72 black spots.

草: 若人顏有美惡豈可學以相若耶 Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not; how could they be made like each other by imitation?

藝: 顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinigorating Emperor.

藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子為寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公為九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will

lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

ngan ko tree 杉

ngan 3.30 counterfeit, imitation ("face") 41

鴈 贗 贗 僞

非: 齊伐魯索讒鼎魯以其鴈往 Ch'i attacked Lu and sought the Ch'an cauldron; Lu sent a replica instead.

ngan-ngan th so quarreling 273 嘖 嘖

ngang'àng ko mil formation 鴈行

史: 今使弱燕為鴈行而強秦敵其後以招天下之精兵是食鳥喙之類也 Now if Yen, weak as it is, were to make a wild-goose formation and Chin, strong as it is, were to cover their rear, drawing the highly-trained troops of the world—that would be the same kind of thing as eating aconite.

ngang'âp ^{mp} man name 顏 闔

ngant'jûk ^{mp} man name 顏 闔

nganjwot ^{mp} man name 顏 率

戰: 秦興師臨周而求九鼎周君患之以告顏率顏率曰大王勿憂臣請東借救於齊 Ch'in mobilized its army to menace Chou and demand the nine cauldrons. The Chou ruler asked Yen Shuai what to do about this trouble. He replied, "Let your Majesty not worry about it. Your servant requests permission to go east, to Ch'i, for rescue."

戰: 顏率至齊謂齊王曰夫秦之為無道也欲興兵臨周而求九鼎周之君臣內自盡計與秦不若歸之大國夫存危國美名也得九鼎厚寶也願大王圖之 He went to Ch'i and said to the king, "In that lawless way of theirs, Ch'in has mobilized its army to menace Chou and demand the nine cauldrons. Ruler and ministers have racked our brains for a plan, and find it preferable to entrust them to your great state, rather than give them to Ch'in. Now, to retrieve a state from peril will burnish your reputation, and the cauldrons would be no mean reward. We would like your majesty to consider it."

戰: 齊王大悅發師五萬人使陳臣思將以救周而秦兵罷齊將求九鼎周君又患之顏率曰大王勿憂臣請東解之 The king of Ch'i, enormously pleased, sent an army of half a million men with Ch'ên Ch'ên-szü in command to rescue Chou, and the Ch'in army stood down. With Ch'i about to demand the nine cauldrons, the Chou ruler was again troubled. Yen Shuai said, "Let your Majesty not worry about it. Your servant requests permission to go east and resolve it." 戰: 顏率至齊謂齊王曰周賴大國之義得君臣父子相保也願獻九鼎不識大國何塗之從而致之齊 Yen Shuai went to Ch'i and said to the king, "Chou has imposed upon your great state's sense of right to obtain for us, as ruler and minister, father and son, the gift of each other's lives. Now we

wish to present to you the nine cauldrons, and would like to know which route your great state would prefer to be the one by which we deliver them to you.”

戰：齊王曰寡人將寄徑於梁梁率曰不可夫梁之君臣欲得九鼎謀之暉臺之下少海之上其日久矣鼎入梁必不出 The king of Ch'i said, "We will get Liang to let us bring them through." "Oh, that won't do," said Yen Shuai. "The ruler and ministers of Liang want the cauldrons themselves, and have for a long time been devising schemes to that end beneath the Bright Tower and above the Lesser Sea. If the cauldrons enter Liang they will not re-emerge." 戰：齊王曰寡人將寄徑於楚對曰不可楚之君臣欲得九鼎謀之於葉庭之中其日久矣若入楚鼎必不出 The king of Ch'i said, "We will get Ch'u to let us bring them through." "Oh, that won't do," said Yen Shuai. "The ruler and ministers of Ch'u want the cauldrons themselves, and have for a long time been devising schemes to that end in the Leafy Pavilion. If the cauldrons enter Ch'u they will not re-emerge."

戰：王曰寡人終何塗之從而致之齊顏率曰弊邑固竊為大王患之夫鼎者非效醢壺醬甄耳可懷挾提挈以至齊者非效鳥集鳥飛兔興馬逝灘然止於齊者昔周之伐殷得九鼎凡一鼎而九萬人輓之九九八十一萬人士卒師徒器械被具所以備者稱此今大王縱有其人何塗之從而出臣竊為大王私憂之 The king said, "Well, then, what road is it that We should choose to bring them to Ch'i?" Yen Shuai replied, "Our poor city takes the liberty of considering that Your Majesty has indeed got a serious problem. These cauldrons are not like pickle jars or sauce bottles; their lifting-handles are of a size to embrace with your arms. Hoisting them and getting them to Ch'i will be nothing like birds flocking, crows flying, rabbits hopping, horses galloping, blithely flitting into Ch'i. Long ago when Chou chastised Yin and obtained the nine cauldrons, each cauldron took ninety thousand men to draw its wagon. Nine times that makes eight hundred ten thousand men, with officers and sergeants, army troops, weapons and implements and shelter gear, all also needed in proportion to that number. Supposing your Majesty to have that many men, by what route will you come out? I personally take the liberty of feeling sorry for your Majesty."

戰：齊王曰子之數來者猶無與耳顏率曰不敢欺大國[疾→]即定所從出弊邑遷鼎以待命齊王乃止 The king said, "Your method of numbering the escorts amounts simply to not giving Us the cauldrons." Yen Shuai said, "I would not dare to deceive your great state. As soon as YM decides which route to take, our poor city will transport the cauldrons in accordance with your orders." The king of Ch'i then let the matter drop.

nganmwan ^{mp} pln 鴈門

淮：鴈門之北狄不穀食賤長貴壯俗尚氣力人不弛弓馬不解勒便之也 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high energy. Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses unbridled. This because they find that convenient.

史：南有礪石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖

不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmèn; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.

ngan'iuwen ^{mp} one of Confucius's students (ac回) 顏淵

ngam 1.55 lofty; dangerous 72 巖 巖 藝：絕巖上有一桃樹旁生石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

ngam 1.55 teeth prominent 72 巖

ngam ^{nc} (cavern) in rocks 72 巖

漢：賢俊失在巖穴 the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns

ngam ^{nc} mountain goat 72 巖

ngam-ngam ^{nb} so mountain stones 624 巖 巖

ngag 3.19 obstruct 448 礙 闕 咳

ngag to swallow 咳

ngad 3.19 集韻：sko tree disease 不

ngæn protrude (眼眼?)cf 限限 眼

ngæn ^{mp} mtn name ("knob mountain?") 崑

ngæn 3.27 eat one's fill 331 飽

ngær 1.16 confused (昏暈暈?) 117 獸

ngær 1.16 big sickle 鑷

ngær ^{mp} man name 鼓 鼓

ngær-ngær ^{nb} so drifting snow (ref whiteness?)

(*ax ngær*) 皚 皚

ngær-ngær ^{nb} so freshly-sharpened blade (ref whiteness?) 磳 磳

ngæp mutter in sleep? 482 唿

ngæp stdw ground moving 破 破 破

ngæp fish move mouth 482 哈

ngæp 4.27 ko fish 鯪

ngæp 4.27 lots of fish 614 哈

ngæp 4.27 ?bright light of noon 暴 暴

ngæp-ngæp ^{nb} so stones 624 礪 礪

ngæpngã stdw ground moving 破 破

ngæp'iem ^{mp} marquessate under Han 濕 陰

ngæm 2.48 nod head 254 領 領

ngæm 1.50 stupid, hesitant 224 讒 讒

ngæm beautiful 嬌

ngæm hole in ground 434 壩

ngæmsam 2.48 nod the head 245 領 頰

ngæmd'æp lazy, ineffectual ("sleepy-drooping?") 634 儂 儂

ngæg 2.13 muzzy? +p 瘵

ngæg **ngær** 2.13 pleased 50 婁

ngæg 說文：馬行伉伉 駮

ngæg 1.14 廣韻：so ugly woman 婁

ngæg 2.13 廣韻：stupid, crazy 駮

ngæg 3.16 廣韻：stupid, crazy 290 讒

ngæn 2.26 ^{nc} eye 眼

釋：睫挿接也挿於眼眶而相接也 *tsiap*

"eyelashes" is *ts'ap* "insert" and *tsiap* "contact"; they

are stuck into the eyesocket and contact each other.

藝：魃鬼人形眼在頂上 The drought demon has human shape. Its eyes are in the top of its head.

ngem ^{nc} ko mtn goat? 72 巖

ngem 3.58 face long 47 頰

ngem ngiam 1.54 cf 巖; see entry in GSR 暑

ngia 1.5 ^{nc} fitting 114 互 宜

呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所

甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the

six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.

淮：地宜其事事宜其械械宜其用用宜其人 Make the work suit the land, the tools suit the work, the application suit the tools and the people suit the application.

史：公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

史：今子釋本而事口舌困不亦宜乎 Now you have laid aside the basics and made talking your business. Isn't it fitting that you are in straits?

後：上疏陳時政所宜 He submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.

左：不度德不量力不親親不徵辭不察有罪犯五不聽而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength; he did not treat relatives as family; he did not demand an explanation nor did he inquire who was guilty. Having blundered into these five errors, in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

左：石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築廐祁之宮 "Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?" At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-ch'i.

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch'iu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention."

藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

b. *as put fac* should, ought

漢：今誠以吾眾為天下倡宜多應者 If we now whole-heartedly make our body of men the leaders of the world, surely there will be many who respond.

史：列侯畢已受封及奏位次皆曰平陽侯曹參身被七十創攻城略地功最多宜第一 When all those who were to be ennobled had received titles and it came time to assign their relative ranks, all said that Ts'ao Shen, Lord Ping-yang, had suffered seventy wounds in his person and had had the greatest success in attacking cities and taking territory, so he should rank first. [第 subj, - nuc; 第一 is then obj to 宜 as *put caus fac* || 寧 et al]

晏：昔者嬰之所以當誅者宜賞今所以當賞者宜誅是故不敢受 The reason I formerly was subject to punishment is why I ought to have been rewarded; the reason I now am subject to reward is

why I ought to be punished.

衡：如洞達於項晉侯宜死 If the arrow had gone through and come out the back of his head, the Marquess of Chin ought to have died.

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

衡：孔子宜陳其過 Confucius should have given a list of what he had done wrong.

衡：閩門宜甚境外宜微 It ought to be strong in the ruler's quarters and weak outside the territory.

後：崔廣等以爲舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

晉：卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

左：求見公辭焉以沐謂僕人曰沐則心覆心覆則圖反宜吾不得見也 He sought an audience but the marquess declined as he was washing his hair. He said to the attendant, "When one washes one's hair, one's heart is turned upside-down. If one's heart is upside-down, one's estimates are backward. It is best that he not be permitted a meeting." [宜 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

ngia 3.5 standard (*gr* is drawing of standard, *ntdw* sheep; *phon prob not* 我) 114 義 議

新：行充其宜謂之義反義爲慴 If one's acts do everything they ought to it is called acting right; to invert acting right is to be muddled.

國：義以生利以豐民 Doing things right is how to prosper, and prosperity is how to enrich the folk.

史：義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 *put caus fac*]

史：及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉風慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

隋：昂畢問爲天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and

wife or friendly associates.

左：多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.

史：秦取天下非行義也暴也 If Ch'in controls the world, it won't be by doing right, it will be by violence.

語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

淮：今世之爲禮者恭敬而伎爲義者布施而德 In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating, while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.

左：武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑義士猶或非之 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that.

國：不義則利不阜 If you don't do things right you don't make much profit.

非：非義也不可以雪恥使之而義也 It wasn't the right thing to do, and could not be made the right thing to do by being used to expiate an embarrassment.

淮：不義得之又不能布施 You got it improperly and now you can't bear to hand it out.

國：我爲楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I am a state officer of Ch'u, and for me to bribe outlaws to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be an impropriety.

戰：兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.

非：儒者博乎曰不也...博貴梟勝者必殺梟殺梟者是殺所貴也儒者以爲害義 "Do Confucians play *pāk*?" "No...in *pāk* the owl ranks highest, and the winner must kill the owl. That is to kill what one ranks highest, and Confucians take that as harmful to public morals."

孟：大人者言不必信行不必果惟義所在 To be a great man, one need not be right about everything nor successful in everything; but one must be unvarying in doing what ought to be done.

左：武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑義士猶或非之而況將昭違亂之賂器於大廟 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that. How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

史：微子曰父子有骨肉而臣主以義屬故父有過子三諫不聽則隨而號之人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 Wei-tzu said, "Father and son are consanguineous, but minister and ruler are connected by obligation. If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

衡：案世間能建塞蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自救不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out

those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

淮：率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德性失然後貴仁道失然後貴義 If one acts in according to natural development, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power. Only after natural development has slipped from control do we value human sympathy. Only after The Way has slipped from control do we value prescribed conduct.

b. 義兵 armed force used in good cause

呂：義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive, and the humane feed the starving.

陳：集義兵於南海馳[微→]邀以討景仲 He rallied troops to his cause at Nanhai and rushed to bring Ching-chung to justice. [以 *perh intrusive*] *ngia* 1.5 decorum (ex "standard") 114 儀 新：容服有義謂之儀反儀爲詭 If one's demeanor and garb have the proper form it is called propriety; to invert propriety is to be deviant.

史：漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王爲皇帝於定陶叔孫通就其儀號 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of the world accomplished, the barons honored the king of Han as emperor at Ting-fao. Shu-sun Tung completed a set of formal appellations. 史：御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

史：高帝悉去秦苛儀法爲簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.

史：臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.

史：及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生爲太常所論箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior officiant.

史：叔孫通因進曰諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共爲儀願陛下官之 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, "The Confucian scholars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers."

漢：誼以爲漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五爲官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

草：但貴刪難省煩損復爲單務取易爲易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make

and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

ngiit ngüüg 3.5 dispute, object to (義 as factor? or “take aim at”?) 114 議 義

衡：議誤 The argument was faulty.

史：鞅欲變法恐天下議已 Yang wanted to change the laws but feared the whole world would criticise him.
商：今若變法不循秦國之故更禮以教民臣恐天下之議君 If now we change the laws, not following the precedents of Ch'in but instructing the folk in new procedures, I fear the whole world will criticise YL.

非：人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals.

史：臣等謹與博士議曰古有天皇有地皇有泰皇泰皇最貴 We, your servants, having carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning, say that in history there have been Sky Great Ones, Earth Great Ones and Supreme Great Ones, and of these Supreme Great Ones were mostly highly honored.

史：願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

漢：夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.

藝：下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢汙不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 Mr. Ch'ên of Hsia-p'i submitted a dissent to the effect that although as consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired with the most honored one. So the empress dowager Tou was enshrined.

三：帝欲邀計之朝議多以為不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.

漢：及孝文帝即位躬脩玄默勸趣農桑減省租賦而將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚恥言人之過失 When the Cynosure emperor acceded, he cultivated quietude in his person; he encouraged farm production and reduced taxes and levies. His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adornment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Ch'in; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 *fac*]

b. *meton* meeting to reconsider a decision

This example of both senses of 議 shows how political controversy worked out in court discussions, as well as demonstrating court procedures.

後：熹平元年竇太后崩太后本遷南宮雲臺宦者積怨竇氏遂以衣車載后尸置城南市舍數日中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎於是發喪成禮及將葬節等復欲別葬太后而以馮貴人配祔詔公卿大

會朝堂令中常侍趙忠監議 In AD 172 the empress dowager of the Tou family died. The empress dowager had originally been transferred to the Cloud Tower in the South Palace. The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family. They proceeded to move the empress's body to a lodge in the market south of the city by a clothing wagon for several days. The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, “The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, which has these two lines in the reverse order) says, ‘There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer.’ It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort.” Then they opened the grave and went through the ceremonies. When they had got to the point of burying her, Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress dowager separately and put the first-rank consort of the Fêng family in the temple as wife. All ministers including the highest were summoned to a meeting in the court hall, with the regular palace attendant Chao Chung to oversee discussion.

後：太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起擣椒自隨謂妻子曰若皇太后不得配食恒帝吾不生還矣 Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He had himself lifted from bed. All his family went with him. He said to his wife and children, “If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive.”

後：既議坐者數百人各瞻望中官良久莫肯先言趙忠曰議當時定怪公卿以下各相顧望球曰皇太后以盛德良家母臨天下宜配先帝是無所疑忠笑而言曰陳廷尉宜便操筆 When the meeting had convened, the attendees, amounting to several hundred men, sat for a long time looking at the eunuchs, none willing to be the first to speak. Chao Chung said, “The question ought to be resolved in timely fashion. I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.” Ch'iu said, “It is assuredly beyond dispute that the empress dowager, of her abundant personal goodness and being of an estimable family, oversaw the world in a motherly way, and ought to be enrolled with our former emperor. Chung laughed and said, “Chief magistrate Ch'ên had better get his pen in action in a hurry.”

This transition gives an opportunity for direct comparison of informal and formal styles of imperial court discourse.

後：球即下議曰皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Ch'iu then set down a critique in these words: “Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood. 後：遭時不造援立聖明承繼宗廟功烈至重 “In the course of events [ie when her husband, the former emperor, died] she became unable to stir abroad; she then assisted to establish the supernal intelligence [ie her son, the present emperor] and to pass along the ancestral temple. She succeeded brilliantly in that in very important ways. [This is all boilerplate, stock phrases that any senior courtier

could probably have written in his sleep.]

後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世家雖獲罪事非太后今若別葬誠失天下之望 “When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early. Though her family was implicated, the events had nothing to do with the empress dowager. If we now bury her separately, we will profoundly disappoint the whole world.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 “Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?”

後：忠省球議作色俛仰蜚球曰陳廷尉建此議甚健 Chung examined Ch'iu's critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He twitted Ch'iu, “Chief magistrate Ch'ên composed this critique with great force.”

後：球曰陳竇既冤皇太后無故幽閉臣常痛心天下憤歎今日言之退而受罪宿昔之願[也] Ch'iu said, “Ch'ên and Tou having been given cause for resentment, when the empress dowager was banished for no reason, I have often been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed aloud for it. If I speak of it today and, having withdrawn, am punished for it, that is what I have wished for for a long time.

後：公卿以下皆從球議李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合會者皆為之愧 From the highest ministers on down, all accorded with Ch'iu's critique. Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch'iu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, “I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention.” All at the meeting were ashamed for him.

後：曹節王甫復爭以為梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 [After the meeting!] Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wei family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple. In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?

後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德竇后虐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文至於衛后孝武皇帝身所廢棄不可以為比 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism

or demotion. Touching the matter of the Wei empress, one who was personally set aside by the Martial Emperor himself cannot be considered comparable. 後：今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖光隆皇祚太后以陛下爲子陛下豈得不以太后爲母子無黜母臣無貶君宜合葬宣陵一如舊制 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed. HIM treated YIM as a son; how could YIM not treat her as a mother? A son does not send away his mother nor a servant denigrate his ruler. She ought to be buried together at Hsüan-ling, entirely in accordance with long-standing criteria.”

後：帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖爲不道而太后有德於朕不宜降黜節等無復言於是議者乃定 The emperor perused the memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others, “Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress dowager deserves gratitude from Us. It would not do to demote and expel her.” Chieh and the others had no more to say. Thereupon the discussion was settled.

The war against the eunuchs was on.

ngia 2.4 ^{nc} ant [cf 螳 **ngior**] 124 蟻 蛾 螳 國：螞蟻蜂蠆皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants, wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the more a ruler or a minister?

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it. **ngia** 3.5 right principle 114 誼 漢：陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.

漢：於是上感誼言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓 The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own hand, so as to encourage everyone.

ngia 1.5 ^{nc} 爾雅：chariot part 114 轆

ngia 2.4 說文：to gnaw 273 齧

ngia 2.4 stone cliff 儀

ngia ^{nc} 說文：transverse cart thing that holds reins 爾雅：ring on yoke thru which reins pass 114 輹

淮：遣人車而稅其輹所愛者少而所亡者多 If you give someone a chariot but keep the rein-rings, what you have held on to is the lesser part, what you have relinquished is the greater.

ngia 3.5 significance (ex “standard”) 114 義 後：博學多通遍習五經皆詰訓大義不爲章

句 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory. He only explained their meaning in general, not giving detailed analysis of the text.

荀：學惡乎始惡乎終曰其數則始乎誦經終乎讀禮其義則始乎爲士終乎爲聖人 Where does study begin and where does it end? I say its method begins with reciting the classics and ends with reading rituals. Its content begins with becoming an officer and ends with becoming a sage.

衡：其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名予字子我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given name and choose a synonym to give a nickname.

Tzu-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzu-wo.

晉：載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as “vehicles” is to be found in that.

ngia ^{rst} sense of “profitable”? eg 事宜 465 宜 **ngia** 1.5 to aim at (sc target) 114 儀

呂：射者儀毫而失牆 An archer aims at a hair but misses a wall.

b. fig.

史：秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議一]儀其後也 Chin regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Chin does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.

史：秦雖欲深入則狼顧恐韓魏之[議一]儀其後也 Though Chin may want to strike deep, they would would be nervous about it, fearing that Hán and Wei would attack their rear.

ngia 1.5 demeanor, behavior (ex “standard”) 114 儀

後：皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

ngia **ngiar** 1.5 sighting-rod for surveying (ex “standard”) 114 儀 儀

淮：設儀立度 set up a ?gnomon? ?transit? and establish the angle (what angle?)

The term seems to have also referred to apparatus that modeled celestial motion.

隋：張平子既作銅渾天儀於密室中以漏水轉之與天皆合如符契也 After Chang P'ing-tzu had built a brass turning sky orrery, he timed it with a clepsydra in a sealed room. Its rotation matched that of the sky like paired tallies.

隋：揆日晷下漏刻此二者測天地正儀象之本也 To measure a gnomon's shadow and drip down water by notches—these two are the root of measuring sky and earth and making sights and images right.

ngia **ngiar** 1.5 方言：come 49 儀

ngia **ngieg** 2.4 align boat w/shore 114 儀 儀

ngia semblance (=“aim”? or *sua* 捩?) 114 儀

ngia 2.4 ^{nc} 3-leg kettle 錡

ngia 2.4 ^{mp} surname 錡

ngiahiang anthill 蟻壤

非：管仲隰朋從於桓公而伐孤竹春往冬反迷惑失道管仲曰老馬之智可用也乃放老馬

而隨之遂得道行山中無水隰朋曰蟻冬居山之陽夏居山之陰蟻壤一寸而仞有水乃掘地遂得水以管仲之聖而隰朋之智至其所不知不難師[於]老馬與蟻今人不知以其愚心[而一]聊師聖人之智不亦過乎 Kuan Chung and Shih P'eng accompanied the Foursquare Marquess in attacking Ku-chu. They went out in spring and came back that fall. Missing the way, they got lost. Kuan Chung said, “The sense of an old horse is what we need,” and turned loose an old horse and it led them back to the way. Out of water, Shih P'eng said, “Ants live on the south side of a mountain in winter and on the north side in summer. An anthill one inch high has water ten feet below it,” so they dug and got water. With the sagacity of Kuan Chung and the know-how of Shih P'eng, when they were baffled they did not hesitate to learn from an old horse and some ants. Now people don't know how to augment their ignorance with the knowledge of the sages. Isn't that an error!

The irony for a modern reader is that these two bits of nature lore are worthless.

ngiat 4.16 gnaw (牙 + 𠂔) 273 齧 嚙

漢：敖齧其指出血曰君何言之誤 Ao bit his fingers until blood flowed and said, “How can you say such a mistaken thing, sir?”

藝：郭舍人曰齧[妃女一]衛姓脣甘如飴 Kuo Shê-jên said, “Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wei; they are sweet as honey-cake.”

b. also of *in*

呂：樂水齧其墓見棺之前和 Leaking water ate away the burial site and exposed the memorial tablet in front of the inner coffin.

ngiat pole, post (cf 檁 檁) 114 桺

ngiat unstable 58 桺 桺

ngiat ^{mp} river name 凧

ngiat 4.16 rainbow or **ngior** 蜺 蜺

ngiatngwat unstable 58 蜺 蜺 倪 倪

ngiatf'iad quarrelsome? cf next 齧 齧

釋：齧掣卷掣也齧噬齧也語說卷掣與人相持齧也 **ngiatf'iad** “quarrelsome” is *kiwanf'iad* “grab”; **ngiat** is *diadngiat* “chew up.” The phrase expresses grabbing people and biting into them.

ngiatdiad prey on cf prec 273 齧 噬

ngiatstang ^{nc} ko beetle, larva eats mulberry leaves 齧 桑

ngiatstang ^{mp} pln 齧 桑

史：其後二年使與齊楚之相會齧桑 Two years after that he was dispatched to take part in the meeting between Ch'i and Ch'u at Nieh-sang.

ngiadhiang ^{mp} pln 宜 陽

史：大王事秦秦必求宜陽成皋 If YGM serves Ch'in, they will surely demand Yi-yang and Ch'eng-kao. 戰：秦攻新城宜陽 Ch'in attacks Hsin-ch'eng and Yi-yang.

戰：攻宜陽而有功則周公旦也 If he makes a success of the attack on Yi-yang he will be Duke Tan of Chou.

史：韓弱則效宜陽宜陽效則上郡絕 If Hán is weakened then they will relinquish Yi-yang. If Yi-yang is relinquished then Shang commandery will be isolated.

後：帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, leading the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in

人: 五物 the 5 elements *ac* 五行
 衡: 人以刃相刺中五臟輒死 When men stab each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.
 衡: 五臟氣之主也 The five viscera are the host-media of the vital energy.
 衡: 五行二曰火 The second of the five elements is called fire.
 多: 爲五伯長 He was the senior of the five overlords. or *ordinal number*
 竹: 五月張儀卒 In the fifth month Chang Yi passed away.
ngo ngâg 1.11 pm I; me 113 吾
 左: 賂吾以天下 if you gave me the world as a bribe
 論: 吾道一以貫之 my way connects by unifying
 孟: 叟不遠千里而來亦將有利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 li too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?
 禮: 吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.
 非: 以求容於我者吾恐其以我求容於人也 On account of his currying favor with me, I fear he may use me to curry favor with others.
 莊: 弟子曰吾恐烏鴉之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."
 國: 居吾語女 Stay a bit and I will tell you.
 禮: 使吾二婢子夾我 Put my two popsies at my sides.
 論: 吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.
 國: 吾有妾而願欲笄之 I have a maidservant and dearly wish to make a wife of her.
 論: 甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.
 莊: 其竝乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以繫吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby dirty myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.
 國: 姦以事君者吾所能禦也 One who serves his ruler with treachery is one I can face to fight.
 漢: 故大賈畜家不得豪奪吾民矣 Thus great merchants and hoarding families will no longer be able to deprive my folk of even as much as a hair.
 [ruler self-ref]
ngo nc group of five (meas) 伍
 戰: 至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them.
 史: 令民爲什伍而相牧司連坐 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment.
ngo 2.10 mp man name 午
ngo mp fs 吳 吳
 釋: 吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞其志也 "Wu" is "forestall"; Tai Po resigned his position and did not become ruler, so they sent him here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition.
 越: 吳始通中國而與諸侯爲敵 Wu first came into contact with the central states and became a peer of the barons.
 b. often paired w/trad rival 越
 絕: 賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart

people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yueh in writing the Ch'un-ch'iu.
 c. later, non-Chinese tribes south of Yangtze
 漢: 自漢初定已來七十二年吳越人相攻擊者不可勝數然天子未嘗舉兵而入其地也 It has been 72 years since Han was established. There is no counting how many times the Wu and the Yueh have fought, but no emperor ever sent armed forces into their territory.
ngo mp independent kingdom 3rd C AD 吳 吳
 晉: 天子南巡觀兵吳疆 The emperor made a tour of inspection of the south, and reviewed troops at the border of Wu.
ngo ngâg awaken 201 悟 寤 寤 忤 忤
 列: 既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人 When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones.
 b. fig.
 史: 此在吾術中而不悟 This is the sort of thing I was trained for, yet it escaped me entirely.
 藝: 別七八年[累→]果爲馮翊勃爲門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 After being away for seven or eight years, Nung did indeed become skeezix. Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.
 戰: 秦王喟然愁悵遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a gasp, the king of Ch'in suddenly realized he had cause for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel day and night to reach Wei.
 晉: 尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan Tan incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries.
 釋: 使覺悟知己意也 It makes them wake up and pay attention to one's own intention.
 史: 吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened.
 語: 民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.
 語: 動之以生殺悟之以文章 It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems.
ngo 2.10 nt branch 7 午
ngo nc ko tree, later stb *Fimiana simplex* 梧
 呂: 成王與唐叔虞燕居援梧葉以爲珪而授唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was playing with T'ang-shu Yü [his younger brother]. He plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it to T'ang-shu Yü and said, "With this I enfeoff you."
ngo ngâg ve deceive; err 94 誤 誤 悞
 衡: 議誤 The argument was faulty.
 衡: 人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悞也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution,

then sky's governance is out of order.
 漢: 敖齧其指出血曰君何言之誤 Ao bit his fingers until blood flowed and said, "How can you say such a mistaken thing, sir?"
 漢: 良與客狙擊秦皇帝誤中副車 Liang and his hired man struck at the Ch'in emperor from ambush, but hit an accompanying vehicle by mistake.
 國: 吾聞事君者從其義不阿其惑惑則誤民 民誤失德 I have heard that one who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors. If he errs he misleads the folk; if the folk are misled, their good will goes awry.
 三: 觀人圍棋局壞絜爲[覆→]復之棋者不信以靶蓋局使更以他局爲之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.
 選: 天[吳→]悞乍見而髣髴 Wraiths suddenly appear in the sky, seem to be what they are not.
 後: 與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭弦斷矢激誤中之即死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave. The slave's string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.
 後: 敏對曰識書非聖人所作其中多近鄙別字頗類世俗之辭恐疑誤後生 Min replied, "The prophetic book was not written by the sage; in it are many recent vulgar alternate graphs. It looks very much like the language of someone of our own time. I fear it would mislead those of future generations.
ngo ngâg 3.11 go against, turn back 94 悞 迕 悞 忤
 管: 不悞則法數日衰而國失固 If [the ruler] does not reverse this course of action then the laws and regulations become weaker every day and the state loses its firmness.
ngo ngâg 3.11 encounter; oppose 94 悞 忤 悞 悞
 儀: 若無器則悞受之 If there is no receptacle then he accepts it face-to-face.
ngo ngâb 1.11 shout 86 吳
ngo ngâg 2.10 thwart; athwart 94 午
ngo ngâg 2.10 (x-place=) focal point 94 午
ngo ngâg 2.10 equal 94 忤
ngo 1.11 woman (*dial for* 女) 249 媼
ngo 方言: beans (*dial*) 菩
ngo 1.11 mp pln 郇 闕
ngo ko plant, beans (*dial*)? 莫
ngo ngâg 1.11 good luck 94 悞 禡
ngo 2.10 nt noon; bright sky of noon 午 昨
ngo 1.11 mp river name 浯
ngo 1.11 ko fish 鮪
ngo 1.11 female fawn 麋
ngo 2.32 sprouts of sko vine 饋
ngo 2.10 mp man name 珎
ngosiem five ko med plant: 人稜元稜 沙稜 丹稜 苦稜 五稜
ngo-ngo th so disappointment? 忤 忤
ngoka nc ko medicinal herb 五茄
ngokieng the five classics (ic 易, 書, 禮, 詩, 春秋) 五經
 法: 惟五經爲辯說天者莫辯乎易說事者莫

辯乎書說體者莫辯乎禮說志者莫辯乎詩說理者莫辯乎春秋 It is the five classics that are really subtle. Nothing is more subtle at explaining affairs than Changes, nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Writings, nothing more subtle at explaining exemplification than Rites, nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Odes, nothing more subtle at explaining reason than Spring-Autumn. 後: 博學多通遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

ngoká ^{nc} meton for 5-man squad in 齊 五家左: 齊侯謂夷儀人曰得敵無存者以五家免乃得其尸 The Marquess of Ch'i said to the men of Yi-yi, "Whoever finds Pi Wu-ts'un will be excused, along with his squad-mates, from further service." They then recovered his corpse.

This expression affords a view of the process of comparing texts. In the 史記 biography of 蘇秦 we find this:

史: 三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

Note the use of parallelism to refer to all levels of the army from its entirety 三軍 down to its smallest units 五家. In a variation edition of 戰國策 we find this:

戰: [齊車→]三軍之良五家之兵疾如[錐→]鋒矢戰如雷電解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

Here are inserted two notes: 姚本五家五國 "In the Yao edition, 五家 is glossed as 五國," and 鮑本管仲軍令始於五家為軌 "The Pao edition says, 'The military regulations of Kuan Chung start by taking five families as normative.'"

Instructive points are first that failure to recognize a word will not always inhibit an exegete from making a wild guess at it. The gloss 五國 for 五家 in this context is patently absurd.

Second, the error 齊車 for 三軍 may not be as random as it might at first appear. The graphs 車 and 軍 are obviously subject to confusion, but so are 齊 and 三 in old forms, eg 𠄎 and 𠄎.

ngokuk the 5 food grains 五穀

One theory: 粟、麥、米、麻、菽.

語: 民人食肉飲衣皮毛至於神農以為行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

史: 五穀所生非菽而麥 Of the five grains, only beans and barley grow there.

隋: 胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of wei: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the

five grains.

ngokung ^{nc} ko centipede 蜈蚣 吳蚣抱: 吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

ngokud' ^{adpivo} ^{mp} "five ram official" epithet of 百里奚 cf 七輿大夫, 五校大夫. Seems 五校 is pln; perh 五穀 also? 五穀大夫 史: 五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

史: 五穀大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌謠春者不相杵 When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater.

史: 子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢 You have observed my governing of Ch'in. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?

ngokwân five office stations 五官 史記索隱: 天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰五官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices".

淮: 何謂五官東方為田南方為司馬西方為理北方為司空中央為都 What do we mean by "five office stations"? East is minister of agriculture. South is marshal. West is magistrate. North is minister of works. Center is overseer?

ngok'ïag ^{mp} man name 吳起

新: 於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning

Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Ch'i Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên

Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Ch'i, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

戰: 魏武侯與諸大夫浮於西河曰河山之險豈不亦信固哉王鍾侍[王→]主曰此晉國之所以強也若善脩之則霸王之業具矣吳起對曰吾君之言危國之道也而子又附之是危也武侯忿然曰子之言有說乎吳起對曰河山之險信不足保也是伯王之業不從此也昔者三苗之居左彭蠡之波右有洞庭之水文山在其南而衡山在其北恃此險也為政不善而禹放逐之夫夏桀之國左天門之陰而右天谿之陽廬翠在其北伊洛出其南有此險也然為政不善而湯伐之殷紂之國左孟門而右漳釜前帶河後被山有此險也然為政不善而武王伐之且君親從臣而[勝→]騰降城城非不高也人民非不眾也然而可得并者政惡故也從是觀之地形險阻足以霸王矣武侯曰善吾乃今

日聞聖人之言也西河之政專委之子矣 The Martial Marquess of Wei was on a boating party with his great officers at Hsi Ho. He declaimed, "The security of our fastness of mountain and river is surely impregnable!" Wang Chung, in attendance on the ruler, said, "This is how the state of Chin became stong. If this were to be properly developed, no more would be needed to accomplish the work of becoming overlord." Wu Ch'i replied, "What you have said, Milord, is the way to endanger the state, and you, sir, have laid on yet more of it. That is really dangerous." The Martial Marquess got miffed and said, "Is there some explanation for your remarks?" Wu Ch'i replied, "Fastness of mountain and river is not worth fortifying. The way to becoming first baron does not lie through here. "Once the San Miao's territory had the P'eng-li marsh on its left and the Tung-t'ing swamp on its right. It had Wen mountain to the south and Heng mountain to the north. Relying on this fastness, they governed badly and Yü drove them out and chased them away. Or take Chieh of the Hsia. His state had the Yin of T'ien Men on its left and the Yang of T'ien Ch'i on its right. Lu marsh was on its north and the Yi and Lo arose to its south. Such was the fastness he had, but he governed badly and T'ang attacked them. Ch'ou of the Yin's state had Meng Men on its left and Chang Fu on its right. It had the Ho in front as its belt and mountains at its back as its cape. Such was the fastness he had, but he governed badly and the Martial King attacked him. Furthermore, YL has accompanied me in person when we ascended the walls of cities that had surrendered. It was not that their walls weren't high, nor was it that their population was small. The fact that nonetheless we were able to annex them was because their government was bad. Look at it that way, and how could the remoteness of one's geographic situation be enough to propel one to overlordship?" The Martial Marquess said, "Good. Today I have finally heard the words of a sage. The government of Hsi Ho will be entirely given to you, sir."

Krak des Chevaliers. The Magnot line. The Strategic Defense Initiative.

ngok'ïag ngâgk'ïag ^{nc} hill blocking road 94 梧丘

ngog ngâb 3.37 ^{ve} arrogant, proud, touchy 72 傲傲 嚮嚮

新: 思惡勿道謂之戒反戒為傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.

ngog 1.34 saunter about 敖

ngog play, disport oneself; cf 翽 翽

ngog fry, roast 熬

ngog ngâb [crab's] claw 596 螯

荷: 蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two claws.

ngog ^{nc} tortoise 鰲 鰲

衡: 且鰲足可以柱天體必長大不容於天地 Furthermore, if the tortoise's legs could hold up the sky, its body must have been too tall and big to be contained in sky and earth.

ngog 1.34 ^{mp} pln 敖

ngog ?part of dwelling? 敖

ngog 1.34 storeroom 廩

ngog to beat 318 攀

ngog ngâb ^{nc} big dog 72 驚

ngog ngâb 3.37 ^{nc} fine horse 72 驚

ngog ngəb 說文: mtn w/tiny pebbles 624 磬
ngog 爾雅: ko plant 菽

ngog 卍 pln 隄

ngog 3.37 ko cooking pan 集韻 ++p 鑿

ngog 1.34 ko bird 鶯

ngog 1.34 ko musical instrument 嗷

ngog ngəg reckless talk, jokes 敖警 訛

史: 有高人者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

ngog? arrogant 敖 鼻

禮: 敖不可長欲不可從志不可滿樂不可極

Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged, nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.

ngog? 卍 man name 鼻

ngog? 正字通: uf 啜—oh yeah? 噴

ngog-ngog 卍 so distressed cry 嗷嗷 嗷嗷

ngog-ngog 卍 be tall 94 敖敖

ngog-ngog 卍 so talking people 囁囁

ngog-ngog 卍 gibbon cf 嬰 嬰

ngogŋwəŋ five planets 五緯

隋: 五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this.

ngogŋwan 卍 man name (=伍子胥) 伍員

ngog'ied 3.37 ko animal 獬豸 獬豸

ngog'og'io 卍 mtn name 鑿 鑿 鉅

ngog'o 卍 name of lake or lakes, opinions differ 五湖

國: [范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up.

ngog'ang 5 activities (“elements”) *v* note under 氣 五行

These five arbitrarily chosen phenomena are arbitrarily associated with sets of five arbitrarily chosen things. There was a sort of orthodoxy of these associations promulgated under official auspices in the Han, but before that various semicircular agglomerations can be found (cf eg the 管子 citation under 五藏 q).

史: 五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土水曰潤下火曰炎上木曰曲直金曰從革土曰稼穡潤下作鹹炎上作苦曲直作酸從革作辛稼穡作甘 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth. Water refers to irrigating and going downward, fire to illuminating and going upward, wood to being bent or straight, metal to permitting or correcting, earth to agriculture. Irrigating and going downward makes salty taste, illuminating and going upward makes bitter taste, bent or straight makes sour taste, permitting or correcting makes spicy taste, agriculture makes sweet taste.

衡: 一人之身含五行之氣 Within one human body are contained the vapors of the five elements. 人: 凡有血氣者莫不含有元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form.

ngog'əgd'ədpɿwo “five pen official” in Ch'ín cf 七輿大夫, 五穀大夫. Seems 五校 is pln; perh 五穀 also? 五校大夫

戰: 乃使五校大夫王陵將而伐趙陵戰失利亡五校 He then sent the Five Pen official Wang Ling to be general in the attack on Chao. Ling bungled the advantage in fighting the battle and lost Five Pens.

ngog'wəŋ 卍 constell. name 五潢

ngongŋük 卍 five mountains 泰山、衡山、華山、恒山、嵩山 五嶽

選: 倚拔五嶽竭涸九州 It let the five great peaks emerge and dried up the nine regions.

選: 岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相槌 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.

ngongŋiŋg 1,11 water buffalo 吳牛

ngongwət 卍 mountain name 五峴

ngot'iet 5 elements in substantial form 五質 人: 雖體變無窮猶依乎五質 Though the manifestations may vary infinitely, they still depend on the five substances.

人: 五質恒性故謂之五常矣 The five substances have a constant nature, so we call them the five invariants.

ngot'io 卍 pln, commentators differ 五渚

史: 漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚 The armored troops of Han-chung will board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow.

ngos'io 卍 爾雅: flying squirrel? (辭海:

Petaurista leucogenys) 鼯鼠

藝: 猿雌晝吟鼯鼠夜叫 Apes and monkeys call in the day; flying squirrels cry at night.

ngos'ŋəŋg the musical scale: 宮商角徵羽 (how dist 五音?) 五聲

ngod'iang 5 constants (仁義禮智信) 五常

ngod'iang the 5 elements (水火木金土) uf 五行 due to name-tabu? 五常

ngot'ak 5 influences (水火木金土) 五德 史: 天地剖判以來五德轉移 Ever since sky and earth first separated, the five influences have rotated in alternation.

ngot'ieg 卍 five great mythical rulers of high antiquity (cf 三皇) 五帝

風: 易傳禮記春秋國語太史公記黃帝顓頊帝嚳帝堯帝舜是五帝也 In the Yi commentary, the States' Dialogues of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* and the account of the Grand Historian, Huang-ti, Chuan-hsü, Ancestor Hao, Ancestor Yao and Ancestor Shun—these are the five sovereigns.

選: 功義於五帝 His accomplishments are more praised than those of the great five.

史: 自五帝以至秦軼興衰 From the five sovereigns down to Ch'ín they have alternately flourished or languished.

b. often paired w/other enumerated worthies

淮: 五帝貴德三王用義五霸任力 The five sovereigns valued charisma; the three kings used right action; the five overlords relied on force.

呂: 夫孝三皇五帝之本務而萬事之紀也 Now filiality was the basic obligation of the three greats and five sovereigns and is the control-string of all things.

漢: 五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

ngosieng five planets 五星

隋: 古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Ch'ín first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.

ngosəŋg 卍 name of 鄭莊公 寤生

ngosəŋg five types of sacrif. animal 151 五牲

Accounts vary: 牛、羊、豕、豮、麋、犬 or 麋、鹿、熊、狼、豕 or 麋、鹿、麝、狼、兔. 左: 不祥五牲不相爲用況用諸侯乎 That would be blasphemous! The five animals are not substituted for each other in sacrifices—how then of a feudal lord? 非: 季曰吾見鬼乎婦人曰然爲之奈何曰取五 [姓一]牲之矢浴之季曰諾乃浴以矢一曰浴以蘭湯 Chi said, “Did I see a ghost?” His wife said, “Yes.” “What should I do about that?” “Take the dung of the five sacrificial animals and bathe yourself with it.” Chi said, “Yes, I will do that.” So he bathed in dung. One version says “bathed in hot rosewater.”

ngots'ŋag you, my friend 吾子

左: 吾子其無廢先君之功 Let not you, my friend, discard the accomplishment of our former ruler.

左: 雖吾子亦有猜焉 Even you, my friend, will become suspicious of me.

選: 先生獨不見西京之事歟請爲吾子陳之 Could it be, sir, that you did not see what went on in the western capital? Let me give you details of that, my friend.

ngots'ŋags'io 卍 man name (=伍員) 伍子胥

ngod'ədpɿwo 卍 Grand Officer of 5th degree

五大夫

戰: 王且予之五大夫 The king was going to grant him the rank of high officer, fifth degree.

戰: 仕之以五大夫 employ him in the rank of fifth-degree high officer

後: 占賈關內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

ngod'əg 卍 crossroads 午道

ngod'əg 卍 pln 午道

史: 今秦發三 [將] 軍其一軍塞午道告齊使興師渡清河軍於邯鄲之東一軍軍成皋韓梁軍於河外一軍軍於灑池 Ch'ín will sent out three armies, one to barricade Crossroads, ordering Ch'í to raise a force, cross the Ch'ing-ho river and form up east of Han-tan, one to form up at Ch'eng-kao to hasten the Hán and Liang armies to Ho-wai, and one to form up at Min-chih.

ngod'ung 卍 ko tree, *Firmiana simplex* 梧桐 莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鷓鴣子知之乎夫鷓鴣發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鷓鴣腐鼠鷓鴣過

之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off!' Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?"

ngod'iwət a classification of land 五恁

ngol'əd 𠵹 man name 五利

管:漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wén-chêng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

ngod'e'ang 𠵹 the five viscera 五藏

管:曰五藏酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 They are called the five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

衡:五藏氣之主也 The five viscera are the host-media of the vital energy.

管:三月如咀咀者何曰五味五味者何曰五藏 What is like X in the third month? Call it five tastes. What does five tastes mean? Call it five viscera.

衡:人以刃相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab each other with knives, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.

ngod'e'ansi 𠵹 sko meteor 五殘星

ngod'e'iar 5 grades of liquor 五齊

周:辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緹齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.

ngos'jak 5 colors (黑青赤白黃) 五色

藝:將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

ngod'e'jeg 5 functions 五事

書:五事一曰貌二曰言三曰視四曰聽五曰思 Five functions: first, demeanor; second, speech; third, looking; fourth, listening; fifth, pondering. 搜:妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny turn" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall,

change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

ngop'ak 5 overlords 五伯 五霸

Here are some theories about who these five were:

齊桓、晉文、楚莊、吳闔廬、越勾踐

齊桓、晉文、秦穆、楚莊、吳闔廬

齊桓、宋襄、晉文、秦穆、吳夫差

昆吾、大彭、豕韋、齊桓、晉文

Various schools of textual interpretation each

pushed their own theory. Take your pick.

風:齊桓晉文秦穆宋襄楚莊是五伯也 Four-square of Ch'i, Cynosure of Chin, Solemn of Ch'in, Prospering of Sung and Stern of Ch'u, these were the five overlords.

淮:五帝貴德三王用義五霸任力 The five sovereigns valued charisma; the three kings used right action; the five overlords relied on force.

史:三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five overlords led the world with different laws.

非:爲五霸主 became chief of the five overlords.

呂:爲五伯長 became senior of the five overlords

孟:五霸桓公爲盛 The Foursquare Marquess is to be taken as the pinnacle of the five overlords.

淮:齊桓晉文五霸之豪英也 Foursquare of Ch'i and Cynosure of Chin were the outstanding overlords.

史:割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

b. *paired w/other enumerated worthies*

淮:五帝貴德三王用義五霸任力 The five sovereigns valued charisma; the three kings used right action; the five overlords relied on force.

漢:五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

ngop'iwang 5 directions 五方

b. *meton. the world*

漢:八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節 At eight sui [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home.

ngob'izik 5 fees 五服

藝:昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡爲萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all of the myriad nations.

ngomuk traditional dice, five elongated flat

wooden lozenges w/pointed ends 五木

ngom'iwat 5 elements (火水木金土) (cf 五味) 五物

人:五物之徵亦各著於厥體矣其在體也木骨金筋火氣土肌水血五物之象也 The evidence of the five things is also each imprinted on their bodily members. In the members, wood: bone, metal:

sinew, fire: energy, earth: skin, water: blood. These are the images of the five things.

ngom'iwəd the five flavors (甘酸苦辛鹹?) 五味

淮:水爨調羹在其間五味以和水 and fire detest each other but the cauldron is between them and the five flavors are harmonized thereby.

b. *fig. stcdw the human corpus*

管:三月如咀咀者何曰五味五味者何曰五藏酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 What is like X in the third month? Call it five tastes. What does five tastes mean? Call it five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

ngor'em the five musical sounds (how diff from 五聲?) 五音

ngök 4.2 white cow 犗

ngög go to & fro 翱

ngögziang go round about in smoo 翱翔

ngä' ngäb 1.37 𠵹 a shoot 596 芽 牙

淮:萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

ngä 1.37 𠵹 surname 衙

ngä' ngäb 1.37 𠵹 fang, front tooth 596 牙

衡:塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravening tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

淮:螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞壤下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

衡:齒牙頓利 whether their teeth and fangs are sharp or dull

後:獻象牙犀角玳瑁 to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell

國:挾以銜骨齒牙爲戎戎夏交梓 Caught between jaws/ Teeth and fangs making an ugly

mouth/ Barbarian and Chinese fighting each other.

釋:鉤絃者曰牙似齒牙也牙外曰郭爲牙之規郭也下曰懸刀其形然也合名之曰機言如

機之巧也亦言如門戶之樞機開闔有節也 What hooks the string is called "tooth" because it looks like a tooth. Around the tooth is called "box"

because it is the enclosing-box of the tooth. Below is called "hanging knife" because its shape is like that.

Together they are called "the action" because they are like a skilfully made mechanism and also to say how they resemble the hinges and latch of a door in how opening and closing are controlled.

ngä' ngäg 3.40 meet, receive 𠵹 迓 衙 御 訝

國:朱也當御 Chu is on duty to greet guests. (wd?)

ngä' ngäg 2.35 covered galleries 328 庀

釋:大屋曰廡廡也廡覆也翼人謂之庀 A big roof is called *miwo*; *miwo* is *χmwo* "shelter"; *χmwo* is *p'ioŋ* "cover." Chi people call it *ngä*. [or *γä*?]

ngä' ngar 2.35 切韻: regular (cf 識) 50 疋

ngä' ngar 2.35 nice (cf 識) 50 雅

新:辭令就得謂之雅反雅爲陋 If one's communications are effective it is called urbanity; to invert urbanity is vulgarity.

論:惡鄭聲之亂雅樂也 The master said, "I hate how the music of Chêng has disordered classical

music"

草：儕雅樂於鄭聲 Put classical music on an even footing with popular.

晉：漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

ngã 3.40 astonished *ar* t2 201 訝

ngã 1.37 *nc* net outside carriage wheels 枒

ngã 2.35 cup 盃

ngã *ngãb* *nc* bamboo shoot 筍

ngã 3.40 *nc* animal like badger 豨

ngã *ngãg* 1.37 bailiwick, office, HQ tent 297

衙

ngã 1.37 *mp* pln 衙

ngã *ngar* 3.40 gaping open 273 訝開

ngã 3.40 bones that are like jade (ivory?) 玳

ngã 2.35 seed grain doesn't sprout 蕪

ngã 1.37 *nc* benevolent 拈

ngãg'zæg official flag, esp of military expedition of 華旗 牙旗

藝：凡始豎牙必以剛日 The ensign must in all cases be first hoisted on an odd-numbered day.

藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

ngãdz'wæn stdw obsolete language (conn w/ 訓?) 雅馴

ngã'äg 方言：newborn (*dial*) 孖孖

ngük 4.4 *nc* mountain, peak 319 岳 嶽

詩：崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

禮：載華嶽而不重 to uphold the Hua mountain and not find it heavy

ngük 4.4 soo 岳

ngükdz'ük *nc* ko bird 鸞鸞

國：周之興也鸞鸞鳴於岐山 When Chou was on the rise, a goozoo cried at Ch'i mountain.

說：鸞鸞為鳳屬神鳥也从鳥獄聲春秋國語曰周之興也鸞鸞鳴於岐山 *ngük*: *ngükdz'ük*, magic bird of the type of fern. From 鳥, 獄 phon. The *States' Dialogues* of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* says, "When Chou was on the rise, a goozoo cried at Ch'i mountain."

ngükdz'ük *nc* yako bird 鸞鸞

說：江中有鸞鸞似鳥 In the Yangtze there are goozoo birds, like wild ducks but larger, with red eyes.

ngüü 2.45 double, pair 94 偶 耦 吁

多：偶耕 two-man plowing, one pushes one pulls → working harmoniously in tandem

a. match-up, other half of pair

衡：觸賞罰有偶有不偶 As to whether one hits reward or punishment, one may get what is due or not.

衡：驂乘偶典冠不偶 The third-rider got what he deserved, the cap-keeper did not.

b. equal in rank or power

左：並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder.

非：尊魏姬以耦世姬 raised the rank of Lady Wei to equal that of Lady Shih

c. even (sc integer) (*opp* 奇)

禮：鼎俎奇而籩豆偶陰陽之義也 The *ting* and *tsu* vessels are odd-numbered, the *pien* and *tou* even-numbered; that is proper in Yin-yang terms.

白：陽數奇陰數偶 Yang numbers are odd, Yin numbers are even.

ngüü *ngüüg* 2.45 double-blade plow for ditching 94 耦

考：二耜為耦 With the plowshare doubled it becomes a *ngüüg*.

ngüü *ngüüg* 3.50 luck, surprise 94 偶

衡：夫遭遇幸偶或與命祿并或與命祿離 Now, coincidence and lucky chance in some cases match destiny and fortune, and in some cases depart from destiny and fortune.

ngü 2.45 woman's name 媯

ngü *nc* 爾雅：root of lotus 藕

ngü *nc* ko vessel 甌

ngühiën *nc* effigy, human image 偶人

衡：偶人千萬不名為人者何也 Why is it that a statue is absolutely never called a man?

戰：桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也 [挺 →] 挺子以為人至歲八月降雨下澗水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tz'ü river will rise and you will be no more."

ngäd 3.16 bug st chew leaves audibly ?-b 螻

ngäd 3.16 not listen 523 聒

ngäd 3.16 stingy 悻

ngän 1.28 quarrel 392 訾

ngän 1.28 tiger roar 虓

ngän 1.28 noise of fighting dogs 狼獾

ngän 1.28 ko animal *ar* *ngiën* 狼

ngäp 4.31 way of looking 睨

ngèk *nc* 爾雅：ko bird (*untpy* pron! *ngèk*

kien ngien...) 鴉

ngëg *ngad* 1.13 *nc* river bank *ar* *ngiëg* 448 厓

崖 崖 涯 涯 倪

衡：相與釣於湖涯 went fishing together on the bank of the lake

ngëg 3.15 *nc* rim of eye 448 睚

ngëg *ngad* limit (*cf* 況) 448 涯 崖

莊：吾生也有涯而知也無涯 Our lives have limits but cognition has no limit.

衡：今察日之食 s 西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.

ngëg *ngad* 1.13 dog noise 273 狺

ngëg 1.13 *mp* 說文：riv name "boundary river"?

260 狺

ngëg push away, fend off 260 捭

ngëg silliness, stupidity *ar* *ngiëg* 雉

ngëg *ngëg* *ngad* *ngad* *th* so ravening dog 273 哇哇

ngëng 3.44 hard, sturdy 鞮 硬

ngëng 1.41 quick, rash 76 徑 併

ngëng 1.41 girl past puberty 249 姪

ngög 3.36 rough ground 磽

ngög 1.33 爾雅：many small stones 624 礫

ngög *ngab* 2.31 gnaw 596 咬 齧 齧

ngög 1.33 rough ground 礫

ngögngä ignore others' ideas *ar* *ngogngä* 聾牙

ngög'iet so birds & fishes making noise 廣韻 *ar* *ngiög* 聾聒

ngiang 2.36 look up 廣韻 *ar* t3 500 仰 印

左：晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝 Yen-tzu looked up at the sky, sighed and said, "I swear by the supreme ancestor that I will ally myself only with those who are loyal to the ruler and of benefit to the altars."

語：仰觀天文 look up and see the patterns in the sky 苑：齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽

之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Ch'i asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky."

The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people

to be sky."

楚：仰長歎兮氣噎結 I look up and give a long sigh, ah!/ Its sound is choked off.

史：蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰是何慶弔相隨之速也 When Su Ch'in had audience with the King of Ch'i, he bowed twice, looked down and congratulated him, looked up and condoled.

The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?"

戰：黃鵠因是以游於江海淹乎大沼府嚼鯉鯉仰嚙凌奮奮其六翻而凌清風飄搖乎高翔 The great swan is precisely analogous. It swims on the Yangtze and the ocean, dives in the great marshy lakes, bends down to snap up eels and carp, reaches up to nibble water-chestnut and asarum, spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.

史：乃仰絕航遂死 He raised his chin and cut his throat and died.

釋：貴歸也物所歸仰 *kiwäd* "high-ranking" is *kiwär* "turn to"; what things look up to and turn to.

選：精神神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze

wandered about.

草：專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue,

lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime. [The phrase 仰高 strikes me as a trifle anomalous in this context; perhaps it is a copyist's error, but for what I could not say.]

選：俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮 I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be

brushed away.

ngiang 3.41 some part of carriage? 軛

ngiangkijap look to for supply? 仰給

ngiat 4.10 sucker sprouting from tree root 孽

漢:夫十圍之木始生如蘖足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.

b. fig.

新:子愛利親謂之孝反孝爲孽 If a son acts with concern to benefit his parents it is called filiality; to invert filiality is to be parasitical.

ngiat 4.10 concubine's son (*sua prec*) 孽孽

史:商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wei by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

史:晏嬰乃薦田穰苴曰穰苴雖田氏庶孽然其人能附眾武能敵敵願君試之 Yen Ying then presented Tien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the Tien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

史:后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

b. fig.

戰:雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也 A wild goose came flying from the east and Kêng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Kêng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time.

ngiat 4.10 announce sentence 59 讖

ngiat 4.10 ^{nc} target 114 臬

ngiat 4.10 inauspicious 孽孽孽

左:蘊利生孽姑使無蘊乎 Acquisitiveness generates bad influences. Could we try to avoid it for the nonce?

呂:其妖孽有[生→]星如帶有鬼投其[陣→]碑有菟生雉雉亦生鷓有[螟→?]螟集其國其音匈匈國有游蛇西東馬牛乃言犬彘乃連有狼入於國有人自天降市有舞鸚國有行飛馬[有→]首生角雄雞五足有豕生而彌雞卵多[假→]毀有社遷處有豕生狗 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails, swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise *hung-hung*, traveling snakes east and west, horses and cows speaking, pigs and dogs coupling, wolves entering the city, people falling from the sky, hawks dancing in the marketplace, haplops strolling through the capital, a horse's head growing horns, a rooster having five legs, pigs that shrivel at birth,

chickens' eggs mostly rotten, land-altars changing their location and pigs giving birth to dogs.

ngiat 4.10 yeast 孽孽

ngiat 4.10 爾雅: horse's bit 184 鐮

ngiat feign *sua* 捏? 拐

ngiat 4.17 tectery 58 罍 114

ngiat ngiat vertical post midst gate 58 闕

ngiat-ngiat tall-coiled (?) 孽孽

ngiad ko robe? 袂

ngiad 3.13 sow, plant, cultivate 310 藝 藝 藝

ngiad 3.13 talk in sleep 91 寤 嚶

ngiad 3.13 talk in a secluded place 讖

ngiad 3.13 method, rule 114 執 藝 執 帛

草:草書之人蓋技藝之細者耳 Those who write the grass hand are after all the least significant of artists.

官:各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

ngiad 3.13 disnose 273 劓 臬

戰:令劓之無使逆命 He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countermand the order.

戰:商君治秦法令至行公平無私罰不諱強大賞不私親近法及太子黜削其傅期年之後道不拾遺民不妄取兵革大強諸侯畏懼 The way Lord Shang governed Ch'in, the laws were enforced to the letter, he was open and even-handed and impartial, he did not shy from punishing the mighty and great, nor did he favor his own party in giving rewards. The law extended even to the heir-apparent, whose tutor was tattooed and disinherited. After a year of that, things lost on the road were not picked up, people didn't take what wasn't theirs, the army was strong both on offense and defense and the barons were all afraid.

ngiad 3.13 爾雅: trees rubbing together 櫛

ngiad sleeve (cf 袂) 142 襪

ngiad 3.13 ko robe 櫛

ngiad 3.13 玉篇: sleeve 櫛

ngiadd'iwet arts 藝術

藝:古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆爲戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

b. occult arts (cf 方術)

晉:藝術之興由來尚矣先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此然而詭託近於妖妄迂誕難可根源法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒真雖存矣僞亦憑焉聖人不語怪力亂神良有以也逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書漢武雅好神仙世祖尤耽讖術遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪矣斯固通人之所蔽千慮之一失者乎詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 As to when thaumaturgy arose, that was a long time ago. The former kings used it to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable out-

come, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success. They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs. Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this. But fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source. The techniques are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line. The real thing may exist, but frauds may be concealed in it. The sage (Confucius) never spoke of uncanniness, feats of strength, rebellions or spirits; he had good reasons for that. In his day [Tso] Ch'ü-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tz'ü-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write of it. Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals (Grand-martial was even more besotted by the art of fortune-telling) so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions. Yin Min and Huan T'an incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries. Aren't these clearly cases of seeing what is hidden to others or of making one mistake out of a thousand evaluations? Examining these many arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended. Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in this. Here I record in accounts of thaumaturges those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

This essay illustrates a number of attitudes to be found in the higher Confucianism. One is reminded of Gibbon's famous remark about the role of religions in the Roman empire.

ngian 3.33 proverb, pithy saying 諺

左:諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其虞虢之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

左:諺曰高下在心川澤納汙山藪藏疾瑾瑜匿瑕國君含垢 A saying goes, "High or low is all in the mind. Streams and marshes receive mud. Mountain thickets conceal diseases. Fine gems hide flaws. Rulers of nations have things to be ashamed of."

國:諺有之曰觥飲不及壺殮 As the proverb says, "A pot of drink won't replace a mouthful of cooked rice."

戰:先王聽諺言於市 The former kings listened to current sayings in the market.

非:鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good

merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful.

ngjan 3.33 adornment 41 彥

草: 余郡士有梁孔達姜孟穎者皆當世之彥哲也然慕張生之草書過於希孔顏焉 Among the worthies of my province are Liang Kung-ta and Chiang Méng-ying, both ornaments to the intelligent-sia of our age, but they admire the grass writing of Academician Chang more than they look to Confucius or Yen Hui.

ngjan 3.33 condole 嘯 唁

左: 齊侯使高張來唁公 Kao Chang, emissary of the Marquess of Chi, came to express sympathy with our ruler.

ngjan attractive 41 媵

ngjan high 41 彥

ngjan 3.33 to greet 這

ngjan 2.28 集韻: laugh 41 齷

ngjan 2.28 集韻: so teeth exposed 392 齷

ngjan 2.28 ^{nc} jade pot 瓏

ngjan 2.28 argue a legal case 41 讞

藝: 廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed."

ngjan 2.28 so walking 這

ngjan-ngjan th teeth stick out 41 齷齪

ngjabtɕiab 1.46 teeth one-sided 460 齷齪

ngjam 3.55 teeth uneven 460 齷齪

ngjak 4.24 ^{ve} fix; stand 487 疑 疑 擬 擬 擬

戰: 二軍爭便之力不同是以臣得設疑兵以待韓陣專軍并銳觸魏之不意 The power of two armies vying for advantage is not merged, so I was able to able to establish my force in preparation, waiting for the Hán to form up. I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei.

衡: 俊疑傑固 heroic resolution

隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

ngjak-ngjak th so imp *tək* 疑 疑

ngjag ngjar 1.7 ^{wt} dubious |doubt 117 疑 擬

絕: 三日市正疑之 After three days, the market master became suspicious of him.

史: 太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy when the come to dwell in the harem. All men, it does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet suspicion when they enter the court."

衡: 黃帝之世號謚有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal. 後: 能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑

異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

非: 恐君之欲疑已外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

左: 卜以決疑 Scapulimancy is for resolving doubts. 史: 上疑未能決 The emperor was unable to resolve his doubts.

史: 絕疑去讒 cut off doubters and expel backbiters 衡: 人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不意疑也 People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

戰: 利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little.

非: 訥者言之疑辯者言之信 If someone inarticulate says it, it is doubted; if someone glib says it, it is believed.

戰: 白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 White bone can be mistaken for ivory and soapstone is like jade. These are all examples of false resemblance. 漢: 司空行視考問或云寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎為此災也 The Minister of Works went and examined it and investigated. Someone said people who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster. 逸: 聚疑沮事 Too much uncertainty keeps things from getting done.

釋: 治事能斷割爰刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

草: 覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

藝: 廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed."

ngjag ^{np} name of mountain 疑

ngjag ngjar 1.7 estimate, calculate 114 疑

ngjag ^{nc} 方言: ko vessel 甕

ngjag ngjar 3.7 ^{wt} afraid, apprehensive 疑 疑

淮: 心疑則北...疑人之心 if their hearts are fearful they will flee...to make their hearts fearful 淮: 二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

史: 疑行無名疑事無功 No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings.

ngjag ngjar 3.7 squabble 617 疑

ngjag compare 114 疑

ngjag 2.6 estimate, calculate 114 擬

選: 紛威蕤以駭選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

ngjag ngjak horn-shaped 鬚

ngjag? 集韻: ko bird (*dial pron.*) 雅

ngjag-ngjag th so growing grain +p 疑 疑

ngjang 1.44 harden, congeal, freeze 487 疑 冰

考: 燧金以為刃凝土以為器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to

travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

考: 水有時以凝有時以澤 There is a time when water freezes and a time when it flows.

釋: 雪凝也水下遇寒氣而凝凝然也 *siwat* "snow" is *siwat* "comforting;" water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.

釋: 氛粉也潤氣著草木因寒凍凝色白若粉之形也 *biwan* "hoarfrost" is *piwan* "flour"; the nourishing vapor adheres to plants and trees and freezes due to cold; its color becomes white like the appearance of flour

列: 百骸六藏悸而不凝 His very bones and innards quaked and would not subside.

ngjagng'jad congeal, coagulate 487 凝 滯

淮: 重濁者凝滯而為地 The heavy and dirty coagulated and formed the earth.

ngjat 4.9 doltish 疙

ngjat 4.5 outstanding 114 屹 屹 屹 屹 屹

太: 外大屹其中失君子至野小人入室 Outside big and imposing, inside not well done; the courtier heads for the boondocks, the little guy enters the house.

ngjat 4 lose appetite (逆 + 之?) 523 屹

ngjat xiət 4 說文: = 屹 屹

ngjatngjat 4.9 ^{sth} so mms 58 屹 嶼

ngjat-ngjat th so siege engines +p 屹 屹

漢: 金人屹屹其承鍾虞兮嵌巖巖其龍鱗

ngjad ^{nc} xanthoxylum 藪

ngjad ^{nc} 說文: enraged boar *cf* 獠 617 豕 豕

ngjad 3.8 bold, resolute 58 毅

ngjad 3.8 stupid 523 頹

ngjad 3.8 angry, excited 忍

ngjen 1.21 ^{nc} raised border, dike 480 垠 圻 浪 壑

淮: 地方而無垠故莫能窺其門 Earth is square and has no rim/ Thus no one can peer through its gate. 漢: 天闢決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國諧 Sky's threshold is breached, ah!/ earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah!/ and all nations at peace. b. fig.

史: 其語闊大不經必先驗小物推而大之至於無垠 His language was grandiose and not straightforward. He insisted on first examining small things, extending and enlarging them as far as infinity.

ngjen 1.21 dog fight 617 狺

ngjen 3.24 爾雅: sludge, sediment 廣韻 *r*

ngjen 502 涅

ngjen 2.19 stdw smiling *cf* 晒 ++p 听

ngjen ^{np} river name 圻

ngjen 1.21 說文: lotsa plants 類篇 *ar ngjar*

狺

ngjen ^{nc} 爾雅: large flute 302 泝 沂 泝

ngjen 1.21 gums 480 齧 齧

ngjen 1.21 tiger noise 392 虺

ngjen 說文: 二斤 所

ngjen 1.21 snarl; dogfight *cf* 斷斷 392 狺

ngjen?/ngjen- 3.21 and, yet 2 慤 慤

國: 不穀雖不能用吾慤真之於耳 Though this unfortunate one is unable to make proper use [of your remonstrances] I might utilize them to plug my ears

ngjənnəgək ^{nc} well marked border 480 垠 鄂

ngjənnəgək metal borders of cloisonné 480 鈿

鏐 沂 鄂

ngjənniəwən so flowing water *cf* 汧 淪 汧 淪

ngjær 1.8 ^m riv name (ar *ngjær*?) 沂
ngjær 2.7 ^{nc} ant 廣韻 ar *ngjær* 124 蜚
ngjær ^m pln 沂
ngjær ^m mountain name 沂
ngjær 1.6 angry 狻
ngjær? 2.7 爾雅: happy 顛
ngjær-ngjær ^{cb} so frost 澄澄
ngjærngju stdw dog's teeth? 狻呷
ngjær 4.26 high; dangerous 72 岌岌
ngjær-ngjær ^{cb} lotsa people 僂僂
ngjærngjær high; dangerous 72 岌岌
ngjær 2 說文: flourishing 72 香
ngjær 1.49 sigh, moan 411 吟吟 吟吟
 墨: 有鬼宵吟有女為男天雨肉棘生乎國道
 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning
 into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing
 in the city streets.
 選: 請為遊子吟冷冷一何悲 Let me compose a
 threnody for you who will travel/ Plink plink—how
 utterly mournful!
 藝: 猿雌晝吟鼯鼠夜叫 Apes and monkeys call in
 the day; flying squirrels cry at night.
ngjær ^{nc} steep bank 72 崕 岑 岑
 選: 岑嶺飛騰而反覆 Long steep banks [of water]
 spring up and then fall back.
ngjær ^{nc} steep bank ar /ts'jær 唸
ngjær 2.47 說文: walk fast w/head bent 242
 趨
ngjær ^{nc} ko plant 苳
ngjær 1.49 廣韻: long rain 46 霖 霖
ngjær 3.52 切韻: 長詠 long drone 411 吟
ngjær precipitous 72 唸
ngjær 2.47 aroused, enraged 26 廠
ngjær-ngjær ^{cb} 廣韻: so flowing water (夕 月)
 560 夢 夢
ngjær 3.6 cut off nose swa 剗 273 剗
ngjær 1.17 silver 銀
 後: 以金銀為錢銀錢十當金錢一 They coin
 gold and silver; ten silver coins equal one gold coin.
 漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶賦不為幣
 然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade,
 tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for
 decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not
 used as money; thus their value fluctuated with
 circumstances.
 列: 化人之宮構以金銀絡以珠玉 The magic-
 ian's palace was planked with gold and silver and tied
 with pearls and jade.
ngjær ^m river name 切韻 ar *ngjær* 浪
ngjær 3.21 dog growl, show teeth (rel to 猜斷
 颯?) 392 猓
ngjær ^m 漢縣 name in 會稽 鄞
ngjær 1.17 ko white tree 櫟
ngjær 2.16 to cut 鉞
ngjær 2.16 so big mouth 听
ngjær 2.16 so large lips 噤
ngjær! /ngjær- 3.21 be willing 慤 慤
 國: 不穀雖不能用吾慤真之於耳 This unfortunate
 one may be unable to make proper use [of your
 remonstrances], but I would like to utilize them to
 plug my ears.
ngjær-ngjær ^{cb} jabbering, wrangling 392 斷
 斷
ngjær-ngjær 1.17 affable 言言 崑崑 閭閭

禮: 二爵而言言 After two mugs they schmooze.
ngjær ngjær 3.9 ^m drive (a vehicle) 72 御 馭
 准: 御可以教刺舟 A cart driver can be taught to
 pole a boat.
 左: 御下兩馬 the driver dismounts and putters with
 the horses
 衡: 使御者飲馬 He had the driver water the horses.
 釋: 御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngjær*
 “attendant”... speaks of humble duty; ones whom the
 boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.
 釋: 御語也尊者將有所欲先語之也 *ngjær*
 “attendant” is *ngjær* “tell”; when the boss wants
 something he first tells him.
 b. fg.
 管: 人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間
 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of grain
 and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment
 from the gap of their inequality.
 隋: 日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與
 軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈
 有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of
 army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvary-
 ing thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If
 there is no army outside then the emperor has lost
 control and many of the populace will revolt. If the
 halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks
 five colors there will be sorrow.
 衡: 故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異
 祿祿命有貧富知不能丰殺性命有貴賤才不
 能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may
 be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management
 of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated
 to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune
 can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot
 augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high
 or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.
ngjær ngjær 1.9 to fish 614 漁 斂 斂
 非: 耕漁與陶非舜官也 Plowing, fishing and
 potting were not Shun's job.
 史: 以漁釣奸周西伯 got to meet Wen Wang by
 going fishing
 周: 斂人掌以時斂為梁 The fisherman takes care
 of making fish weirs for seasonal fishing.
 准: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網
 罟無所布未耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於
 會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises
 on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll
 collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and
 weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread
 fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows,
 the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and
 military service and their funds are used up in making
 payment of the annual tax.
 准: 神龜能見夢元王而不能自出漁者之籠 A
 magic turtle can make the Basic King see a dream but
 cannot free itself from the fisherman's trap.
 非: 鱧似蛇漁者持鱧...Eels resemble snakes
 ...fishermen handle eels.
ngjær ngjær 2.8 ^m resist; withstand 94 衙 御
 圍 禦
 國: 姦以事君者吾所能禦也 One who serves his
 ruler with treachery is one I can face to fight.
 晏: 令柏巡氓家室不能禦者予之金 The mar-
 quess ordered a nationwide canvass of the populace; to

those whose households could not withstand it he
 gave money. [accuracy]
 戰: 正可以圍盜乎 Can thievery be stopped by
 釋: 上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如
 牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it
g'lam. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows
 and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.
 b. *Han* personal property of emperor (cf 禁)
 藝: 少府曰乘輿御物主治之 The Privy Bursar
 said, “Chariots, carriages, things of the emperor—I
 am in charge of maintaining them.”
 語: 上為帝王之御物下則賜公卿 On high they
 may be used to make things for the emperor; below
 they may be given as gifts to the highest officials.
 漢: 發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We
 issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the
 families of high officials; none were excluded.
ngjær ngjær 1.9 ^{nc} water creatures: fish, shell-
 fish, crustaceans, amphibians, medusae and
 aquatic mammals 614 魚 奠 虞
 呂: 射魚指天 shoot at a fish while aiming at the sky
 孟: 緣木求魚 to climb a tree to grope for fish
 左: 微禹吾其魚乎 If not for Yü wouldn't we all be
 acting like fish?
 准: 求魚者濡 One who gropes for fish gets soaked.
 多: 吞舟之魚 fish big enough to swallow a boat
ngjær 3.9 ^m tell 94 語
 左: 公語之故且告之悔 The ruler told him the
 background, and also let him know he regretted it.
 國: 居吾語女 Stay a bit and I will tell you.
 晏: 晏子使魯見昭公昭公說曰天下以子大
 夫語寡人者眾矣今得見而羨乎所聞 Yen-tzu
 went as emissary to Lu. At audience with the Shining
 Marquess, the ruler, pleased, said “Everyone has been
 telling me about you, and now that I have had the
 chance to see, you exceed what I have heard.”
 釋: 御語也尊者將有所欲先語之也 *ngjær*
 “attendant” is *ngjær* “tell”; when the boss wants
 something he first tells him.
ngjær 2.8 ^{vi} speak, talk 語
 非: 鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into
 the place where the king often held secret discussions.
 呂: 曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, “How
 did you come to be begging?” He spoke with her for a
 while and it turned out she was his mother.
 國: 未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚
 飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the
 king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking
 party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all
 lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying
 each other's company.
 准: 夫井魚不可與語大拘於隘也 Now, we can't
 tell a fish in a well about great things, since it is
 obstructed by the narrow aperture.
 衡: 何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野
 也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you
 stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar
 while your appearance is so fine?
 孟: 有楚大夫於此欲其子之齊語也 Take the
 example of a high officer of Ch'u who wants his son to
 speak the Ch'i language.
 方: 煤火也楚轉語也猶齊言焜火也 *χwær* is
χwâr “fire,” Ch'u dialect pronunciation. It is like
χiwær being “fire” in Ch'i dialect.

b. “what is said”—a saying or aphorism

衡：杜伯莊子義之語往往而存 The tales of Tu Po and Chuang Tzu Yi persist indefinitely.

衡：世有虛語亦有虛圖 The world contains false sayings and it also contains false pictures.

史：其事在商君語中 Details are in the account of Lord Shang.

後：為之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 They made up a jingle about him, “Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor.”

史：民人俗語曰即不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

戰：今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於迷途於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.

史：其語闊大不經必先驗小物推而大之至於無垠 His language was grandiose and not straightforward. He insisted on first examining small things, extending and enlarging them as far as infinity.

1. a sentence *cf* 言

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

ngjio 2.8 ^{nc} frontier 260 圉

左：亦聊以固吾圉也 I also mean it to serve the purpose of stabilizing my frontier.

ngjio ngjiag 2.8 ^{nc} prison (*cf* 圉) 94 圉

ngjio ngjiag 3.9 attendant 94 御

列：既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人 When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones.

後：姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 Those who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women’s apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

ngjio 2 sounding box 圉 敵

ngjio ngjáb 1.9 ^{nc} ko horse 72 魚

ngjio ngjiag 2.8 ^{nc} prison (= 圉) 94 圉

ngjio ngjiag 2.8 groom, keep horses 94 圉

ngjio 1.9 爾雅：horse w/2 white eyes 魚

ngjio ngjiag ^{nc} to serve (sc food) 94 御

戰：利歸於陶國[弊→]幣御於諸侯 The benefit goes to the state of T’ao while our money is doled out to other countries.

ngjio 1.9 ^{np} riv name 漁

ngjio ngjiag 2.8 fish corral in pond 94 籓 籓

ngjio ngjiag 2.8 說文：fenced pasture 94 籓

ngjio 2.8 ko floating bird-trap? 藥

ngjio 1.9 ko bird 鷓

ngjio 2.8 fish corral in pond 78 籓

ngjio-ngjio reserved 吾吾

ngjio-ngjio ngjáb-ngjáb ^{cb} busy, bustling 切韻廣韻 *ar* t2 衙衙

ngjio-ngjio ^{cb} stm bluff & rude 個個 衙衙

ngjio-ngjio ngjáb-ngjáb ^{cb} 玉篇：distant 53

ngjio 4.18 ^m be cruel 48 虐

禮：湯以寬治民而除其虐 Tang governed lightly and freed the folk of cruelty.

史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn’t rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

左：不知天將以為虐乎使剪喪吳國而封大異姓乎其抑亦將卒以祚吳乎 I can’t tell whether Sky will consider him oppressive, whether it will cause the state of Wu to be cut off and lost to him and infeudated to another great family, or whether on the other hand it might wind up conferring blessing on Wu.

史：軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation; the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.

後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

ngjio 4.18 ^m [ghost] haunting 48 虐

左：無穢虐士 The ghost of an officer is no ill omen.

ngjio 4.18 [spirit] haunting 545 虐

ngjio ague 瘧

ngjio ^{nc} alt name for 鵠 *Alcedo bengalensis* 魚狗

ngjioxiwang ^{np} pln 藥况

ngjio 3.35 mock, ridicule 48 虐

ngjio *ngjio* ^{sb} uneasy 齟齬

ngjio ^{nc} fish & flesh used as food or sacr offerings 魚肉

史：如今人方為刀俎我為魚肉何辭為 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

史：妾請子母俱遷江南毋為秦所魚肉也 I would like to move, with all my children, to Chiangnan, so as to prevent our being treated as mere beasts by Ch’in.

ngjio ^{np} pln 藪兒

ngjioshiag ^{nc} sko officer, stb “censor” 御史

史：御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

漢：二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called

them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits.

後：典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚為之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, “Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor.”

ngjioshiagd’ ádpjio ^{nc} how different from 御史? 御史大夫

藝：御史大夫曰刀筆之吏臣執之 The head of civil service said, “The officers of pen-and-knife: I control them.”

史：及湯為御史大夫以兒寬為掾薦之天子 When T’ang became head of civil service he made Erh Kuan his clerk and presented him to the emperor. 漢：御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闊上切責之忠自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked him and he committed suicide.

ngjio ^{nc} fish scale; name of mil formation

419 魚麗

選：雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

ngjio ^{nc} surely this can’t be for 魚鼈

ngjio ^{nc} 魚陂

ngjio ^{nc} “fish & turtles”—seafood, water produce 魚鼈

ngjio ^{nc} fisherman (pron?) 魚父

ngjio ^{nc} fish net 魚網

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之 A fish net was what they set out/ A goose blundered into it.

ngjio 4.1 even, level *ar* *ngjio* 砑

ngjio 1.46 ^{nc} cow (-b?) 牛

淮：故牛歧蹠而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

易：黃牛之革 hide of brown cow

孟：以食牛干秦穆公 fed oxen hoping to encounter Ch’in Mu Kung

孟：吾何愛一牛 Why would I begrudge one cow?

[*impl*] “One cow has nothing to make me greedy to keep it.”

說：牛觸人角箸橫木所以告人也 If a cow butts people, they affix a baulk of wood on its horns; it is a means of warning other people.

呂：使鳥獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow’s tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow’s tail breaks off; the cow can’t be made to go, because that is backward.

人：函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will contain an ox should not be used to stew a chicken.

釋：御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngjio* “attendant”... speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.

左：柩有聲如牛 The corpse in the coffin made a noise like a cow.

史：寧為雞口無為牛後 Better be a chicken’s mouth than a cow’s arse.[*nr*]

左：汝忘君之為孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?

晉：伏詣酒池中牛飲者三千餘人 There were over three thousand people who lowered their heads to the wine pool to drink like cows.

b. beef

戰：乃賜單牛酒嘉其行 He then presented an ox and some wine to Tan to show approval of his actions.
史：舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards according to merit, and to each village he donated a roasting-ox and wine.

史：具牛酒飯食 They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food.

ngjüŋ ^{np} constell. name, parts of Aries & Sagittarius [=牽牛] 牛

ngjüŋ ^{np} riv name 汴

ngjüŋgłan ^{np} pln (“cow barrier”) 牛關

戰：五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事一]使之韓見公仲曰夫牛關之事馬陵之難親王之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請悉楚國之眾也以庸於齊齊之反趙魏之後而楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made a treaty with Ch'in to attack Ch'i. Chao Yang said to the king of Ch'u, “When the five nations have been its instrument of smashing Ch'i, Ch'in is sure to turn its attention south to Ch'u.” When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, “The Hân family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain they will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land.” The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hân. He met with Kung-chung and said, “The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'i.” After Ch'i had repulsed Chao and Wei, Ch'u did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five founded.

ngjüŋsǐŋg ^{np} mtn name 牛首

ngjüŋd'ang ^{nc} ko plant, *Achyrantia bidentata* 牛膝 芊膝

ngjüŋpāng ^{nc} great burdock *Arctium lappa* (root edible) 牛蒡

ngjüŋpǐŋg ^{np} Han hspen name 牛鞞

ngjüŋ'jær rough hspen rug or tarp 牛衣
ngjüŋ'jær 3.10 ^{np} meet (= encounter) 94 遇
衡：夫遭遇幸偶或與命祿并或與命祿離 Now, coincidence and lucky chance in some cases match destiny and fortune, and in some cases depart from destiny and fortune.

衡：無所遭遇虛居困劣短氣而死 Without any-

thing happening to them, idiopathically enfeebled, they run out of energy and die.

後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更算三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世 When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

b. *in particular* to find a patron

衡：遇不遇時也 Whether you encounter [a patron] or not is happenstance.

史：力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.

梁：約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [*少 put caus fac*]

史：范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called “consummate rhetors”; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.

c. interact with

史：益厚遇之 He treated him even more generously.

非：宋人有酤酒者...遇客甚謹 There was a wine-seller in Sung...he received customers most politely.

非：遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for military action will seldom arise.

史：秦王之遇魏甚厚 The king of Ch'in has treated Wei with great generosity.

史：臣竊為大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池而相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-ch'ih, have audience face to face

and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.

d. *also of things*

釋：雪綏也水下遇寒氣而綏綏然也 *siwat* “snow” is *snīwar* “comforting;” water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.

隋：張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂堙滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

衡：流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.

後：仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, “In ancient times they did not repair graves.”

呂：凡遇合也時不合必待合而後行故比翼之鳥死乎木比目之魚死乎海孔子周流海內再干世主如齊至衛所見八十餘君委質為弟子者三千人達徒七十人七十人者萬乘之主得一人用可為師不為無入以此游僅至於魯司寇此天子之所以時絕也諸侯之所以大亂也亂則愚者之多幸也幸則必不勝其任矣任久不勝則幸反為禍其幸大者其禍亦大非禍獨及己也故君子不處幸不為苟必審諸己然後任任然後動 All matching up is fitting in. If at the time one does not fit in one must wait to fit in and only act afterward. Thus a one-winged bird might die in its tree, a one-eyed fish might die in the sea. Confucius roamed everywhere in civilization, repeatedly meeting the masters of the time; from Ch'i to Wèi there were more than eighty rulers that he saw and three thousand men who put their estates in trust to become his disciples of whom seventy became accomplished students. Of those seventy, if the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots got to employ one of them as his tutor, he did not consider himself to lack men. Carrying this [ie his obvious genius] from place to place, the highest he rose was to become chief constable in Lu. This is how the time of emperors came to an end and the feudal rulers fell into great chaos. During chaos it is mostly stupid ones who are favored; benefiting from favoritism, they surely cannot master their tasks. When their tasks have gone unmastered for a long time, favor turns into disaster. The greater the favor has been, the greater the disaster, and it is not only themselves to whom the disaster comes. Thus gentlemen do not rest content with what is fortuitous nor strive for what arrives by chance. They necessarily refer a thing to their own experience before assigning tasks, and only after assigning tasks do they initiate action. 呂：凡能聽說者必達乎論議者也世主之能識論議者寡所遇惡得不苟凡能聽音者必達於五聲人之能知五聲者寡所善惡得不苟客有以吹籟見越王者羽角宮徵商不謬越王不善為野音而反善之說之道亦有如此者也 All who are capable of benefiting from discourse are necessarily ones who are accomplished in rational discussion. Few of the rulers of the present age are able to

recognize rational discussion, so is it any wonder that those [civil servants] with whom they match up arrive by chance? All who can listen to music are necessarily accomplished in the five tones. Few men can recognize the five tones, so is it any wonder they find something good only by chance? There was a visitor who got an audience with the king of Yüeh by blowing a bare tube. His [five tones] *yü, chiao, kung, chih* and *shang* were never off. The king of Yüeh thought it poor stuff, but changed his mind when the man played some rude melodies. The way of discourse is like that in some respects.

呂：人有爲人妻者人告其父母曰嫁不必生也衣器之物可外藏之以備不生其父母以爲然於是令其女常外藏姑始知之曰爲我婦而有外心不可畜因出之婦之父母以謂爲己謀者以爲忠終身善之亦不知所以然矣宗廟之滅天下之失亦由此矣 A woman was engaged to be married. Someone told her parents, "Marriage is not necessarily for life. The clothes and pots [of her dowry] could be stored outside her new home in case the marriage does not last." Her parents saw the force of that, and thereupon ordered their daughter always to store her dowry outside. The mother-in-law observed that and said, "She married into our family but her sentiments lie elsewhere. She cannot be kept." So they divorced her. The wife's parents reported that to the one who had given them the idea, and considered him a true friend. Nor did they realize for the rest of their lives how it had actually come about. The extinction of ancestral lines and the loss of the whole word also stem from this.

呂：故曰遇合也無常說適然也若人之於色也無不知說美者而美者未必遇也故嫫母執乎黃帝黃帝曰厲女德而弗忘與女正而弗衰雖惡奚傷 Thus we say matching up is fitting in. There is no consistent explanation that is perfectly correct. It is like peoples' attitude to physical appearance; no one fails to realize that we are pleased by beauty, but beauty does not necessarily match up. Thus Mu-ma was taken up by Huang Ti. He said, "If I attach my attraction to you and you do not forget it, if I give the governance [of the household] to you and you do not damage it, though you are ugly what could that hurt?"

呂：若人之於滋味無不說甘脆而甘脆未必受也文王嗜昌蒲菹孔子聞而服之縮頰而食之三年然後勝之人有大臭者其親戚兄弟妻妾知識無能與居者自苦而居海上海上人有說其臭者晝夜隨之而弗能去 It is like people's attitude to the taste of food; no one dislikes sweet and tender, but what is sweet and tender may not be accepted. The Cynosure King liked pickled calamus. Confucius heard about it and took some. He wrinkled his nose while eating it and it was three years before he got over it. There was a man who had a strong odor. His family, brothers, wife, junior wives and acquaintances could none of them stay with him. He felt bad about it and went to dwell at the seaside. There were people at the seaside who liked his smell; day and night they followed him around and could not drag themselves away from him.

ngju *ngjuur* 1.10 ^{rst} stupid 523 愚
新：深知禍福謂之知反知爲愚 Profound

recognition of good and bad consequences is called intelligence; to invert intelligence is to be stupid.

衡：凡人操行有賢有愚 Whenever men strive for a goal they may do it capably or stupidly.

非：人不知以其愚心[而一]聊聖人之智 People don't know how to augment their obtuseness with the intelligence of the sages.

呂：貴賤愚智賢不肖欲之若一 high and low, stupid and intelligent, capable and bungling [people] desire it as if they were one [kind of people]

新：燔百家之言以愚黔首 He burned the writings of all the experts, so as to stultify ordinary folk.

史：受業孔子孔子以爲愚 He received instruction from Confucius, who thought him stupid.

淮：愚人之思爰 The considerations of the stupid are short-range.

衡：或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城 Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city.

呂：人主自智而愚人自巧而拙人 A ruler may think himself smart and others stupid, himself skilled and others clumsy.

淮：不能爲人又無以自爲可謂至愚矣 Not able to benefit others and without means to benefit himself, he can be called really stupid.

淮：詐欺愚 the crafty cheat the stupid

衡：彊大食細弱知慧反頓愚 The strong and big eat the little and weak; the smart and clever feed on the dull and stupid.

呂：若此則愚拙者請矣 If that's how it is then the stupid and clumsy will start to make requests.

史：愚者闕於成事知者見於未萌 The stupid are blind to accomplished fact; the intelligent can see where nothing has yet happened.

新：秦國失理天下大敗眾揜寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰[攻一]工擊奪者爲賢[貴人]善突盜者爲[忻一]折 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skilful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.

b. *humilific*

史：今奉陽君捐館舍君乃今復與士民相親也臣故敢進其愚慮 Now Lord Fêngyang has relinquished control of the hostels and dormitories, YL is now once again in amiable relation with officers and folk. YS thus now dares to present his dull-witted opinions.

ngju *ngjuur* lodge [a with b] cf 居 64 寓

禮：大夫士去國祭器不踰竟大夫寓祭器於大夫士寓祭器於士 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border. An officer entrusts such gear to another officer, a knight to another knight.
莊：發之適矢復者方矢復寓 As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner.

ngju ^{nc} monkey 禺

ngju forenoon 禺

隋：晝有朝有禺有中有晡有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening.

ngju ^{nc} ko fish 禺

ngju 1.10 angle, corner "where walls meet" 隅 隅

非：撞西北隅而入 They battered in the northwest corner and entered.

選：屍僵路隅 There lies a corpse at every turn of the road.

宋：日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall.

ngju jealous 94 媾

ngju ^{np} river name 集韻 *ar ngju ngjuung* 潤

ngju ^{nc} saw 470 鋤

ngju 1.10 ^{nc} ko owl 顯

ngju ngju uneven, irregular 齟

淮：汜論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢揆啣齟之鄰也 "Wideranging discussions" is how to darn the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

淮：古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅一]齟差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

ngju ngju ^{nc} clavicle 髑 髑

ngjuuk 4.3 ^{nb} jade 玉

衡：玉隱石間珠匿魚腹 Jade is concealed among rock; pearls hide in the bellies of fish.

衡：夫采玉者破石拔玉 A jade prospector breaks stone to extract jade.

孟：今有璞玉於此 Consider uncarved jade for example.

莊：白玉不毀孰爲珪璋 Who could make scepters and gorgets without ruining white jade?

戰：楚國之食貴於玉薪貴於桂 In the state of Ch'u, food is more expensive than jade and firewood more expensive than cassia.

非：今有千金之玉卮通而無當可以盛水乎 Take for example a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats that is open and has no bottom; can it hold water?

史：高祖奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽 The Kao-tsu lifted a jade goblet, stood and proposed long life to [his father] the T'ai-shang-huang.

b. a thing made of jade

詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [m]

左：投玉於東楹之東 He threw the jade to the east of the east pillars.

國：余不愛衣食於民不愛牲玉於神 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people, nor do I begrudge sacrificial animals and jades to the spirits.
 左：玉帛酒食猶糞土也 Jades, fine cloth, wine and food are like a bunch of crap.

c. fig.
 列：月月獻玉衣旦旦薦玉食 Month after month he provided costly raiment; morning after morning he presented exquisite delicacies.

d. tChf, an honorific
 左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler. [uncomfortable.
 選：太子玉體不安 The crown prince's jade limbs are **ngjruk** 4.3 trial; law court 94 獄
 釋：獄確也實確也 *ngjuk* "court" is *kiuk* "compare." It verifies and compares the truth and falsehood of men.

史：折獄 to try cases, judge suits
 史：聽獄 to try cases, judge suits
 多：下獄 to be tried in court
 隋：亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kan* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世 When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.

史：天下一歲決獄幾何 In one year, how many law cases are decided throughout the empire?
 戰：郢人有獄三年不決者 There was a man of Ying who had a lawsuit that went on for three years without being settled.

隋：昂七星天之耳目也西西方主獄事 The seven stars of *mao* are the ears and eyes of the sky. It governs the west. It governs court proceedings.

淮：君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其倖廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

史：項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請斬獄掾曹咎書抵櫟陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the chief clerk in Chi, Tsao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk in Le-yang, Szü-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be dropped.

後：所至之縣獄犴填滿 In every county he visited the courts and prisons were jammed full.

ngjuk 4.3 hard metal 鈺

ngjuk 4.3 valuable things 鈺

ngjukxnsiang ^{nc}sko meteor 獄漢星

ngjuk'ang ^{nc} "jade balance" stb uf

determining star positions 玉衡

ngjuk'ang ^{np} star name 玉衡

ngjuk'art'ang ^{ng} mushroom 玉脂芝

ngjuk'ak'ang ^{nc} courtroom, chamber for trying cases? 獄磔堂

ngjuk'lieng divinatory tortoise shell 玉靈

ngjuk'liag ^{nc} bailiff, jailor & detective combined? 獄吏

ngjung 1.3 response chant *ar ngju ngu* 94 喁
ngjung 1.3 woman's name 媯

ngjung 1.3 ^{nc}ko fish 鯁

說：魚名出樂浪東曉神爵四年初捕收輪 Name of fish, comes from Tung-yi in Lelang. First caught & sent in as tribute in 58 BC.

ngjung 1.3 fish put mouth out of water 94 喁
ngjung-ngjung ^{nb} stands out 94 喁喁 顛顛
 詩：顛顛印印如圭如璋令聞望弟君子四方為綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

ngjudier ^{np} pln 禹鍤 堯夷 喁夷 喁嶼

ngjudik 4.20 ^{ve}go against 94 逆

隋：古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Ch'in first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.

淮：武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

晏：冶少不能游潛行逆流百步順流九里 At that time I was quite young and could not swim. I sank to the bottom and walked a hundred paces against the current, then went nine *li* with the current.

b. fig.

呂：使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.

非：溺者一飲而止則無逆者以其不休也 If when a man had swallowed once drowning were finished then no one would ever revive; it works by being unceasing.
 漢：忠言逆耳利於行毒藥苦口利於病 Loyal words may displease the ear, but are beneficial to conduct; strong medicine may be bitter in the mouth but is beneficial in illness.

左：且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠間親新間舊小加大淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harming the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing right conduct are what are called the six contraries.

左：婦養姑者也虧姑以成婦逆莫大焉 The wife is the one who should supply her mother-in-law's needs; there is no greater perversity than to complete the wife's goods by taking from the mother-in-law.

淮：陰謀逆德 You plan in secret to do what will turn people against you.

戰：鄭袖曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令刺之無使逆命 Ch'eng Hsiu said, "Well, it would seem that she dislikes your body odor." The king said, "How arrogant!" He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countermand the order.

ngjudik 4.20 so tiger 48 虎

ngjudik 4.20 cord used to fasten clothing 緹

ngjudik 4.20 ^mmeet (= greet) 94 逆

左：祭仲逆鄭子于陳而立之 Chai Chung met Ch'eng-tzu in Ch'ên and installed him.

ngjudik'lio ^m guest-house (official?) 94 逆旅

左：今虢為不道保於逆旅以侵鄰邑之南鄙 Now Kuo, acting lawlessly, has made forts at its visitor lodges so as to attack our southern villages.

ngjudik'e'iang 4.20 parapet 699 逆牆

ngjudang 1.40 meet 94 迎 叩

太：迎父邂逅 meet the father unexpectedly
 史：秦王乃迎太后於雍而入咸陽復居甘泉宮 The king of Ch'in then met the empress dowager in Yung, brought her to Hsien-yang and restored her to her dwelling in the Sweet Fountain Hall.

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使厚幣迎之許以為相 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. [厚幣 *fac-obj*]

ngjudang 3.43 receive 94 迎

ngjudang'kiek ^v counterattack 94 迎擊

ngjud ^{ve} 3.20 govern 114 又 忒

ngjud ^{np} river name 汭

ngjud ^m 3.20 cut, cut off 273 刈 艾

左：穆公有疾曰蘭死吾其死乎吾所以生也刈蘭而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, "Can it be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what I was born as." When the cymbidium was cut he died.
 漢：其視殺人若艾草菅然 His view of killing people was like cutting weeds or rushes.

隋：參十星一曰參伐一曰大辰一曰天市一曰鈇鉞主斬刈 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called *shên-fa*, one *ta-chên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. It governs beheading and slicing.

釋：治事能斷割艾刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

ngjud 3.20 so tiger *ar ngjud* 號

ngjud'an in good order 艾安 又安

衡：百姓又安 The Many Clans are in good order.

漢：六月世祖即位然後宗廟社稷復立天下艾安 Only after the Kuang Wu emperor took the throne in the sixth month were the ancestral temple and the altars of land and grain re-established and the world put into good order.

ngjudan 1.22 ^m speak; talk 41 言

國：是楚一言而有三施 Thus Ch'u builds credit with three by speaking once.

衡：諸言毋者教人重慎勉人為善 All these "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.

後：飲食言笑如平常 He drank and ate and talked and laughed just as he always had.

史：吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and

honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.

左: 楚言而出 some came out speaking the Ch'ü language [楚言 *adj-nuc* (later) or *perh fac+obj?*]
 呂: 楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Ch'ü person is born in Ch'ü, grows up in Ch'ü and speaks Ch'ü dialect without knowing where he acquired it.
 老: 知者不言言者不知 those who talk are not initiates; initiates don't talk
 釋: 豫司兌冀以舌腹言之天顯也在上高顯也 In Yü, Szü, Yüan and Chi they say it with the belly of the tongue: *l'ien* sky is *χian* eminent, above us, high and eminent.

釋: 青徐以舌頭言之天坦也 [The regions] Ch'ing and Hsü pronounce it with the head of the tongue; *l'ien* "sky" is *l'ân* "smooth."
 淮: 無爲爲之而合于道無[爲→]言言之而通乎德 It contrives things by contriving nothing, so it harmonizes with the Way. It says things by saying nothing, so it penetrates to the Power.
 後: 大言曰臣本謂宜爾 He loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting."
 史: 乃言趙王發金幣車馬使人微隨張儀 Then he spoke to the king of Chao about supplying gold, cloth, horses and chariots to send someone to follow Chang Yi secretly.

1. speak of, refer to
 語: 何以言之 Why do I say that?
 史: 秦王欲遣之口弗忍言 The king of Ch'in wanted to send him but could not bring himself to utter the words.
 戰: 妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.
 衡: 坑殺儒士者言其皆挾經傳文書之人也 Burying Confucian scholars alive means because they all were men who upheld the classics and transmitted literary writings.
 史: 能行之者未必能言能言之者未必能行 Those who can do a thing can't necessarily explain it, and those who can explain a thing can't necessarily do it.

史: 請言外患齊秦爲兩敵而民不得安倚秦攻齊而民不得安倚齊攻秦而民不得安 Let me speak of foreign threats. Whether both Ch'i and Ch'in are your enemies, or you rely on Ch'in in attacking Ch'i or vice versa, the population will not be secure. [Note the pedantically repetitive parallelism. Claims that CC is a concise language ignore the variety of styles found in CC texts. Didactic lecturing like this example can be notably verbose and redundant; it does not aim at the concision typical of poetry.]

b. what is said, speech, sayings
 史: 甘言好辭 sweet talk and beautiful words
 史: 龍之所言世俗之言也 What Lung has said is the talk of ordinary people.
 史: 高帝曰吾聽公言 The High Emperor said, "I will do as you say, sir."
 論: 子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 When they polish their words and put on an ingratiating expression—rare is there kindness! [巧, 令 *fac*]
 國: 唯善人能受盡言 Only a good man can accept

totally frank speech.
 管: 言實之士 a knight whose promises come true (lit "whose words bear fruit")
 史: 子言則可然吾國小 What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small.
 戰: 左右顧無人[巖→]岸下有貫珠者襄王呼而問之曰女聞吾言乎 He looked all around but no one was there. Near the bank was someone stringing beads. The Prospering King shouted to him, "Did you hear what I said?"
 左: 周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."
 史: 孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 Kung Ch'ü had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."
 史: 今父老子弟雖患苦我然百歲後期令父老子孫思我言 Even though now you elders and your younger kin may find me burdensome, I promise you that in a hundred years it will cause your descendants to recall my words favorably.

新: 夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]揜者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct.

(1) also of written words (cf 語)
 新: 燔百家之言以愚黔首 He burned the writings of all the experts, so as to stultify ordinary folk.
 後: 上書言事失旨不用 He submitted a position paper that was not to the point, and was not hired.
 後: 初譚著書言當世行事二十九篇號曰新論 Tan first wrote a book called *New Discussions* in twenty-nine *p'ien* about the practices of his contemporaries.

史: 孝文時以治刑名言事太子 In the reign of the Cynosure Emperor he served the heir-apparent in the capacity of an expert on the writings of Legalists.
 史: 乃深觀陰陽消息而作怪迂之變終始大聖之篇十餘萬言 He then deeply observed how waxing and waning of Yin and Yang initiated oddities and deviations; he read over a hundred thousand words of essays of great sages, from beginning to end.
 漢: 護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言長者咸愛重之共謂曰以君卿之材何不宦學乎 Hu had many hundred thousand words of medical texts, herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of the family all thought him very promising and said that Chün-ch'ing had talent and that he ought to study for an official career.

(2) in prosody, a syllable
 藝: 有能爲七言者乃得上坐 If any of them can compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor.
 c. X之爲言 "X" considered as a word cf 者 2.c
 風: 琴之爲言禁也 The word *g'iam* "cithern" is *kl'iam* "prohibit."

ngiän 1.22 𠄎 pln 言
ngiän 1.22 kosps 培
ngiän 3.25 𠄎 ko boiler 虜
ngiän 1.22 𠄎 爾雅: large panpipe 302 言 管
ngiän 1.22 𠄎 ko plant 言
ngiän 2.20 集韻: accuse 言

ngiän 3.25 bottle gourd 瓠
ngiän 1.22 so mountain shape 嶺
ngiänngio speech 言語
 論: 德行顏淵閔子騫冉伯牛仲弓言語宰我子貢政事冉有季路文學子游子夏 For personal conduct, Yen Yüan, Min Tz'ü-ch'ien, Jan Po-niu and Chung Kung. For rhetoric, Tsai Wo and Tz'ü-kung. For conduct in office, Jan Yu and Chi Lu. For learning, Tz'ü-yu and Tz'ü-hsia.

ngiän ngian 2.28 𠄎 hill top 41 嶺
ngiän ngian 1.22 𠄎 steamer w/ legs 獻 獻
 獻
ngiän-ngiän 𠄎 so city walls 言言
ngiär 篇海類篇: dried meat 音义 𠄎
ngiär 1.5 to sharpen (stbr *muä* *pfü*) 𠄎
ngiäp 4.33 work; calling; career or course of study or action 528 業

史: 就業 to set about work, esp studying
 呂: 凡學必務進業 Always in studying, one must keep the work advancing.
 漢: 故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.
 藝: 同業等憐其貧給米完終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.
 史: 魯力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

史: 是王以虛辭附秦以十城取天下此霸王之業也 This is for YM to draw Chin to you with empty words and to get the whole world in exchange for ten cities. This is the path to kingship of kings.
 史: 公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.
 史: 公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩後稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

史: 受業孔子孔子以爲愚 He received instruction from Confucius, who thought him stupid.
 風: 孟軻受業於子思既通游於諸侯 Mencius received instruction from Tz'ü-szü. When had passed he went traveling among the courts of the barons.
 後: 自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent.
 新: 蒙故業因遺策 acceded to the existing strategy and continued the inherited tactics

衡：聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用為務 Among the tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they make it a point to economise funerals and minimize expenditure.

管：君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have enough of them, then they will all exchange their enterprise for it with their superiors.

釋：手須也事業所須也 *siəŋ siəb* “hand” is *siə siəb* “need”—what is needed for work

史：霸王之業 the goal of becoming king of kings
漢：今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

史：掘冢姦事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武紂世廣德以為子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, “The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

淮：武王崩成王幼少周公繼文王之業 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King.

漢：又好用惛酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得官為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

漢：何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? 漢：是故聚其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on

this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望巨竊悼之 Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Chin dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, was erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

ngiäp 4.33 [½ binome?] 業

ngiäp 4.33 ^{nc} part of bell frame 528 業

ngiäp 4.33 ^{mp} pln 鄴

史：魏文侯時西門豹為鄴令 In the time of the Cynosure Marquess of Wei, Hsi-mên Pao was administrator of Yeh.

藝：鄴城西北立臺皆因城為基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

ngiäp ^{nc} ko fish 鯀

ngiäp ^{nc} big board over river 528 業

ngiäp 4 ^{nc} ?saddle blanket decoration? 47 鍤

ngiäp 4.33 ^{nc} ko bird st tell fortunes 78 鷄

ngiäp 4.33 lots of fish 614 鱸 鯨

ngiäp-ngiäp ^{ph} big & tall 72 驥 驥 業 業

ngiäpziəg all done 業已

史：夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

ngiäm 1.56 stern; severe 72 嚴

新：臨制不犯謂之嚴反嚴為軟 If in carrying out orders one permits no exceptions it is called being stern; to invert sternness is weakness.

管：主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.

史：主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded.

呂：威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

史：嚴令繁刑不足以為威 Stern orders and many penalties are not enough to cause respect.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and

leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

ngiäm 2.52 dignified 72 儼

戰：秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政教不順者不可以煩[大]臣今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, “We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day.”

ngiäm (prn) 儼

ngiäm 2.52 ^{mp} man name 篇海 *r'iam* 龔

ngiäm 礪

ngiäm ^{nc} 說文: stone hill 624 礪

ngiäm 2.52 roof frame? 528 广

ngiäm 3.57 sour, vinegar 醞

ngiäm 3.57 attractive 385 齷

ngiäm 1.56 plant, wild onion grows in water 葱

ngiämki'iamg ^{mp} man name 嚴卿

晉：嚴卿會稽人也善卜筮鄉人魏序欲暫東行荒年多抄盜令卿筮之卿筮曰君慎不可東行必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 Yen Ch'ing was of Kuei-chi. He was good at divination. A man of his town, one Wei Hsü, wanted to make a brief journey to the east, but there were many robbers, it being a year of famine, so he got Ch'ing to divine about it. Ch'ing consulted the sticks and said, “You must take particular care not to allow yourself to go east. You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed.”

晉：序不之信卿曰既必不停宜以襪之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前求索止得駁狗無白者卿曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純當餘小毒[正→]止及六畜輩耳無所復憂 Hsü did not accept it as valid. Ch'ing said, “Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow.” He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ch'ing said, “A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed. There will still be some toxic effect but it will only extend to the likes of domestic animals. You've nothing further to fear in that line.”

晉：序行半路狗忽然作聲甚急有打人打之者比視已死吐黑血斗餘其夕序墅上白鶴數頭無故自死序家無恙 When Hsü had done half the journey the dog suddenly began to make very loud urgent noises as if someone were beating it. He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having

vomited over a *tou* of black blood. That night on Hsü's land, many white geese died with no external cause. No one in Hsü's family got sick.
ngjög ko pot 集韻 *ar* **kjög** 鉞
ngjög 2.4 3-legged pot 集韻 *ar* **kjög** 虛
ngjien 1.17 passive aggressive 囁
 新: 親愛利子謂之慈反慈為囁 If parents act with concern to benefit their sons it is called nurturance; to invert nurturances is to be cold.
ngjög kjög ^{nc} stdw nose 72 鼻
ngjwan ^{mp} FL: pln 元
ngjwan 說文: whiffletree? 輶
 說: 車前橫木也 It's a horizontal beam at the front of a cart.
ngjwan cat; replete 饑
ngjwan 說文: big mouth w/ugly teeth *ar*
ngjwat 479 啤
ngjwan 2.18 great, vast (cf 元) 357 套
ngjwan 2.18 toothless 479 齶 齶
ngjwar 3.8 high 58 魏
ngjwar 3.8 ^{mp} clan name, one of 6 grandee families in marquissate of 晉 魏
 漢: 晉三卿韓魏趙篡晉而分其地 Three grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.
 漢: 魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and drew crossbows of 12 *djäk* pull.
ngjwar 3.8 ^{mp} 5th-3rd C BC, one of 三晉 魏
 戰: 知伯從韓魏兵以攻趙 Chih-po aligned the forces of Hán and Wei to attack Chao.
 戰: 魏之壘勢故戰場也 The terrain of Wei is definitely that of a battleground.
 戰: 鄭魏者楚之夷國而秦楚之強敵也 Chèng and Wei, by their nature, are the buffer states of Chü, while Ch'in is Chü's strong enemy.
 戰: 韓強秦乎強魏乎王曰強秦 Which does Hán consider stronger, Wei or Ch'in?" The king said, "They consider Ch'in stronger."
 史: 王無重世之德於韓魏而有累世之怨焉 YM has not built generations of good will with Hán and Wei; rather, you have piled up generations of ill-will with them.
 史: 秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議一]儀其後也 Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.
 衡: 魏一國皆闔門 The whole state of Wei did not bar their gates.
 戰: 邯鄲之難昭奚恤謂楚王曰王不如無救趙而以強魏魏強其割趙必深矣趙不能聽則必堅守是兩弊也景舍曰不然昭奚恤不知也夫魏之攻趙也恐楚之攻其後今不救趙趙有亡形而魏無楚憂是楚魏共趙也害必深矣何以兩弊也且魏令兵以深割趙趙見亡形而有楚之不救己也必與魏合而以謀楚故王不如少出兵以為趙援趙恃楚勁必與魏戰魏怒於趙之勁而見楚救之不足畏也必不釋趙趙魏相弊而齊秦應楚則魏可破也楚因使景舍起兵救趙邯鄲拔楚取睢漳之間 At the time of the Han-tan conflict, Chao Hsi-Hsü said to the king of Chü, "Best for YM not to aid Chao, thus making Wei relatively stronger. Wei being stronger will certainly cut a deep

chunk of Chao territory. Chao will be unable to accept that and will resist more sturdily. This will weaken both equally." Ching She said, "Not so! Chao Hsi-Hsü doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, in Wei's attack on Chao they fear an attack in their rear by Chü. In fact, if we don't aid Chao, Chao will be in a desperate position and Wei will have no threat from Chü, in effect both Wei and Chü ganging up on Chao. It will do them tremendous damage—how could it weaken both equally? Chao will see that they are in desperate straits and will realize that Chü will not aid them, and they will have to come to some accommodation with Wei, allowing them to turn their attention to Chü. Better to send a small force of assistance to Chao. Chao, relying on Chü's power, will then fight a major battle with Wei. Wei, angered by Chao's powerful response and seeing that Chü's assistance is not worth bothering about, will not let Chao off lightly. With Chao and Wei weakening each other and Chü and Ch'in responding to Chü's initiative, Wei can be smashed. The king of Chü accordingly had Ching She raise a force to aid Chao. Han-tan was taken and Chü took the area between the Shui and the Wai rivers.
ngjwar 3.8 ^{mp} one of the three kingdoms, AD 220-264 魏
 晉: 蜀將孟達之降也魏朝遇之甚厚 When the Shu general Méng Ta surrendered, the Wei court treated him with great open-handedness.
ngjwar 3.8 ^{mp} the Toba dynasty, AD 386-532 (plus 3 yr rump state) 魏
 北: 魏之先出自黃帝軒轅氏黃帝子曰昌意昌意之少子受封北國有大鮮卑山因為號其後世為君長統幽都之北廣漠之野畜牧遷徙射獵為業淳樸為俗簡易為化不為文字刻木結繩而已 The lineage of Wei sprang from Huang Ti, Mr. Hsüan-yüan. Huang Ti's son was named Ch'ang Yi. Ch'ang Yi's youngest son accepted enfeoffment in the north country. There is a great mountain, Mt. Hsienpei, so he took that as his designation. His descendants were chiefs and leaders. They united the north of Yu-tu and the wilderness of Kuang-mo, husbanding and pasturing nomadically, making their living by hunting and keeping their customs pure and their culture simple. They didn't write, only notched sticks and knotted cords.
ngjwar 3.8 ^{nc} 爾雅: breed of cow (ex *pln*?) 廣韻 *rtl* 犍
ngjwar? surname of 狄 barbarians 隗
 國: 狄隗姓也 The Ti have the Wei surname.
ngjwar regrowth of plants (*rel* to 歸?) 魏
ngjwar-ngjwar th high 58 魏魏
 淮: 泰山之[容一]容魏巍然高去之百里不見堦[堦一]堦遠之故也 Mt. Tai is vastly tall, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, on account of the distance. [*nr*]
 釋: 其前立柱曰棊根魏也魏巍高貌也 The post erected at its bow is called *ngwäd*. That is *ngjwar*: it is tall in *ngjwar-ngjwar* manner.
 選: 北上太行山艱哉何魏魏 Climbing the T'aihang mountains in retreat/ The going is hard. How can they be so steep?
ngjwärmgia ^{mp} man name 魏義
ngjwärmjwäng'u ^{mp} 1st ruler of 三晉 魏 *qv*. r. 424-387 BC 魏文侯

戰: 文侯與虞人期獵是日飲酒樂天雨文侯將出左右曰今日飲酒樂天又雨公將焉之文侯曰吾與虞人期獵雖樂豈可不一會期哉乃往身自罷之魏於是乎始強 The Cynosure Marquess made an appointment with the forest rangers to go hunting. When the day came, he was at a most enjoyable drinking party, and it was raining. The Cynosure Marquess got ready to go and his servants said, "This is a great party and besides, it's raining. Where are you going?" The Cynosure Marquess said, "I made an appointment with the forest rangers to go hunting. I know it's a great party, but I have to at least put in an appearance." So he went and personally called off the hunt. It was from then that Wei first began to become powerful.
 戰: 韓趙相難韓索兵於魏曰願得借師以伐趙魏文侯曰寡人與趙兄弟不敢從趙又索兵以攻韓文侯曰寡人與韓兄弟不敢從二國不得兵怒而反己乃知文侯以講於己也皆朝魏 Hán and Wei were at swords' points. Hán demanded troops from Wei with these words, "We wish to obtain the loan of an army from you with which to attack Chao." The Cynosure Marquess of Wei said, "We are as brothers with Chao, and dare not accede." Chao then demanded troops to attack Hán. The Cynosure Marquess said, "We are as brothers with Hán, and dare not accede." Both states, having failed to gain troops, went home angry; but later each came to appreciate what the Cynosure Marquess had said about itself, and both resumed diplomatic relations with Wei.
 戰: 西門豹為鄴令而辭乎魏文侯文侯曰子往矣必就子之功而成子之名西門豹曰敢問就功成名亦有術乎文侯曰有之夫鄉邑老者而先受坐之士子入而問其賢良之士而師事之求其好掩人之美而揚人之醜者而參驗之夫物多相類而非也幽莠之幼也似禾驢牛之黃也似虎白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 Hsi-men Pao was appointed commandant of Yeh but asked the Cynosure Marquess of Wei to excuse him from the appointment. The Cynosure Marquess said, "No, you go. You will surely accomplish your aims and make your reputation." Hsi-men Pao said, "May I ask if there is really some method for accomplishing aims and making reputation?" The Cynosure Marquess said, "There is. For instance, when you entertain the elders of the city, receive them beforehand and show them to their seats. When the younger officers come in, ask who among them is especially competent, and serve them as if they were your teachers. Seek out those who like to downplay others' merits and call attention to others' vices, and pump them for information. "There are many things that resemble each other but are unlike. The green shoots of grass resemble those of barley; the roar of a yak resembles a tiger's. White bone looks like ivory and soapstone looks like jade. But none of these is what it seems."
The point is to seem as if one is impressed by the rank and reputation attained by certain of one's subjects, while remaining aware that rank and reputation are worse than useless when genuine ability is needed. And one may have to gossip with some very unpleasant people to get the inside skinny on those one knows only by public reputation.
 戰: 魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂文侯曰鍾

聲不比乎左高田子方笑文侯曰奚笑子方曰臣聞之君明則樂官不明則樂音今君審於聲臣恐君之聾於官也文侯曰善敬聞命 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei was drinking with T'ien Tzū-fang and called for music. He said, "Aren't the bells mistuned? The one on the left is high." T'ien Tzū-fang laughed. The Cynosure Marquess said, "What are you laughing at?" Tzū-fang said, "I have heard that if a ruler is intelligent he likes administration but if not he likes music. Now YL pays careful attention to sounds; YS wonders if YL may be deaf to administration." The Cynosure Marquess said, "Good. You have taught me something."

ngiwo 1.10 gladden 94 娛虞虞

非：為人臣者盡民力以美宮室臺池重賦歛以飾子女狗馬以娛其主而亂其心從其所欲而樹私利其間此謂養殃 Those who serve others use up all the folk's strength in beautifying halls, chambers, towers and pools; they exact heavy taxes and levies to adorn women, dogs and horses. They do this to make their ruler happy and confuse his mind; they do any thing he wants and implant among them things for their own private benefit. This is called nourishing a canker.

非：託於燕處之虞 They take advantage of the delights of the private apartments.

列：穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠖而不可饗王之嬪御臞惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his houris and serving-wench so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

ngiwo 1.10 ⅴ foresee; take precautions (stb epithet of 舜) 94 虞

左：疆場之事慎守其一而備其不虞 Serving on the frontier, keep vigilant while things are as usual and prepare for the unexpected.

國：故上下能相固以待不虞 Thus high and low are able to steady each other, so as to be ready for what is unanticipated.

國：衛文公有邢狄之虞不能禮焉 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei had reason to beware of Hsing and the Ti, and could not get a formal arrangement with them.

釋：吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞其志也 "Wu" is "forestall"; Tai Po resigned his position and did not become ruler, so they sent him here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition. 管：主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.

b. the ancient ruler 舜, also called 虞舜

左：於是乎虞有三苗夏有觀扈商有桀邳周有徐奄 In this context, Shun had the San-miao, the Hsia had Kuan and Hu, the Shang had Hsien and P'ei, the Chou had its Hsü and Yen.

淮：昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave

orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

漢：昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.

選：故皋陶歌虞 Kao Yao sang of Shun.

ngiwo 爾雅：hills around river 漢

ngiwo 1.10 ⅴ fs (stb founded by Shun) 虞

史：及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

史：自太伯作吳五世而武王克殷封其後爲二其一處在中國其一吳在夷蠻十二世而晉滅中國之虞 Five generations after the time T'ai Po founded Wú, The Martial King conquered Yin. He enfeoffed the descendants in two places: Yü among the central states and Wu among the barbarians. Twelve generations later Chin extinguished the Yü of the central states.

左：虞叔有玉虞公求旃弗獻 The yobro of Yü had a jade circlet. The Duke of Yü asked for it, but he did not offer it.

左：晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公黜驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

國：伐虢之役師出於虞宮之奇諫而不聽出謂其子曰虞將亡矣唯忠信者能留外寇而不害除闇以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信今君施其所惡於人闇不除矣以賄滅親身不定矣夫國非忠不立非信不固既不忠信而留外寇寇知其弊而歸圖焉已自拔其本矣何以能久吾不去懼及焉以其孳適西山三月虞乃亡 In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went out by way of Yü. Kung-chih-ch'i protested and got no respect. He left the court and told his son, "Yü is doomed. Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm. Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings, we call that reliability. Now our ruler is doing to others things he dislikes for himself; deceit is not cleared away. He is destroying relatives for a bribe; his attitude is not firm. A state cannot rest on anything but integrity and cannot be stable by anything but honesty. Having violated integrity and honesty in dealing with foreign invaders, the invaders will recognize his vulnerability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up his root, how can he last long? If we don't flee I fear we will be caught up in it." He took his immediate family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü perished.

ngiwo 1.10 ⅴ forester, woodsman 虞

呂：魏文侯與虞人期獵 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters.

ngiwo 1.10 ⅴ surname 虞

史：衣其羊裘見齊人虞將軍 He put on his sheepskin cloak and called on a Chi man, General Yü.

ngiwo-ngiwo ⅴ so dancers 侯侯 侯侯

ngiwo-ngiwo ⅴ so deer 嘒嘒 虞虞

ngiwod'ak 爾雅：ko bird (vo 鷓鴣?) 鷓鴣

ngiwit 4.10 ⅴ moon; month 337 月

衡：月三日魄八日弦十五日望 The moon is crescent on the third day, half full on the eighth day and full on the fifteenth day.

淮：月望日奪其光陰不可以乘陽也 When the moon is full the sun steals its radiance, because Yin cannot overcome Yang.

衡：月中有兔蟾蜍 There are a rabbit and a toad in the moon.

多：月令 "Monthly Ordinances" [book title]

衡：安耐移月 How can it shift the moon?

釋：日月虧曰食稍稍虧如蟲食草木葉也

Diminutions of the sun and moon are called "eclipse"; they are gradually encroached and diminished, like bugs eating leaves of plants and trees.

衡：爲日月舍猶地有郵亭爲長吏 廨也 They are rest houses for the sun and moon just as on earth there are post-houses that function as lodges for senior officials.

釋：暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 *giwan* "halo" is *giwan* "bend"; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way

春：元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month by royal calendar.

呂：孟春之月日在營室 In the first month of spring, the sun is in the constellation Ying-shih.

衡：正月二月霜雪時降 In the first and second months, frost and snow seasonally descend.

史：習之月餘叔孫通曰上可試觀 When they had rehearsed it for over a month, Shu-sun Tung said, "This is ready for inspection by the emperor."

呂：是月不可以稱兵 This month must not be one in which we declare war.

衡：諱舉正月五月子 A tabu rejects children conceived in the first or the fifth month.

孟：七八月之間旱 In the seventh or eighth month there is drought

衡：不擇吉日不避[歲→]穢月 They do not choose an auspicious day nor do they avoid an inauspicious month.

左：不三月不至 it takes more than two months to get there [*lit* "if not make-three month, not arrive"]

呂：傷足瘳而數月不出 He hurt his leg, and for several months after it healed he did not go out.

論：三月不知肉味 For three months he failed to recognize the taste of meat.

衡：[人之]生十月而產 [People] are born in the tenth month after conception.

漢：民日削月朘寢以大窮 The people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

漢：食人月一石半五人終歲爲粟九十石餘有四五石 Eating $1\frac{1}{2}$ *diak* per person per month, for five people that amounts to 95 *diak* in a year.

There is a surplus of 45 *diak*.

b. assoc w/water

淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火方諸見月則津而為水 When the sun-kindler sees the sun it kindles and produces fire; when dew-catcher sees the moon it moistens and generates water.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈一]臺府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶮然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Chiang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

ngjwāt 4.10 to break *cf* 缺 273 玕

ngjwāt 4.10 magic bead ("moon-pearl") 玕

ngjwāt 4.10 ko weapon 273 鈎

ngjwāt 4.10 鞍瓦 *rim* of saddle? 49 枞

ngjwāt 4.10 ^{nc} carriage part +p 輓

ngjwāt 4.10 cut off feet *ar* **ngwat** 273 刖 跣

非：王以和為誑而刖其左足 The king thought Ho was a swindler and had his left foot cut off.

衡：卞和獻玉刖其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血 Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.

ngjwāt ngwat 說文：墮耳 "lop ears" 273 刖

ngjwātngwia foot-amputated criminal 刖 危 跣

非：齊有狗盜之子與別危子戲而相誇盜子曰吾父之裘獨有尾 In Ch'i the son of a sneak thief and the son of a foot-amputated criminal were playing. They bragged to each other; the burglar's son said, "My father's fur cloak is the only one with a tail."

ngjwātlièng ^{mp} Monthly Ordinances 月令

ngjwātlièng ^{mp} ko frontier tribesmen 月氏

ngjwātde'jæg menstruation 月事

ngjwāt 3.25 ^m desire 118 願

戰：郢人某氏之宅臣願之 The house of Mr. X of Ying—I want it.

衡：何謂人願之 What do you mean by "people desire it"?

後：今日言之退而受罪宿昔之願[也] If I speak of it today and, having withdrawn, am punished for it, that is what I have wished for for a long time.

非：始鄭梁一國也己而別今願復得鄭而合之梁 Originally Chêng and Liang were one state; at a later time they separated. Now I wish to get Chêng and re-unite it with Liang.

史：願王舉國而聽之 I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel. [而 ~ 以]

國：願有聞於王 want to hear something from the king [ie want him to tell me something]

戰：願見於前口道天下之事 I would like to speak directly to you about the affairs of the world.

史：僕弗敢願也 I would not dare wish for it.

史：乃且願變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦 So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Ch'in with cession of land to atone for our former faults.

左：君若苟無四方之虞則願意假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.

史：夫實得所利尊得所願燕趙齊秦如脫躡矣 If in tangible things they get what they think valuable, and in terms of prestige they get what they

want, Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

史：西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mên Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

ngjwāt spring, source 357 源 原

國：塞水不自其源必復流 if you stop a stream below the source, it will flow again

呂：欲聞枉而惡直言是障其源而欲其水也 To want to be informed of crookedness while hating frank speech is just like blocking the spring while wanting the water.

家：夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濫觴一]觴濫 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup.

國：陽失而在陰川源必塞源塞國必亡 If Yang gets out of control and is co-located with Yin, rivers and springs will surely be blocked, and if that happens the state must perish.

晉：詭託近於妖妄誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

ngjwāt source, origin 357 原

漢：絕民以實王府猶塞川原為潢污也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up. 管：地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth: the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living.

衡：原省其實殆虛言也 If we go back and look at the reality it is probably empty talk.

史：利誠亂之始也 夫子罕言利者常防其原也 Profit is surely the beginning of chaos. The master seldom spoke of profit, because he always blocked off that source.

人：元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

史：因載其襪祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

ngjwāt 1.22 prime, primary (*opp* 季) 357 元

呂：天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor

then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

釋：筋力也肉中之力氣之元也 "Sinew" is "strength"; the source of the energy within the flesh. 春：元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month by royal calendar.

後：熹平元年竇太后崩 In the first year of Hsi P'ing [AD 172] the empress dowager of the Tou family died.

b. *phēp* Reinvigorating

藝：顏色皎絜聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the princ-

ipality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor.

ngjwāt sincere 愿

ngjwāt ^{nc} 說文 *Daphne genkwa*, used as fish poison, vermifuge, abortifacient, diuretic & purgative 芫 朮

史：飲以芫華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

ngjwāt 2.20 ^{mp} 阡 陌

ngjwāt 1.22 ^{nc} high plain 遠 原

釋：地...廣平曰原 land...if broad and level is called "plain"

左：武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 Warriors captured them in the field by their strength; a wife has released them in the capital by her wife. 左：商書曰惡之易也如火之燎于原 The Shang writing says, "The exchange of hatred is like a fire spreading on a plain."

官：違師掌四方之地名 The plainmaster takes charge of placenames everywhere.

左：原獸 wild game

史：先列中國名山大川[通一]遠禽畜獸水土所植物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable. Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.

ngjwāt to forgive guilt 原

衡：人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悖也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution, then sky's governance is out of order.

越：越王曰臣死則死矣惟大王原之 The king of Yüeh said, "If YS is to die, then so be it. It is only for YGM to forgive him."

ngjwāt 1.22 ^{mp} man name 嬀

ngjwāt 1.22 ^{nc} Cantor's giant soft-shelled

turtle *Pelochelys cantonii ar ngwāt* 龜

晏：龜銜左驂以入砥柱之流 A giant turtle seized the ruler's left outer horse in its mouth and took it into the current of the Tichu.

淮：川谷通原積水重泉龜鼃之所便也人入之而死 Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

ngjwāt 1.22 salamander *Cynops pyrrhogaster*

虻 龜

史：比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之爍流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而謀之爍化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齷而遭之既筭而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became

pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

ngjwǎn 1.22 head (*swa next?*) 元

左: 公使大史固歸國子之元真之新篋製之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzu. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding-sash on it.

ngjwǎn 3.25 ^{nc} top of head (*swa prec?*) 顛

ngjwǎn quiet talk 諫

ngjwǎn ^{nc} ko horse 駮

ngjwǎn ^{np} river name 沅

ngjwǎn 說文: shrewd 儇

ngjwǎn 1.22 ko tree, fruit, seeds & bark all edible 楮

ngjwǎn 2.20 faint moonlight 朧

ngjwǎn 1.22 ^{nc} spreading (sc plant) 葭

ngjwǎn ko bamboo 齊民要術: black skin w/mottling 筍

ngjwǎn-ngjwǎn th good 元元

戰: 今欲并天下凌萬乘誼敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

ngjwǎnkwǎng ^{nc} sko magic tortoise 元龜

ngjwǎnkwǎng ^{nc} soo 元光

ngjwǎnkwǎng ^{nc} reign period 134-128 BC 元光

漢: 元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to com-manderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

ngjwǎnk'jǎd primary vapor v 氣 357 元氣
衡: 上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以爲形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?

衡: 元氣之中有毒螫乎 Is venom one kind of primary vapor?

ngjwǎnšjǎg ^{nc} soo 元狩

ngjwǎnšjǎg ^{np} pln 阮喻

ngjwǎndǎjǎn 1st branch of cycle? 高誘注元善也 *baloney* 元辰

ngjwǎnšjǎt 1st day of...? 高誘注元善也 元日

呂: 天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

ngjwǎndǎjǎg sko rank under Han 元士

ngjwǎnšjǎw ^{nc} principal wife (*cf* 正妃) (*alt* rdngs?) 元妃

後: 齊桓有如夫人者六人晉獻升戎女爲元妃 Foursquare of Ch'i had six women ranked as wife; Exemplary of Chin elevated a woman of the Jung to the rank of principal wife.

ngjwǎnšjǎt alt name for 太一 *qv* 元一

This term might have been coined to distinguish

the original cosmological concept from the deity later associated with it.

人: 凡有血氣者莫不含元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form.

ngliék 4 ko plant 鷓

nglǎg 3.36 delight 樂

列: 予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

nglǎk 4.20 forehead 94 額 額

史: 叩頭且破額血流地 They knocked their heads till they were about to break; the blood of their foreheads flowed on the ground.

後: 長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Chiang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk." [nr]

nglǎk obstreperous 94 額 額

nglǎk-ntlǎk th fear & trembling (*glǎk!*) 201

維維

nglǎk-ntlǎk th voluble, vociferous 詒詒

nglǎk-ntlǎk th so mountains 峒峒 嶺嶺

nglǎg go to meat 94 轄

nglǎk 4.21 ^{nc} bow case 集韻 *ar glǎk* 469 弣

nglǎk 4.21 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 鷓

nglǎk 4.4 music 201 樂

呂: 音樂之所由來者遠矣生於度量本於太一一出兩儀兩儀出陰陽 The origin of music is in the distant past. It arose from measurement and is based on the big blob. The big blob issued the pair of sighting-rods and the pair of sighting-rods issued Yin and Yang.

左: 樂操土風 For music he played an air of his locality.

戰: 飲酒而稱樂 were having a drinking party and called for music

草: 儕雅樂於鄭聲 Put classical music on an even footing with popular.

隋: 翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能濟愚夫蠢婦皆有流連之心憤憤之志乃使始爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竿笙彈琴瑟失樂之本矣 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax. In

homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them. Even stupid men and silly women all have mournful hearts and woeful appearance. If only then you begin to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them, then you will have lost touch with the basis of music.

b. often paired w/禮

史: 五帝異樂三王不同禮 The five emperors had different music and the three kings did not have the same rites.

莊: 性情不離安用禮樂 If our instinctive feelings had not become separated, to what would we apply ritual and music?

淮: 聖人制禮樂而不制於禮樂 Sages regulate ritual and music but are not regulated by ritual and music. [revitalize ritual and music]

漢: 定官名興禮樂 fix the titles of offices and

nglǎk 4.4 ^{nc} musicians 樂

晏: 命撤酒去樂 He ordered the removal of the wine and the dismissal of the musicians. [chorus girls.

管: 材女樂三千人 Three thousand talented

nglǎk'k'jǎg ^{np} Record of Music 樂記

nglǎk'k'jǎd ^{nc} musical instruments 樂器

nglǎk'k'jǎng ^{nc} music master 樂正

nglǎk'p'ju music office 樂府

史: 孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynosure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

隋: 翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

nglián? elegant? refined? *cf* 妍 煉 蘭

nglǎgngjǎd ^{np} man name 樂羊

戰: 樂羊爲魏將而攻中山其子在中山中山之君烹其子而遺之羹樂羊坐於幕下而啜之盡一盃文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食樂羊既罷中山文侯賞其功而疑其心 Yao Yang was a general in Wei and attacked Chung-shan. His son was in Chung-shan. The ruler of Chung-shan boiled his son and sent him some of the broth. Yao Yang sat down in his tent and gulped down the whole bowlful. The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?" Yao Yang finished putting down Chung-shan. The Cynosure Marquess rewarded his accomplishment but remained doubtful of his reliability.

nglǎgngjǎd ^{np} man name 樂毅

新: 於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Ch'i Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'én

Chèn, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Ch'i, Sun Pin, Tai T'o, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shé in charge of their armed forces. **ngljam** 3.55 test, prove 137 驗 驗
 衡: 其無分鉢之驗必也 That it would not have a scruple of practical effect is certain.
 戰: 驗其辭於王前 testified to his words in the royal presence
 衡: 能食則便利則有驗 What can eat defecates, and what defecates leaves traces.
 戰: 參驗之 pump them for information
 晉: 言未然之事驗若指掌 He spoke of things before they happened, and to verify them was like pointing to the palm. [ie no trouble at all]
 史: 商君之法舍人無驗者坐之 According to the laws of Lord Shang, whoever gives lodging without verifying the lodger is guilty of a crime.
 史: 其語闊大不經必先驗小物推而大之至於無垠 His language was grandiose and not straightforward. He insisted on first examining small things, extending and enlarging them as far as infinity.
ngljam fish raise mouth above water 46 噉
 淮: 水濁而魚噉 The water is dirty and the fish gasp for breath.
ngljam narrow-faced & sharp-chinned (rel to 鏡?) 596 頰
ngljam 3 salt 421 齷
ngljam 1.52 tooth gap 556 齷
ngljam? 爾雅: double cliff 隄
ngljam? beautiful cf 艷 385 謙
ngljam? raise the head r **ngljam?** 500 媿
ngljam 2.47 ugly 頰
ngljam-ngljam 卍 w/head turned up? cf 媿 500 傑傑
ngljamhian even 媿然
nglwârthian ko monkey 猥獠
ngwâ 1.36 move, change; falsify 57 訛
 化 譌 吡
 詩: 四國是吡 The four states—he altered them
 非: 有聖人作鑽燧取火以化腥臊而民說之
 There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the 'raw?' taste, and people were pleased by that.
 荀: 今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.
 呂: 故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine.
 呂: 師操不化不聽之術而以彊教之欲道之行身之尊也不亦遠乎 If a teacher takes a skill that will be without effect and will be ignored, and teaches it by force, and wants his way to be put in practice and his person to be honored, he would be a long way from it indeed.

ngwâ 3.39 lie down; sleep 634 臥 卧
 衡: 以夜臥晝起 sleep at night and get up at day.
 戰: 高枕而臥 to have a high pillow to sleep on
 淮: 枕戶構而臥者鬼神蹠其首 If you sleep pillowed on the threshold demons will step on your head.
 衡: 臥人不能知 A sleeping person cannot be aware.
 史: 王枕其股而臥銷人又以土自代 The king used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman even replaced that with dirt.
 漢: 常從王媪武負賁酒時飲醉臥武負王媪見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him.
 漢: 行數里醉困臥 When he had walked a few li he was overcome with the effects of drink and passed out.
 漢: 高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.
ngwâ 1.36 to snare birds with decoys 57 罔
ngwâ 1.36 remove corners; clip (coins) cf 刈 49 鉏
ngwâ 1.36 𪔐 ko fish (swa 鮪?) 鮪 鮪
ngwâmwâd bedchamber 臥內 卧內
 漢: 丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.
ngwâk 4.19 uncarved jade 璞
ngwâk 4.19 𪔐 unworked lump of sps 璞
ngwât 𪔐 pln 𪔐
ngwât 4.13 remove bark of tree 273 栊
ngwâd 3.14 outside 51 外
 1. exterior
 衡: 閨門宜甚境外宜微 It ought to be strong in the ruler's quarters and weak outside the territory.
 釋: 暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 *giwân* "halo" is *giwân* "bend"; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way
 非: 倚輦於北門之外 He set a chair-pole outside the north gate.
 史: 義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 put caus fac]
 淮: 三人比肩不能外出戶一人相隨可以通天下 Three men shoulder to shoulder cannot go out through a doorway, but in tandem they can go anywhere in the world.
 藝: 先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不知有漢不論魏晉也 A previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off from the outside world. They had not heard of Han, not to mention Wei and Chin.
 禮: 外事以剛日內事以柔日 External business is done on odd-numbered days, internal business on even-numbered days.
 人: 猶火日外照不能內見金水內映不能外光 [Two human temperaments] are like fire or the sun, able to illuminate outside themselves but not to show things inside themselves, and metal or water, able to

reflect things inside themselves but not to send light outside themselves.
 考: 凡為防廣與崇方其網參分去一大防外網凡溝防必一日先深之以為式里為式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one. In major dikes make the diminution on the outside. When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each li of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

2. foreign
 衡: 外國 countries outside China
 史: 先王為秦所欺而客死於外 Our former king was deceived by Ch'in and died in exile.
 國: 入而背外內之賂 when he regained his state, he repudiated the bribes he had offered both denizens and foreigners
 晉: 佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one to be worshipped by Chinese.
 隋: 中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反門兵連年 China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years.
 釋: 國語記諸國君臣相與言語謀議之得失也又曰外傳春秋以魯為內以諸國為外國國所傳之事也 The *States' Dialogues* records the good and bad results of discussions among rulers and ministers of the various states. It is also called *External Transmission*. The *Ch'un-ch'iu* took the internal viewpoint of Lu and regarded other states as foreign. It is the transmitted doings of the foreign states.
 左: 晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢公曰是吾寶也對曰若得道於虞猶外府也 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo. The Marquess said, "These are my treasures." He replied, "If we get right of way through Yü it will be like an annex to our own treasury."
 國: 今王外利矣其無乃階禍乎 Now Your Majesty is letting the benefit go to the outgroup; is that not simply bringing ill fortune upstairs?
 戰: 兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.
 3. beyond
 史: 故曰秦之攻燕也戰於千里之外趙之攻燕也戰於百里之內 Thus I say that for Ch'in to attack Yen is to fight over a thousand li away; for Chao to attack Yen is to fight less than a hundred li away.
 淮: 目見百步之外不能見其眦 The eye sees beyond a hundred paces but cannot see its own socket.
 孟: 由射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It's like shooting from beyond a hundred paces; if the arrows reach the target, that is due to your strength; if they hit the bullseye, that is not due to your strength.
 史: 射六百步之外 shoot beyond six hundred paces
 莊: 背遠巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-k'ou and bade him come forward.

漢：會稽海外有東鯤人分爲二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

b. fig.

呂：堅白之察無厚之辯外矣 Subtleties of hardness and whiteness and cleverness about zero thickness become irrelevant.

4. meton

草：夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. [nr]

b. unt time

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.

ngwâdko ^{nc} wimo 外姑

ngwâdkâ ^{nc} parents-in-law 外家

藝：京兆尹曰外家公主不可治 The mayor of the capital said, "The imperial brothers-in-law and sons-in-law are beyond control."

ngwâdg'îog ^{nc} wifa 外舅

ngwâdsêng ^{nc} wibro 外甥

ngwâddiog soo 外繇

ngwân familiar with, despise 444 翫

ngwân 3.29 ^{nc} bauble 49 玩 貶

北：后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades, gauze and gossamer among her clothing and trinkets.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇一]偏人撰一卷以爲秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

ngwân avid 忼

國：今忼日而漱歲 Yet we see him greedily for another day, desperate for another year.

ngwân ^{nc} 爾雅：ko sheep w/big horns 獬

ngwân 方言：bait? dumpling? 49 飣

ngwân agreeable, attractive 444 玩

ngwân 廣韻：bunny 兔

ngwân 1.26 round off, chamfer, clip corners 49 剝 園 玩

ngwân 1.26 round 49 龜

ngwânk'îg ^{nc} expensive baubles 637 玩 巧

ngwân'xîog ^{nc} expensive baubles 637 玩 好

戰：魏王遣楚王美人楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚愛新人衣服玩好擇其所喜而爲之宮室臥具擇其所善而爲之愛之甚於王 The king of Wei gave a beautiful woman to the king of Ch'u, who was delighted with her. Cheng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with the new woman, so she took extraordinary care of the newcomer, having her favorite kinds of clothing and trinkets made for her, and had the kind of bedroom and bedding she preferred made for her, exceeding even the king's own favor of her. **ngwântwân** roll around loose 49 飣 斷 兀

斷 斲斷 斲斷

ngwâr 1.36 joint of twig or stalk 梠 厄

ngwâr 2.34 廣韻：attractive 50 姬

ngwâr 2.34 joint of twig or stalk (cuo 化?) 厄

ngwâr 2.34 玉篇：bone w/o flesh 273 厄

ngwâr 2.34 quiet 頤

ngwâr ngab 2.35 ^{nc} earthenware, tile 47 瓦

史：瓦解雲散 [defeated Hsiung-nu armies] break up like earthenware and scatter like clouds

抱：削瓦石爲芒鍼 whittle pottery or stone into sharp needles [illustrates futility]

非：有瓦器而不漏 There is an earthenware vessel, and it doesn't leak.

禮：沐用瓦器搥用巾 He washes his hair in a pottery basin and dries it with a towel.

b. shard

詩：乃生女子載寢之地載衣之褻載弄之瓦 If a girl is born/ they lay her on the dirt floor/ they clothe her in castoffs/ they give her a shard for a toy 藝：軻拾瓦投蛙 Ko picked up a shard and threw it at a frog.

c. roof tile

衡：恐瓦墮擊人首也 for fear that a roof-tile will fall and hit someone's head

漢：徹瓦投地 stripping off roof tiles and throwing them to the ground

考：葺屋參分瓦屋四分 For a thatched roof, 2.7"; for a tile roof, 3.6".

釋：瓦蹠也蹠確堅貌也亦言蹠也在外蹠見也 **ngwa** "roof tile" is *g'hwâr*; it is very hard and stiff. Or it refers to *gluâr* "naked"; it is outside, nakedly exposed.

民：治馬黑汗方取燥馬屎置瓦上以人頭亂髮覆之火燒馬屎及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之使煙入馬鼻中須臾即差也 To cure "black sweat" in horses: take dry horse dung and put in on a rooftop.

Cover that with tangled human hair and ignite the horse dung. When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse's nose to fumigate it, making the smoke enter the horse's nose. It will soon be cured.

ngwâr ngab 2.35 ^{nc} ridge of shield 48 瓦

左：射之中楯瓦 He shot at him and hit the ridge of his shield.

ngwa 2.25 pln 瓦

ngwâr ngab 2.35 goods, stuff cf 貨 46 呱

ngwâr ngab 3.40 to tile a roof 47 瓦

ngwat 4.15 cut off feet ar **ngiwât** 273 刖

ngwân 1.27 說文：dogfight noise ar **ngân** 狠

ngwan 3.30 ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 藪

ngwan 1.27 soo 擗

ngwat 4.11 cut feet off ("pollard legs"?) 273 兀

ngwat trunk w/o branches 273 杌 阢 杌

ngwat turn up nose; 集韻：animal push

things w/nose 525 鼯

ngwat shake, move 王仁昉 ar **ngiwât** 521

扒 杌

ngwat-ngwat th shaky; uneasy 阢 阢

ngwâd 1.15 mast of a boat cf 闕 273 桅

釋：船循也循水而行也又曰舟言周流也其

前立柱曰櫂根巍也巍巍高貌也 "Boat" is "along" because it goes along the river. It is also called *liôg* because it *liôgliôg* "goes everywhere." The post erected at its bow is called *ngwâd*. That is *ngiwâr*: it is tall in *ngiwâr-ngiwâr* manner.

ngwâd 2.14 stupid 523 顛

ngwân 3.26 bald 顛

ngwân chaffing, banter cf 玩 444 譎

ngwân woman's nickname 444 俚

ngwân silly, addlepat of 玩 444 癡

ngwâr 1.15 ko fish (same as 鮓?) 鮓

ngwâr ^{nc} 2.14 rocky hill [pln?] 58 崑

ngwâr 3.18 millstone ++p 366 磑

衡：若蟻行於磑上 like an ant moving on a millstone

ngwâr ^{nc} 2.14 *Cuculus poliocephalus* 鷓

ngwâr-ngwâr th copious 磑磑

ngwâr'g'wâr so swirling around rocks 58 崑 礮

ngwâr'hwâr ^{nc} mountains winding around like

sheep guts 58,192 崑 崑 崑

ngwêd 3.16 deaf 523 聵

ngwêd 3.16 說文：頭蔽額也 "shaved bald"?

273 顛

ngwâr ngiwâr 1.5 ^{vs} precarious 58 危

釋：跪危也兩跪隱地體危也 *g'wia* "kneel" is *ngwia* "teetery"; when both knees rest on the ground, the body is teetery.

戰：危於累卵 More precarious than a pile of eggs.

藝：晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子爲寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右嚮息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公爲九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

釋：三百斛曰綱綱[貂→]矧也[貂→]矧短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

b. fig.

戰：危國 a state on the verge of being exterminated 史：秦下軻道則南陽危 If Chin comes down the Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered.

漢：兵凶器戰危事也 Weapons are ill-omened tools, and war a chancy business.

史：君之危若朝露 Sir, you will not outlast the morning dew.

史：臣聞功大者易危而民敵者怨上 I have heard that those who have great success are easily

imperiled, and people who are exhausted resent their superiors.

衡：命賤從富位自危。Destined low rank will topple itself from a high position.

衡：視今天下安乎危乎。Look at the world around you. Is it secure or in peril?

國：危事不可以為安死事不可以為生則無為貴智矣。If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence.

呂：令者人主之所以為命也賢不肖安危之所定也。Command is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which degrees of competence and security are fixed.

絕：拙也。殆也。危也。三者舉事之大忌也。...is clumsy...is reckless...is dangerous. These three are what one must avoid above all in embarking on some enterprise.

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也。If Chin attacks Chü, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.

非：紂為長夜之飲懼以失日問其左右盡不知也乃使人問箕子箕子謂其徒曰為天下主而一國皆失日天下其危矣一國皆不知而我獨知之吾其危矣辭以醉而不知。Chòu had a long day-and-night drinking session. He went into a tizzy because he had lost track of what day it was. He asked his retainers, none of whom knew either. So he sent someone to ask Chi-tzü. Chi-tzü said to one of his followers, "Leaders of the world, yet the whole country has lost track of what day it is—the world is in precarious condition. And if the whole country has lost track and only I know it, I am in precarious condition." He declined to answer, claiming that he was too drunk to know it.

新：借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也。Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Chin had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

安危⇒安

ngwiit ngjwār 3.5 ^{ve} contrive 57 偽偽為
荀：人之性惡其善者偽也。Man's natural tendency is to evil; what is good about him is artificial.

荀：性者本始材朴也偽者文理隆盛也。What "life-process" is is the original unworked raw material. What "contrivance" is is the high development of adornment.

草：書之好醜可為強哉。Can the beauty of calligraphy be artificially forced?

荀：故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮義禮義生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也。Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen, they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

左：民之情偽盡知之矣。He knows all about what people are naturally like and what they are by artifice.

晉：真雖存矣偽亦憑焉。The real thing may exist, but frauds may be concealed in it.

史：而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲恃詐偽反覆蘇秦之餘謀。But blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Chün.

b. pretend
左：使輿曳柴而偽遁。had the carriages drag brushwood while pretending to flee

左：為將改立君者。pretend to be about to appoint another ruler
左：使乘車者左實右偽以旆先與曳柴而從之。He had the chariot crews comprise a real man on the left and an imitation on the right, and had the banners go first and the carriages dragging brushwood follow them.

禮：夫子為弗聞也者。Confucius pretended he hadn't heard it.

呂：詐偽之道雖今偷可後將無復非長術也。The way of deceit and pretense, though it may fit a momentary opportunity, will later be unrepeatable. It is not a long-term strategy.

莊：已而為知者。to stop trying and pretend to be an initiate

史：王乃詳為怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃。The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

衡：虛實之事並傳世間真偽不別也。The fact is that invented and genuine accounts are both passed from generation to generation, and true and false are not distinguished.

藝：積五六年昭君心有怨曠偽不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處。Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by remaining unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

戰：子東國之桃梗也刻削子以為人。You are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man.

ngwiit ngjeb 1.5 gable-end of roof 72 危
衡：如屋上人在東危若西危上其與屋下坐人相去過三丈矣。If the man on the roof is on the east end or the west end then his distance from the man sitting under the roof will be more than three *d'iang*.

ngwiit ngjwār 1.5 ^{np} constell. name part of Aquarius 危

隋：危三星主天府天庫架屋。The three stars of Roofend govern the framing and roof of the sky treasury and the sky storehouse.

ngwər 2.14 爾雅：incline head in repose? *ar ngjwār* 57 頌

ngwiit ngjwār 1.5 ^{np} river name *ar twiit kjuwār* 滄

ngwiitngjog ngjwārgjog ^{vs} teetering, precarious 58 危疑危倪 [mnts] 58 危岠

ngwiitngjwat ngjwārngjwat ^{sb} steep (sc **ngwāt** 4.14 方言：deaf 廣韻：earless 523 闕 **ngwāt** 4.14 廣韻：crooked 57 岬

ngwāt 4.14 oblivious *ar ngjēt* 523 聃 **ngwān** 2.28 說文：so teeth exposed 392 齒

ngwān ngwan stupid, obstinate 480 頑
衡：或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城。Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city.

ngwān ngwan turtle 龜 **ngwāngljām** stupid, obstinate 480 頑顛

Alveolars: *l̥, l̥', s̥, d̥, d̥', n̥**l̥**l̥ia* confident 侈*l̥iak* cut, hack 154 斫

非: 以戈斫公而死之 Hacked the marquess with a hook-lance and left his corpse lying there.

l̥iak 4 to scold; to cheat 175 讒*l̥iak'* quiet, subdued 𡗗*l̥iag* strong cf 劫 368 劫*l̥iag* 1 sugar cane (s. *dial*, vice *l̥iag*) 358 蔗*l̥iag* 3.9 inconsistent talk 噉*l̥iag* 3.9 expel 175 庶 炙

衡: 夏時鑪以炙濕 In summer there might be occasion to use a heating stove to drive off dampness.

l̥iagdiag officer who expels poisonous influences 175 庶 氏*l̥iang* 2.36 ^{nc} palm of hand (←“uncurl”?) 18 掌
釋: 水停處如手掌中也 The water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm of the hand.b. *used as example of something very simple*

論: 其如示諾斯乎指其掌 “Wouldn't it be like showing it in this?” He pointed at his palm.

晉: 言未然之事驗若指掌 He spoke of things before they happened, and to verify them was like pointing to the palm.

l̥iang 2.36 ^w be in charge of 21 掌

官: 敝人掌以時敵爲梁 The fisherman takes care of making fish weirs for seasonal fishing.

官: 宮人掌王之六寢之脩 The palace housekeepers see to the upkeep of the king's six bedchambers.

官: 遵師掌四方之地名 The plainmaster takes charge of placenames everywhere.

衡: 劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

l̥iang 1.38 ^{rst} obvious 172 章 彰 璋 璋

左: 郅鼎在廟章孰甚焉 The cauldrons of Kao are in your ancestral temple; what could be more obvious than that?

非: 彰其威 He flaunts his fearsomeness.

衡: 孔子能舉北門之關不以力自章 Confucius could lift the bar of the north gate, but did not show off his strength.

漢: 何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

呂: 唯彼天符不周而周此神農之所以長而堯舜之所以章也 Only Sky's validating mark is all around without going around. This is how Shên Nung excelled and how Yao and Shun were eminent.

隋: 五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this.

l̥iang 1.38 emblem, insignium 172 章 璋

莊: 白玉不毀孰爲璋璋 Who could make scepters and gorgets without ruining white jade?

詩: 顯顯印印如圭如璋令聞令望豈弟君子四方爲綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and

inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

b. *fig.*

國: 余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?

詩: 雖則七襄不成報章 Though there may be seven norms, they do not create a woven pattern.

衡: 草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章 When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble decorative patterns. [*nr*]

淮: 人之所指動則有章 If what people point at moves it gives sign.

史: 以十月與角亢晨出曰大章 When [Jupiter] rises with the constellations *chiao* and *kang* it is called “great emblem.”

語: 改之以災變告之以禱祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems.

選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.c. *under Han* seal of office

史: 夏漢改曆以正月爲歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.

l̥iang 1.38 stanza, verse, chapter 172 章

史: 法三章耳殺人者死傷人及盜抵罪餘悉除去秦法 The laws had only three provisions: murder punished by death, wounding or theft punished. All other laws of Ch'in were abolished.

文章⇒文

l̥iang ^{nc} hang-banner w/writing 172 障 幃*l̥iang* 2.36 shoe sole patch 164 鞬*l̥iang* ^{nc} dike; obstacle 164 障 障 郭

呂: 欲聞枉而惡直言是障其源而欲其水也 To want to be informed of crookedness while hating frank speech is just like blocking the spring while wanting the water.

禮: 舜勤眾事而野死鯀鄴鴻水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

l̥iang mountainous obstacle 164 嶂*l̥iang* ^{nc} fallow-deer 獐 麋*l̥iang* ^{np} FL: pln 鄆*l̥iang* ^{np} river name 漳

史: 秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'o-wu then arms must clash near Hantan.

史: 秦趙戰於河漳之上再戰而趙再勝秦戰於番吾之下再戰又勝秦 Ch'in and Chao fought near the Yellow River and the Chang and Chao twice

defeated Ch'in. They fought again near P'o-wu and Chao again defeated Ch'in.

l̥iang glorify 172 章b. *phép* Glorious*l̥iang* husfa (舅?) *aw* 璋? 章*l̥iang* 2.36 ^{np} stb Mencius mo surname 仇*l̥iang* huspar cf 章 璋*l̥iang* ^{nc} bog, soggy ground (cf 障?) 206 掌釋: 水沃出所爲澤曰掌水停處如手掌中也今兗州人謂澤曰掌也 When the water slops out [of a spring], the swamp it makes is called *liang*; the water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm *liang* of the hand. Nowadays the people of Yüan-chou call a swamp *liang*.*l̥iang* 2 ^{nc} leather guardpiece of fan 172 鞬*l̥iang* 2.36 push 167 攆*l̥iang* 1.38 octopus 172 鱗 章*l̥iang* 1.38 plant name 葦*l̥iang* 1.38 ko horse 驢*l̥iang-l̥iang* ^中 ?bright & clear? 172 章 章呂: 萬物章章以害一一生無不傷 If ten thousand things advertise themselves to the harm of one life, nothing about the life would not be harmed.
l̥iangl̥iag 3.10 punctuation 46 句
衡: 章句之生不覽古今論事不實 Punctuation came about because, not having carefully read the ancients and the moderns, people discussed things inaccurately.

後: 博學多通遍習五經皆誥訓大義不爲章句 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory. He only explained their meaning in general, not giving detailed analysis of the text.

l̥iang'wáng fearful 倥 倥 惶*l̥iang'liok* 1.38 make obvious 章 灼*l̥iang'tak* “clearly deserving”, *phép* of Tou empress 章 德

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏曰伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Compliant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

l̥iang'tieg 肅宗孝章帝 reigned AD 76-89 章 帝*l̥iang'nglök* officer in charge of music 掌 樂

後: 莽時爲掌樂大夫更始立召拜太中大夫上 In Wang Mang's time he was OIC music. When the Han dynasty was reestablished, they summoned and appointed him grand interior officer.

l̥iang'd'ag pavilion in 秦 章 臺

史: 今乃欲西面而事秦則諸侯莫不西面而朝於章臺之下矣 But now you want to face west and serve Ch'in. Then all the barons will face west and attend court near the Blazoned Pavilion.

l̥iang'liög ^{nc} NS: poke weed, *Phytolacca* acinosa 章 柳*l̥iang'piwo* ko cap (embl of adulthood? *rel to*

丈夫) 章甫

莊: 宋人資章甫而適諸越越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut their hair short and mark their bodies, and had no use for them. 淮: 毋賞越人章甫 Don't reward a Yüeh man with a Chang-fu cap.

tiat bend, break, destroy 519 折 斫

荀: 風至莖折 the wind rises and the cattail-head breaks off

多: 折節 "break joints"—to do a thing with one's utmost energy

漢: 及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts. 史: 韓魏戰而勝秦則兵半折四境不守 If Hân and Wei fight Ch'in and win, half their weapons will be broken and all their borders undefended.

史: 夫與人鬥不搯其穴[拊一]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

戰: 主折節以下其臣臣推體以下死士 The ruler bends over backwards to defer to the ministers; the ministers exaggerate their postures to honor the dead officers.

方: 傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折笞之其惠存焉 The traditional saying is, "When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that." 史: 積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [m]

衡: 僂之折幹摺脅 They punished him, breaking his limbs and crushing his ribs.

左: 三折肱知為良醫 Having broken one's arm three times, one knows how to become a good doctor. 釋: 頰鞍也偃折如鞍也 *ân* "bridge of nose" is *ân* "saddle"; because it is bent down like a saddle.

左: 汝忘君之為孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?

管: 大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火一]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

釋: 雹砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也 *b'ók* "hail" is *p'óg* "ballista"; what it hits is all broken to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming bombardment.

釋: 拜於丈夫為跌跌然折下就地也於婦人為扶扶而上下也 To bow in greeting to one's husband is *d'iet*; stumblingly [*d'iet*] she bends and descends toward the ground. To one's wife is *b'üwo*; he extends himself to support [*b'üwo*] her and they bob up and down like Punch and Judy. [turn into a doctor.

楚: 九折臂而成醫 Break your arm nine times and non: 今秦地折長補短方數千里 Now the territory of Ch'in, if we broke the protrusions and stuffed them into the gaps, would be a square of several thousand *li*.

淮: 天柱折 The sky's pillar cracked.

非: 夫楊橫樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

史: 折獄 to try cases, to hear suits of 獄磔堂

呂: 是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

磬折→磬

tiat 方言: basket 拚

tiat 4.17 light ar *tiad* 暫 晰

tiat 卍 river name 290 浙

tiat Kg: "a frame in the grave" 折

tiad 3.13 tailor, fashion; make (*swa* next) 製 西: 漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

tiad 3.13 cut cloth to pattern; control 16 制 非: 終歲布帛取二制焉 Of the hemp and silk cloth for an entire year, he takes only two suits of clothing.

隋: 主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

史: 叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun T'ung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'u, and the Han king was pleased. [楚製 *fac-obj*]

b. *usu* fig.

左: 先王之制大都不過參國之一 In the system of the ancient kings, a large city did not exceed one-third of the capital [in the length of its wall].

左: 今京不度非制也 Now Ching is out of proportion; that is contrary to order.

淮: 大制無割 The great pattern-cutting does not cut anything.

後: 一如舊制 entirely in accordance with long-standing criteria

史: 叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢[家儒一]儒家宗 Shu-sun T'ung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

隋: 昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.

史: 智者作法愚者制焉賢者更禮不肖者拘焉 Intelligent people make laws; stupid ones are ruled by them. Competent people change rituals; incompetent ones are constrained by them.

荀: 善擇之者制人不善擇之者人制之 Those good at selecting them govern others; those poor at selecting them, others govern them.

史: 古之善制事者轉禍為福因敗為功 The ancients who were good at managing affairs turned ill luck into good and built success on the basis of failure.

淮: 聖人制禮樂而不制於禮樂 Sages regulate ritual and music but are not regulated by ritual and music. 管: 失轡則馬焉制 If you lose grasp of the reins, how will the horse be controlled?

史: 因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh.

史: 秦趙相斃而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 Ch'in and Chao would wear each other out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks.

淮: 周公事文王也行無專制事無由己 When the Duke of Chou served the Cynosure King, in none of his actions did he decide on his own, nor in any of his doings did he suit himself.

新: 借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Ch'in had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

戰: 今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

禮: 王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

釋: 周制九夫為井其似井字也井 In the Chou system, nine blokes would constitute a *ching*, from its resemblance to the graph.

西: 漢制天子玉几冬則加緋錦其上謂之緋几 Han ordained a jade-inlaid low table for the emperor. In winter it was covered with thick silk brocade. It was called "thick silk table".

荀: 故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮義禮義生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen, they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

釋: 老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也故其制字人旁作山也 to grow old without dying is called immortal; *sian* "immortal" is *ts'ian* "move [up]"; one moves into the mountains; thus in writing the graph, beside man we make mountain.

史: 上尊號王為泰皇命為制令為詔天子自稱

曰朕 We submit honorifics: YM is to become *Supreme Great One*; decrees are to become *rescripts*; orders are to become *summons*; and YM is to refer to himself as We.

淮: 昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

新: 臨制不犯謂之嚴反嚴為軟 If in carrying out orders one permits no exceptions it is called being stern; to invert sternness is weakness.

b. 制度 system

漢: 是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事婁舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

漢: 諠以爲漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五爲官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

ʔiad cross over, jump over 179 踮

ʔiad 3.13 imperial assent or command 16 制

ʔiad ^{mp} another name for the ʔYangtze 290 滬

ʔiad ^{mp} pln in 鄭 制

ʔiad 3.13 mad (dog) 集韻 *ar ʔiad* says *swa* 瘦 546 獬 狝

ʔiad 3.13 ko fish cbutm sauce 鯿

ʔiad ʔiat 哲

ʔiad ʔiad 說文爾雅: stdw horn 幫

ʔiad-ʔiad th bright +p 哲哲

ʔian ?clear away difficulties? 擘

ʔian 3.33 ^{ve} fight a battle 戰

史: 冬十一月襄公與楚成王戰于泓 Winter, eleventh month. The Prospering Duke of Sung fought a battle with the Completion King of Chü at Wêng.

左: 戰于南門之內 They battled inside the south gate.

史: 秦趙五戰秦再勝而趙三勝 Ch'in and Chao did battle five times; Ch'in won twice, Chao three times.

史: 驅市人而戰之 to press townfolk into battle

史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui.

史: 不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

左: 凡師敵未陳曰敗某師皆陳曰戰 Always in speaking of forces, if the other is not yet in formation, it says "defeated such-and-such a force." When both forces were in formation, it says "did battle."

淮: 黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜

伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Ch'i fought a battle with the Hu.

呂: 與齊人戰大敗之齊將死 They fought a battle with Ch'i, defeating them massively, and the Ch'i general was killed.

莊: 冬與越人水戰 In the winter, they fought a battle on the river with the Yüeh people.

戰: 魏之壘勢故戰場也 The terrain of Wei is definitely that of a battleground.

非: 酣戰之時 in a pause in the battle

b. *meton* war

戰: 齊桓任戰而伯天下 The Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i employed war to become overlord of the world.

史: 戰國並爭 The warring states all fought each other.

呂: 車甲盡於戰府庫盡於葬此之謂能攻之 Their chariots and armor used up in battle, their treasures exhausted by funerals—that's what is called attacking them internally.

史: 故曰秦之攻燕也戰於千里之外趙之攻燕也戰於百里之內 Thus I say that for Ch'in to attack Yen is to fight over a thousand *li* away; for Chao to attack Yen is to fight less than a hundred *li* away.

後: 然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

戰: 由此觀之惡有不戰者乎古者使車轂擊馳言 [語] 相結天下爲一約從連橫兵革不藏文士並飾諸侯亂惑萬端俱起不可勝理科條既備民多僞態書策稠 [濁] 濁百姓不足上下相愁民無所聊明言章理兵甲愈起辯言偉服戰攻不息繁稱文辭天下不治舌弊耳聾不見成功行義約信天下不親於是乃廢文任武厚養死士綴甲厲兵決勝於戰場 Looking at it like this, how could there be anyone who never goes to war? Of old, they sent so many diplomatic embassies that their wheel hubs knocked. Their urgent words never paused/ all the world was the same. They aligned vertically, combined horizontally/ and weapons and armor were always in use. Eloquent officers vied in putting their cases/ and the barons were muddled and misled. A million variations all arose/ and could never be sorted out. When ranks and grades had all been established/ many people put on false airs and pretenses. Books crammed the shelves/ most people suffered want. Superiors and inferiors blamed each other/ the people had no one to look to. The more that clear speech made reason obvious/ the more arms and armor went into action. Clever talk was ever more grandiloquently flaunted/ but aggressive war never stopped. With florid declamation of literary phrases/ the world never was put into order. But stilling of tongues and stopping of ears/ never met with success either. With doing right and keeping promises/ the world became no more brotherly. At that point they laid aside civil measures and employed military ones. They lavishly supported warriors willing to die; sewn-plate armor and sharp weapons delivered victories on the field of battle. [Each couplet rimes.]

戰: 夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故

以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

ʔian 1.30 thick rice gruel 餿 餿

荀: 垂事養民拊循之吮囑之冬日則爲之餿粥夏日則爲之瓜麩以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也 To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

ʔian ^{nc} ko hawk (sparrowhawk?) 鷂

淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位譏佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷂而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrowhawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

ʔian 1.30 ^{nb} felt 旃 氈

漢: 被旃裘 they wear felt cloaks

史: 旃裘狗馬之地 a land of felt cloaks, dogs and horses

淮: 夫胡人見麇不知其可以爲布也越人見毳不知其可以爲旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

ʔian 3.33 to shiver 顫

淮: 寒顫懼者亦顫 If cold, we shiver; one frightened also shivers.

ʔian 1.30 ^{fus} it in it (=之焉) 旃

左: 虞叔有玉虞公求旃弗獻 The yobro of Yü had a jade circlet. The Duke of Yü asked for it, but he did not offer it. [lit "sought it from him"]

ʔian ^{nc} ko flag 旃

ʔian ^{nc} ko tree 樨

ʔian ^{nc} ko flag 旃

ʔian 方言: throat (dial) 旃

ʔian 2.28 earhole 聾

ʔian 2.28 to pull 14 擗

ʔian 2.28 tree swelling 樨

ʔian-ʔian th be in awe [?] 戰戰

ʔiankwək the warring states 戰國

The 六國 (*qv*) plus a few smaller ones.

史: 戰國並爭 The warring states all fought each other.

史: 凡天下戰國七燕處弱焉 There are a total of seven warring states in the world, and Yen stands as weakest among them.

漢: 及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast

them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

b. *meton* for their era in history

漢：陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.

tiand'an 1.30 **nc** red sandalwood 栴檀

tiandiet to be wary 戰栗 戰慄

tiap 4.29 **vt** afraid cf 執 233 懾 讐

准：因其資以讐之 They made it tabu on account of its high value.

選：骨都先自讐日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwalto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *hjetd'jok* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏鑿甲厲兵飾車騎馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

tiap 4.29 fold & put away (clothes) 272 褊 聶爾：葉晝聶宵炕 The leaves close up in daytime and open at night.

tiap 4.29 logorhea ++p 377 囁 譫 讐

tiap slice of meat 聶

tiap-tiap so lightning & thunder 377 雷 雷

tiap-tiap babble? sputter, stutted excitedly? 377 囁 囁

tiam 1.52 look at 303 詹 瞻

禮：及夫日月星辰民所瞻仰也山林川谷丘陵民所取財用也非此族也不在祀典 When it comes to the sun, moon and constellations, these are what folk look up to. Mountains, forests, rivers, valleys, hills and heights are where folk get their supplies. Anything not of this type is not within the canon of sacrifices.

後：既議坐者數百人各瞻望中官良久莫肯先言 When the meeting had convened, the attendees, amounting to several hundred men, sat for a long time looking at the eunuchs, none willing to be the first to speak.

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漼然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and

leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

tiam 1.52 judge results of bone crack; divination in general 303 占 [said, "It is auspicious." 骨：王占曰吉 The king interpreted the omen; he 輅：史編曰編之太祖史疇為禹占得皋陶兆比於此 The scribe Pian said, "My remote ancestor the scribe Ch'ou divined for Yü. He got Kao Yao. The indication was comparable to this one."

國：獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

衡：以風占貴賤者 those who predict prices based on the wind

隋：凡占兩軍相當必謹審日月暈氣 Always in divining about two armies facing each other one must carefully examine halos about the sun or moon.

後：占賈闕內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard, orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

後：善風角星第六日七分能望氣占候吉凶 He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology, six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or ill fortune by examining *chi*.

隋：有軍出入皆占於軫 Whenever armies go out or return, that is always divined with regard to *chên*. 莊：夢之中又占其夢焉 One might dream that one was having another of one's dreams interpreted.

tiam 1.52 look up cf 瞻 303 詹

tiam garrulous 377 譫 詹 詹

tiam 1.52 babble in delirium *ar nym* 482 讕

tiam 1.52 ko rafter (齊 *dial*) 26 𦉳

tiam 2.50 wind blows things around 377 颭

tiam 1.52 to fill, to complete 303 占

tiam tam **nc** ko bird 鷓

tiamj'a **mp** man name 詹何

tiamd'io 1.52 **nc** ko toad (cf 蟾蜍) "stand-still-and-hop"? 335 蟾 蟾 詹 諸

准：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠 蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

tiamd'io 1.52 **nc** ko toad (cf 蟾蜍) "stand-still-and-hop"? 335 蟾 蟾

衡：月中有兔蟾蜍 There are a rabbit and a toad in the moon.

tiamd'ioj'og **mp** imperial family manager 詹事 藝：詹事曰椒房率更領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thymescented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

tiak 4.24 duties 26 職

非：見能於官以受職 They demonstrate competence in office and are therefore given responsibilities.

衡：越職 exceeding one's responsibility

衡：儒生以節優以職劣 Confucian scholars are superb at regulating conduct but worthless for the tasks of office.

考：國有六職百工與居一焉 There are six responsibilities of a state, and all crafts belong to one of them. 國：牧協職工協草場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

釋：御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* "attendant"...speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse. 漢：明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

史：諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable.

tiak 4.24 to weave 232 織 職

釋：織竹曰箠 Of woven bamboo, [a quiver] is called *tiak*.

史：僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

tiak stick to, adhere (?) 586 戩

tiak 4.24 slice of dried meat 臠

tiak simply, only 19 職

tiak numerous 職

tiak 4.24 **nc** 爾雅: ko plant 職 織

tiak (prn) 職

tiak 4.24 **nc** ko crab 辭海: *Macrocheira kampferi* 蟻

tiakmak 4.24 **nc** 方言: bats 蟻 蟻

tiak d'ak 4.24 pole 495 職 職

荀：假舟楫者非能[水-]泳也而絕江河 It is not that one who relies on a boat and punting-pole [perh 荀子 means a sculling oar?] has become able to wade through water, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

tiaknio **mp** constell. name 織女

選：牽牛立其左織女處其右 The tethered ox stands on its left, the spinning-maid sits on its right.

tiag 1.7 **vt** go to 之

史：張儀去楚因遂之韓 When Chang Yi left Ch'u he proceeded to Hân.

孟：卒之東郭墦間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

史：商君欲之他國 Lord Shang wanted to go to another country.

呂：彼且奚以此之也 Where do they intend to go by this means?

非：我之帝所 I have been to the place where the supreme ancestor is.

非：相與之簡子廐觀馬 They went together to The Perspicacious Patriarch's stables to judge horses.

呂：膠鬲曰西伯將何之無欺我也武王曰不子欺將之殷也 Chiao Ko said, Where is Hsi Po

going? Don't lie to me." The Martial King said, "I won't lie to you. I am bound for Yin."

戰：蘇秦之楚三日乃得見 Su Ch'in went to Ch'u and was not given an audience until the third day.

戰：君之楚將奚爲北面 If you are going to Ch'u, sir, then for what reason are you heading north?

īiag 1.7 him, her, it, them (as object only) 之

A. *w/o referent, neutralizes ve*

論：吾道一以貫之 my way connects by unifying
 呂：有道者不察所召而察其召之者 Those who have the Way do not investigate what they bring about; they investigate the means of bringing things about.
 衡：言干七十國增之也 To say that [Confucius] went job-hunting in seventy countries exaggerates.
 呂：始生之者天也養成之者人也 What first engenders is Sky; what nourishes to completion is man.
 呂：精氣之來也因輕而揚之因走而行之 When the essential vapor arrives it uses lightness to raise, uses running to drive.

B. *w/referent*

1. *simple deixis*

戰：黃雀...不知夫公子王孫左挾彈右攝丸將加已乎十仞之上 The sparrow...is unaware that some princeling or royal scion has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet, and is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead.

淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them.

呂：楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Ch'u person is born in Ch'u, grows up in Ch'u and speaks Ch'u dialect without knowing where he acquired it.
 後：非所以安之道也 That's no way to make it secure.

b. *as obj of vst fac in put sense*

呂：人之生久之不過百 Human life at its longest does not exceed a hundred.

史：料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而庸徒負養在其中矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that includes service troops and sutlers.

2. *may be obj of paired fac*

左：執而梏之 seized him and put him in manacles
 衡：公孫支書而藏之於篋 Kung-sun Chih wrote it down and kept it in a box.

衡：拔劍剄而棄之 He drew his sword, cut its throat and left it there.

3. *topic as referent*

呂：淄澠之合者易牙嘗而知之 Yi Ya could distinguish the tastes of what was mixed from the Tzu and Shêng rivers.

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

非：夫楊橫樹之卽生倒樹之卽生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

國：天之所興誰能廢之 Who can cast down what Sky has caused to rise up?

4. *indir obj*

孟：猶欲其入而閉之門也 like wanting him to enter but closing the gate to him [之 *indir obj*]

國：是天起之心也 This is Sky starting ambitions

within him. [之 *indir obj*]

左：枕之股 laid his head on its thigh [之 *indir obj*]

荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財 They increase the cash levies to confiscate capital from them. [之 *indir obj*]

5. *deictic ref to l-shifted obj (cf 是)*

左：罪我之由 It is I from whom the fault stems.

國：鄭之繇定 It was Chêng from whence the pacification came.

國：何我之載 "Which 'me' do I give a ride to?"

左：我楚國之爲豈爲一人行也 The state of Ch'u is what I am acting for; how could I be acting for one man?

左：我一人之爲非爲楚也 One man is whom I act for; it is not true that I act for the state of Ch'u.

易：王臣蹇蹇匪躬之故 The king's ministers act with restraint; it is not on their own behalf that they act. [故 *fac* "take themselves as their cause."]

國：其亡之不恤而羣臣是憂 It is not his exile that troubles him, but his council of ministers are those for whom he feels distress

國：古之聖王唯此之慎 This is just what the ancient sage-kings were cautious of.

莊：奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih whom we consider wrong?

b. *indir obj may also be l-shifted*

史：齊人聞而懼曰孔子爲政必霸則吾地近焉我之爲先并矣 The Ch'i men heard of it and became afraid; they said, "If Confucius runs the government they will become overlord. If they become overlord, then, our territory being closest to them, we are the ones who will first be engulfed by them." [v. 爲]

īiag 1.7 it in (= 諸) 之

月：先立春三日太史謁之天子曰某日立春 Three days before Li-ch'un the Grand Scribe reports it to the emperor: "Such-and-such a day: Li-ch'un."

多：治之其未亂爲之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about.

īiag 1.7 (*adjunct-marker*) 之

a. *possession (intrinsic)*

衡：走馬之肝 a race-horse's liver

衡：鄉衍之口 Tsou Yen's mouth

衡：一人之手 one man's hand

衡：一人之身 one human body

史：燕之十城 Yen's ten cities

釋：歸往之歸 the *kiwar* of *kiwariwang*

左：君之齒未也 YL's age is incomplete.

b. *possession (extrinsic)*

淮：國門之關 the great bar of the city gate

左：小人之食 this insignificant person's food

左：仁人之言 a benevolent man's words

非：故吏者民之本綱者也 Thus officials are the root drawingstring of the populace.

c. *location*

左：泰山之沓 Peng at Mt. Tai

禮：吳之習於禮者 the most experienced man in Wu at ceremony

衡：天上地下之事 what goes on above the sky and below the earth

戰：天下之疾犬 the fastest dog in the world

淮：柯之盟 the treaty of Ko

孟：鄰國之民 the people of neighboring states

荀：塗之人 the man in the street

戰：韓梁之目 eyes in Hán and Liang

語：金石之計 a plan to be [carved] on steles

d. *time*

國：今日之事 today's business

國：前之大章 a great emblem of the past

衡：古之天 the sky in ancient times

非：近之所見 what we have seen recently

列：嚮者之人 the men of a few minutes ago

非：一時之權 the advantage in a particular situation

左：其爲太子之室 the house he had had when he was heir-apparent

e. *direction*

左：東楹之東 to the east of the east pillars

衡：功名之下 beneath a reputation for accomplishment

左：馬矢之中 in a pile of horse dung

左：大隧之外 outside the huge passage

多：四海之外 beyond terra incognita

f. *group membership*

孟：鳥獸之害人者 creatures that harm people

非：物之幾者 things that are nearly finished

衡：蟲之食穀者 insects that eat crops

釋：牛羊之無角者 hornless cows and sheep

史：群臣之言事秦者 officials who speak of serving Ch'in

g. *family membership or other personal nexus*

左：齊侯之夫人 wives of the Ch'i Marquess

衡：諸侯之子 the sons of feudal lords

釋：仲父之弟 father's younger brother's younger brother

國：賢人之後 descendants of capable ones

史：西伯之臣 servants of Wên Wang

史：蘇秦之舍人 the man from Su Ch'in's hostelry

h. *attribute*

衡：石之質 the substance of stone

衡：雷之音 the sound of thunder

非：聖人之智 the intelligence of the sages

呂：邪辟之道 the road of depravity and perversity

釋：馬車之形 the shape of a cart and horses

衡：見拘之寃 the resentment of being arrested

衡：命凶之人 a man whose fate is baleful

露：所候奉之天子 the emperor whom he serves and upholds

(1). 之 *optional*

考：以其筭厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft. ["Take-as-basis its shaft's thickness; contrive for it the feathers' depth." 筭厚 = 筭之厚, 羽深 = 羽之深]

i. *material as measured*

孟：三里之城 three *li* of city wall

非：咫尺之木 a few feet of wood

衡：一杯之水 one cup of water

衡：一掬之土 a handful of earth

衡：一牒之誦 one page of recitation

衡：一口之氣 a mouthful of breath

淮：三尺之刃 a three-foot blade

衡：一石之重 a weight of one *diak*

史：二歲之食 the food of two harvests

非：千金之玉卮 a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats

史：上曰百金中民十家之產 HIM said, "A hundred ducats is exactly the produce of ten families."

管：起一人之繇百畝不舉 Levy one man and one hundred acres will not be taken up.

衡：計之日得一人之作 It figured out that each

day he gained the work of one man.

j. *events of an interval*

非：一朝之事 one morning's work

衡：一壽之間 the interval of a lifetime

非：一日之壽 a day of increased longevity

漢：贏三日之糧 carry three day's rations

k. *raw material*

淮：空木之瑟 a cithern of hollow wood

戰：黑貂之裘 a cloak of black marten

史：名山大川之限 barriers of famous mountains

and large rivers

(1) *fig.*

史：虎狼之國 a nation of tigers and wolves

史：孟賁鳥獲之士 soldiers of the quality of Mèng

Pèn and Wu Huo

l. *purpose, intended outcome*

釋：書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

淮：此舉重勸力之歌也 This is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

莊：是射之射非不射之射也 This is shooting for shooting's sake; it isn't shooting when one wouldn't shoot.

史：仙人不死之藥 the elixir of immortality

m. *produce, yield*

史：旃裘狗馬之地...魚鹽之海...橘柚之園 land with felt cloaks, dogs and horses...seashore with fish and salt...orchards of oranges and pomeloes.

2. *polysyllabic adj almost always have 之*

國：淫亂之國 a licentious, disorderly country

非：咫尺之木 a few feet of wood

戰：愈強之秦 an even stronger Ch'in

衡：命凶之人 an unfortunate man

衡：聖賢之人 sages and capable ones

淮：殊死之人 a stone-dead man

漢：不居之地 uninhabitable land

漢：不牧之民 ungovernable people

史：不服之弱國 an unsubmitive weak state

衡：采毫毛之善賤纖介之惡 picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults

衡：以越職之故 on the ground of having exceeded his responsibility

3. *subj 之 nuc → peripheral clause*

左：河之清 when the River clears ("river's clearing")

戰：驪牛之黃 when a yak bellows ("yak's bellowing")

呂：舟車之始見 when boats and carts first

appeared ("boats' & carts' first appearing")

釋：齒之斷物 how a tooth severs things

國：夫蟬之生復育 how a cicada is born from its

pupa

莊：醉者之墜車 when a drunk falls from a cart

抱：神農之播穀 Shén Nung's planting of grain.

左：知其爲人之異 recognized that he was an

unusual man ("his doing-man's being-odd" v. 爲)

史：恐韓襲秦之敝 He feared that Hán would take

advantage of Ch'in's resources being stretched. ["in-

vade Ch'in's state-of-being-straitened"]

戰：觸魏之不意 I smashed into Wei by surprise.

["butt their state of not-guessing"]

史：秦之不能害燕亦明矣 That Ch'in cannot

harm Yen has surely been made obvious.

漢：舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之

足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not

lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

史：夫蜀西僻之國也而戎翟之長也有桀紂之亂 Now Shu is a country on the western frontier, but it is the senior of the Jung and Ti tribes, and it has chaos worthy of Chieh and Chòu.

b. *idiom w/vst the head ← nuc/quality of adj ← subj*

莊：鯤之大不知其幾千里也 As to the bigness of the Kun, one can't tell how many li it is. [lex 鯤大 "the Kun is big"]

禮：一勺之多 the quantity of one dipperful

禮：一卷石之多 the quantity of one handful of

stones

中：今夫地一撮土之多 Consider earth in the quantity of one pinch of dirt.

4. *l-shifted nuc w/之 → rel clause*

衡：監食之臣 food service supervisor (in royal palace)

抱：有蛇之地 a patch of ground with snakes

淮：無鄉之社 a land-altar with no village

衡：一足之人 a one-legged man (一足 is fac-obj)

多：萬乘之國 a state of ten thousand chariots (萬乘 is fac-obj)

絕：千鈞之重 a weight that weighs a ton (千鈞 is fac-obj)

孟：三年之喪 three years' mourning [ie 27 months, extending into the third year]

人：二流之人 men who belong to two categories

草：草書之人 men who write grass characters

淮：殊死之人 a stone-dead man

史：五弦之琴 a cithern that has five strings

衡：不死之衣冠 his clothes and cap, which did not die

人：立法使人從之之能 the ability to establish a precedent and get others to follow it

淮：舉重勸力之歌 chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting

衡：不求自得之貴 an honor which was obtained without being sought

人：函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will hold an ox is not suitable to stew a chicken.

衡：故厲氣所中必加命短之人 Thus where the pestilence strikes is to infect people whose allotted lives are short.

b. *entire sent may be l-shifted as rel clause to topic*

史：仙人不死之藥 the elixir of immortality

左：杞桓公卒之月 the month in which the

Foursquare marquess of Ch'i died...

戰：天下之卿相人臣乃至布衣之士莫不高

賢大王之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣

For a long time now everyone in the whole world,

from the premier down to the poorest knight, has

admired YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to

receive instructions and demonstrate their integrity in

your presence. [The second 之 makes 布衣 adj to 士.

The third turns 大王行義 into a clause. The fourth

makes everything preceding it adj to the word 日.

That entire clause is then subj of 久.]

5. *nuc 之 nuc adj → peripheral clause*

呂：何諫寡人之晚也 Why did you remonstrate

with Us so late?

呂：子何擊磬之悲也 How is it you strike the

music-stones so sadly?

晉：惟先生告我塗之速也 Only tell me the way more quickly, sir.

6. *almost never nested; instead, the first adj-head phr is l-shifted & referred to by 其 adj to the second head*

左：仁人之言其利博哉 The benefit of the words of a benevolent man is broad indeed!

孟：萬乘之國弑其君者 the killer of the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots

fiag fiag 1.7 this; these (as adj only) 23 之

莊：之二蟲又何知 What more do these two critters know of?

fiag fiag 1.7 el in per names, var of 子? 78 之

國：伐虢之役師出於虞宮之奇諫而不聽 In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went out

by way of Yü. Kung-chih-ch'i protested and got no

respect.

fiag 3.7 ambition, intention (rel to 意?) 志

左：唯所納之無不如志 Wherever you may lead

them, they always do what you wish.

國：知文公之安齊而有終焉之志 He knew that the

Cynosure Marquess felt safe in Ch'i and wanted to

live his whole life there.

孟：不專心致志則不得也 If one does not concentrate the mind and fix the attention on it, one does not get it.

論：吾十有五而志於學 After fifteen I was committed to learning.

草：夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫

蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore

externals; those intent on the small neglect the great.

Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at

the sky.

國：民志不厭 Ambitious upstarts are never satisfied.

禮：敖不可長欲不可從志不可滿樂不可極 Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged,

nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.

史：至於邯鄲所見者蝨於所聞於東周臣竊

負其志 What I saw when I reached Hantan was

overborne by what I had heard in East Chou, so that I

considered abandoning my intention.

法：說志者莫辯乎詩 Nothing is more subtle at

explaining intentions than Odes.

人：人物志 "Treatise on Human Nature" [book title]

釋：吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞

其志也 "Wu" is "forestall"; Tai Po resigned his

position and did not become ruler, so they sent him

here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition.

淮：二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One

cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor

withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

史：吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I

propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his

interest wasn't awakened.

淮：博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不

以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile

oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are

glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler

does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

方：自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不

獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溘 West of the passes

in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition

unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status

or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *l'op*.

史：臨菑之塗車轂擊人肩摩連枉成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 The streets of Lin-tzu are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good. 淮：蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans.

liag 3.7 remember (rel to 記?) 390 識

liag 2.6 ^{ve} stop cf 時 止

呂：惠公止之 The Benevolent Marquess detained him. 呂：抽刀而相啖至死而止 They drew their knives and devoured each other, not stopping until they died. 衡：斧不止則薪多 If the ax never stops the firewood piles up.

史：獻公元年止從死 In The Exemplary Earl's first year [384 BC] human sacrifice at funerals was stopped.

釋：趾止也言行一進一止也 *liag* "foot" is *liag* "stop", referring to its now going forward, now stopping

魏：止盜之方 how to put a stop to thieving

西：京師大水祭山川以止雨 There was a great flood in Ch'angan. They sacrificed to the spirits of the hills and rivers to stop the rain.

史：秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶食之傳國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking H'an and Wei, there being no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit, not stopping until they approached the capitals.

呂：齊宣王好射說人之謂己能用彊弓也其[嘗→]常所用不過三石以示左右左右皆試引之中關而止皆曰此不下九石非王其孰能用是宣王之情所用不過三石而終身自以為用九石豈不悲哉 The Pious King of Ch'i liked archery. He was pleased when people said he could use a powerful bow. The one he always used did not pull more than three *diak*, but when he showed it to his retainers they all tried to draw it and stopped with it half drawn. They all said, "This could not be less than nine *diak*. Who except HM could use a bow like this?" The one he used did not exceed three *diak* but all his life he assumed he was using a nine-*diak*. Isn't that sad? [中關而止 || 中門而立 "stop in midst of drawing"]

liag liab 2.6 ^m to perch 78 止

詩：交交黃鳥止于桑 A twittering sparrow perches in a mulberry.

戰：頃間有鷓止於屋上者 A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof.

liag 2.6 ^{nc} islet 174 止 詩

爾：水中可居者曰洲小洲曰陸小陸曰汜小汜曰坻 An occupiable thing in the water is called "island". A small island is called "isle". A small isle is called "islet". A small islet is called "bar".

liag 2.6 only 19 止

搜：求索止得駁狗無白者 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones.

梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

liag 3.7 record (rel to 記?) 志 誌 誌

liag 2.6 ^{nc} foot; heel 趾 止

左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet (tChf) so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler. 釋：趾止也言行一進一止也 *liag* "foot" is *liag* "stop", referring to its now going forward, now stopping

漢：當斬左止者答五百 Those sentenced to have the left heel chopped off will instead get five hundred lashes.

liag ko mushroom 芝

liag 2 = 之? 止

liag 3.7 cloth of colored silk 織

liag ^{nc} *Angelica* spp & *Heracleum* spp 芷

列：雜芷若以滿之 He had it filled with a mixture of angelica and ginger lily.

liag ^{nc} fragrant plant [cf 芷] 芝

liag plant new [ie diff] 苴? 苴 苴

liag base, foundation 址 趾 址

藝：鄴城西北立臺皆因城為基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

liag wotzit? 趾

liag ^m 集韻: river name 滄

liag 紫芋 "purple colocasia" 薇

liag accuse 訕

liag 1.6 red and swollen; bruised 395 痕

liag 3.7 sign, emblem (*swa* 誌?) 志

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

b. fig.

淮：孫叔敖三得令尹無喜志三去令尹無憂色 Sun-shu Ao got the position of premier of Ch'u three times and never gave any sign of being pleased; he lost that position three times and never had a troubled expression.

淮：愚夫蠢婦皆有流連之心悽愴之志 Even stupid men and silly women all have mournful hearts and woeful appearance.

liag examine in detail 覘

liag 3.7 mole on skin 痣

liag liab 1.7 in per names, var of 子 78 之

liag'ia soo (final -*ti*?) 織皮

liag 1.44 seduce, adultery 烝

liag 1.44 winter sacrifice (cf 嘗) 26 烝

liag 2.42 come to aid of, save 26 拯 拯 拊

衡：拯饑以 alleviate hunger

後：人溺不拯則非仁也 If a man is drowning and you do not save him, that is to scorn pity.

淮：病熱而強之餐救喝而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石救飲之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water,

or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm. 孟：民以為將拯已於水火之中也單食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

liang 3 prove, verify 303 證

liang 1.44 kindling 蒸

liang 1.44 numerous 412 蒸

liang 1.44 to steam ("to rise?") 259 蒸 蒸 國：陽伏而不能出陰迫而不能蒸於是地地震 Yang is bent down and cannot emerge; yin is pressed down and cannot rise; thereupon occur earthquakes.

衡：蒸穀為飯 We steam grain to make porridge.

liang 1.44 bamboo 筴

liang 2.42 ^m personal name of 晉 譙 王 承

liang 1.44 present meat in sacrifice 26 膋

liang-liang ^m soo 蒸 蒸

liangpieng ko cake—"steamed"? 259 蒸餅

liat 4.5 substance, raw material, unprocessed stuff 246 質

衡：石之質重 The substance of stone is heavy.

人：凡有血氣者莫不含元一以為質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form. 人：苟有形質猶可即而求[之→]也 If something has form and substance then it can still be accessed and sought.

民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss. 隋：鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

藝：神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味昔黃帝作鼎象太一禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves. Huang Ti had cauldrons made with the image of the Big Blob. When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

b. fig.

國: 居處好學慈孝於父母聰惠質仁發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

c. of people native ability

語: 質美者以通為貴才良者以顯為能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled.

衡: 師曠能鼓清角必有所受非質性生出之也 If Shih Kuang was able to play Pure Chiao he must have got it from somewhere; he didn't invent it out of his own native ability.

史: [跡→] 跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾[持]浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.

d. of vessels, cloth etc background of pattern
漢: 銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.

藝: 神鼎者質文精也 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality.

(1). fig.

衡: 夫人有文質乃成 Only a man with both figure and ground is complete.

漢: 將相皆舊功臣少文多質 His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adornment but much substance.

ijət stone pad under pillar *ar ijəd* 296 礪

ijət chopping tool (*sua* next?) 櫛 鑿

ijət ^{nc} wooden block, chopping-block (*sua* prev!) 296 櫛 質

ijət long end of two-part tally *cf* 劑 296 質 質
史: 燕質子為謝已遂委質為齊臣 The Yen king's son who was hostage spoke up for him. After that he was given an official token as minister in Chi.
淮: 成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

ijət just, exact 296 質 價

ijət ^{mp} man name 璜

ijən stop [ʔ] 16 俛

ijən ^{nc} 2.16 boundary path twixt fields 畛

ijən ^{nc} unlined garment 袵

ijən endow, provide 178 振 賑

左: 分貧振窮 Share with the poor and supply the destitute.

非: 是振我過者也 This is one who indulges my faults.

禮: 振河海而不洩 It supports the sea and the rivers and they do not overflow.

ijən thick hair 鬢

ijən deadpan over anger 112 眡

ijən 3.21 wield, ply; shake; dandle 251 振 震

選: 霾暗潛銷莫振莫竦 The black clouds have gone away; nothing shakes, nothing rises.

國: 幽王二年西周三川皆震 In the second year of the Dark King (780 BC) all three rivers shook.

漢: 有日蝕地震之變 There were prodigies like solar eclipses and earthquakes.

國: 陽伏而不能出陰迫而不能烝於是地有地震 Yang is bent down and cannot emerge; yin is pressed down and cannot rise; thereupon occur earthquakes.

釋: 震戰也所擊[輒→] 搗破若攻戰也 “Thunder” is “battle.” Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle.

b. fig. *sc* fright

史: 諸侯震恐 The barons trembled in fear.

史: 自諸侯王以下莫不振恐肅敬 From imperial princes on down, there was none who was not frightened and awed.

史: 太子天下本本一搖天下振動柰何以天下為戲 The heir-apparent is the root of the world. Let the root once be shaken and the world will tremble. How could you turn the world into a joke?

晉: 時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.

ijən 2.16 ko tree sap *cb* fermented to drink 榘
南: 有人餉昉沖酒而作榘字昉問查此字是不香曰葛洪字苑作木旁榘 Someone poured Fang a drink and wrote the graph 榘. Fang asked Yu, “Is this graph correct or not?” Yu said, “In the *Garden of Graphs* of Ko Hung it is written 榘 with a 木-flank.”

ijən 2.16 lip ulcer 疹

ijən 2.16 skin lesions *eg* boils 疹

ijən 3.21 soo 在 列子 詭

ijən trigram 4 震

ijən 2.16 part of carriage 軫

說: 車後橫木也 It's a horizontal beam at the back of a cart.

ijən 2.16 ^{mp} constell. name part of *Corvus* 軫
隋: 軫四星主冢宰輔臣也主車騎主載任 The four stars of *chèn* are the assistants of the gravemound-steward. They govern chariots and horsemen. They govern transporting and bearing burdens.

ijən bright 162 診

ijən examine *ar d'jən* 146 診

隋: 今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.

ijən ko vehicle 集韻 *ar s'jən* 輶

ijən 2.16 dense foliage 178 槿 槿

ijən 1 roots entangled 178 槿 槿

ijən 3.21 laughter 599 謔

ijən notify; obey 診

ijən black 467 黡

ijən 2.16 powerful (*sc* bow) 彀

ijən 3.21 pregnant 娠

左: 后嚳方娠 Queen Min was then pregnant.

ijən t'jan to twist 443 紵

ijən? 爾雅: conductor's baton 籥

ijən?/t'sjən shake (prob=振) 251 甄

ijən-ijən 2.16 ^{cb} happy 啟 啟

ijən-ijən ^{cb} so offsp 178 振 振

詩: 螽斯羽詵詵兮宜爾子孫振振兮

Grasshoppers' wings/ Go shin-shin/ May your line go/ Happily on and on

ijən'j'ian to strike with fist, punch 251 震 撼

ijən'j'wo panic 振 懼

戰: 今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'ang'ping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

ijən'ng'eg 2.16 soo 裋 崖

ijən-t'jan ^{sb} so horse w/heavy load 駟 驢

ijən'b'og wrap round; embrace 178 珍 抱 紵 抱 軫 軫

ijər 2.5 ^{nc} finger 591 指

左: 染指於鼎嘗之而出 Before going out he dipped his finger into the cauldron and tasted it.

淮: 一指箴之 crush it with a finger

淮: 斷指而免頭則莫不利為也 If by cutting off a finger one could save one's head, anyone would consider it beneficial to do that.

草: 雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

淮: 故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體

Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

ijər 2.5 arrive 底 底 抵 氏

史: 三十五年除道道九原抵雲陽壘山堙谷直通之 In the 35th year they cleared the road from Chiu-yüan to Yün-yang. They scraped tops off hills and filled in valleys and made it go straight through.
史: 項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請斬獄掾曹咎書抵櫟陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the chief clerk in Chi, Ts'ao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk in Le-yang, Szü-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be dropped.

b. fig.

史: 法三章耳殺人者死傷人及盜抵罪餘悉除去秦法 The laws had only three provisions: murder punished by death, wounding or theft punished. All other laws of Ch'in were abolished.

ijər 2.5 excellent 旨

大: 主人請曰某有枉矢啣壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, “[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them.” The guest says, “You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?”

ijər 1.6 reverse 578 祗 示

藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位所以祗承天命者若此之速也 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne. So swift as that is the manner in which the mandate of Sky is reverently received.

ḫjar 1.6 fat, grease 說文: of horned animals; of unhorned is 膏 208 脂

准: 馬不食脂桑扈不啄粟非廉也 Horses don't eat suet, nor grosbeaks peck millet seed. It's not because they're self-denying.

ḫjar 2.5 whetstone 砥底

非: 夫瘞疽之痛也非刺骨髓則煩心不可支也非如是不能使人以半寸砥石彈之 Now the pain of an infected carbuncle, if not such as to penetrate to bone and marrow, is still so troublesome as to be unbearable. If it were not so, it would not be able to cause people to take a half-inch abrasive stone and scrape it off.

漢: 磨礪底厲不見其損有時而盡 Sharpen a tool on a whetstone and you don't see its diminution, but after some time it will be all used up.

准: 及加之砥礪摩其鋒則水斷龍舟陸剗犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of their points and edges, on the river they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through rhinoceros armor.

ḫjar 2.5 to bring about, settle 耆指

ḫjar 2.5 ^{va} to point (at, out) 591 指

呂: 君舉臂而指所當者莒也 YL raised your arm and pointed, and what was at that place is Chū.

衡: 指示我 Point it out to me.

呂: 射魚指天 to shoot at a fish while aiming at the sky

准: 人之所指動則有章 If what people point at moves it gives sign.

隋: 彗體無光傅日而為光故夕見則東指晨見則西指在日南北皆隨日光而指 The body of a comet has no light. It gives light by redistributing that of the sun. Thus when one appears at evening it points east, in the morning west. North or south of the sun it always points in the direction of sunlight.

隋: 孛星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰孛 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwad* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wat* comet.

藝: 長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

b. "point at palm" *illust simplicity*

論: 其如示諸斯乎指其掌 "Wouldn't it be like showing this?" He pointed at his palm.

晉: 言未然之事驗若指掌 He spoke of things before they happened, and to verify them was like pointing to the palm.

ḫjar 2.5 meaning 指旨指

非: 先意承旨 They take his point before he has expressed it.

說: 指意也从心旨聲 **ḫjar** is 'iag "meaning"; from 心, 旨 phonetic

龍: 物莫非指而指非指 No thing contradicts a concept; rather, concepts contradict concepts.

莊: 以指喻指之非指不若以非指喻指之非指也 Rather than using a concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts, better use a non-concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts. [The

pun on "finger" here defies translation.]

後: 上書言事失旨不用 He submitted a position paper that was not to the point, and was not hired.

史: 軼復見孝公益愈然而未中旨 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. This one went somewhat better but still did not meet the point.

草: 故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was "Do what the job needs," but those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Tsui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

史: 春秋文成數萬其指數千 The graphs in the Ch'un-ch'iu add up to several tens of thousands, the topics to several thousands.

搜: 云河伯欲暫見君...河伯乃大設酒食詞旨殷勤 She said, "The River Boss wants to see you for a minute"... the River Boss then set out a magnificent feast and spoke to him very attentively.

三: 使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 He had someone read the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu* and such histories to him, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

准: 五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place. [This is a fine example of the putative causative use of statives.]

使指⇒使

ḫjar to control, settle 16 底 砥

國: 砥其遠邇 allow for their distance

衡: 砥才明操以取貴 discipline your talent and clarify your objectives so as to attain high rank

ḫjar ^{nc} pillar base, buried plinth 296 檣

ḫjar 1.6 ^{np} river name 廣韻 *ar d'jar* 泚

ḫjar 2.5 only 抵

史: 秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵為其主游聞於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, "Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners."

ḫjar 2.5 ^{np} 廣韻: pln 祁

ḫjar 1.6 ^{soo} in 漢書五行志 脂

ḫjar 1.6 ^{np} river name 脂

ḫjar 2.5 stymied 跣

ḫjarḫjarwā *ḫjarḫjarwār* give orders by signaling w/hand, flag, whip etc. 指麾

非: 救火者令吏挈壺甕而走火則一人之用也操鞭箠指麾而趣使人則制萬夫是以聖人不親細民明主不躬小事 If, in responding to a fire, one had the official take bucket and tub and run to the fire, that would be only one man's work. If you have him energetically direct other men by waving his swagger-stick then he can control ten thousand men. Thus the wise man does not befriend ordinary folk, nor does he perform minor tasks himself.

ḫjarḫjag ko tree 指榭

ḫjarḫjwān sko cosmetic, face powder 脂粉

ḫjar'eg name of an ancient gem 砥砮

ḫjar 4.26 ^{ve} seize; hold; make prisoner 78 執

左: 執而梏之 seized him and put him in manacles 非: 羿執鞅持扞操弓闢機 Yi takes up the breast-piece and cuffs, takes up the bow and cocks the action.

准: 東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps a compass and governs spring.

衡: 孔子自牖執其手曰亡之命矣夫 Confucius took his hand through the window and said, "It is fated, is it not, that we will lose him?"

左: 執戈而逐之 grabbed a hook-lance and chased him

史: 伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

家: 夫子同狴執之 The master confined them in the same jail.

列: 王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.

史: 共執張儀掠笞數百不服醜之 A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn't confess, and they let him go.

史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]轍傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

史: 王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之 The king sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it.

b. *fig.*

呂: 明君者非偏見萬物也明於人主之所執也 "Clear-sighted ruler" doesn't mean he sees all things, but that he is clear-sighted about what a ruler of others should hold fast to.

鹽: 持規而非矩執準而非繩 to advocate squares but reject compasses, or to uphold plumb-lines while rejecting chalklines

史: 御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

衡: 執不仕 obstinately refuse to be employed

衡: [勢→]執欲殺人 determined to kill someone

藝: 御史大夫曰刀筆之吏臣執之 The head of civil service said, "The officers of pen-and-knife: I control them."

c. 執政 run government, do official business

左: 執政之三士 the three men who run things

後: 典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚為之語曰行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan]

Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."

ḫjar 4.26 juice, sap; melting snow 224 汁

tiəpkiəmgə 𠵹 capital police chief 執金吾
 藝: 執金吾曰微道宮下隨討治 The capital
 police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check
 points on the roads; we follow them and demand good
 order."

tiəpkiwəg 𠵹 "grasps-scepter" high rank in 楚
 (of nobility?) 執圭 執珪

史: 楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯
 執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'ü has gone to
 war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not
 go to Ch'ü. More than seventy hereditary nobles and
 scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung.

tiəp-hiəp 𠵹 garrulous 377 讇語

tiəpde'jəg 𠵹 "grasps-business" senior officers,
 managers 執事

左: 執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有
 焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity
 as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser]
 capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?.

tiəpphiəwəp sko officer 執法

tiəb 3.6 說文: seize 639 摯 鷲

tiəb 3.6 ceremonial gift 639 贄

tiəb 3.6 𠵹 bird of prey 639 鷲

tiəb ko edible bamboo 筍

tiəb 4.26 集韻: arrive (tiəd!) 152 嬰

tiəb 𠵹 man name (tiəd!) 摯

tiəm 2.47 𠵹 a pillow 207 枕 煩

戰: 高枕而臥 to have a high pillow to sleep on

左: 寢苦枕草 slept on a mourner's coarse mat
 using weeds as a pillow

史: 王枕其股而臥銅人又以土自代 The king
 used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman
 even replaced that with dirt.

tiəm 3.52 𠵹 to lay head on 207 枕

國: 王寢疇枕王以壤 When the king had gone to
 sleep, Shou laid the king's head on a clod of earth.

左: 枕尸股 laid his head on the corpse's thigh

左: 枕之股 laid his head on its thigh [之 *indir obj*]

呂: 是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's
 the same as how blind people care for their children;
 they don't avoid laying their heads on chaff.

淮: 枕戶禱而臥者鬼神躡其首 If you sleep pil-
 lowed on the threshold demons will step on your head.

tiəm 1.49 spoon out 5 斟

史: 廚人進斟 The kitchen man came forward and
 ladled it out.

b. fig.

方: 南楚凡相益而又少謂之不斟 In south Ch'ü
 when they make a profit and then it decreases again,
 they say, "It didn't serve."

tiəm 1.49 𠵹 needle 435 針 鍼 箴 鈞

衡: 磁石引針 Lodestones draw needles.

抱: 削瓦石為芒鍼 whittle pottery or stone into
 sharp needles [example of *futility*]

淮: 汜論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢楔呢謁之鄰
 也 "Wideranging discussions" is how to dam the space
 between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed
 the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

漢: 去與地餘戲得袖中刀管問狀服欲與昭
 平共殺昭信答問昭平不服以鐵鍼鍼之疆服
 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her
 sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to
 what she had intended to do with it, and she confessed
 that she and Chao-p'ing had meant to kill Chao-hsin

together. He had Chao-p'ing interrogated under whip-
 ping and she did not confess. Jabbed with iron needles,
 she confessed under duress.

tiəm 1.49 ko stone inferior to jade 瑊

tiəm 1.49 𠵹 爾雅: ko plant 葳

tiəm 1.49 𠵹 vko perch-like fish 鱗

tiəm 2.47 𠵹 so head hanging 245 煩

tiəm 3.52 carriage part, same as 軫 枕

tiəm 3.52 bone in fish's brain 枕 燠

tiəm 3.52 surname 枕

tiəmχə 𠵹 man name 鍼虎

tiəmngio 𠵹 ko fish (gar?) 箴魚

山: 多箴魚其狀如簾其喙如箴. There are
 many needle-fish; they are shaped like bananafish;
 their mouths are like needles.

tiəmsiəg 𠵹 ko plant 葳葑

tiəmtsɿər 𠵹 ko bird (comorant?) ("plunge-
 capture?") 267 鷗 鷗

tiən horse's feedbag 𠵹

tiəd 1.6 說文爾雅: bird's guts? 脛

tiəd 1.6 𠵹 ko raptor 鷂

tiəp 4.29 terrified *ar* **tiəp** ACG: to flinch 377
 懼 慄

晉: 時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流
 于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a
 long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that
 flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the north-
 east. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.

tiəp 4.29 fold, replicate 639 摺

tiəp 4.29 玉篇: speaking urgently 377 謦

tiəp niəp terrified *ar* **tiəp** *cf* 懼 執

tiəpləp 廣韻: suit, match, fit 639 摺 摺

tiəwər 1.9 𠵹 all; the 163 諸

衡: 諸生息之物氣絕則死 All things that live and
 breathe die if their air is cut off.

管: 地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth: the
 fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-
 garden of all that is living.

史: 遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those
 from whom he had had generous treatment.

史: 求雨閉諸陽總諸陰 If one seeks rain, one
 closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin.

衡: 諸言毋者教人重慎勉人為善 All these
 "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect
 and urge people to do good.

釋: 諸機樞皆開張也 All the catches and hinges
 are opened.

釋: 司護諸事也 to oversee and watch all affairs
 三: 蓋放諸船同時發火 Kai cast loose all the
 ships, at the same time setting fire to them.

史: 諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽
 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all
 arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their
 heads and offered "long life".

史: 舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards
 according to merit, and to each village he donated a
 roasting-ox and wine.

史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫
 氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the off-
 spring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given
 name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His
 ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

史: 會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙
 綰等姦利事召案綰臧臧自殺諸所興為者

皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao
 and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people
 secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan
 and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for inter-
 rogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all
 that they had initiated was abandoned.

tiə 1.9 him, her, it, them + in (= 之於) 諸
 左: 段入于鄆公伐諸鄆 Tuan occupied Yen; the
 Earl attacked him at Yen.

國: 晉人敗諸嶠 The Chin people defeated them at
 Hsiao.

莊: 宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無
 所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps
 and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their
 hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.
 禮: 夫禮之初始諸飲食 Now when ritual first
 began, they started it in drinking and eating.

tiə 1.9 it with (= 之以) 諸

tiə tiəg 2.8 𠵹 islet 174 渚 渚

爾: 水中可居者曰洲小洲曰渚小渚曰汜小
 汜曰坻 An occupiable thing in the water is called
 "island". A small island is called "isle". A small isle is
 called "islet". A small islet is called "bar".

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向
 我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁鳴萍藻泛濫
 浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover
 the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory.
 Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They
 grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little
 island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/
 Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae
 overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind
 blows them.

tiə tiəg 2.8 boil, cook 259 煮 燾

釋: 暑煮也熱如煮物也 *siə* "hot" is *tiə* "boil":
 hot like boiled things

tiə tiəg 3.9 fly upwards, soar 26 翥 翥

tiə 𠵹 爾雅: ko plant 蔎

tiə 1.9 ko tree w/edible seeds 楮

tiə tiəg 1.9 wax & wane (of moon) 21 偕

tiə 1.9 𠵹 river name 諸

tiəkətliəng 𠵹 man name 諸葛亮

晉: 蜀相諸葛亮惡其反覆又慮其為患 The
 Shu general Chu-ko Liang disliked his change of alle-
 giance, and worried about his potential to do harm.

tiəgiəwə tiəggəwər woman's informal
 garment w/loose sleeves & wide armholes 18
 諸 衵 諸 于

後: 服婦人衣諸于繡驅 dressed up in women's
 clothing, informal robes and embroidered surcoats

tiəok 𠵹 dip into cask, serve (wine); (fig) get

advice from 28 酌 勺 勺

詩: 陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以
 不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty
 and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros
 vessel/ Let me not suffer long.

史: 尊酌者衆則速盡 A jar, if those who take from
 it are many, is soon empty.

左: 將酌於民者也 [You] are one who ought to
 draw from the folk.

tiəok pray 𠵹 祝 呪 詛 咒

衡: 巫咸能以祝延人之疾愈人之禍 All sham-
 ans can extend people's illnesses or alleviate their
 misfortunes by incantation.

隋：祭祀禮禱事 activities like sacrifices to the dead and for the harvest and various supplications
 晏：上帝神則不可欺上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme ancestor is supernatural then he cannot be deceived; if the supreme ancestor is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

戰：犀首跪行為儀千秋之祝 Hsi Shou walked on his knees and wished Yi a thousand years.

非：千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人此人所以簡巫祝也 The noise, "A thousand years, ten thousand years," clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people. This is why shaman's prayers are slighted by other people.

晉：[佛圖]澄即取鉢盛水燒香祝之須臾鉢中生青蓮花 [Buddhacinga] thereupon took his bowl, filled it with water, burned incense and conjured it, and soon there sprang up a fresh lotus flower in it.
 晉：能以祝祀下神龍每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨 He could conjure magic dragons by means of a secret incantation. Whenever there was drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and ask for rain. With no more ado a dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily.

史：見道傍有褻田者操一豚蹄酒一[盃]盃祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness." [nr]

晉：善誦神咒能役使鬼神 He was skilful at intoning incantations and could make eldritch beings do his bidding.

非：此說者之巫祝有度之主不受也 This is just mumbo-jumbo by the advocates, and a sensible ruler ignores it.

tiok officiant at ceremony 祝

莊：庖人雖不治庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

tiok 4.18 burn; illuminate 172 灼 焯

國：如龜焉灼其中必文於外 [clothing] is like a tortoise; if you burn its inside, it must show marks on the outside

荀：彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

藝：神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈 The substance and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.

tiok 4.18 bind, attach cf 著屬 232 祝

tiok 4.18 be sad, hurt, downhearted 167 𢇇

tiok 4.18 ^{nc}sko animal like leopard 172 狻
 山：其獸多犀兕虎豹犛牛 Its fauna include many two- and three-horned rhinos, tigers, ?leopards and ?yaks.

tiok 4.18 exchange equal gifts *ar* 506 𢇇

tiok tracks on ground 172 𢇇

tiok 說文：胡地風鼠 (ko squirrel?) 628 𢇇

tiok-tiok 𢇇 chicken clucking cf 𢇇 祝祝
tiokstiok plants flourishing 灼爍 焯爍
 b. fig.

選：隨珠和氏焯爍其陂玉石巒峯眩耀青燐 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

tioktjan ^{nc}ko (light summer?) clothing *ar* 561 𢇇

tiokeniok "nor fish nor flesh" 祝𢇇

tiokmijwo officiant shamaness 祝巫

史：鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.

tiog-tieb 3.35 illuminate, illustrate 303 照 昭
 釋：景境也明所照處有境限也 *kiāng* "bright" is *kiāng* "boundary"; the place illuminated by the brightness has a border.

宋：日出東南隅照我秦氏樓 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family.
 列：光影所照王目眩不能得視 Wherever the lights and reflections illuminated, the king's eyes were dazzled and he could not make out a thing.

逸：日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時為妖十日並出故為羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

tiog-tieb 1.32 ^{nc}make obvious 303 昭

楚：適昭明兮所處 I go to where the illuminating brightness dwells.

b. fig.

左：況將昭遠亂之賂器於大廟 How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

左：是故作壇以昭其功 On that account we raise a foundation (for the building) so as to make their accomplishment obvious.

國：祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以己 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.

漢：今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

c. *phep* Renowned

漢：孝昭皇帝武帝少子也 The Renowned

Emperor was a younger son of the Martial Emperor.

[Commentary: 禮諡法聖聞周達曰昭 If his reputation for wisdom has reached everywhere he is given the *phep* "Renowned".]

tiog summon 28 招

國：立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.
 荀：登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs a height to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

tiog ^{nc}target *cf* of the 172 招

呂：共射其一招 all shoot at the same target

tiog 4th Chou king in bronzes (ie 昭王) 邵

tiog-tieb 3.35 imperial rescript 303 詔

史：方將約車趨行適聞使者之明詔 I was just about to summon my chariot to hurry there when I heard the clear message of the emissary.

史：上尊號王為泰皇帝命為制令為詔天子自稱曰朕 We submit honorifics: YM is to become *Supreme Great One*; decrees are to become *rescripts*; orders are to become *summons*; and YM is to refer to himself as *We*.
 漢：壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If once they refuse an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.

史：辛巳高后崩遺詔賜諸侯王各千金將相列侯郎吏皆以秩賜金 On the day *hsin-Szu* the Empress Regent died, leaving an order granting a thousand ducats to noble lords; to generals and merit lords and household officials it granted ducats according to their pay grade.

漢：詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名夫泛駕之馬跡馳之士亦在御之而已其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success. In the case of a horse that casts off traces or an officer who flouts convention, it depends on keeping them under control and that is all. Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders."

b. *also viva voce in court*

漢：高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

藝：竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅舉孝廉為郎世祖與百察大會靈臺得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤世祖異之問群臣莫知唯攸對曰名鼠鼠詔問何以知之攸曰見爾雅詔案視書如攸言 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya. In the citations for filiality and

frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household. The emperor had a great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual Acuity. They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous. The emperor thought it odd and asked the assembled officials, but none of them recognized it. Only Yu replied, "It is called *d'ien*-mouse." He asked how Yu knew that and Yu said, "From the *Er Ya*." He ordered that the book be consulted for verification, and it was as Yu had said.

待詔⇒待

ṭiog 2.30 pool, pond 28 沼

戰: 黃鵠因是以游於江海淹乎大沼府囑鱗鯉仰嚙陵衡奮其六翻而凌清風飄搖乎高翔 The great swan is precisely analogous. It swims on the Yangtze and the ocean, dives in the great marshy lakes, bends down to snap up eels and carp, reaches up to nibble water-chestnut and asarum, spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.

晉: 懸肉成林積醪爲沼使男女裸體相逐於其間 [Chòu] hung up meat to make a forest and added enough wine to make a pond, and had naked men and women chasing each other beside them.

ṭiog 3.35 𠙴 certain tribes of 蠻 in S China 詔

ṭiog 𠙴 big sickle 172 鉞

ṭiog 𠙴 ko vessel 盥

ṭiog (prn) (swa 昭?) 昭

ṭiəb 3.35 inquire by divination 303 𠙴

ṭiog 1.32 𠙴 horse name 駟

ṭiog-ṭiog 𠙴 bright, clear 172 昭昭

漢: 去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭 今 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah! Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

風: 推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論蓋其是非而綜其詳[矣言→]嘗也實爲難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

中: 今夫天斯昭昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.]

ṭiogṭiog 𠙴 star name 招搖

ṭiogṭiog 𠙴 mtn name (pron **siogṭiog**?) 招搖

ṭiogṭiog 𠙴 star name 招搖

ṭiogmiəngsieng 𠙴 sko bright meteor 172 昭明星

ṭiog-ṭiəg 𠙴 those who follow Chinese customs 50 諸夏

衡: 諸夏之人所以貴於夷狄者以其通仁義之文知古今之學也如徒[作→]任其胸中之知以取衣食厲年月白首沒齒終無曉知夷狄之次也 What distinguishes the Chinese people from the surrounding barbarians is their conversance

with the literature of kindness and right behavior and their recognition of the scholarship of ancient and modern times. If they merely plied their native wit to get clothing and food, and passed their months and years until their heads got white and their teeth fell out without ever understanding these, they would be the inferiors of the barbarians.

ṭiog-ṭiəg 𠙴 the barons 163 諸侯

左: 執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser] capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

絕: 句踐之時天子微弱諸侯皆叛 In the time of Kou Chien, the emperor was weak and negligible and the barons all went their own ways.

戰: 利歸於陶國[弊→]幣御於諸侯 The benefit goes to the state of Tao while our money is doled out to other countries.

史: 武王伐紂不期而會孟津之上八百諸侯 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, eight hundred barons met him at Mèng Chin without prearrangement. [八百 put *caus fac* + 諸侯 *obj* = *nuc*]

國: 其若爲諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

衡: 名布爲侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

戰: 利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪 We get all the western wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy. 非: 遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for military action will seldom arise.

多: 九合諸侯 convened the barons [called "gungsel." 牧: 諸侯之子稱公子 The sons of feudal lords are 左: 君若苟無四方之虞則願意假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.

風: 孟軻受業於子思既通游於諸侯 Mencius was trained by Tzù-szü. When had passed he went traveling among the courts of the barons.

越: 乃拜棄爲農師封之台號爲后稷姓姬氏后稷就國爲諸侯 He thereupon appointed Ch'i to be secretary of agriculture, and enfeoffed him in Tai as Prince Millet with the surname Chi clan. Prince Millet proceeded to his country as its lord.

露: 號爲諸侯者宜謹視所候奉之天子也 One who is styled "feudal lord" ought to meticulously attend the emperor whom he serves and upholds. [Punning *fety*mo like this are common in Han writing, notably in 釋名, 說文 and 白虎通義. It should not be necessary to point out that they are irrelevant to serious etymology.]

b. *meton* for their fiefs

史: 魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通幅瀟無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square li; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

ṭiog ugiwəng hereditary nobility created by Han emperor 諸侯王

漢: 初高祖時令諸侯王都皆立太上皇廟 Orig-

inally, at the time of the founding emperor, it was ordered that ruling nobles should all establish ancestral temples to the founder's father in their capitals. 史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]幟傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

史: 辛巳高后崩遺詔賜諸侯王各千金將相列侯郎吏皆以秩賜金 On the day *hsin-szü* the Empress Regent died, leaving an order granting a thousand ducats to noble lords; to generals and merit lords and household officials it granted ducats according to their pay grade.

漢: 天無二日土無二王百王不易之道也漢氏諸侯或稱王至于四夷亦如之違於古典繆於一統其定諸侯王之號皆稱公及四夷僭號稱王者皆更爲侯 There are not two suns in the sky nor two kings in the earth; this is a way which has never been altered by any king. Some nobles of the royal family take the title *king*, and even some of the non-Chinese do that. This departs from the ancient statute and deviates from the single line of descent. The determination: the title of the princes will in all cases be *duke* and those non-Chinese given the false title *king* will in all cases have that altered to *marquess*.

ṭiətiəg ṭiəgṭiəg ko plant (sko yam?) 諸蔗

ṭiətsəg 𠙴 pin 煮棗

ṭiətsiəg 𠙴 tutor in noble family cf 庶子 163 諸子

ṭiəmiəg ṭiəwərmjəg 𠙴 officials in general??

163 諸牧

ṭiəg 4.1 rice gruel 粥 鬻

搜: 作白粥泛膏於上 make white gruel and spread fat on top

ṭiəg 4 𠙴 steering platform; boat stern 20 舳

選: 弘軻連舳巨樞接艫 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.

ṭiəg-ṭiəg 𠙴 粥粥

ṭiəg-ṭiəg 𠙴 說文: chicken clucking cf 祝祝 𠙴 𠙴

ṭiəg 1.46 𠙴 boat (← "steer"? cf 舩, 舩) 173 舟

史: 積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [nr]

荀: 假舟楫者非能[水→]泳也而絕江河 It is not that one who relies on a boat and punting-pole has become able to swim, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

呂: 舟車之始見也三世然後安之 When boats and carts first appeared, people did not feel safe in them until three generations had passed

多: 吞舟之魚 fish big enough to swallow a boat 史: 乘夏水浮輕舟彊弩在前鏃戈在後 Taking advantage of the summertime river flow, we would launch light boats, with strong crossbows in front and long spears and hook-lances behind.

ṭiəg 1.46 cross in a boat 173 舟

詩: 就其深矣方之舟之就其淺矣泳之游之 Having got to a deep one, cross by raft or by boat; having got to a shallow one, wade across or swim across.

禮: 是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a

shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

īōg 1.46 **nc** island 174 州 洲

爾：水中可居者曰洲小洲曰渚小渚曰汜小汜曰坻 An occupiable thing in the water is called "island". A small island is called "isle". A small isle is called "bar".

管：大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

īōg 1.46 geog admin region (def by bodies of water, hence name?) 州

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

官：各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

īōg īiāb 1.46 circle; entire, all 354 周 週 旬

左：周麾而呼曰君登矣鄭師畢登 He waved [the flag] in a circle and shouted, "Our ruler is up." then all the Chêng force went up.

管：周聽近遠以鑿明 He listens everywhere, far and near, so as to supplement his eyesight.

呂：周流天下 wandered all over the world

淮：歲行三十度十六分度之七十二歲而周 In a year [Jupiter] moves $30\frac{16}{100}$ degrees. In twelve years it makes a circuit.

淮：鈞旋轂轉周而復叩 It revolves like a potter's wheel, turns like a hub, comes round making a circle.

漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

淮：夫日回而月周時不與人游 The sun goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and the seasons do not move in company with humans. [nr].

白：天左旋地右周猶君臣陰陽相對向也 Sky rotates left and earth goes round to the right, like ruler and servant or Yin and Yang in opposition to each other.

藝：衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done."

魏：明年周時 Next year at this same time.

漢：棺周於身土周於槨 The inner coffin surrounds the body and the earth surrounds the outer coffin.

隋：[天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

b. circumference of a circle

隋：周三徑一 The circumference is three; the

diameter is one.

Yang Hsiang preceded the Indiana Legislature by nearly two millennia.

īōg 1.46 **mp** Chou, fs, dyn. name 周

史：周之先自后稷 The ancestors of Chou stem from Hou Chi.

史：桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six hundred years, Chou of Yin became violently oppressive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.

國：十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.

衡：殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics

史：王赧時東西周分治王赧徙都西周 In the time of king Nan, the government of Chou was split into eastern and western divisions. King Nan shifted his capital to West Chou.

衡：周宣王殺其臣杜伯而不辜 The Perspicuous King of Chou killed his servant Tu Po, who was not guilty.

左：在周府可覆視也 They are in the Chou repository and can be re-examined.

衡：孔子生於周之末世 Confucius lived in the final era of the Chou.

戰：濫人之周周不納客即曰主人也 A man of Wên went to Chou, and when Chou would not admit him, the visitor said, "I am a denizen."

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

漢：周室既衰暴君汚吏慢其經界繇役橫作政令不信上下相詐公田不治故魯宣公初稅畝春秋譏焉於是上貪民怨災害生而禍亂作 When the house of Chou had decayed, despotic rulers and corrupt officials began to be careless about field boundaries, levies and corvée were instituted everywhere and official orders could not be relied on. Superiors and inferiors deceived each other and the common field was not cultivated. Thus the Perspicuous Marquess of Lu began to tax acreage; the *Ch'un-ch'iu* condemned that. At that point, higher-ups were greedy and the folk resentful, and there came about disasters and rebellions.

īōg 3.49 curse 175 祝 呪 詛 咒

語：使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死靈巫不能治也 They employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'ieh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him.

史：其人家有好女者恐大巫祝為河伯取之以故多持女遠逃亡 Local families who had a pretty daughter feared the great shamaness would condemn her to be taken for the River Boss, so many of them took their daughters and fled far away.

史：君又殺祝權而黥公孫孫 You also killed both the complainers and approvers [of your laws] and tattooed Kung-sun Chia.

īōg īiāb 2.44 **nc** broom 帚 箒

史：箕帚之妾 housemaid

禮：凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder.

īōg 1.46 **nc** part of chariot tongue 輅

īōg 1.46 morning 172 調

īōg help, donate 28 調

īōg front-heavy (cart) 輶

īōg 廣韻 *ar tōg* 鵠

īōg **nc** hammer 鎚

īōg water wheel? 354 澗

īōg arrow for shooting birds 矰

īōg **nc** punting pole 173 楫

īōg bright, sunlight 172 明

īōg **nc** ko plant 藺

īōg 1.46 fire spreading 焞

īōg 1.46 **mp** fs stb fief of 黃帝 successors 鄗

īōg 1.46 so clouds & rain 霽

īōg 1.46 magic horse 騶

īōg 1.46 metal knife 341 鉶

īōg 1.46 ko sps 珣

īōgkwm **mp** Duke of Chou (hered title, but usu = 周公旦) 周公

淮：周公事文王也行無專制事無由己身若不勝衣言若不出口有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之可謂能子矣 When the Duke of Chou served the Cynosure King, in none of his actions did he decide on his own, nor in any of his doings did he suit himself. He carried himself as if his clothes were too heavy for him; he spoke as if he barely had a voice. When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it. He can be judged able to behave as a son should.

淮：武王崩成王幼少周公繼文王之業[履→]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪負宸而朝諸侯誅賞制斷無所顧問威動天地聲懾四海可謂能武矣 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King. He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the whole world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai. By nothing more strenuous than leaning on the imperial chamber-screen, he brought the barons to his court in submission. Rewarding and punishing, deciding and determining, in no case did he need advice from others. His aura of power moved sky and earth; his reputation overawed the world. He can be judged able to use force.

淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣故一人之身而三變者所以應時[矣→]也 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should. Thus three changes within the life of one man were his way of responding to the needs of the times.

左:吾乃今知周公之德與周之所以王也 Only now do I recognize the charisma of the Duke of Chou and the reason for Chou's assuming the kingship.

左:鄭伯請釋泰山之祀而祀周公以泰山之祊易許田三月鄭伯使宛來歸祊不祀泰山也 The Earl of Chêng requested to be allowed to cease sacrificing at Mt. Tai and sacrifice to Chou Kung, for that purpose exchanging Pêng at Mt. Tai for the Hsü fields. In the third month the envoy Yuan of the Earl of Chêng arrived to turn over Pêng, because they would not be sacrificing at Mt. Tai.

孟:王自以爲與周公孰仁且智 Whom does YM take to be more humane and intelligent, yourself or the Duke of Chou?

衡:何爲獨可於三王不可於周公 Why is it uniquely permissible with regard to the three kings and not with regard to the Duke of Chou?

ijôgkungtân 𠵹 Duke Tan of Chou [usu just 周公] 周公旦

非:管仲非周公旦以已明矣 That Kuan Chung was not Duke Tan of Chou is sufficiently clear.

戰:攻宜陽而有功則周公旦也 If he makes a success of the attack on Yi-yang he will be Duke Tan of Chou.

ijôgk'ied 𠵹 minister of agriculture to emperor 堯 周棄

後:追周棄之遺教兮軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch'i, ah! To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

ijôgg'war make complete circuit 周迴

西:未央宮周迴二十二里九十五步五尺 The circumference of the Neverending Palace was 22 li 95 paces five feet.

西:武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty li in circumference.

ijôgtiang ijabtiang 1.46 soo 354 週遒

ijôgtiam 𠵹 sko lost book? (cf 商箴) 周箴

ijôgsio 𠵹 book name portions of 尚書 周書

漢:周書武成 the Wu Chêng chapter of the Shu

ijôgsio 𠵹 lost book name Writings of Chou 周書

漢:周書七十一篇 Writings of Chou has seventy-one bundles.

漢:周書曰天子不取反受其咎 Writings of Chou says, "If Sky offers and you do not accept, then instead you receive its bane." [nr]

ijôghien boatman 173 舟人

衡:舟人洿溪上流人飲下流舟人不雷死 Boatmen careen and empty bilges upstream and other people drink downstream and the boatmen are not struck dead by lightning.

ijôghiem 𠵹 stb scribe name, but perh sko lost book? (cf 商箴) 周任

左:周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a

farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

左:周任有言曰爲政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

ijôgtsiag boatman ("steersman"?) 173 舟子

ijôgdian 方言: ko bug (cf 蚰蜒) 祝蜒

ijôgdio 𠵹 ko plant cf 柱茶 祝餘

ijôgdiek 𠵹 Universal Exchanges (aka 易, 易經) 周易

左:周史有以周易見陳侯者陳侯使筮之遇觀[䷓]之否[䷋]曰是謂觀國之光利用賓于王此其代陳有國乎不在此其在異國非此其身在其子孫光遠而自他有耀者也坤[䷁]土也巽[䷸]風也乾[䷀]天也風爲天於土上山也有山之材而照之以天光於是乎居土上故曰觀國之光利用賓于王 There was a Chou scribe who showed the Universal Exchanges to the Marquess of Chên. He had him divine about it. He got *kuan* going to *fou*. He said, "This refers us to 'Observe the greatness of the walled city; beneficial to be the king's guest.' Will this one in his turn possess the state of Chên? Or if not here, perhaps in some other state? Or if not in his person, in that of his descendant? The light [reanalysis of 'great'] is distant and is one that takes its illumination from another source. *Kun* is earth. *Sun* is wind. *Chien* is sky. Wind turning into sky over earth is mountain. Having the resources of the mountains and illuminating them with the light of the sky, at that point he will dwell above the earth. Thus it says, 'Observe the greatness of the walled city; beneficial to be the king's guest.'" [Ah, that explains it.]

ijôgdziwan ijabdeiwán 𠵹 turn around in circle (ceremonial significance?) 354 周旋

淮:古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅→]齟差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

ijôgdzi'u 𠵹 man name (or title?), son of ruler of 周 in late 戰國 周最 周聚

史:秦攻周而周最謂秦王曰爲王計者不攻周 When Ch'in was to attack Chou, Chou Hsü said to the king of Ch'in, "If one were to plan for the benefit of YM, it would be not to attack Chou."

新:於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Ch'i Ming, Chou Hsü, Chên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao

Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Ch'i, Sun Pin, Tai T'o, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, Tien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

ijôg'ap 𠵹 woman name 嫫始

ijông 1.1 𠵹 end (cf 窮); wind thread onto spindle 終 終

a. cease, stop short

論:年四十而見惡焉其終也己 If at age forty you see bad in him, that's an end to it, no more. 國:[范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up. [所終極 ← 所終之極 ← 終於 X 極] 後:昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wèi consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Chên empress; it eventuated that the Chên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.

b. end (opp 始)

荀:始則終終則始若環之無端也 Where it begins, it ends; where it ends, it begins, like a ring in having no end.

晏:願終其問 May I finish my question?

戰:受地於先生願終守之 I received the land from my predecessors and would like to keep it. [終 put caus fac 𠵹 寧 etc]

戰:爲蛇足者終亡其酒 The one who put legs on his snake wound up forfeiting the drink.

史:長吏終聽置之 The headman finally listened to them and dropped the idea.

史:心搖搖然如懸旌而無所終薄 My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

藝:同業等憐其貧給米資終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

史:虞將軍欲與之鮮衣妻敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣 General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing."

後:陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 He secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Chên empress; it eventuated that the Chên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.

史:廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

史:王乃詳爲怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

隋:日始出時色白者雖大不甚始出時色赤者其大則甚此終以人目之惑無遠近也 When the sun is white at sunrise, even though big, it isn't extremely so. When it is red at sunrise, its bigness is extreme. In the end this is a confusion of the human

eye, not depending on distance.

c. die (euph)

衡：無道其矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 They were extremely immoral and ought to have met the bad consequences of that, but instead they died of old age.

論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention to last rites and continue remembrance for a long time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those who are lavish. [慎終 *fac-obj*]

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, *which has these two lines in the reverse order*) says, 'There is no kindness we not requite; there are no words we do not answer.' It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort."

d. all that period of time (v. 終身)

論：吾嘗終日不食終夜不寢以思無益 I have sometimes gone all day without eating and all night without lying down in order to contemplate, in vain.

非：終歲布帛取二制焉 Of the hemp and silk cloth for an entire year, he takes only two suits of clothing.

選：不終朝而濟所屆 Before the morning ends we reach our destination.

漢：食人月一石半五人終歲為粟九十石餘

有四十五石 Eating 1½ *diäk* per person per month,

for five people that amounts to 95 *diäk* in a year.

There is a surplus of 45 *diäk*.

漢：天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分

故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let

officials whose rank is two thousand *diäk* or more

who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

ijōng 3.1 the multitude (ex next wd) 412 衆 眾

衡：濟三軍之衆 spared the lives of the multitude of men in the three armies.

晉：既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道

設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude,

letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.

淮：發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而

攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons

from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦

為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as court-

room to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb

sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

史：晏嬰乃薦田穰苴曰穰苴雖田氏庶孽然

其人文能附眾武能威敵願君試之 Yen Ying

then presented T'ien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-

chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the T'ien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian

and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

numerous they eat people; when people are more numerous they eat wolves.

左：畏其眾也 frightened by how many there were

漢：民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝

盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service

burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue

them to punish them, you won't be able to get them

all, and some will become bandits.

國：眾謂號不久吾乃今知之 Everyone says Kuo will

not last long; only now do I realize the truth of that.

多：眾口鑠金 "Many mouths melt metal"—gossip

can overcome the strongest.

史：尊酌者眾則盡 A jar, if those who take from

it are many, is soon empty.

呂：天下勝者眾矣而霸者乃五 The world has

seen many conquerors, but of overlords only five.

人：凡此七似眾之所惑也 All seven of these re-

semblances are things by which most people are misled.

淮：強掩弱眾暴寡詐欺愚勇侵怯 The strong

oppress the weak, the many assault the few, the crafty

cheat the stupid, the bold daunt the fearful.

非：韓昭侯曰吹竽者眾吾無以知其善者 The

Manifest Marquess of Hán said, "When there are many

pipers I have no way to tell which ones are good."

孟：衆楚人咻之 Crowds of Ch'ü people clamor at him.

漢：今誠以吾眾為天下倡宜多應者 If we now

whole-heartedly make our body of men the leaders of

the world, surely there will be many who respond.

淮：發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而

攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the

multitude and armed the populace with the weapons

from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

戰：君得燕趙之兵甚眾且亟矣 You got armies

from Yen and Chao in great force and very quickly!

釋：疆區也是眾名之大摠若區域也 *k'iu*

"corpus" is *k'iu* "district"; this is a big generalization

from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.

禮：舜勤眾事而野死鯀鄴鴻水而殛死 Shun

labored at many things and died in the field. Kun

distributed the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

草：雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草劇壁

Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat

or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground,

or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

漢：是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其

產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民民日削

月廢寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and

more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enter-

prises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing

and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on

this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every

month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

考：凡為防廣與崇方其網參分去一大防外

網凡溝防必一日先深之以為式里為式然後

可以傳眾力 When building dikes the width and

elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of

width at the top] divide by three and subtract one. In

major dikes make the diminution on the outside.

When building dikes for canals, always measure the

depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you

have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you

distribute the manpower by it.

b. all of them

釋：鄉向也眾所向也 "village" is "turn to"; what

everyone turns to.

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中產於溪谷

之傍立則為大山眾木之宗仆則為萬世之用

They are the best-known trees in the world, and they

grow in remote mountains or arise on the edges of

stream-drained valleys. Standing, they are the grand-

ees of all the trees of the mountain forest; felled, they

become of use to myriad generations.

後：崔廣等以為舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui,

Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some

affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all

focused on the task.

莊：勞神明為一而不知其同也謂之朝三何

謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒

曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜

who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

呂: 論其安危一瞿失之終身不復得 To illustrate its precariousness, if you lose it for one morning, you will never get it back.

iŋgɦiɛn vs ordinary folk cf 庶民 412 眾人 眾人

戰: 范中行氏以眾人遇臣故眾人報之 The Fan and Chung-hang clans treated me as an ordinary man, so I repaid them in the fashion of an ordinary man.
法: 學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉為眾人 As for learning; putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common.

iŋgɦsiɛŋ nc constellation 眾星

iŋgɦliɛŋ nc 方言: dial word for 螻蛄 蝓 蝓

iŋ 2.35 peripheralizing subj-subst (phon 552 者?) 者 者

Conject etymo fusion 之也 has gone w/o proof or disproof for decades; examples like this one lend credence:

史: 竊為君計者莫若安民無事 If I may presume to lay it out for YL, the best thing is to make the population secure so that there are no exigencies.

Do not confuse w/所, which erogates obj. With ergative verbs like 尊, 尊者 may denote the same "honored one" as 所尊. With neutral verbs like 勝, 勝者 "victor" and 所勝 "vanquished" must be distinguished.

語: 知者所不見見者所不知 a thing that those who recognize it wouldn't see and that those who see it wouldn't recognize

A. after nuc, erogating subj one who, that which paradigms:

淮: 盲...盲者 is blind...a blind one

呂: 重...重者 is heavy...heavy ones

呂: 輕...輕者 is light...light ones

莊: 短...短者 is short...short ones

國: 亡...亡者 has fled...a fugitive

b. nuc + 者 becomes noun of agency

衡: 聽者 listener

呂: 死者 the dead

國: 賢者 capable ones

孟: 祭者 those who had sacrificed

管: 具者 the thing that is complete

呂: 學者 those who have studied

多: 二者三者四者 the two, the three, the four etc.

淮: 筮者端策以問於數安所問之哉 Yi Ching diviners count the sticks to inquire of the numbers. Of whom/what do they inquire about it?

陳: 此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

c. these pairs show fac + obj taking 者

衡: 監食...監食者 supervise food service...food service supervisor

淮: 求魚...求魚者 tickle fish...fish-tickler

d. fac-obj + 者 becomes noun of agency

呂: 殺人者 killer

荀: 傷人者 maimer

國: 為川者 those who control streams

國: 為民者 those who control people

淮: 畜粟者 those who store grain

呂: 遺弓者 one who lost a bow

草: 志小者 those intent on the small

左: 為政者 he who controls the government

淮: 舉大木者 those who lift a large beam

衡: 鼓新聲者 one playing an unfamiliar tune.

左: 好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.

史: 竊鉤者誅竊國者侯 Stealers of hooks are punished; stealers of countries are ennobled. [nr]

淮: 四足者無羽翼 Four-legged ones lack plumage. [四足 is fac-obj=nuc]

左: 婦養姑者也 The wife is the one who should supply her mother-in-law's needs.

e. nuc may have adjuncts or other attachments

左: 以險微幸者 those who seek to bring a fortunate result from a perilous situation

淮: 清陽者 what is clear and bright

淮: 重濁者 what is heavy and dirty

衡: 性命富貴者 those who by destiny will become rich and high-ranking

呂: 能以一治天下者 one who is able to govern the world by means of unity

淮: 代大匠斲者 those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter

荀: 夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 They were ones who began by altering precedents,

developed by improving their conduct and only being complete after that was finished. [者 makes all from

起 to 備 into the B-term of this appositional sentence of which 夫 is A-term.]

呂: 善影者不於影於形 One who makes entertaining shadows does it not at the shadow but at the shape.

考: 善溝者水漱之善防者水[淫→]涅之 What makes a drain good is that water scours it; what makes a dike good is that water silts it up. [善 caus fac]

孟: 始作俑者 the one who first invented grave-images

呂: 始生之者天也養成之者人也 What first engenders is Sky; what nourishes to completion is man.

淮: 能贖之者 someone able to redeem her

呂: 沈於樂者反於憂 Those who sink into pleasure come back to sorrow.

左: 為將改立君者 pretend to be about to appoint another ruler

戰: 焉有子死而不哭者乎 How can there be someone who doesn't cry when her son dies?

f. one 者 may cover many || phrases isma 也

漢: 有無者 where things are and where they aren't

釋: 早娶晚死壽考者 those who marry early and die late and live to very old age

國: 將牧民而正其邪者 one who is supposed to shepherd the folk and correct their transgressions

禮: 有功烈於民者 ones who had accomplished things that made them glorious to the people

國: 居處好學慈孝於父母聽惠賢仁發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

草: 信道抱真知命樂天者 trusting in the way, holding to the authentic, recognizing fate and delighting in what is ordained

晏: 因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 those who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct, set aside the younger and [re-]

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晏: 因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 those who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct, set aside the younger and [re-]

establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit

國: 夫目以處義足以踐德口以庇信耳以聽名者也 Now the eyes are things for dwelling on rightness, the feet things for treading in goodness, the mouth a thing for guarding one's reliability and the ears things for paying attention to words.

淮: 近之而遠遠之而近者 things that recede by being brought near or approach by being sent away.

史: 鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者 the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road

g. such clauses may be nested

戰: 今秦自以為王能害王者之國者楚也 Now Ch' in take themselves to be reigning as king; the one who can damage that reign is Ch'ü.

2. In CC a noun may function as nucleus just as a verb. A noun as nucleus means "behave in a manner typical of the thing." Then noun + 者 means "that thing behaving in its typical manner."

呂: 夫水之性清土者拒之故不得清 Now, water is of itself clear, but dirt tends to muddy it so it does not get to be clear.

荀: 此五綦者人情之所必不免也 These five extremes are naturally what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.

漢: 富貴者人主之操柄也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle.

衡: 子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those to whom one's feelings communicate and parents are those whom one repays with all one's power.

晏: 晏子過而趨三子者不起 Yen-tzu hurried his stride in passing them, but they never arose.

莊: 此龜者寧其死為留骨而貴乎寧其生而曳尾於塗中乎 Now do you suppose this turtle would of its own prefer to be highly honored dead preserved bones or to be alive dragging its tail in the mud?

b. this usage common in descriptions & definitions, much like 也者 → 也

非: 黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The point of the millet is not that you're to eat it; it's that you're to use it to wipe the fuzz off the peaches.

非: 槩者平量者也吏者平法者也 Strickles: what make measures even; officials: what make laws even.

淮: 介鱗者蟄伏之類也 Creatures characterized by exoskeletons or scales are in the category that pupate or crawl on the ground.

呂: 身者所為也天下者所以為也 One's own self by definition is one's end and everything else a means to it.

呂: 令者人主之所以為命也賢不肖安危之所定也 Command is that by which the master of others contrives his mandate. It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.

管: 螭者一頭而兩身其形若蛇 Kuei: has a single head but a pair of bodies, shaped like snakes.

管: 地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth: the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living.

藝: 王昭君者齊國人也 Wang Chao-chün was from Ch'i.

史: 司馬相如者蜀郡成都人也 Szü-ma Hsiang-ju was from Ch'engtu in Shu commandery.

淮: 星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也

Planets and fixed stars are sky's commitments; comets and rainbows are sky's tabus.

衡: 不肖者不似也 “Bungling” is “not resembling.”
管: 租籍者所以疆求也 *tsodz'iah* defined: it is what is taken by force.

管: 租稅者所然而請也 *tsosiwad* defined: it is what is foreseen and asked for.

淮: 夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *Li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

戰: 楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射之百發百中 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would hit the mark a hundred times.

c. *this idiom can extract words & phrases for quotation, also like* 也者 ⇒ 也 cf X 之 爲言

呂: 明君者非徧見萬物也明於人主之所執也 “Clear-sighted ruler” doesn't mean he sees all things, but that he is clear-sighted about what a ruler of others should hold fast to.

淮: 幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 “Darkness” is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

衡: 夫魂者精氣也 This thing called “mind-stuff” is phlogiston.

衡: 鬼神者謂三王也 “Spirits” refers to the three kings.

衡: 黃老是也黃者黃帝也老者老子也 Huang-lao is just that. “Huang” is Huang-ti; “Lao” is Lao-tzu.

3. *A common idiom comes from use of a noun of agency as obj of 有 or 無, where the subj of 有 or 無 is a reference set to which the obj belongs.*

a. *underlying sent* X 有 Y 者 “there are X that Y”

史: 人有毀蘇秦者 Someone dispraised Su Chin.

呂: 人有亡鈇者意其鄰之子 There was a man who lost an ax; he suspected his neighbor's son.

呂: 荆人有遺弓者而不冑索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

公: 匹馬隻輪無反者 there was not a single horse nor single wheel that returned.

國: 君掄賢人之後有常位於國者而立之 Let YL sort out descendants of capable ones; if some have regularly held positions in the state, put them in power.

淮: 有能贖之者取金於府 If there was someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury.

b. X 之 Y 者 “those X that Y”

衡: 蟲之食穀者 insects that eat crops

釋: 牛羊之無角者曰童 Hornless cows and sheep are called “youths.”

論: 惡利口之覆邦家者 The master said, “I hate glib tongues that overthrow nations and families.”

孟: 鳥獸之害人者消 Creatures that harm people are exterminated.

荀: 說之難持者 propositions that are most difficult to maintain

2. *not required*

戰: 頃間有鵲止於屋上者 A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof. [The adjunct particle 之 could be added between 鵲 and 止.]

戰: 臣弑君者 ministers who killed their rulers

史: 小家女好者 low-ranking families whose

daughters were pretty

釋: 國城曰都者 those cities of a country that are called *to*

史: 卒戍四方守亭鄣者 soldiers who man guard-posts guarding four sides

3. *subj + 之 → 其*

戰: 其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 The one of them that has more power will implant his faction in the government while the one of them that has less power will call in foreign influence. [多力, 寡力 both *fac-obj=nuc*]

4. *其 not required*

呂: 嗜肉者非腐鼠之謂也 When we say someone likes meat, we don't mean rat carcasses.

呂: 譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like cleaning weapons; by that means we prepare for an attack.

荀: 雖有槁曝不復挺者輒使之然也 The fact that it does not return to straightness even when it dries and is baked in the sun is because the steaming made it so.

戰: 攻魏者亡趙之始也 Attacking Wei is the first step toward destroying Chao.

漢: 書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

B. *in sent + 者, subj not replaced (perh ext of usage seen in A.3.b.4)*

衡: 行善者 those who do good [行善 *subj-nuc*]
隋: 日始出時色白者 when the sun is white at sunrise

史: 功大者易危 Those of great success are easily imperiled. [功大 *subj-nuc*]

列: 由此穆王自失者三月而復 From then on the Splendid King was distracted; it was three months before he recovered.

荀: 政令信者強政令不信者弱民齊者強民不齊者弱 Those whose orders are taken seriously are strong; others are weak. Those whose people are orderly are strong; others are weak. [政令信, 政令不信, 民齊, 民不齊, all *subj-nuc*]

戰: 土廣者安人眾者強則桀紂之後將存 If those whose territory is broad were secure and those whose populations are great were strong, then the descendants of Chieh and Chòu would be extant.

戰: 獄三年不決者 one whose lawsuit went on for three years without being settled [獄 *subj*, 三年 *fac-obj=nuc*, 不決 *nuc*]

荀: 君賢者其國治君不能者其國亂 Those whose ruler is capable, their state is ordered; those whose ruler is incapable, their state is disordered. [君賢, 君不能 both *subj-nuc*]

戰: 勢異而患同者 those whose predicament was the same but their [ensuing] trouble was different [勢異, 患同 both *subj-nuc*]

戰: 謀泄者事無功 Those whose plans leak out accomplish nothing. [謀泄 *subj-nuc*]

衡: 商鞅三說秦孝公前二說不聽後一說用者 the fact that Shang Yang gave three proposals to the Filial Earl of Ch'in and the first two were rejected and the third one accepted

衡: 謂漢不太平者漢無聖帝也 They claim that Han's not having made tranquility supreme is because Han lacks genius emperors.

淮: 刃犯難而鎔無患者何也以其託於後位也 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the butt-plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end.

淮: 物固有大有小眾不若少者 There definitely are things of which the large aren't as good as the small and the many not up to the few.

2. *subj not required*

左: 蘇而復上者三 He revived and climbed back up [the wall] three times. [“revivings and climbings-back were three”]

史: 使不得去者數日 He did not permit him to depart for some days. [“preventing-from-departings made-several the days”]

非: 厚者虧之薄者靡之 The affluent ones—take from them; the impoverished ones—share with them. [elided *subj some wd meaning “goods” or “capital”*]

衡: 何以知不滿百爲天者百歲之命也 How can we tell that not reaching a hundred is to be considered dying young and that one hundred is the destined span?

荀: 所失微而其爲亂大者禮也 The thing that makes great trouble when it is mishandled a small amount is ritual.

戰: 安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

管: 死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而爲之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates, so why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.

莊: 搏扶搖而上者九萬里 Stirring vortices, its ascent is ninety thousand li.

列: 王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.

C. *misc idioms w/者*

1. 昔者, 古者, 今者

史: 公叔座召鞅謝曰今者王問可以爲相者我言若王色不許我 Kungshu Ts'o summoned Yang and apologized, “A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that.”

呂: 昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也 In time gone by, your servant used all his power and wit and it still was not sufficient means by which to decide that.

釋: 古者列樹以表道 In old times they planted trees in rows to mark the edge of the road.

2. 所 *fac* 者.

淮: 智所知者褊矣 What the cognizance recognizes is narrow indeed.

淮: 寡人所說者勇有功也 What We delight in is bravery and success.

淮: 足所踞者淺矣 The print of a foot is shallow.

荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.

左: 爲其所得者棺而出之 made coffins for those they had got and sent them out

呂: 所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the

six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.

b. also *w*/所 = 所於

戰: 所營者水皆滅表 Everywhere they had camped, streams washed away the markers.

3. *sko* idiomatic *com w* 誰

史: 堯又曰誰可者 Yao then asked again, "Who would be acceptable?"

衡: 誰致之者 Who brought that about?

fi# fiag 2.35 red earth, red pigment 395 赭

山: 灌水...其中有流赭以塗牛馬無病 The Kuan river...in it is flowing red mud; smeared on cows & horses they don't get sick.

圖: 作采于社 it makes color on the earth-altar

列: 穆王乃爲之改築土木之功赭堊之色無遺巧焉五府爲虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasures were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

fiã 1.37 father (吳 *dial*) 417 蕃

fiã 2.35 堵 縣 name 堵

fiã 2.35 surname 堵

fiã 1.37 surname 417 諸

fi# fiag *stdw* razing a city or leveling a

mountain? (other graphs) 18 赭

fi# fiã *fiãb* *fiãb* 3.10 put into, apply 24 注

左: 又注 he nocked another arrow

淮: 草木注根 Plants and trees send down roots.

呂: 平地注水水瀉流均新施火火就燥 Pour water on level ground and it flows toward wetness; light firewood of equal size and it burns toward dryness.

山: 惠水出于其陽而南流注于洛 The *Hui* river emerges on its south side and flows south to join the *Lo* river.

隋: 大業初歌詢作古欹器以漏水注之 At the beginning of Ta-yeh [605] Kêng Hsün made a tipping-cup of ancient type. He filled it with dripping water.

水: 其水陽煖不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知

二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

fiu fiu 3.10 record; annotation 29 註 注

fi# fiãb 2.9 *nc* receive, grasp, control 78 主

戰: 約結而喜主怨者孤 Those who make aggressive alliances liking to take all the resentment onto themselves stand alone.

釋: 海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 *χmɔg* "sea" is *χmɔg* "new moon"; its function is to receive suspended silt and dirt, and its water is as dark as the new moon. (*rel to* 注?)

衡: 禹主治水 Yü took the task of controlling the waters.

史: 齊長主而自用也 Ch'i is skilled at taking charge of things and only consider themselves. [長 *put caus fac*] 史: 上曰主者謂誰平曰陛下即問決獄責廷

尉問錢穀責治粟內史 His Majesty said, "To whom do you refer as "in charge"?" Ping replied, "If it is deciding cases Your Majesty wants to know about, ask the chief magistrate. For cash and grain, ask the provisions-controller."

淮: 天道曰圓地道曰方方者主幽圓者主明明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景吐氣者施含氣者化是故陽施陰化 The way of sky is called round and the way of earth is called square. What is square governs what is dark; what is round governs what is bright. What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector. What exhales energy ejaculates; what inhales energy is impregnated. Thus Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated.

隋: 北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

後: 一居鹿牛主徼外夷一居青衣主漢人 One resided in Mao-niu and governed the barbies outside the purlieu and the other resided in Ch'ing-yi and governed the Han people.

藝: 少府曰乘輿御物主治之 The Privy Bursar said, "Chariots, carriages, things of the emperor—I am in charge of maintaining them."

列: 命駕八駿之乘右服鬪驪而左綠耳右驂赤驥而左白義主車則造父爲御泰丙爲右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-ér the left. He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

b. act as officiant in sacrifice

左: 主晉祀者非君而誰 Who is the officiant of the sacrifices of Chin, if not you, sir?

c. be especially apt [for a task]

淮: 窾者主浮 What is hollow is good at floating.

淮: 今夫地黃主屬骨而甘草主生肉之藥也 Take for example foxglove, a herb specific for knitting bones, and licorice, one for building flesh.

史: 淳于髡齊人也博聞強記學無所主 Shun-yü Kun was a native of Ch'i. He was widely read and

had a superb memory. He did not specialize in any particular doctrine.

fiu 2.9 *nc* principal; master; host 78 主

國: 桓公曰吾欲南伐何主管仲對曰以魯爲主

The Foursquare Marquess said, "I want to subdue what lies southward; what should I consider most important?" Kuan Chung replied, "Consider Lu most important."

戰: 狗固吠非其主也 Dogs inevitably bark at anyone other than their master.

史: 今君之見秦王也因嬖人景監以爲主非所以爲名也 In your case, you had the favorite Ying Chien introduce you to the king of Ch'in as your sponsor. That is not how to make a reputation.

史: 尊主廣地彊兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

呂: 今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生則失所爲立之矣 When the misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life, they must have lost grasp of the reason for establishing them.

釋: 司州司隸校尉所主也 Szü-chou is where X and X are in charge.

多: 人主 the man who rules other men

多: 明主 the clear-sighted ruler [ie he who sees his own interests and acts on them]

列: 主車 main chariot [*acw* 次車]

戰: 約兩主勢能制臣 keeping a tight harness on the power of the ruler, they were able to control their servants

後: 士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiation to grasp at their master.

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

漢: 三王臣主俱賢則共憂之 The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government.

後: 崔廣等以爲舉事宜立主以一眾心 Tsui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

史: 且夫諸侯之爲從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

b. *used like* 子 in *phəp* patriarch

戰: 智伯帥三國之眾以攻趙襄主於晉陽決水灌之三年城且拔矣襄主錯龜數策占兆以視利害何國可降而使張孟談於是潛行而出反智伯之約得兩國之眾以攻智伯之國禽其身以成襄子之功 Chih-po led the massed force of three states to attack the Prospering Patriarch of Chao in Chin-yang. He diverted a river to flood him, and in the third year the city was about to be taken. The Prospering Patriarch bored a tortoise shell and counted yarrow-stalks, interpreting the omens so as to see which of the states could be suborned, and sent Chang Méng-fan as emissary to sneak out under the water. He broke Chih-po's treaty and got the forces of the two states to attack Chih-po's capital, capture him and complete the Prospering Patriarch's success.

fiu 2.9 *nc* spirit-tablet 29 主 室 砮

a. stylized effigy of ancestor

衡: 禮宗廟之主以木爲之長尺二寸也 In the Rites, the spirit-tablet in the ancestral temple is made of wood, one *ch'ih* and two *ts'un* long.

b. *fig.* medium in which spirits are manifested
左：夫民神之主也 The folk are the host medium of the spirits.

衡：五藏氣之主也 The five viscera are the host-media of the vital energy.

tju ^{nc} pearl 珠

衡：玉隱石間珠匿魚腹 Jade is concealed among rock; pearls hide in the bellies of fish.

宋：頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠綉綺爲下裙紫綺爲上襦 Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

藝：初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

多：隨侯之珠 The pearl of the Marquess of Sui [*a proverbial fabulous gem*]

選：隨珠和氏焯燦其破玉石巒峯眩耀青燹 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬爲器飾寶藏不爲幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

tju *tjag* vermilion 395 絳 朱

論：子曰惡紫之奪朱也 The master said, "I hate how purple has usurped the place of vermilion."

tju irrigate 29 澆

tju ^{nc} dwarf 侏

tju 2.9 ladle, serving spoon (meas) 28 斗 料

史：陰告廚人曰卽酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之 He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

tju 3.10 ^{nc} 切韻: small net 29 罍

tju *tjag* red silk gauze 395 絳

tju 2.9 "used to tune strings"—movable bridge? 230 柱 柱

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

tju 2.9 ^{nc} lamp wick (*rel to* 燭?) 29 主 炷

tju possession by spirits? 29 炷

tju ko cake 358 餠

tju ^{nc} ko wood-boring beetle 29 蛀

tju 1.10 underwear 232 裌

tju 1.10 gallinaceous bird 鶉

tju 1.10 fish "like shrimp w/o legs" 鮓

tju *tjag* 丹沙 cinnabar sand 395 硃

tju *tju* stand still 29 駐 駐 軒

釋：駐株也如株木不動也 *tju* "stand still" is *tju* "trunk"; like a [planted?] tree not moving

tju *tjag* ^{nc} explain, show significance 29 注意

tju *tju* pour water on, irrigate 29 澆

tju 4.3 entourage 232 屬 屬

戰：至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them.

史：宗室非有軍功論不得爲屬籍 Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates.

史：與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭 With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Chêng.

藝：既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

淮：請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

史：三老官屬豪長者里父老皆會以人民往觀之者[三二一]二三千人 Preceptors, government workers, leading citizens and village elders all attended. Those who observed in the capacity of ordinary citizens were two or three thousand.

史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅綰事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, "In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.

史：匈奴去發中尉材官屬衛將軍軍長安 When the Hsiungnu had departed, he sent out *chung wei*, smart bureaucrats and a guards general to garrison Changan.

b. *also of non-humans*

漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬爲器飾寶藏不爲幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

隋：字星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰字 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dzjwəd* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wət* comet.

藝：匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而便用 Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.

tju 4.3 illumine (*rel to* 照?) 172 燭

漢：昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient. 非：衛靈公之時彌子瑕有寵專於衛國侏儒有見公者曰臣之夢踐矣公曰何夢對曰夢見竈爲見公也公怒曰吾聞見人主者夢見日奚爲見寡人而夢見竈對曰夫日兼燭天下一物不能當也人君兼燭一國一人不能壅也故將見人主者夢見日夫竈一人燭焉則後人無從見矣今或者一人有燭君者乎則臣雖夢見竈

不亦可乎 In the time of the Numinous Marquess of Wèi Mi Tzū Hsia was favored and did as he pleased throughout Wèi. One of the court dwarves saw him and said, "My dream is fulfilled!" "What did you dream of?" asked the marquess. "I dreamed of a stove, on account of seeing YL," he replied. The marquess said angrily, "I have heard that one who is to see a ruler dreams of the sun. Why would you dream of a stove before seeing me?" "The sun shines on the whole world equally, and no one person can block it. A ruler shines on his whole country equally and no one person can shut him up. So if you're going to see a ruler you dream of the sun. But a stove—one man soaks up its warmth and the others behind him get no look at it. Now perhaps some one man is soaking up YL's warmth; if so then wouldn't it be right for YS to dream of a stove?"

tju 4.3 join, attach 屬 屬 囑 囑

史：已得講於魏[至一]質公子延因犀首屬行而攻趙 Having come to terms with Wei and having got Prince Yen as hostage, they attacked Chao, using Hsi Shou to muster the ranks.

官：各屬其州之民而讀灑以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

tju 4.3 說文: cautious, respectful 嫻

tju 4.3 a torch or lamp (*rel to* 炷?) 172 燭 人：猶晝之待白日夜之待燭火 like how at day we depend on the daylight and at night we depend on torchlight

三：窮日盡明繼以脂燭 They play all day until daylight has gone and then continue by the light of tallow candles.

tju 4.3 stare, look at 221 矚

tju-*tju* ^{nc} 瀾瀾

tju-*tju* ^{nc} patriarch (hon.) 29 主君

左：齊侯使高張來唁公稱主君子家子子齊卑君矣 Kao Chang, emissary of the Marquess of Ch'i, came to express sympathy with our ruler. He addressed him with the expression "patriarch". Tzū-chia-tzu said, "Ch'i has degraded our ruler."

Legge, following 服虔, says of this passage, "The style of the messenger in calling him 'sir (主君)' was the mode of addressing a great officer." It turns out to be more complicated than that. There are examples of great officers being addressed as 主君, as well as 君 and 公 (qqv). (Calling these third-person honorifics "pronouns" is an ignorant error.) For example, 蘇秦 is so addressed by some of the rulers to whom he made his appeal.

史：楚王曰...今主君欲一天下收諸侯存危國寡人謹奉社稷以從 The king of Ch'u said, "...Now you, sir, wish to unite the world, include all the barons, and preserve endangered states. With respect, We place our state at your disposal in that endeavor."

But most referents of this honorific are not best described as merely "great officers"; they are heads of great land-owning families in 晉, immediate ancestors of some who became sovereigns when 晉 broke up, and in the majority of extant exam-

ples that family/state is 趙. The position of 蘇秦 was not merely that of a foreigner employed as a high officer; he was the ambassador plenipotentiary of the king of 趙, and his mission was to transmit the rescript 詔 of the king of 趙 to other kings.

It may be no coincidence that examples of 主君 come preponderantly from 晉 and former 晉; we need always consider the possibility that a word or one of its acceptations is peculiar to a dialect. We need also consider the likelihood that the meaning and usage of 主君, like most words, developed over time.

As a word of general currency in CC, 主君 strikes me as best considered parallel to words like 主人, 主父 and 主母. If so, then the degrading aspect of the Chü messenger's parlance follows from the very reason the marquess of Chü felt moved to extend sympathy: The marquess of Lu had been wandering as a supplicant from court to court for several years, having been ousted by the powerful Chi family from the state he nominally ruled. The messenger addressed him as one would the head of a great family who is not sovereign.

ṭiulengjɔk ^{nc} ko bird 鸚鵡

ṭiukɬsieng ^{nc} sko meteor 172 燭星

ṭiuk'wəng soo 紵纈

ṭiwo ^{mp} man name 朱虎

ṭiug ^{vc} to cast (metal) cf 注 29 鑄

梁:二者欲更鑄九鼎 For the second thing, I want to cast a new set of nine cauldrons.

西:文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侖人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, Têng T'ung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

漢:其後復禁鑄錢云 It is said that after that, the prohibition of coining of money was restored.

衡:盜鑄錢之罪 the crime of counterfeiting coins 後:董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

隋:張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂埋滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

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史:墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄[鑄一]鑄以爲金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

漢:及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Chin ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

ṭiug 3.10 ^{nc} horse w/white l. hind foot 鼻

ṭiung ^{nc} bell 167 鍾

左:鄭伯有嗜酒爲窟室而夜飲酒擊鍾焉 Po-yu of Cheng loved wine. He had an underground chamber built, and there he would drink wine and have chimes played for him.

淮:爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them 戰:魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂文侯曰鍾聲不比乎左高 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei was drinking with T'ien Tzü-fang and called for music. He said, "Aren't the bells mistuned? The one on the left is high."

呂:師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊爲君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以爲後世之知音者也 Shih Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Chüan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune. This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

ṭiung 2.2 tumor, swelling 262 腫 腫

釋:豕腫也言腫起也 **ṭiung** "mound" is **ṭiung** "swelling," referring to its rising as if swollen.

衡:肉暴長者曰腫 flesh that suddenly grows is called "swelling."

非:此其爲馬也踣肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and swollen knees.

ṭiung 3.3 to sow 105 種

梁:五穀隨人所種不須時節 Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

隋:十五曰格澤狀如炎火又曰格澤星也上黃下白從地而上下大上銳見則不種而穫 Fifteenth is poolfish. Its appearance is like flame. It is also said that poolfish is a star. Its top is yellow and its bottom white. It rises from the ground. It is large below and sharp above. If it appears, there will be reaping without sowing.

ṭiung 2.2 ^{nc} heel 262 踵

淮:舉踵 "raise heels"—ie stand on tiptoe

戰:一心同功死不旋踵 Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they shrink from death.

莊:御寇伏地汗流至踵 Yü-K'ou fell on the ground. Sweat poured down to his heels.

ṭiung 1.3 ^{nc} SHH: cup (sua next?) 27 鍾

ṭiung 1.3 measure for grain (sua prec?) 21 鍾

管:客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a stipend of a thousand **ṭiung**.

漢:千室之邑必有千鍾之藏藏緡百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand **ṭiung** holding a million strings of cash.

ṭiung 1.3 ^{nc} husfa (舅松?) 松 姁

ṭiung 2.2 ^{nc} hind end of cart shaft 167 踵 踵

ṭiung accumulate, repeat 鍾

國:夫山之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.

ṭiung 1.3 scrape & make smaller (cf 創) 創

ṭiung words rebutting each other cf 衝 167 謹

ṭiung 2.2 seed; kind of grain 105 種

莊:魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I planted them. When grown, they held five *shih*.

b. *fig.* kind, type; ethnic type

史:太史敫曰女不取媒因自嫁非吾種也汗吾世 T'ai-shih Chiao said, "A daughter who goes ahead and marries herself off without using a gobetween is no kin of mine. She has dishonored my generation." 三:渠剛猛捷悍爲諸種深所畏懼 Chü was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

ṭiung 2.2 walk in other's footprints 574 踵 踵

晏:臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

b. *fig.*

晉:賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

ṭiung 1.3 ^{nc} ko bug 蚣

ṭiung 1.3 ^{nc} 切韻: small trousers 袪

ṭiung ^{nc} bundle of firewood 412 種

ṭiung 2.2 sko garment 幪 幪

ṭiung 2.2 flare up 574 踵

ṭiuhñu ^{nc} dwarf 侏儒

非:侏儒侏儒固人主之所與也 Dwarves and jesters are indisputably among those present at a ruler's feasting.

非:衛靈公之時彌子瑕有寵專於衛國侏儒有見公者曰臣之夢踐矣公曰何夢對曰夢見竈爲見公也公怒曰吾聞見人主者夢見日奚爲見寡人而夢見竈對曰夫日兼燭天下一物不能當也人君兼燭一國一人不能壅也故將見人主者夢見日夫竈一人燭焉則後人無從見矣今或者一人有燭君者乎則臣雖夢見竈不亦可乎 In the time of the Numinous Marquess of Wèi Mi Tzü Hsia was favored and did as he pleased throughout Wèi. One of the court dwarves saw him and said, "My dream is fulfilled!" "What did you dream of?" asked the marquess. "I dreamed of a stove, on account of seeing YL," he replied. The marquess said angrily, "I have heard that one who is to see a ruler dreams of the sun. Why would you dream of a stove before seeing me?" "The sun shines on the whole world equally, and no one person can block it. A ruler shines on his whole country equally and no one person can shut him up. So if you're going to see a ruler you dream of the sun. But a stove—one man soaks up its warmth and the others behind him get no look at it. Now perhaps some one man is soaking up YL's warmth; if so then wouldn't it be right for YS to dream of a stove?"

ṭiuhñu short beam 株樵 侏儒

ṭiuhñu ^{mp} man name (文11) 朱儒

ṭiuhñen ^{nc} those who live here 78 主人

左:主人三辭 The host declined it thrice.

左:主人懸布 The defenders let down lengths of cloth.

左:主人焚衝 The defenders burned the siege machines.

戰:濫人之周周不納客即曰主人也 A man of Wên went to Chou, and when Chou would not admit him, the visitor said, "I am a denizen."

衝:發書占之曰主人將去 He got out? books? ?The Shu? and interpreted the omen, which turned out to be "The denizens [of the house] will leave."

大:主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敬辭 The host says, "[I.] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"

tiut'ien "vermillion sky" parts of Orion & Gemini 朱天

tiusniang ^{np} folk name 朱襄氏

tiupiat ^{nc} ko water critter (ko crab?) 朱鼈

tiub'ag archivist, record librarian 主簿

tiub'ziug ^{nc} principal wife 主婦

tiub'zwo ^{nc} master of household 主父

戰:進之則殺主父 If she served it she would kill her master.

tiunag ^{nc} mistress of household 主母

戰:言之則逐主母 If she told of it she would drive out her mistress.

tiuniang ^{np} song name 朱明

tiak ^{nc} tread; sole of foot 287 蹠 跖

淮:枕戶構而臥者鬼神蹠其首 If you sleep pil-

lowed on the threshold, demons will step on your head.

淮:伊尹之興土功也修脛者使之跖鏹強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earth-works, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

b. hold crossbow down with foot to draw string

史:以韓卒之勇被堅甲勁鎗弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hàn soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.

tiak 4.22 roast, broil *ar tiag* 259 炙

衡:或時載酒用鹿車則言車行酒騎行炙 They might have carried the wine in a wheelbarrow, hence the claim that chariots sent around wine and riders sent around roasted meat.

tiak 4.22 select (*sua* 擇?) 518 揀 拓

tiak 4.22 close to 炙

tiak 4.22 pillar base of 碣 (*sua* 蹠 "sole of foot?") 287 圮 墟

tiak 4.22 sko sleeve ("removable?") 襖

tiak 4.22 break, snap 154 拓

tiak!/tsiak 4.22 one unit (*sua* 揀 select?) 隻

衡:疋馬隻輪無反者 Not a single horse nor single wheel was there that returned.

釋:老而無子曰獨獨隻獨也 To be old and childless is called "lone"; "lone" is "isolated"

tiag 3.40 ko mulberry (*sua* 楮?) 358 柘

詩:攘之剔之其棗其柘 They removed them, they cut them, the wild mulberries, the mulberries.

tiag 1.37 intercept 遮

漢:如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不

測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

tiag 1.37 combine 232 遮

tiag 3.40 talk too much 377 噤

tiag (prn) 媼

tiag ko insect stb like grasshopper 154 蟪

tiag 3.40 sugar cane (*ar tiag*) 358 蔗

tiag 1.37 cover, hide 遮

tiag 3.40 說文:遮也 gloss over? 264 噤

tiagko ^{nc} ko bird (francolin?) 鷓鴣

tiagsang ^{nc} ko mulberry tree 柘桑

tiaglâ strong but not virtuous 368 儻 儻

tiagmwang ^{nc} 方言:蟒 (*dial*) 蟒 蟒

tiar 3.5 ^{nc} bulbous ring-footed goblet (*nsua*

卮 *tiad* "saucer") 觥 觥 卮 卮

穆:犬戎口胡觥天子于[當→]雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士[戰→]觥 The Dog Barbarians [1m] *g'o* entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. He [1m]

conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven.

非:今有千金之玉卮通而無當可以盛水乎

Take for example a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats that is open and has no bottom; can it hold water?

非:奉卮酒而進之 held up a goblet of wine and offered it.

戰:左手持卮右手畫蛇 left hand holding the

wine goblet, right hand drawing a snake

禮:尊者舉觥卑者舉角 The honored one hoists a goblet, the lowly one a mug.

史:祖高奉玉卮起為太上皇壽 The Kao-tsu took a jade goblet in both hands, stood and proposed long life to [his father] the T'ai-shang-huang.

tiak ko bug 螭

tiag 1.5 ^{nc} limb [of tree] (*prefix here?* "what is forked?") 591 枝 肢 肢 支

國:枝葉益長 The branches and leaves grow increasingly long.

選:胡馬依北風越鳥巢南枝 The steppe pony whinnies to the north wind/ The bird from Yüeh nests on the south-facing branches.

選:月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

宋:青絲為籠係桂枝為籠鉤 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.

史:千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榦非一木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the branches of a single tree. The links among three

dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man.

淮:馬齒非牛蹠檀根非椅枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

b. branch of body of water

選:爾其枝岐潭瀾渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迥互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and

isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of li.

tiag 1.5 ^{vt} forked, separate 591 卮 汶 支

左:支離之卒 detachments of soldiers operating independent of the main command

淮:相支以日 days apart

後:獻樂及幻人能變化吐火自支解易牛馬頭 They presented musicians and an illusionist; he could transform himself, spit fire, dismember himself, exchange cows' and horses' heads.

tiag 2.4 particle 只 軼

楚:恣所擇只 I don't care which you choose.

tiag 2.4 ^{meas} measure 咫

舜無咫尺之地 Shun hadn't a foot of territory.

tiag 3.5 malignant, bloody-minded 伎

淮:今世之為禮者恭敬而伎為義者布施而德

In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating, while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.

tiag 1.5 only 19 祇 祇 只

史:何往為祇取辱耳 What would we accomplish by going? We would only bring shame on ourselves.

草:眾愚效之只增其醜 A lot of dolts imitated her and only made themselves more ugly.

tiag 2.4 ^{nc} ko citrus 枳

tiag 1.5 support, hold up; fend off 支 枝 撐

戰:支左屈右 [in archery] hold out the left and bend the right

藝:大匠曰柱枅榑欂相枝持 The master builder said, "Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other." 史:魏不支秦必東徙 Wei won't withstand Ch'in; they will have to move eastward.

史:韓魏不能支秦必入臣於秦 Hân and Wei cannot hold off Ch'in; they would have to join Ch'in in a subordinate role.

史:夫一齊之彊燕猶狼顧而不能支今以三齊臨燕其禍必大矣 The strength of a single Ch'i is more than Yen could withstand, enough to make you nervous. If they menace you with three times that, it would surely be a great calamity.

b. fig.

史:粟支數年 [Stored] grain will support some years.

tiag ^{nc} lynch-pin hole 軼

tiag ^{nc} part of carriage box 軼

tiag 2.4 stop 抵 抵

後:性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

tiag tiar to beat 抵

tiag sickness 伎

tiag 2.4 paper 紙 帑

tiag ^{np} pln fs? 集韻 *ar tiag* 枳

史:曰楚得枳而國亡齊得宋而國亡齊楚不

得以有枳宋而事秦者何也 He said, "Ch'u obtained Chih and lost their own state. Ch'i obtained Sung and lost their own state. Why is it that Ch'i and Ch'u could not serve Ch'in while having possession of Chih and Sung?"

tiag 2.4 ^{np} pln 軼

史:秦下軼道則南陽危 If Ch'in comes down the

Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered.

tiag ^{nc} to pierce; accuse, berate 154 枳

tiəg fur clothing 枝
tiəg sturdy; cf 叻 劫
tiəg numerous 鈇
tiəg 2.4 to open 集韻 ar 枳
tiəg 1.5 𠃉 說文: island 汶
tiəg 1.5 ko grain 枝
tiəg 1.5 grain stalk 枝
tiəg 2 hit from side 舨
tiəg 1.5 just then 506 祇
tiəg d̄iəg 1.5 peace 提
tiəg? 1.5 same as 悒? 悒
tiəg-tiəg 𠃉 onomat 吱吱
tiəghân 𠃉 the branches 子-亥 and stems
 甲-癸 of the cycle of sixty 支干
tiəgd̄iuk entourage [pron?] 支屬
tiəgts' iakkwân 𠃉 building name 鷓鴣觀
tiəng 1.42 go; go & demand; correct 171 征
 正 政 延
 史: 軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation; the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.
 淮: 田漁重稅關市急征 Excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding.
 漢: 是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事嬰賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.
 漢: 莽將嚴尤諫曰臣聞匈奴為害所從來久矣未聞上世有必征之者也 [Wang] Mang's general Yen Yu protested, "I have heard that the Hsiung-nu have been doing harm for a very long time. I have never heard of anyone in high antiquity who felt it necessary to bring them under control."
tiəng 3.45 𠃉 straight, upright 171 正
 釋: 僵正直置然也 *kiang* "fall flat" in "line" manner, dead straight.
 隋: 日中正在上 The sun at noon is directly overhead.
 呂: 是正坐於夕室也其所謂正乃不正矣 That's like sitting upright in a tilted house; what they call upright turns out not to be upright.
 非: 衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以我為君子也君子安可毋敬也以我為暴人也暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wên-tzū of Wei went to visit Tsêng-tzū. Tsêng-tzū did not get up, but stretched himself out on the mat and then straightened up in the corner. Wên-tzū said to his driver, "Tsêng-tzū is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tsêng-tzū hasn't been put to death."
 淮: 水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]
 b. fig.
 新: 方直不曲謂之正反正為邪 If one is square

and straight and not crooked it is called uprightness; to invert uprightness is evil.
 史: 夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也尊厚交務正利聖王之事也 Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does.
 非: 名正物定名倚物徙 If terms are exact then things are under control; if terms are skewed then things shift about.
 史: 君若不非武王乎則僕請終日正言而無誅可乎 If, as I take it sir, you do not condemn the Martial King, then would you allow me to speak truth for a whole day without punishment?
 荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.
 淮: 立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.
 後: 不正容服不出於房 She would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothing and appearance properly.
 戰: 正可以圍盜乎 Can thievery be stopped by accuracy?
 c. straightforward, without circumlocution
 史: 秦之行暴正告天下 Ch'in's use of violence made an open announcement to the world.
tiəng 1.42 remonstrate 171 証
tiəng 2.40 put in order 171 整
tiəng 3.45 government 171 政
 左: 政以治民刑以正邪 Government is to keep the folk in order; punishment is to put straight what is oblique.
 左: 周任有言曰為政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."
 國: 禮以紀政國之常也失常不立君所知也 That ritual is used to control the government is a regularity of statecraft. YL knows that if you lose control of the regularities you will not stand.
 後: 上疏陳時政所宜 He submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.
 越: 壽夢以巫臣子狐庸為相任以國政 Shou-mêng entrusted the governance of the state to Hu-yung, son of Wu-chên.
 荀: 庶人駭政則君子不安位 If the common people shy at their government, a gentleman would not consider his position safe.
 禮: 苛政猛於虎也 An officious government is fiercer than tigers.
 史: 平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊并弱齊楚秦晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and Chin first became great and the source of governance was the frontier overlords.
 釋: 父之兄... 又曰伯父伯把也把持家政也 One's father's elder brother... is also called *pāk' iwo*. *pāk* is *pā* "grasp;" he keeps hold of the governance of the family.
 淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網

罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬貧妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能澹 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax. In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.
 淮: 成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.
 執政⇒執
tiəng 𠃉 ko bell; section of bell 鈺
tiəng 1.42 first, principal 正
 春: 元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month by royal calendar.
 漢: 誼以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名禮樂 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music.
tiəng (prn) 姪
tiəng 3.45 fulfill, complete 171 正
 衡: 年人之正數 the full number of years of a human life
 選: 水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.
 選: 長歌正激烈中心愴以推 Throughout my singing I am unfailingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.
 藝: 明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.
 史: 願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture P'o-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Chòu of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.
tiəng 1.42 to steam fish 259 鯖
tiəng 1.42 集韻: 燻煤 reed torch 172 炬
tiəng 3.0 sun just risen 最
tiəngg'u 𠃉 the queen 正后
tiəng-tiəng 𠃉 deferential, cringing 怔忡
 征 佞 征 佞
tiəngtiəg 𠃉 ko bird 鷓鴣
tiəng-t' iəng 𠃉 deferential, cringing cf 怔忡

怔忡
ṭiəngdə'zəg government operations 政事後:國之廢興在於政事政事得失由乎輔佐 Whether a state declines or flourishes depends on how the government is conducted; whether government is conducted successfully or not stems from those who assist the ruler.
 論:德行顏淵閔子騫冉伯牛仲弓言語宰我子貢政事冉有季路文學子游子夏 For personal conduct, Yen Yüan, Min Tzū-ch'ien, Jan Po-niu and Chung Kung. For rhetoric, Tsai Wo and Tzū-kung. For conduct in office, Jan Yu and Chi Lu. For learning, Tzū-yu and Tzū-hsia.
ṭiəngp'wo ^{nc} messenger (?) 征夫
ṭiəngp'wər ^{nc} principal wife (+p?) 正妃
ṭiəngp'wər ^{mp} tail star in Ursa Minor? 正妃
ṭiət 4 ^{nc} foot fetters 579 桎
 呂:是月也命有司修法制繕囹圜具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.
ṭiət ^{mp} pln 郵
ṭiət 爾雅: big 374 蛙
ṭiət ^{nc} 說文爾雅: leech 397 蛭
 衡:下地之澤其蟲曰蛭蛭食人足 In the marshes in low-lying ground, the critters there are called leeches. Leeches feed on human legs.
 衡:蛭廣有分數長有寸度 A leech is over a tenth of an inch wide and exceeds an inch long.
 衡:蛭之性食血 It is the nature of leeches to eat blood.
ṭiət hard, sturdy 296 侄
ṭiət look at 4 睽 睽
ṭiət'k'ak ^{nc} ko bug 人 蛭 蛭 蛭
ṭiət'ng'ət stubborn, froward, stupid 579 侄 侄
ṭiət'siəg ^{mp} another name for 驩吾, ko myth critter 侄獸
ṭiəd 3.6 ^{ma} reach; arrive (cf 氏) 152 至 致 致
 淮:假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs.
 釋:並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.
 史:至禮畢復置法酒 When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made.
 藝:洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.
 左:期年狄必至示之弱矣 A year from now the Ti will surely be upon us; we have shown weakness.
 b. also of passage of time
 史:至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day

they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are enabled to have a sufficiency and even some wealth.
 史:渡噶沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hut'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.
 史:今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.
 史:[跡→]跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾[持↓]浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.
 史:其姊聞之因摩笄以自刺故至今有摩笄之山 When his sister heard of it she sharpened a hairpin to stab herself. Thus even today there is a mountain called "Sharp Hairpin".
 漢:陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.
 c. also of natural phenomena
 衡:蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.
 衡:雨甚至 rain fell heavily
 荀:風至若折 the wind rises and the cattail-head breaks off
 戰:降雨下溜水至流子 When the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and float you off.
 史:信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng: he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.
 淮:昔者師曠奏白雪之音而神物為之下降風雨暴至平公癡病晉國赤地 In ancient times when Shih Kuang played the sounds of *White Snow* then supernatural beings arrived, a violent storm suddenly arose, the Level Marquess became palsied and the land of Chin went barren.
 戰:不用子之計而禍至為之奈何 I did not adopt your plan and disaster ensued. What can I do about it?
 d. to the extent of
 史:嗟乎為法之敝一至此哉 Woe, that law should be applied so utterly uniformly!
 呂:抽刀而相啖至死而止 They drew their knives and ate each other's flesh bite by bite until they died.
 漢:凡民守戰至死而不降北者以計為之也 Whenever the people battle resolutely to the death, not surrendering or fleeing, they do it out of calculation.
 戰:至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them.
 非:刑罰之極安至 How far do punishments go at their limit?
 藝:共姦通之至鬥爭相殺 They gang-raped her in such a brawl that they fell to killing each other.
 史:秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士

跣跣科頭貫[顛→]強奮戰者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.
 戰:魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛目壞城郭且為棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial.
 史:魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.
 c. fig.
 後:至於衛后孝武皇帝身所廢棄不可以為比 Touching the matter of the Wèi empress, one who was personally set aside by the Martial Emperor himself cannot be considered comparable.
 f. perfected ("arrived at ultimate")
 草:天地至大 The universe is immense.
 藝:非至公無以王天下 There is no means to rule the world as king except by utmost impartiality.
 呂:周明堂外戶不開示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming Tang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.
 多:至德 (see folg citation)
 史:湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰嘻盡之矣乃去其三而祝曰欲左左欲右右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."
 戰:今之嗣主忽於至道皆悟於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.
 史:公孫龍善為堅白之辯及鄒衍過趙言至道乃絀公孫龍 Kung-sun Lung was skilful at arguing the subtleties of hardness and whiteness, but when Tsou Yen passed through Chao and spoke of the ultimate Way, Kung-sun Lung was dismissed.
 淮:夫國非其有也而欲有之可謂至貪也 Now the state was not his property; in wishing to own it he can be called utterly greedy.
 顏:吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為誇癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness,

and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."
 史: 貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也 Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease. [nr]
ijed! 1.5 **nc** small salver-like dish (nsua 卮 **ijar** "goblet") 425 卮 卮
 准: 投卮漿而沃之 threw a dish of sauce and splattered him
ijed angry 寔
ijed revere 578 祗 stbuf 祗
ijed 爾雅: ko tree ac 樞 莖
ijed 方言: bring together 152 倣
ijed t'jed angry 愷
ijed 1.5 **nc** plant: seeds yield red? yellow? dye (rel to 赤?) 卮 卮
ijed! worn-out clothes? 襪
ijed! 1.5 **nc** some part of a carriage 輓
ijedtio **nc** 說文爾雅: ko plant ac 葦 莖 蓆
ijen to wipe (cf 搥) 搥
 禮: 沐用瓦盤搥用巾 He washes his hair in a pottery basin and dries it with a towel.
ijen 1.17 real 廣韻側鄰, 切韻職鄰 246 眞 眞 靖
 衡: 著文垂辭辭出溢其眞 They stick down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality.
 衡: 若射眞虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?
 漢: 吾欲羸葬以反吾眞 I wish to be buried naked, so as to return to my authentic state.
 呂: 故曰道之眞以持身其緒餘以爲國家其土直以治天下 Thus it is said, "The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are used to govern the world." [nr]
 衡: 皆以其眞是不假他類也 is always because it is the real thing, not something else substituted for it
 晉: 眞雖存矣僞亦憑焉 The real thing may exist, but frauds may be concealed in it.
ijen dense, fine-textured 178 縝
ijen black hair 黠 鬢
ijen (prn) 孃
ijen space between pillars 178 楹 榭
ijen ko plant 蕘
ijen 1.17 hit 251 稊
ijen d'ien dry & compact 稊
ijen d'ien rumble of falling stones 磧
ijenhijen "true man" Taoist adept who has attained perfection 真人 真人
 准: 能反其所生若未有形謂之真人 If one can return to whence he took life, as he was before he had form, we call him "true man."
 史: 真人者入水不濡入火不熱陵雲氣與天地久長 "True man": he goes into water and is not wetted; he goes into fire and is not burned. He rises above the clouds and is coeval with sky and earth.
ijer 3.5 put (how rel to 置?) 16 眞
 國: 眞之於耳 stick them in my ear
ijwak? 4.22 curl? 反切之 sef 丘? 菓
ijwat 4.17 clumsy, stupid 497 拙 矬 矬 矬
 釋: 拙屈也使物否屈不爲用也 **ijwat** "clumsy" is *k'iwat* "bent"; it makes things get bent awry so they can't be used.

草: 凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.
 准: 得以所有易所無以所工易所拙 They get to exchange what they have for what they lack and exchange what they are good at for what they are poor at.
 絕: ...拙也...殆也...危也三者舉事之大忌也 ...is clumsy...is reckless...is dangerous. These three are what one must avoid above all in embarking on some enterprise.
 史: 范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所爲說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsè were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.
 顏: 吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已累矣江南號爲吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."
ijwat firelight 爚
ijwat **nc** structural part of roof, supporting beam 25 椳 椳 椳
ijwat 4.17 clumsy, stupid 497 拙 矬 矬 矬
ijwat 4.17 hurried 342 遽
ijwat 4.17 lower jaw ar **ijwat** 25 準 准 頤
 漢: 高祖爲人隆準而龍顏美須髯左股有七十二黑子 In person, the High Ancestor had a bold chin and a strong brow and cheekbones, handsome beard and whiskers and, on his left thigh, 72 black spots.
~~ijwatblinwat~~ **ijwatliwat** 4.17 so breath emerging 遽律
~~ijwatmiig~~ **ijwatmiig** 4.17 spider ("darns-web")? 蜘蛛 蛟 蛛
ijwad 3.13 divine for omens (楚 dial) 34 馱
ijwad 3.13 unwanted, "weed"; fleshy excrescence 贅
 准: 居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能濟 In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.
ijwadsjo **nc** children foisted upon mother's parents? 贅婿
ijwan 1.30 **m** monopolize (rel to 搏 "make one ball of?") cf 篡, 僞 400 專 剽 吏
 漢: 元始中王莽爲安漢公專政 In Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government.
 戰: 專軍并銳觸魏之不意 I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei.
 國: 天地百物皆將取焉胡可專也 All should partake of the abundance of nature; how could it be monopolized?
 衡: 一國之君專擅賞罰 The ruler of a whole country has complete power to reward or punish as he pleases.
 史: 燕王專任子之己而讓位 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tzù-chih and wound up

ceding the throne to him.
 准: 周公事文王也行無專制事無由己 When the Duke of Chou served the Cynosure King, in none of his actions did he decide on his own, nor in any of his doings did he suit himself.
 孟: 不專心致志則不得也 If one does not concentrate the mind and fix the attention on it, one does not get it.
 准: 羣臣輔湊莫敢專君 All the servants are attached like the spokes of a wheel, none daring to monopolize the ruler.
 晏: 二子同桃而節冷專其桃而宜 For the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.
 准: 陰陽之專精爲四時 The unified essence of Yin and Yang made the four seasons.
 史: 然而劉敬脫輓輅一說建萬世之安智豈可專邪 Nonetheless, how can he have had all intelligence in himself, when Liu Ching, with a single proposal made while he was taking a break from hauling a heavy wagon, laid a secure foundation for myriad ages?
ijwan 1.30 divine with sticks 342 筭 端
 准: 筮者端策以問於數 The Yi Ching diviner counts sticks to inquire of the numbers.
ijwan 1.30 **nc** 說文: ko fish 鱒
ijwang'wân blend, meld? 400 搏 掬
ijwanlio 1.30 **mp** man name 專 諸 搏 諸
ijwan **nc** ko fish (not **dijwan**) 鱒
ijwan 1.30 **mp** FL: pln 鄆
ijwan **nc** brick 磚
ijwan 1.30 **nc** brick 甃 磚
ijwan ko semi-pr stone 瑋
ijwan **mp** riv name 溇 湍
ijwan d'wân 2.28 to cut fine cf 膊 342 剽
ijwan 3.33 to cut fine 342 剽
ijwanxiuk **mp** 帝 [man? god?] name 顛 項
 准: 昔共工與顛項爭爲帝 Of old, Kung-kung fought with Chuan-hsü to become emperor.
ijwanxiukd'ieg **mp** family name 顛 項氏
~~ijwax~~ **ijwax** 3.5 an illness 醜
ijwat sad 怵
ijwat so bamboo growing ar **ijwat** 25 筍
ijwân 1.18 moisten ar **dijwân** 355 溇 溇
ijwân 2 measure of breadth 342 溇
ijwân inculcate, repeat 諄
ijwân leveling tool; law 246 緯
ijwân 1.18 favor, assist(=惇?) 諄
ijwân border of garment or mat 520 純
ijwân hit bullseye (cf 準) 246 埠
ijwân 集韻: ditch 25 剛
ijwân 3.22 說文: bundled 稗 稗
ijwân close eyes cf 瞬 瞬
ijwân pure, unmixed 246 衡
ijwân dijwâ whole slice 脍
ijwân-ijwân **nb** 爾雅: sincere, diligent 純 純
 脍 脍
ijwân-ijwân **nb** soo 吨 吨
ijwâr 1.6 awl 25 錐
 戰: 讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran down to his foot.
ijwâr 1.6 **nc** ko bird 佳 雛
ijwâr 1.6 **nc** gray & white horse 駟

ʃiwar 1.6 ^{nc} 方言: rodents (*dial*) 鼯

ʃiwar 2.4 water (*dial*) (*sua* 水?); 說文: two waters 王仁昫切韻: +p 25 水

ʃiwarliar ^{nc} ko bird 雛禮

ʃiwar anxious 愴

史: 楚戰士無不一以當十楚兵呼聲動天諸侯軍無不人人懼恐 None of the warriors of Ch'u is less than a match for ten; the army of Ch'u shakes the sky with its shout; the armies of the other lords are afraid of them to the last man.

ʃiweg bamboo sprouts new culms (篇海 r) 筴 **ʃiwən** 2.17 leveling tool (water level or plumbline); law (*cf* 埠) set 342? 246 準

漢: 準者所以揆平取正也 A level is defined as what is used to measure levelness and get straightness. 漢: 矩方生繩繩直生準準正則平衡而鈞權矣 When the measuring-square is squared, it yields the ink-line. When the ink-line is straightened, it yields the plumbline. When the plumbline is made exact then we make the cross-beam level and equalize the weighing-balance.

漢: 本起於黃鐘之侖用度數審其容以子穀稻黍中者千有二百實其侖以井水準其概合侖為合十合為升 Its origin is in the flute with the note [*kung*] of the Brown Bell. If we ascertain its volume with numerical measurement, we take 1200 individual grains of black millet of the middle grade to fill the flute and strickle it to a level using well water [*perh to minimize the miniscus formed by surface tension?*]; what accords with the flute is deemed to be a *ho*. Ten *ho* amount to a *sheng*.

淮: 故謹於權衡準繩審乎輕重足以治其境內矣 Thus if one is careful with weighing balance and level and meticulous about weights, that is enough to keep all within his borders in order.

ʃwia 2.4 beat *cf* 椎, 捶 *cf* set 268 247 捶

ʃwiar 2.4 ^{nc} horse whip 516 箠

史: 太王以狄伐故去豳杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'i with his horse whip held ready [*ie ready to move again on short notice*]. His countrymen vied to follow him.

非: 救火者令吏挈壺甕而走火則一人之用也操鞭箠指麾而趣使人則制萬夫是以聖人不親細民明主不躬小事 If, in responding to a fire, one had the official take bucket and tub and run to the fire, that would be only one man's work. If you have him energetically direct other men by waving his swagger-stick then he can control ten thousand men. Thus the wise man does not befriend ordinary folk, nor does he perform minor tasks himself.

漢: 箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

ʃ

ʃia ʃiar 2.4 ^{vs} excess, extravagant 163 侈

左: 今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨譏並作 Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides.

呂: 愈侈其葬則心非為乎死者慮也 They increase the extravagance of the burials; therefore

their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

漢: 殫天下之財以奉淫侈匱萬姓之力以從耳目 You use up the wealth of the world to support profligacy and deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses.

漢: 使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏是以天下奢侈官亂民貧盜賊並起亡命者眾 He allowed criminals to buy themselves off, and selling offices for grain. Thus the world became dissolute, the bureaucracy disordered and the people impoverished. Bandits arose everywhere and those who lost their lives were many.

ʃia ʃiag 2.4 王仁昫切韻: open mouth wide *cf* 侈 21 侈 侈 侈

ʃia 2.4 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko vessel 鈔

ʃia ʃiar 3.5 on large scale, generous *ar ʃia* 163 窳

ʃia 2.4 說文: to arrange dirt 18 埽

ʃia 2.4 fine clothing 163 裘

ʃia 2.4 pln +p 侈

ʃieg 3.12 a staff 筴

ʃieg 3.12 ko central Asian bamboo 筴

ʃia ʃiar 2.35 loose-lipped 268 侈

ʃia 2.35 ^{mp} man name 侈

ʃiak 4.18 slack (of lips) 廣韻 *ar ngjak* 18 礪

ʃiakʃiak ʃiakʃiak uncertain 綽惹

ʃiang 1.38 ^{vs} glory, glorious 172 昌

史: 武王謬謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Ch'ou of Yin brought about his own ruin.

史: 書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡 It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish. [*nr*] 隋: 星明王道昌閭則賢良不處天下空天子疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious. If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is exhausted and the emperor is sick.

ʃiang 1.38 given name of 文王 172 昌

ʃiang 3.41 sing; lead a song 172 倡 唱 誦

史: 主倡而臣和主先而臣隨 The master leads the song and the servants sing the response; the master goes first and the servants follow.

史: 奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人 and 山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-t'ien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers. 後: 性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

隋: 翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside. b. *fig*.

晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Chiu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to

motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

ʃiang song leader 172 倡

史: 武帝時有所幸倡郭舍人者發言陳辭雖不合大道然令人主和說 In the time of the Martial Emperor of Han there was an entertainer Kuo Shê-jên who was a court favorite. He would say things that, though they made no sense in real world terms, still by their phrasing amused the ruler and made him happy. 藝: 後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

b. *meton*

漢: 好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

c. *fig*.

漢: 今誠以吾眾為天下倡宜多應者 If we now whole-heartedly make our body of men the leaders of the world, surely there will be many who respond.

ʃiang 1.38 to rush, behave rashly 167 猖 倡

ʃiang ^{nc} palace gate 閭

ʃiang 2.36 despondent 愴

ʃiang 2.36 open level land 172 敞 敞

ʃiang big wavy water 21 洶

ʃiang 2.36 廣韻: high 26 敞

ʃiang 2.36 廣韻: 鷲鳥毛也 stork feathers 鷲

ʃiang ^{mp} river name 滄

ʃiang 2.36 廣韻: 屋也出方言 *ar t3 sko*

shed? 廠

ʃiang 2.36 廣韻: stand on 26 堂

ʃiang 2.36 scared 愴

ʃiang 1.38 ^{nc} deep-bodied fish e.g. pomfrets

Pampus spp. 鯧

ʃiang 1.38 ko vessel 錡

ʃiang 1.38 wear robe unbelted 21 褙

ʃiang t'ang stop suddenly 倘

ʃiangkiwät 1.38 mutinous, riotous 猖獗

ʃiangk'üag ko hill 昌丘

ʃiangg'ap palace gate door leaf 閭闔

ʃiangg'ap one of 8 winds 閭闔風

史: 閭闔風居西方 The ch'ang-kai wind concerns itself with the west.

ʃiangg'ap 1 pln? *cf* 閭闔 闔

ʃiangt'ük pickled calamus root (*trad r*

ʃiangd'əm, *v sus*) 555 昌歎 菖歎

左: 冬王使周公閱來聘饗有昌歎白黑形鹽

In winter the king's emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou,

came on an official visit. At the feast there there were

pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.

ʃiangziang stb *Aconis calamus aut al. spp.*

昌羊

淮: 昌羊去蚤蝨而來蛉窮 Calamus removes fleas

and lice but attracts earworms.

ʃiangd'əm pickled calamus root (*trad r v*

sus) 555 昌歎

ʃiangb'wo *Aconis calamus aut al. spp.* 菖蒲

昌蒲 昌菖 菖蒲

ʃiang'ig ^{mp} son of 黃帝 昌意

Viat 4.17 grasp 197 掣
Viat 4.17 sko weed-removing tool 268 盪
Viad discordant *ar* **Vjar**/tsie: 546 癩
Viad ko sickness *sva* 疥? 546 癩 癩
Viad Viat 3.13 trail, drag *cf* 拽 307 掣
 選: 條如六龍之所掣 Fast as one drawn by six dragons.
Viadtwən to commandeer? 釋名[掣]: 頓之使順已掣頓
Vian 1.30 flare up 261 燿
Vian 2.28 open 400 闢
Vian indulgent 縹
Vian 卍爾雅: river name 瀾
Vian 3.33 difficulty 憚
Vian 3.33 pound cloth on stone; the stone itself 251 礙
Vian 2.28 wild talk 譁
Vian 2.28 fan or stoke fire 廣韻 *ar* **Vian** 119 燿
Vian-Vian 卍 so chariot 輶輶
Viap 4.29 idle talk *cf* 諧 377 諧
Viap 4.29 go, move 377 迓
Viapvhiap idle talk *cf* 諧 377 詰讟
Viam 1.52 ^{nc} apron 164 檐
Viam 1.52 curtain, fringe, flounce 164 襜
Viam 1.52 discordant [sc notes] 424 忤
Viam 3.55 overcoat 164 檐
Viam 1 to cut out, cut off 341 檐
Viam lighthearted 424 姘
Viam giggly *ar* **Viam** 424 娉
Viam 3.55 玉篇: horse run fast 集韻 *ar* t1 529 躑
Viam 1.52 screen 164 簾
Viam 1.52 玉篇: horse go fast 集韻 *ar* t3 529 赴
Viak 4.24 to plow *sva* 穰? 糞
Viak 4.24 五代刊本切韻: 糞...又作撰 糞撰
Viak 4.24 rising flood 廣韻 *r* **giak** 五代刊本切韻反切昌力 *sef* 易力? 漢
Viaq 2.6 ^{nc} front teeth 齒
 左: 諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其虞虢之謂也 What the saying refers to as “Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold”—surely it’s Yü and Kuo that that refers to.
 准: 曼頰皓齒 smooth cheeks, white teeth—a pretty face
 釋: 亂洗也毀洗故齒更生新也 **Vian** “Cutting teeth” is *sian* “washing”; weakening and washing away the old teeth, growing new ones instead.
 左: 汝忘君之爲孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?
 史: 齒嘗 to experience in person
 禮: 毋刺齒 Don’t pick your teeth.
 禮: 濡肉齒決乾肉不齒決 Moist meat is bitten through; dried meat is not bitten through.
 衡: 女媧多前齒 Nü-kua had excess front teeth.
 釋: 耜似也似齒之斷物也 *dziag* “plowshare” is *dziag* “be like”; it is like the way a tooth severs things.
 釋: 札櫛也編之如櫛齒相比也 *tsat* “writing-strip” is *tsiət* “comb”; when we bind them they look like the teeth of a comb, all level with each other.
 漢: 此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars

are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.
 准: 四足者無羽翼戴角者無上齒 What has four feet lacks feathers and wings; what has horns on its head lacks upper incisors.
 准: 馬齒非牛蹠檀根非椅枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.
 呂: 冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智耨者無遂功天之數也 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates. Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is due to sky’s methods.
Viaq to laugh (at) *cf* 叱 (*ve* “treat as foolish”?) 96 嗤
 草: 又想羅趙之所見嗤[沮→]詎 I also thought of the ridicule and derision to which Lo and Chao were subjected.
Viaq 2.6 ^{nc} age 齒
 國: 鄭伯捷之齒長矣 The age of Jie, Earl of Chêng, is mature.
 左: 君之齒未也 Your lordship’s lifespan is not complete
Viaq 1.7 unsentient creature; foolish person (*oracle bone graph same as* 它) 96 蚩
 後: 忠省球議作色俛仰蜚球曰陳廷尉建此議甚健 Chung examined Chiu’s critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He twitted Chiu, “Chief magistrate Ch’en composed this critique with great force.”
 選: 嚮良雜苦蚩氓鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes. [*蚩 factitive* “make into simpleton”]
Viaq 3.7 cooked sacrificial millet 糝 饅 饅
Viaq Vjar 3.7 blaze 261 熾
 禮: 湛熾必絮 Cleanliness must be maintained in the soaking and heating.
 隋: 譬之火始入室而未甚溫弗事加薪久而逾熾 Comparing, it’s like when fire is first brought into a house, it’s still not very warm. But that’s nothing to fuss about; just add firewood and the longer the time, the bigger the blaze.
Viaq 2.6 bug crawls by stretching out 虬 蚩
Viaq Viaq ^{nc} iris 蔕
Viaq-Viaq 卍 jocund 蚩蚩
Viaqgiüg 卍 rebel against 黃帝 蚩尤 蚩蚩
 史: 蚩尤作亂不用帝命於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂殺蚩尤 Ch’ih-yu incited rebellion and did not accept the emperor’s orders. Then Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Ch’ih-yu at the Cho-lu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Ch’ih-yu.
Viaqgiüg’iaq ^{nc} sko aerial phenomenon (ko comet?) 蚩尤旗
 隋: 或曰四望無雲獨見赤雲蚩尤旗也或曰蚩尤旗如箕可長二丈末有星 Some say when you look all around and there are no clouds, and you only see a red cloud, that’s Ch’ih-yu flag. Some say

Ch’ih-yu flag is like a winnowing basket, about two *chang* long, with stars at its end.
 隋: 或曰本類星而後委曲其像旗旛可長二三丈 Some say its root is like a star but its rear is wavy and crooked. Its semblance is a banner about two or three *chang* long.
 後: 九月蚩尤旗見于角穴 In the ninth month [of 191] Ch’ih-yu flag was seen in *chiao* and *kang*.
Viaqng 3.47 ^{nc} (meas) 207 稱
Viaqng 1.44 call for, plead, declare (1 obj) (← “weigh”?) 303 稱 稱
 呂: 是月不可以稱兵 This month must not be one in which we declare war.
 戰: 飲酒而稱樂 were having a drinking party and called for music
 漢: 稱疾不朝 he did not go to court, pleading illness
 後: 稱制 take charge of an assembly
 後: 如此稱號各有所因 Giving appellations in this manner is always based on something.
 後: 而芳以自歸爲功不稱匈奴所遣單于復恥言其計故賞遂不行 Fang, thinking it better if he turned himself in, made no mention of being dispatched by the Hsiung-nu, and the Shan-yü was likewise ashamed to admit his plot, so no reward issued.
 史: 稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these.
 戰: 今公又以秦兵出塞過兩周踐韓而以攻梁一攻而不得前功盡滅公不若稱病不出也 Now on top of that you are going to take the Ch’in army beyond the passes, beyond the two Chou states and tramping through Hân to attack Liang. If this one attack fails all your former accomplishments will count for nothing. You’d better plead illness and stay home.
 搜: 至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. T’ai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch’angan and wished to report developments.
 准: 人主...口能言而行人稱辭 The ruler of others... he is able to speak in his own voice, but a herald declares his words.
 史: 今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊爲大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch’in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.
 戰: 韓魏以故至今稱東藩 Hân and Wei to this day call themselves eastern allies of Ch’in for that reason.
 b. single out for special mention
 戰: 稱曰 he bragged, “...”
 史: 齊中稱其廉平 All of Ch’i proclaim his honesty and impartiality.
 史: 素信謹稱爲長者 He was naturally steady and reliable and had a reputation as a decent chap.
 衡: 是欲稱堯舜文武也 This is because they wish to brag of Yao and Shun and to praise Wen and Wu.
 藝: 鵬爲羽樂鯤稱介豪 The *pêng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.
 准: 聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無爲豈不悖

哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

後：當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

Piəng^{ve} 1.44 call, denominate; know (2 obj) cf 唱 (← "weigh?") 303 稱 稱

淮：稱尊焉不稱賢也 We say of him "honored" but do not say "capable."

衡：箬草稱神龜稱靈矣 The milfoil plant is called magical and the tortoise is called inspired.

史：君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 Moreover, you face south and refer to yourself by the royal We; every day you place more restrictions on the highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch'in.

衡：諸侯之子稱公子 The sons of feudal lords are called "gonzo."

史：以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign.

史：上尊號王為秦皇命為制令為詔天子自稱曰朕 We submit honorifics: YM is to become *Supreme Great One*; decrees are to become *rescripts*; orders are to become *summons*; and YM is to refer to himself as *We*.

禮：列國之大夫入天子之國曰某士自稱曰陪臣某 When the officers of a subordinate state enter the city of the emperor, they are called "so-and-so, knight." They refer to themselves as "sub-servant so-and-so."

衡：黃帝之世號謚有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.

釋：公君也君尊稱也 "Sire" is "ruler", honorific term for a ruler.

越：夫差稽首再拜稱臣 Fu-ch'ai kowtowed with double obeisance and called himself "Your servant."

隋：須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 Hsü is a term for a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order.

語：舉事者或為善而不稱善 Some of those who set out to accomplish things do good but are not acclaimed as good.

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

Piəng^{nc} sesame 稱

Piəng 3.47 weighing [up to]; fitting, balancing 207 稱 秤

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈

必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 Weighing scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; measuring inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

b. fig.
戰：寡人憂勞百姓而單亦憂之稱寡人之意 We suffered for the people's being weary and Tan also suffered for it in sympathy with Us.

Piəng 1.44 lift, hold 207 偁 再

Piəp lose baby teeth (fus 齒隕?) 268 齟 齟
釋：毀齒曰齟 [A child] losing teeth is called "losing baby teeth".

草：齟齒以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

史：比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之蔡流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而譏之蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齟而遭之既筭而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

Piəp 1.6^{nc} hawk *Accipiter nisus* 鷂

莊：惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵯鷦子知之乎夫鵯鷦發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鷗得腐鼠鵯鷦過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off! Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?'"

Piəpkiəg^{nc} ko predatory bird 鷂 梟

Piəpkiəg^{nc} owl 鷂 鴞

莊：鷂鴞夜撮蚤察毫末晝出瞋目而不見丘山 At night the owl can catch a flea or make out the tip of a hair, but if it goes out in daylight it stares and cannot see a hill.

淮：夫鷂目大而視不若鼠鼯足眾而走不若蛇物固有大小不若小眾不若少者 An owl, for instance, has large eyes but it can't see as well as a mouse; a millipede has many legs but can't go as fast as a snake. There definitely are things of which the large aren't as good as the small and the many not up

to the few.

Piərgiəg^{nc} ko predatory bird 鷂 鴞

Piəp-djəp^{sb} stm leather bag 鷂 夷

Piərdiərtsiəgb'ia^{np} man name 鷂 夷子皮
史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鷂夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Chi. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tzū-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

Piəp 4.26 many together 639 斟

Piəp 2.47 liquid 224 潘 沈 沉

Piəp weak 435 覲

Piəp 1.49 especially close relatives 覲

Piəp Piəp 2.8 dwell, rest; control 232 處 處 處

Resemblance of the graphic element 處 to the 處 variant of 處 in older styles of writing can lead to scribal confusion among 需, 處 and 處.

詩：葛生蒙楚藪蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone? [nr]

左：吾不處不勝之國 I won't remain in a state that doesn't win battles.

左：處狄十二年 He stayed twelve years with the Ti.

左：民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds—all have places where they are at home.

左：君處北海寡人處南海唯是風馬牛不相及也 YL dwells on the northern periphery and We on the southern, so that even our horses and cows in heat have no access to each other.

淮：古者民澤處復穴 In ancient times people made dwellings in caverns.

呂：先王不處大室 The early kings didn't live in big houses.

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs.

國：管子對曰四民者勿使雜處雜處則其言囋其事易 Kuan Chung replied, "Don't permit the four orders of populace to dwell intermingled, or their speech will mingle and their jobs interchange."

藝：九處地仙名九館大[夫] The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels.

衡：以田飲食以宅居處 From land they eat and drink, in dwellings they find house and home.

梁：約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple.

草：雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

淮：處十[月→]年知伯圍襄子于晉陽襄子疏隊而擊之大敗知伯破其首以為飲器 He waited ten years. Chih-po besieged the Prospering Patriarch in Chin-yang. The PP divided forces and attacked him, utterly routing Chih-po, whose head he broke open to make a drinking vessel.

戰：夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰績之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. also of *inanimate things*

楚：適昭明兮所處 I go to where the illuminating brightness dwells.

衡：異器而處 lying in different pots

釋：水停處如手掌中也 The water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm of the hand.

淮：萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

史：凡天下戰國七燕處弱焉 There are a total of seven warring states in the world, and Yen stands as weakest among them.

c. choose alternative

史：其處吉凶別然否多中於人 In sorting out good and ill omens and distinguishing what is so from what is not they are more often accurate than humans are.

衡：陸賈之論兩無所處 Lu Chia's version does not choose between the two.

d. control

多：處事 be in control of affairs

呂：處官 occupy an office

非：處約 enter into an agreement

隋：星明王道昌閣則賢良不處天下空天子疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious. If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is exhausted and the emperor is sick.

穀：何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也 What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing.

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 3.9 place, position 232 處 處 處

衡：懷屏隱匿之處足以使蛭不見 To hold it close to his chest, hiding it in a concealed place, would have been enough to prevent the leech from being seen.

非：上黨之安樂其處甚劇 The security of Shang-tang has been on account of its location being so inaccessible.

呂：有豕生而彌雞卵多[假→]毀有社遷處有豕生狗 There will be pigs that thrive at birth; chickens' eggs will be mostly rotten; there will be land-altars changing their location; pigs will give birth to dogs.

釋：道...四達曰衢齊魯謂四齒杷為權權杷地則有四處此道似之也 A road...with four lanes is

called *g'ivo*; in Ch'i and Lu they call a rake with four teeth a *g'ivo*; when a *g'ivo* rakes the ground there are four places, and this road resembles that.

戰：譬之如張羅者張於無鳥之所則終日無所得矣張於多鳥處則又駭鳥矣必張於有鳥無鳥之際然後能多得鳥矣 Comparing, it's like setting nets. If you were to set the net in a place with no birds you wouldn't get anything. If you were to set the net in a place with many birds, you would frighten the birds. You must set it between where there are birds and where there are none, and only then will you get many birds.

釋：宅擇也擇吉處而營之也 *d'āk* "dwelling" is *d'āk* "choose." We choose an auspicious place and enclose it.

釋：景境也明所照處有境界也 *kiāng* "bright" is *kiāng* "boundary"; the place illuminated by the brightness has a border.

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

藝：普天皆滅焰匝地盡燼煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 qv]

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 2.8 ^{ac} pestle 24 杵

史：五穀大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌諸春者不相杵 When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater.

搜：文先獨持大刀暮入北堂中梁上至三更竟忽有一人長丈餘高冠黃衣升堂呼曰細腰細腰應諾曰舍中何以有生人氣也答曰無之便去須臾有一高冠青衣者次之又有高冠白衣者問答並如前及將曙文乃下堂中如向法呼之問曰黃衣者為誰曰金也在堂西壁下青衣者為誰曰錢也在堂前井邊五百白衣者為誰曰銀也在牆東北角柱下汝復為誰曰我杵也今在灶下及曉文按次掘之得金銀五百斤錢千萬貫仍取杵焚之 Wên first went by himself at night above the beams in the north hall, taking a big sword. At the end of the third night-watch, there was a man over a *chang* tall, with a high hat, wearing yellow, who ascended the hall. He shouted, "Narrow-waist!" Narrow-waist replied, "Yes?" "Why is there the breath of a living man in the lodging?" "There isn't any." Then he left. In a while there came one with a high hat in black clothing. After that there came yet another one with a high hat in white clothing. The questions and answers were all just as before. When it began to grow light, Wên climbed down into the hall. He shouted in imitation of the previous ones, "Who is the one in yellow clothing?" "Gold. It's under the wall west of the hall." "Who is the one in black clothing?" "Cash. Ten million strings of them, five paces from the well before the hall." "Who is the one in the white clothing?" "Silver, beneath a pillar at the northeast corner of the wall." "And for that matter, who are you?" "I am a pestle, presently below the cookstove." When he had understood all that, Wên dug them up in that order and got five hundred catties of gold and silver and ten million strings of cash. He pulled out

the pestle and burned it.

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 3.9 correct, accurate 303 訖

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.18 lax, indulgent 18 綽 綽 淖

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* attractive 綽約 綽約

選：綽約閑靡機迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 1.32 unbent bow 弨

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 2.30 parched grain 172 粃 粃

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 1.32 extravagant 怗

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* ^{ac} constell. name 杵白

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* ^{ac} 1 of 24 氣 periods 處暑

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* unmarried offspring living w/parents 處子

孟：踰東家牆而攫其處子則得妻不攫則不得妻則將攫之乎 If the only way you could get a wife was to jump over your neighbor's wall and drag away his unmarried daughter, would you do it?

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* private gentleman, scholar out of office 處士

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.1 deceitful 172 詼

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.1 說文爾雅：ko jade ornament 琄

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.1 說文：vapor emerges from earth, some say commence 99 淑 淑

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.1 pasture acw crop land 281 畜

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 4.1 sko winter vegetable 281 蓄

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* *ṽiəṽ* ^{ac} sounding-box (music) 167 桴 桴

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 3.49 corrupt, diseased, rotten 醜

淮：不擇善惡醜肉而并割之 cutting all away without distinguishing good and bad, diseased and healthy flesh

𦉳 *ṽiəṽ* 2.44 ^{wt} ugly, loathesome [rel to 臭?] 醜

淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

呂：醜不若黃帝而哀不已若者 He loathes his own failure to measure up to Huang Ti but has pity on those who do not measure up to himself.

左：惡直醜正 He hates the straight and loathes the upright.

衡：使醜如媼母以子曰沐能得愛乎 Suppose she were as ugly as a hag, if she washed her hair on the first day of a ten-cycle, would she become lovely?

史：西門豹曰呼河伯婦來視其好醜 Hsi-mên Pao said, "Call forth the bride of the River Boss. I will see how beautiful she is."

淮：顴在頰則好在頰則醜 Dimples: in the cheeks they are pretty, but (as furrows) in the brow they are ugly. [nr]

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為醜瘠符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

Piōg to protrude 犖 犖

Piōg ts'ūōg 2.44 group, class, herd (cf 儔) 412 醜

孟：今天下地醜德齊莫能相尚 Now all nations have roughly equal area and similar status, so none can claim superiority over any other.

Piōg water vapor, mist 溼

Piōg Piab 3.49 strong fragrance → stench 臭 臭 煖

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦伏 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

淮：聞酒臭 smelled the odor of wine

非：左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, "Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye."

戰：鄭袖曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令劓之無使逆命 Chêng Hsiu said, "Well, it would seem that she dislikes your body odor." The king said, "How arrogant!" He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countmand the order.

Piōg 2.44 **nc** ko plant 醜

Piōg 2.44 reject, hate 醜

Piōg 1.46 white cow 犖

Piōg Piwar 1.46 說文：sound of cow breathing 438 犖

Piōg'wād peer group (cf 儔儔) 醜類

Piōng 1.1 **vst** full 566 充

呂：胃充則中大輓 If your stomach gets filled, your inside will be severely upset.

呂：弟子彌豐充天下 Their followers get more abundant, filling the world.

淮：家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無費 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

史：妙音美人必充後宮 Your private apartments will be filled with enchanting music and beautiful women.

藝：初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

後：又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of *beauty*, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

荀：雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充擲加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華觀以為實人猶莫之拍也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

史：京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed

in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

b. *fig.*

新：行充其宜謂之義反義為慳 If one's acts do everything they ought to it is called acting right; to invert acting right is be muddled.

Piōng 3.1 **vst** ax-head's haft-hole 571 銃

Piōng 1.1 **vst** 字彙：manner of eating 嘯

Piōng 1.1 heart agitated 266 恍

Piōng'wād **nc** ko plant 茺蔚

Piōng'wāt **nc** short robe 褙褙

Piōng'hiag ear-stopper 充耳 琬耳

Piōg Piōg 1.37 **nc** 釋名：replaced *kiō* by 200 AD; new wd? *dial borrowing?* 26 車

非：不與同服者同車不與同族者共家 One doesn't ride in the same chariot with another of the same uniform; one doesn't share a household with another of the same clan. [*nr*] [*In another passage* *車 rimes w/餘. (v. kiō)*]

史：見道傍有褙田者操一豚蹄酒一[孟→]孟祝曰甌窶滿篝汙邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness." [*nr*]

Piō 2.35 big (*chr tār!*) 163 禪

Piō Piōg 2.35 tear open (*swa 扯!*) 154 摺

Piōg'io kosps (集韻 *ar kiōg'io*) 碑磔

Piōdē'ian **nc** *Plantago asiatica* plant w/mcd use 車前

Piō 1.10 **nc** pivot 樞

Piō 1.10 lovely, mild, compliant 姝 姝 袪 宋：使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名為羅敷 His Excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

Piōk butt, knock against, attack w/horns or antlers 167 觸

淮：昔共工與顓頊爭為帝怒而觸不周之山 Of old, Kung-kung fought with Chuan-hsü to become emperor; in his rage, he butted Pu-Chou mountain. 說：牛觸人角箸橫木所以告人也 If a cow butts people, they affix a baulk of wood on its horns; it is a means of warning other people.

史：上諱云鹿觸殺之 The emperor prevaricated, saying that he had been gored and killed by a deer. 選：更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

戰：專軍并銳觸魏之不意 I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei. [*lit* "butting into their condition of unforeseeingness"]

b. *wrt human fate* run into, happen upon

衡：所當觸值謂兵燒壓溺也 What one is to encounter refers to weapons, fire, crushing or drowning.

衡：觸賞罰有偶有不偶 As to whether one hits reward or punishment, one may get what is due or not.

c. *nul* hit (sc enemy)

史：我起乎宜陽而觸平陽二日而莫不盡繇 If We start from Yi-yang and punch into Ping-yang, two days later nothing would remain untaken.

Piōk **nc** fat from wolf's breast 膓

Piōk overwhelming, overflowing 18 歎

Piōk **mp** man name 歎

Piōk to race 玉篇 *ar kiōk* 反切角力 *sef* 角力 *kiōk*? 29 對

Piōng 1.3 to rush against 167 衝

釋：狹而長曰滕衝以衝突敵船也 If long and narrow, call them *mung' iung*; they are for rushing through the enemy ships.

隋：日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.

Piōng 1.3 **nc** crossroads 571 衝

Piōng 1.3 **nc** ko siege machine ?battering ram? 167 衝

左：主人焚衝 The defenders burned the siege machines.

管：城脆致衝 If a city wall is soft, it invites battering-rams.

Piōng 方言：attack, strike *ar t'ung* 167 捶

Piōng 1.3 flood washes out road 167 撞

Piōng 2.2 lgb eg sparrows 雛

Piōng 2.2 fly as small birds 412 雛

Piōng d'ung 1.3 ko net 罟

Piōng-Piōng **th** hesitating 集韻 *ar t'ung* 憧 憧

Piōngsiung interpenetrating? 571 衝蕘

Piōk 4.22 **nc** meas of length approx 23 cm? (*rel to 度?*) 287 尺

淮：純丈五尺 A *ch'un* is a *chang* and five *ch'ih*.

漢：六尺為步 Six *Piōk* constitute a *b'o*.

國：僬僥氏長三尺短之至也長者不過十數之極也 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall; that is the extreme of shortness. Tall ones do not exceed an extreme of ten-plus *ch'ih*.

衡：桀紂之君垂腴尺餘 The rulers Chieh and Chòu had more than a *ch'ih* of sagging fat.

西：未央宮周迴二十二里九十五步五尺 The circumference of the Neverending Palace was 22 *li* 95 paces 5 feet.

孟：尺地莫非其有 Not a *ch'ih* of ground would not be his property.

淮：夫日回而月周時不與人游故聖人不貴尺之璧而重寸之陰時難得而易失也 The sun goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and the seasons do not move in company with humans.

[*nr*] Thus the sage does not value a jade circle a foot in diameter; he considers an inch-wide shadow [*of a gnomon, used to determine the advance of seasons with precision*] important. It is because opportunities are hard to get hold of and easy to let slip.

b. *some lengths*

衡：禮宗廟之主以木為之長尺二寸也 In the Rites, the spirit-tablet in the ancestral temple is made of wood, one *ch'ih* and two *ts'un* long.

風：長二尺四寸七孔 [The *d'ōk* "flute"] is two *ch'ih* four *ts'un* long and has seven holes.

考：廣尺深尺謂之畎 [If a ditch] is 9" wide and nine deep it's called *kiwan*.

漢：箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

衡：夫人身長七尺 Now the height of a man is

seven *ch'ih*. [proverbial standard height of man]

衡：五尺童子與孟孟爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'ih* tall fights Mêng Pên, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is afraid but because his strength is inferior. [proverbial standard height of boy]

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃 At the treaty of Ko he drew a three-*ch'ih* blade. [proverbial standard length of sword]

選：候勁風揭百尺 Foreseeing a strong wind, we hoist the 75-footer. [mast height of seagoing junk]

c. 尺寸, 寸尺 tiny bit (cf 尺寸 "ruler" below)
孟：無尺寸之膚不愛焉則無尺寸之膚不養也 There isn't an inch of skin on it that they don't value, so there isn't an inch of skin that they don't nourish.

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

漢：孝文皇帝又嘗壹擁天下之精兵聚之廣武常谿然終無尺寸之功而天下黔首無不愛者 Moreover, the Filial Cynosure Emperor once took sole command of the finest soldiers in the world and assembled them at Ch'ang valley in Kuang-wu and had not a foot of gained territory to show for it, and every last one of the peasants of China suffered as a result.

d. 咫尺 tiny bit

舜無咫尺之地 Shun hadn't a foot of territory.

P'iaik 4.22 red 395 赤 夫 釜

隋：晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.

呂：衣赤衣服赤玉 wears red clothes and jewelry
山：有鳥焉其狀如鳥文首白喙赤足。 There is a bird there shaped like a crow, with a variegated head, white beak and red feet.

竹：二十年景雲見 In the twentieth year bright clouds appeared. *Commentary*: 景雲之瑞赤方氣與青方氣相連赤方中有兩星青方中有一星 *The insignia of the bright clouds: the energy of the red side connected to the energy of the green side, and on the red side there were a pair of stars, on the green side one star.*

說：如鼠赤黃而大食鼠者 [Mustela eversmanni] like rat; red brown and larger; rat eater

抱：沙蟲...正赤如丹 Chiggers...are pure red, like cinnabar.

P'iaik 4.22 uncovered 18 赤

多：赤地 bare earth (after long drought)

非：赤壤 ?cleared but uncultivated land?

淮：殺不辜則國赤地 If you kill the innocent, the earth throughout your state will go barren.

淮：昔者師曠奏白雪之音而神物為之下降風雨暴至平公癡病晉國赤地 In ancient times when Shih Kuang played the sounds of *White Snow* then supernatural beings arrived, a violent storm suddenly arose, the Level Marquess became palsied and the land of Chin went barren.

P'iaik spread, expand; grow numerous 18 斥

P'iaik re rebuff 175 斥 拆

楚：西施斥於北宮兮仇侁倚於[彌一]邇榼 Hsi Shih is banished to a remote apartment while deformed hags loll against nearby pillars.

史：楚王重地尊秦秦女必貴而夫人斥矣 The

king of Ch'u considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife.
史：秦[折→]拆韓而攻梁韓怯於秦秦韓為一梁之亡可立而須也 If Ch'in holds off Hân while attacking Liang then Hân will be intimidated by Ch'in. If Ch'in and Hân can be brought into alignment then the demise of Liang can be expected immediately.

P'iaik salty soil [cf 濁] 367 斥

P'iaik sparrow 斥 鳩

P'iaik 集韻: to hit 167 拆

P'iaik ts'iaq 卍 river name 赤

P'iaik ts'iaik 4.22 expel 175 赤

P'iaikkap 卍 mountain name 赤岬

P'iaikkejäm 卍 copper 赤金

P'iaikkejäm 卍 one of Chou Mu Wang's eight horses 赤驥

列：命駕八駿之乘右服駟而左綠耳右驂赤驥而左白馮主車則造父為御泰丙為右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-êr the left. He made Ch'ih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

P'iaikxungliêng 卍 pln 赤嶺 赤嶺嶺

P'iaikg'u watch (sentry) (← ***P'iaip?***) 556 斥候

左：赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.

選：骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kuratto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *niêld'ioik* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

P'iaikg'ianđ'ien'ioq 卍 name for the physical territory of China made up by 駟衍 赤縣神州

史：中國名曰赤縣神州 China is named *Ch'ih-hsien-shên-chou*.

P'iaiks'iawar 卍 river name 赤水

列：已飲而行遂宿於崑崙之阿赤水之陽 When they had done with drinking, they went on.

They stayed overnight on the slopes of Kunlun, on the north bank of the Red River.

P'iaikh'iu ko fish 赤鱗

P'iaiksuk ko tree 集韻 r 榛 霜狄切 ?*siok?*

赤榛

P'iaikts'wän rulers, tools to measure length (v. 尺 c. above) 尺寸

非：有尺寸而無意度 Use measuring instruments; don't estimate.

淮：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

商：世之為治者多釋法而任私議此國之所以亂也先王縣權衡立尺寸而至今法之其分明也夫釋權衡而斷輕重廢尺寸而意長短雖察商賈不用為其不必也 Most of those who work to bring about good order nowadays abandon method and rely on their own thinking. This is how states get into disorder. The former kings set up weighing-beams and established measuring rules and even today we take

them as standards, because their divisions are clear.

Now, to abandon weighing-beams and decide weight, or discard footrules and guess length, even if done very scrupulously, a merchant would not employ that, because it is not guaranteed to be right.

P'iaiklo salty soil [cf 澤鹵石溜] 18 斥鹵

P'iaikts'iaik ko coin issued under Han 赤仄

P'iaikpiwänhiaks'iwad 卍 eleventh of 12

cyclic 歲 赤奮若歲

P'iaik'wäk 卍 ?inchworm? 尺蠖 尺蠖

P'iaiq 3.40 get angry 353 赴

P'iaiq pull; tear (*swa* 摺?) 154 扯

P'iaiq 卍 mtn name 斥

P'iar 1.5 loosely woven silk, sth warp & woof of different gauges 587 纏

P'iet 4.5 revile (唾 + -?) 96 叱

戰：犬猛不可叱叱之必噬人 The dog was too fierce to be scolded; if one scolded it, it would bite him.

衡：叱人取金 roughly order a man to pick up a coin
晏：佞不[吐→]叱愚 the smooth-tongued did not insult the stupid

P'iet bird noise 叱

P'ied 3.6 sko disease 瘵

P'ien 1.17 卍 glare in anger *ar P'iar* 14 瞋 瞋
莊：鳴鶴夜撮蚤察毫末書出瞋目而不見丘山 At night the owl can catch a flea or make out the tip of a hair, but if it goes out in daylight it stares and cannot see a hill.

淮：武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而搗之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

史：於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hân got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, "I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Ch'in."

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

P'ien 方言: thread 績

P'ienk'iwän so flute notes played in rapid succession 178 瞋鹵

P'iensiwän 方言: 瞋眩

P'iwär 1.6 push (pron?) 268 推

P'iwat 4.17 eat 362 啜 嚼

荀：墨子雖為之衣褐帶索嚼菽飲水惡能足之乎 Though Motzü wear kudzu-cloth with a rope belt and eat beans and drink water for it, could he make that enough?

P'iwat 4.17 drink 362 飲

荀：今夫狴形笑亦二足而[有]毛也然而君子啜其羹食其臠. The ape has a ridiculous shape; it also has two legs but has fur. Nonetheless courtiers drink its soup and eat its carved flesh.

戰：樂羊為魏將而攻中山其子在中山中山之君烹其子而遺之羹樂羊坐於幕下而啜之

盡一盃文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食樂羊既罷中山文侯賞其功而疑其心 Yao Yang was a general in Wei and attacked Chung-shan. His son was in Chung-shan. The ruler of Chung-shan boiled his son and sent him some of the broth. Yao Yang sat down in his tent and gulped down the whole bowlful. The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?" Yao Yang finished putting down Chung-shan. The Cynosure Marquess rewarded his accomplishment but remained doubtful of his reliability.

Pjwat salty pickle (← "drink"?) 362 醃
Pjwad extreme *ar xjwād!*/xjwai- 殘鷄
Pjwad 方言: extreme (sc trouble?) +p 瘵
Pjwadg'jak 方言: tired (r xjwād'jak?)
瘵御

Pjwan 1.30 pierce 25 穿
國: 穿井而獲狗 dug a well and got a dog
漢: 春穿漕渠通漕 In spring a transport canal was put through to the Wei river.
淮: 絡馬之口穿牛之鼻者人也 Binding the mouths of horses and piercing the noses of cattle are due to human agency.
漢: 泰山之雷穿石單極之紈斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.
衡: 囊穿米出 If the sack is pierced the rice runs out.
顏: 多見士大夫恥涉農商差務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names.
草: 雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 [臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[鯉→]媮出血猶不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

Pjwan 1.30 bent 崑
Pjwan 2.28 to pant, breathe fast 438 喘 歇
Pjwan 2.28 split off, separate 342 僻 舛
風: 立談者人異綴文者家舛 The setting-out of discussions differs from writer to writer and the putting-together of words is distinct from school to school.
Pjwan 3.33 廣韻: 相讓 denounce 342 諱
Pjwan wriggle 400 惻
莊: 惻輿之蟲 wriggling bugs
Pjwan 爾雅: old leaves? 舛
Pjwan 3.33 form pair, eg by splitting 342 僻
Pjwan 1.30 kosp 琿
Pjwan 1.30 bent 400 崑
Pjwan 1.30 ^{nc} many streams; 廣韻: three streams cf *dziwən* 巖
Pjwan 3.33 hole; bore (tone diff; *ar ts'jwad* **Pjwad**) 25 窳
Pjwan-Pjwan 卍 wiggling 蠕蠕

Pjwanxjung ethno group st have hole in chest aka 貫胸 穿胸

Pjwan'wān 2.4 soo 揣丸

Pjwat 4.6 ^{ve} send out; go out 25 出

淮: 河水出昆侖東北陬 The Ho River originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.

國: 出共世子而改葬之 He exhumed the former heir-apparent Kung and re-buried him.

左: 為其所得者棺而出之 They made coffins for those they had got and sent them out.

淮: 神龜能見夢元王而不能自出漁者之籠 A magic turtle can make the Basic King see a dream but cannot free itself from the fisherman's trap.

漢: 春令民畢出在野冬則畢入於邑 In spring, order the folk all to go out into the fields; in winter, they should all go into the towns.

戰: 蚌方出曝而鵲啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body.

衡: 人欲死怪出 When people are about to die weird things happen.

戰: 今日不出明日不出即有死鷓 If today you don't get out and tomorrow you don't get out there will be a dead snipe.

呂: 善釣者出魚乎千仞之下餌香也 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep, because his bait is smelly.

淮: 發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

國: 夫蟬之生復育也闔背而出 Now, the way a cicada is born from its pupa is by opening the back and emerging.

山: 有谷曰育遺多怪鳥凱風自是出 There is a valley called Yü-yi, full of exotic birds; pleasant wind emerges from this place.

史: 出游數歲大困而歸 He traveled abroad for some years and returned in dire straits.

史: 天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hân.

史: 飲以芫華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

呂: 出則以車入則以輦務以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and within [their palace compounds] they take palanquins, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

衡: 神恍惚無形出入無間 Spirits are nebulous and formless and go in and out where there is no gap.

非: 其姑以為多私而出之 Her mother-in-law thought she was keeping too much to herself and sent her away.
釋: 加杖於柄頭以撻穗而出其穀也 We add a stick to a handle so as to beat the ears and expel the grains.

戰: 出事於梁 take action with regard to Liang

史: 鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者 the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road

史: 願君慎勿出於口 I would like YL to be scrupulous about letting no such words pass your lips.

史: 兵出而相當不出十日而戰勝存亡之機決矣 It would be no more than ten days from the time their forces first went forth and clashed that the

outcome of victory or defeat, surviving or perishing, would be determined.

顏: 學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

史: 今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

國: 牧協職工協革場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

b. *of the sun to rise*

淮: 日出星不見 When the sun rises the stars disappear.

隋: 日未出前二刻半而明既沒後二刻半乃昏 Two and a half notches before the sun rises, it gets light. Two and a half notches after the sun sets, it gets dark.

衡: 察物近則大遠則小故日出入為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

隋: 春秋分之日正出在卯入在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也

At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day

measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

逸: 日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時為妖十日並出故為羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

(1) *fig.*

漢: 於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 It was then (134 BC) that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

隋: 有兵不出年中 There will be resort to arms in no more than a year.

Pjwat 4.6 *sischi* 25 出

Pjwad 3.6 bring out, take out 25 出

Pjwan 1.18 spring (*rel to* 辰?) 25 春 晷

春: 元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month by royal calendar.

衡: 春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.
淮: 辰星常以二月春分劾奎婁 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.

淮: 東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps a compass and governs spring.

史：春多雨則夏必旱矣 If there is much rain in spring, in summer there will surely be drought.

Īwəwən 1.30 ^{nc} stream 25 川

國：不防川 did not block streams

國：為川者決之使導為民者宣之使言 Those who control streams open a channel for them to flow through; those who control people encourage them to speak.

呂：禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞

When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers to flow through and cutting through the blockages. 左：余所有濟漢而南者有如大川 I swear by the great stream that I will never cross the Han and go south.

莊：九雜天下之川 commingled the streams of the world

史：名山大川之限 barriers of famous mountains and large rivers

考：大川之上必有涂焉 At the edge of every great stream is a road.

西：京師大水祭山川以止雨 There was a great flood in Ch'angan. They sacrificed to the spirits of hills and rivers to stop the rain.

藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

Īwəwən 2.17 wiggle 400 蠢

隋：中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十為星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

Īwəwən trouble, agitated 497 蠢

Īwəwən stupid 497 蠢

淮：愚夫蠢婦 stupid men and silly women

Īwəwən big eyes 瞇

Īwəwən ^{nc} 說文：ko plant 瞇

Īwəwən (prn) *as* **šiwəwən** 婿

Īwəwən 2.17 rich, lavish 246 俸

Īwəwən 3.33 armband, bracelet (cf 釧) 400 釧

Īwəwən 3 ^{pp} river name 汧

Īwəwən 1.18 ^{nc} spanish mackerel *Scomberomorus* spp 鱈

Īwəwənšienkiwəwən ^{pp} title given by 楚 to 黃歇 ca 262-228 BC 春申君

Īwəwənt's'jōg in spring and fall 春秋

官：春秋之斬木不入禁 In the spring and fall woodcutting, they do not enter restricted areas.

官：春秋獻獸物 In spring and fall they offer animal produce.

莊：朝菌不知晦朔蟪蛄不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall.

b. *meton.* cycle of seasons of 四時

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其

時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

Īwəwənt's'jōg liturgical calendar 春秋

官：及四時之孟月吉日則屬民而讀邦灋以糾戒之春秋祭祭亦如之 When the date of the auspicious day of the first month of a season has arrived, he assembles the populace and reads the laws of the land, so as to warn them collectively. On days of sacrifice and ceremony during the year he does the same.

史：今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊為大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.

Īwəwənt's'jōg ^{pp} Annals 春秋

史：春秋文成數萬其指數千 The graphs in the *Ch'un-ch'iu* add up to several tens of thousands, the topics to several thousands.

露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.

衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

漢：魯宣公初稅畝春秋譏焉 The Pious Marquess of Lu first taxed acreage; the *Ch'un-ch'iu* condemned that.

絕：賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*.

史：董仲舒廣川人也以治春秋孝景時為博士 Tung Chung-shu was a man of Kuang-ch'uan. On account of his mastery of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* he became Doctor of Letters in the reign of Glorious (156-140 BC). 漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kuang-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

b. *meton for that era in history*

Īwəwənpük 2.17 repudiate, reject 342 踳駁

Īwəwənpjwən vernal equinox 春分

淮：辰星常以二月春分劬奎婁 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations *Stride* and *Mound* in the second month at the vernal equinox.

藝：春分明庶風至雷雨行桃李華 At the vernal equinox the east wind rises, thunderstorms become active, and peaches and cherries flower.

Īwəwənpjwən ^{pp} 1 of 24 氣 periods 春分

Īwəwəm 2.55 on tiptoe 躑躅 躑躅 躑躅

Īwəwəw 1.5 to breathe out, to blow

(gently) 438 吹 歛

淮：為之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them 史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹴鞠者 Lin-tzū is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

Īwəwəw 1.5 heat up, cook 炊

戰：歸至家妻不下[紅一]衽嫂不為炊 When he got back home, his wife wouldn't lay out his bedding and his elder brother's wife wouldn't cook for him.

Īwəwəw 3.5 musical concert 438 吹

Ś

šia šjāg 2.4 ^{ve} loosen 18 弛

左：乃弛弓而自後縛之 Then he unstrung his bow and tied him up from behind.

淮：人不弛弓馬不解勒 Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses' reins undone.

釋：其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to loosen the string.

漢：鞭扑不可弛於家刑罰不可廢於國征伐不可偃於天下 Whip and stick may not be laid aside in a household, criminal penalties may not be abolished in a state, punitive attacks may not be abolished in the world.

šia šjāg 1.5 ^{vb} extend, let out 18 施 弛

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德實不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

戰：弛期 to extend a deadline

史：五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

šia šjēb 3.5 pick up 78 撿

šia 1.5 ^{nc} sko plant 施

šia šjāg 2.4 throw away, destroy 18 弛

šia 3.5 ^{vb} bestow 施

詩：既受帝祉施於孫子 Having got the blessing of The Ancestor/ He bestowed it on his posterity.

左：其取之公也薄其施之民也厚 They take from the public store in scant measures, but dole out to the people in baker's dozens.

漢：陛下臨天下布德施惠 YIM oversees the world, spreading good influence and dispensing benevolence.

淮：不義得之又不能布施 You got it improperly

and now you can't bear to hand it out.

新：施行得理謂之德反德為怨 If there is logic in how one's largesse is carried out it is called deserving of gratitude; to invert deserving gratitude is to cause resentment.

史：發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

戰：襄王惡之曰田單之施將欲以取我國乎 The Prospering King disliked that. He said, "Is the generosity of Tien Tan meant to be a way of stealing my kingdom?"

衡：貴至封侯賤至奴僕非天稟施有左右也 That some rank as high as lords while others rank as low as slaves is not because there is inaccuracy in Sky's allotments.

國：是楚一言而有三施 Thus Chü does favors for three by speaking once.

sia **šjer** 1.5 set, furnish, apply 4 施

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

衡：甲乙之術獨施於宅不設於田何也 Why is it that the geomantic technique of the twelve branches is only applied to dwellings and not applied to fields?

顏：屋下架屋牀上施牀 to add a roof beneath the roof and set a bed above the bed

漢：何施而臻此與 What shall we do to reach this state?

釋：上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils.

露：風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

非：為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions,

because that will draw ridicule from the public.

b. ejaculate

衡：夫人之施氣也非欲以生子[也]氣施而子自生矣 Now when people ejaculate, it is not from desire to have children by it; the ejaculation happens and the child just brings itself to life.

淮：天道曰圓地道曰方方者主幽圓者主明明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景吐氣者施含氣者化是故陽施陰化 The way of sky is called round and the way of earth is called square. What is square governs what is dark; what is round governs what is bright. What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector. What exhales energy ejaculates; what inhales energy is impregnated. Thus Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated.

sia 1.5 **nc** ko bamboo 筵

sia 1.5 **np** river name 灑

šia šjer 1.5 **nc** 玉篇: water, river 25 灑

šia šjā 1.5 swirl around (pco 旋?) 400 灑

šia dia dodgingly (?) 159 施

šia šieb attend, wait on 78 視

šja 1.5 short lance 鉞 鉞

šia šia šieb-šieb **nb** so walking 施施

šjak quickly! *ar šjak* 踢

šjadjor **np** tower name (by 晉平公) 施夷

衡：晉平公觴之於施夷之臺 The Level Marquess of Chin entertained them at the Tower of Casual Relaxation.

šjag 3 **vs** many? or is this a dial var of 小? or *swa* "disperse"? 147 庶 庶

漢：孝平皇帝元帝庶孫中山孝王子也 The Filial Level Emperor was one of many grandsons of the Renewal Emperor and a son of the Filial Prince of Chung-shan.

漢：不留聽於庶事 You do not pay attention to all that there is to do.

šjag ko pot ("pour out?") 18 鏝

šjag **nc** wife other than principal one 147 庶

史：高君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

šjag maybe, perhaps 庶

左：知伯曰惡而無勇何以為子對曰以能忍恥庶無害趙宗乎 Chih-po said, "Being ugly and cowardly, how did you become head-of-family?" He replied, "On account of my being able to tolerate being insulted, I may be able to keep harm from the lineage of Chao."

國：庶有益乎 Perhaps there may be some improvement?

šjagšior rare? few? 庶幾

šjagšien **nc** commoners, neither officials nor nobles (rel to 小人?) 庶人

左：故天子建國諸侯立家卿置側室大夫有貳宗士有隸子弟庶人工商各有分親皆有等衰 Thus the emperor may create a new fief, a ruling noble establish a family, a high minister set up a collateral house, an official may divide his lineage, gentry may attach sons and younger brothers to them, and commoners and artisans and merchants each may give off their relatives. In all such cases there is

difference of rank.

荀：庶人駭政則君子不安位 If the common people shy at their government, a gentleman would not consider his position safe.

漢：民以飢餓自賣為人奴婢者皆免為庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves on account of starvation are all released from bondage and will become commoners.

史：其後絕封為庶人 Their title was abolished and they became commoners.

漢：天子加恩赦王太子建為庶人賜旦諡曰刺王 The emperor had mercy in absolving the prince's heir-apparent Chien, reducing him to the status of commoner, and granting Tan a pheap "The Evil Prince".

史：孝昭以骨肉之親不忍致法寬赦旦妻子免為庶人 The emperor could not bear to apply the law to her as his own kinsfolk; he mercifully let Lady Tan and her children off with being reduced to commoner status.

šjagšiang rank of [quasi-?]nobility, one of the 九卿 庶長

šjagsniōg **nc** condiments? side dishes? 庶羞 **šjagšjag** **nc** tutor in noble family cf 諸子 36 庶子

史：商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 鞅少好刑名之學事魏相公叔座為中庶子 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname. He served Kungshu Ts'o, premier of Wei, as middle tutor to his sons.

šjagšjag **nc** younger son, not in line to inherit (cf 少子 徐子) 庶子

史：西周武公之共太子死有五庶子毋適立 When the Reverent Heirson of the Martial King of West Chou died, there were five other sons, none in the proper line to made heirson.

šjagmion **nb** the mass of ordinary people (cf 兆民, 齊民 et al) 庶民

šjiang 2,36 reward 26 賞

淮：毋賞越人章甫 Don't reward a Yüeh man with a Chang-fu cap.

史：舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards according to merit, and to each village he donated a roasting-ox and wine.

後：匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.

隋：張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.

b. *paired w/*罰

管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [nr]

非：信賞必罰 They consider the rewards reliable and the punishments inevitable.

國：賞女以爵罰女以無肴 I reward you with a cup [of wine] and punish you with no food.

左：周任有言曰為政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

非：事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can't take time to reward those who put out the fire, and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.

史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

šiang 1.38 ^{we} wound, be wounded 105 傷

荀：傷人者刑 Those who wound people are punished.

呂：傷足 He hurt his leg.

史：法三章耳殺人者死傷人及盜抵罪餘悉除去秦法 The laws had only three provisions: murder punished by death, wounding or theft punished. All other laws of Ch'in were abolished.

史：傷痍者未起 The wounded and the plague victims have not yet recovered.

非：夫上侵弱君而下傷人民者大罪也 Now, to encroach and weaken the ruler above and to injure the populace below are great crimes.

衡：寒溫溼盛雕物傷人 When cold and heat get really severe they wither crops and hurt people.

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

淮：傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以峻刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

b. also of things

語：密緻博[通→]迢蟲蝸不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅彊 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

語：功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees'] efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and wither away.

c. fig.

淮：本立而道行本傷而道廢 If the root is

established, the way acts; if the root is damaged, the way falls aside.

史：今來而王不官臣者人必有以不信傷臣於王者 Someone must recently have been injuring my reputation for reliability to YM, and that would be why I was not reappointed when I got back.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

史：人必有以不信傷臣於王者 Someone must have been

šiang 1.38 ^{we} dyn. name 256 商

竹：[湯]二十七年遷九鼎于商邑 In the 27th year [of Tang] the cauldrons were transferred to the city Shang.

呂：子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比干生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tzū Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ai; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.

左：武王克商遷九鼎于維呂義士猶或非之而況將昭遠亂之賂器於大廟 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that. How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

左：管蔡啟商甚聞王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

šiang 1.38 ^{we} mus. note name 商

晏：師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician K'ai pressed down the *kung*-string with his left hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."

šiang ^{we} man name 商

šiang ^{we} pln 商

史：衛鞅既破魏還秦封之於商十五邑號為商君 When Wei Yang had smashed Wei and returned, Ch'in enfeoffed him in Shang with fifteen cities. His title was made Lord Shang.

史：商君既復入秦走商邑 When Lord Shang had entered Ch'in he fled to Shang City.

šiang 1.38 die in childhood; abortion 18 殤

莊：莫壽於殤子而彭祖為天 None lives longer than a stillborn fetus, but P'êng Tsu is to be considered to have died young.

衡：始生而死未產而傷 to die when just born or be miscarried before parturition

šiang directly, straight to 171 傷

šiang expel evil spirits 18 揚 禳

šiang debate; trade (←pln?) 148 商

šiang trade; merchant (ex pln?) 賈 商

說：行賈也 It's a traveling merchant.

漢：通財鬻貨曰商 If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant.

左：宣子有環其一在鄭商 The Perspicuous Patriarch had a ring; its mate was in possession of a Chêng merchant.

淮：疾商歌 cried his wares in a loud voice [疾 *caus fac*, 商歌 *adj-head as obj* "made-loud his commercial singing]

衡：同車共船千里為商 They ride in the same cart and share a boat to travel a thousand *li* in the role of merchants.

漢：六年冬初算商車 Sixth year, winter, commercial wagons were assessed for the first time.

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

šiang 1.38 方言: direct, straight, rapid 171 惕

šiang cook, boil 259 烹

šiang 1.38 ^{we} mourn (*dial vo* 喪?) 151 傷 惕 釋：秋曰旻天旻閱也物就枯落可閱傷也 [The sky] in autumn is called *mian't'ien* "bleak sky." *mian* is *müwen* "distress"; as things proceed to wither and fall it is distressing and mournsome.

淮：君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其隳廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

選：俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮 I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be brushed away.

史：蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出出其書遍觀之 When Su Ch'in heard that he was ashamed and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his books and looked at them all.

šiang new-plowed land 99 墾

šiang ^{we} riv name 澆

šiang boil & serve sacrificial food 259 鬻

šiang ^{we} small shallow cup 26 觴

非：觴酌刻鏤 The wine-cups and their serving-ladle were carved in relief and intaglio.

非：豎穀陽操觴酒而進之 The steward Ku-yang held up a *šiang* of wine and offered it.

史：觴九行謁者言罷酒 When the cups had gone nine times the heralds said, "The toasts are finished."

呂：斷其頭以為觴 cut off his head to make a drinking-cup

藝：因水以汎觴 They used the water to float wine cups.

家：夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濶觴一]觴濶 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup.

shang 1.38 ^m serve drinks (to) 259 觴 餉
 穆: 犬戎口胡觴天子于[當→]雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士[戰→]解 The Dog Barbarians [1m] *g'o* entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. He [1m] conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven.
 非: 公觴之施夷之臺 The ruler gave a cocktail party for them at the Shih-yi pavilion.
 列: 遂賓於西王母觴於瑤池之上西王母為王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Then he went as guest to Hsi Wang Mu who gave him a party beside the Green Jade Pool. Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. Its words were very sad.
 選: 餉屈原與彭胥 I would serve drinks to Chü Yüan and Wu Tzu-hsi.
 南: 有人餉昉沖酒 There was someone who poured wine for Fang.
shang 3.41 feed field hands 259 餉
shang 1.38 molehill? 場 場
shang 2.36 door handle 扃
shang 1.38 ^m riv name 淘 沔
shang 3.41 nostalgia 36 啊
shang 2.36 noon 6 啊
shang 3.41 worried sick 151 病 癘
shang ts'iang 1.38 說文: to wound 傷
shang-shang ^m amply-flowing (?) 湯湯
shanghāng ^{nc} oriole; same as 倉庚 商庚
shanghōak ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 商棘
shanghōan ^m title of 商鞅 商君
 史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也鞅少好刑名之學事魏相公叔座為中庶子公叔座知其賢未及進 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wei by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname. He served Kungshu Ts'o, premier of Wei, as middle tutor to his sons. Kungshu Ts'o saw he was brilliant, but not yet to the point of being recommended to the court.
 史: 會座病魏惠王親往問病曰公叔病有如不可諱將奈社稷何公叔曰座之中庶子公孫鞅年雖少有奇才願王舉國而聽之王嘿然 Then Ts'o got sick, and the Benevolent King of Wei went in person to inquire of his illness. He said, "Your illness seems to have passed the point of not being mentioned. What shall we do about the nation?" Kungshu said, "My sons' middle tutor, Kungsun Yang, though he may be young, has extraordinary talent. I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel." The king remained silent.
 史: 王且去座屏人言曰王即不聽用鞅必殺之無令出境王許諾而去 When the king was about to go, Ts'o had everyone sent away and said to the king, "Given that YM will not accept my advice to employ Yang, you must have him killed. Do not let him leave the country." The king assented and left.
 史: 公叔座召鞅謝曰今者王問可以為相者我言若王色不許我方先君後臣因謂王即[弗→]不用鞅當殺之王許我汝可疾去矣且見禽 Kungshu Ts'o summoned Yang and apologized, "A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that. At that time I was putting the ruler first and his ministers afterward, so I said to the

king that if he would not employ you he should kill you. He agreed with me. You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken."
 史: 鞅曰彼王不能用君之言任臣又安能用君之言殺臣乎卒不去惠王既去而謂左右曰公叔病甚悲乎欲令寡人以國聽公孫鞅也豈不悖哉 Yang said, "If that king can't employ me on your word, how can he kill me on your word?" He wound up not leaving. After the king had left he said to his servants, "How gravely ill Kung-shu is! He wanted me to entrust all the cares of state to Kung-sun Yang. He must be demented!"
 史: 公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地迺遂西入秦因孝公寵臣景監以求見孝公 When Kung-shu died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east, so he went west into Ch'in and enlisted the aid of the Filial Earl's favored minister Ying Chien to gain audience with the earl.
 史: 孝公既見衛鞅語事良久孝公時時睡弗聽罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客妄人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅衛鞅曰吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已後五日復求見鞅 When the Filial Earl gave audience to Wei Yang he talked business for a long time; the earl paid little attention and even dozed from time to time. When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that. Wei Yang said, "I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened." Five days later he requested another audience for Yang.
 史: 鞅復見孝公益愈然而未中旨罷而孝公復讓景監景監亦讓鞅鞅曰吾說公以王道而未入也請復見鞅 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. This one went somewhat better but still did not meet the point. When they had finished, the Filial Earl scolded Ying Chien, who in turn scolded Yang. Wei Yang said, "I propounded the royal way to the earl, only it didn't penetrate. Please present me again."
 史: 鞅復見孝公孝公善之而未用也罷而去孝公謂景監曰汝客善可與語矣鞅曰吾說公以霸道其意欲用之矣[誠→]請復見我我知之矣 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. The earl thought him good, but not yet to the point of employing him. When he had finished and gone the Filial Earl said to Ying Chien, "Your visitor turns out to be good, worth talking with." Yang said, "I presented the way of the overlord to the earl, and his ambition is now inclined to use it. Please present me again; I've got his measure now."
 史: 衛鞅復見孝公公與語不自知割之前於席也語數日不厭景監曰子何以中吾君吾君之驩甚也 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. The earl, speaking with him, did not notice that his knees had got forward of the mat. He conversed for several days and couldn't get enough of it. Ying Chien said, "How did you accord with my ruler so exactly? His delight in you is exceeding."
 史: 鞅曰吾說君以帝王之道比三代而君曰久遠吾不能待且賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十年以成帝王乎故吾以彊

國之術說君君大說之耳然亦難以比德於殷周矣 Yang said, "I expounded the way of the emperors and kings of the three eras to the ruler, but he said, 'That's too long-range. I can't wait. Also, typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could I bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?' Thus I told the ruler of techniques for strengthening the state, and he was pleased with them. That's all. But still those are not easy ways to raise one's influence to a level with that of Yin and Chou."
 史: 孝公既用衛鞅欲變法恐天下議已衛鞅曰疑行無名疑事無功且夫有高人者行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見於民愚者闇成事智者睹未形民不可與慮始而可與樂成論至德者不和於俗成大功者不謀於眾是以聖人苟可以彊國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 After the Filial Earl employed Wei Yang, Yang wanted to change the laws but feared the whole world would criticise him. Wei Yang said, "No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings. I might add that if you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace. Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones discern what has not yet taken form. The folk are not to be consulted in initial planning; the delight at its success may be shared with them. Assessing supreme influence, one does not match it with what is ordinary; bringing about a great accomplishment, one does not plan it with a crowd. Thus the sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk."
 史: 孝公曰善甘龍曰不然聖人不易民而教知者不變法而治因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 The Filial Earl approved. Kan Lung said, "Not so. The wise ruler instructs without changing people, governs without altering rules. Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them."
 史: 衛鞅曰龍之所言世俗之言也常人安於故俗學者溺於所聞以此兩者居官守法可也非所與論於法之外也三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸智者作法愚者制焉賢者更禮不肖者拘焉 Wei Yang said, "What Lung has said is the talk of ordinary people. Ordinary people feel safe with precedent and custom; scholars are drenched in what they have learned. As a way of holding office and keeping to the laws, these two are acceptable, but not for joining discussion of what is beyond the laws. The three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five overlords led the world with different laws. Intelligent people make laws; stupid ones are ruled by them. Competent people change rituals; incompetent ones are constrained by them."
 史: 杜摯曰利不百不變法功不十不易器法古無過循禮無邪 Tu Chih said, "We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result. If you

take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.”

史：衛鞅曰治世不一道便國不法古故湯武不循古而王夏殷不易禮而亡反古者不可非而循禮者不足多 Wèi Yang said, “There is no one way to put the world in order. Don’t take the old as model in doing what is best for the state. Thus T’ang and Wu became kings even though they did not follow the ancients, while Hsia and Yin perished even though they did not change the rites. Going against antiquity is no grounds to be deemed failure, nor is following ritual sufficient to be called success.”

史：孝公曰善以衛鞅為左庶長卒定變法之令 The Filial Earl approved. He made Wèi Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the official orders to change the laws.

史：令民為什伍而相牧司連坐不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦有軍功者各以率受上爵為私門者各以輕重被刑大小僇力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身事末利及怠而貧者舉以為收孥宗室非有軍功論不得為屬籍明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment. Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy. Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled. High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was. The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted. Those who made profit from trade their business or who were poor out of laziness were all taken into slavery. Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates. He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household. Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金民怪之莫[之]敢徙復曰能徙[之]者予五十金有一人徙之輒予五十金以明不欺 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d’iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats. People didn’t know what to make of that. No one dared to move it. He repeated the offer with a reward of fifty ducats. One man moved it and he immediately gave him fifty ducats to make it clear that he would keep his word.

史：卒下令行於民期年秦民之國都[言初

→]初言令之不便者以千數 After that they issued the orders. When the orders had been in effect among the populace for a year, those who said from the start that the laws were harmful could be numbered in thousands.

史：於是太子犯法衛鞅曰法之不行自上犯之將[*]法太子太子君嗣也不可施刑刑其傅公子虔黥其師公孫賈明日秦人皆趨令 Then the heir-apparent violated the law. Wèi Yang said, “When the laws are ineffectual, that comes from their being violated by those in high places. We ought to apply [*Text corrupt; simplest assumption is word like 行 or 加 is missing.] the law to the heir-apparent. The heir-apparent being the successor to the ruler, physical punishment may not be applied to him.” They mutilated his preceptor Kung-tzu Ch’ien and tattooed his tutor Kung-sun Chia. The next day everyone in Ch’in rushed to obey the laws.

史：行之十年秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足民勇於公戰怯於私鬥鄉邑大治秦民初言令不便者有來言令便者衛鞅曰此皆亂化之民也盡遷之於邊城其後民莫敢議令 The laws were in effect ten years and the people of Ch’in were very happy. Things dropped on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and each individual had enough. The people were brave in general war but timid in private quarrels. Towns and cities were very well-ordered. Of the Ch’in people who had formerly called the laws harmful, some now came forward to call them helpful. Wèi Yang said they were all disturbers of society and transferred them all to forts on the frontier. After that no one dared discuss the laws pro or con. He then made Yang a senior colonel, who led an armed force to besiege Secure City in Wei and got its surrender.

史：居三年[作為]築冀闕宮庭於咸陽秦自雍徙都之而令民父子兄弟同室內息者為禁而集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣為田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平斗桶權衡丈尺 Three years later they built the Chi-ch’üeh and palace halls in Hsien-yang and moved from Yung to make it their new capital. He then ordered that ordinary people keeping offspring at home, father and son, elder and younger brothers dwelling in one household, was to be prohibited. He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties. He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly. He regularized measures of volume, weighing balances and measures of length.

史：行之四年公子虔復犯約劓之居五年秦人富彊天子致胙於孝公諸侯畢賀其明年齊敗魏兵於馬陵虜其太子申殺將軍龐涓衛鞅既破魏還秦封之於商十五邑號為商君 When that had been done four years, Kung-tzu Ch’ien once again violated a prohibition. They cut off his nose. After five years the men of Ch’in were rich and strong. The emperor transferred [certain royal] sacrifices to the Filial Earl. The barons all congratulated him. The year after that Ch’i defeated Wei in battle at Ma-ling, capturing the heir-apparent Shên and killing general

P’ang Ch’üan. When Wèi Yang had smashed Wei and returned, Ch’in enfeoffed him in Shang with fifteen cities. His title was made Lord Shang.

史：商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨望者趙良見商君 Lord Shang acted as premier in Ch’in for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment. Chao Liang had a meeting with Lord Shang.

史：商君曰鞅之得見也從孟蘭舉今鞅請得交可乎趙良曰僕弗敢願也孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退僕不肖故不敢受命僕聞之曰非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名僕聽君之[義一]議則恐僕貪位貪名也故不敢聞命 Lord Shang said, “When I have met you it has been by way of Mêng Lan-kao. Now I would like to form a direct personal relation to you. Would that be acceptable?” Chao Liang said, “I would not dare wish for it. K’ung Ch’iu had a saying, ‘One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed.’ Incompetent myself, I dare not put myself at your disposal. I have heard it said that having a status not one’s own is called grasping for status; having a reputation not one’s own is called grasping for reputation. If I were to attend your discussions I fear I would be grasping for status and reputation. Thus I dare not do as you say.”

史：商君曰子不說吾治秦與趙良曰反聽之謂聽內視之謂明自勝之謂彊虞舜有言曰自卑也尚矣君不若道虞舜之道無為問僕矣 Lord Shang said, “Is it because you don’t like how I govern Ch’in?” Chao Liang said, “Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong. Shun of Yü had a saying, ‘Self-deprecation is highest.’ Yü had best make the Way of Shun of Yü your way; then there would be no need to ask anything more of me.”

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居今我更制其教而為其男女之別大築冀闕當魯衛矣子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢 Lord Shang said, “In the original barbarous customs of Ch’in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house. Now I have restructured their customs and instituted their male-female distinctions, built the Chi-ch’üeh large, and they have become as well-ordered as in Lu or Wèi. You have observed my governing of Ch’in. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?”

史：趙良曰千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤武王諤諤以昌殷紂墨墨以亡君若不非武王乎則僕請終日正言而無誅可乎 Chao Liang said, “The skins of a thousand sheep are not worth the armpit fur of one fox. The sycophancies of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one officer. It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Ch’ou of Yin brought about his own ruin. If, as I take it sir, you do not condemn the Martial King, then would you allow me to speak truth for a whole day without punishment?”

史：商君曰語有之矣貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也夫子果肯終日正言鞅之藥也鞅將事子子又何辭焉 Lord Shang said, “A

saying has expressed it as, 'Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease.' If it turned out that you were willing to speak truth to me for a whole day, that would be medicine for me. I will serve you as your student. What excuse does that leave you?"

史：趙良曰夫五穀大夫蒯之鄙人也聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自粥於秦客被褐食牛期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上秦國莫敢望焉 Chao Liang said, "The Five-ram Official was a nobody in Ching. He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen. A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of oxen and placed him above the whole populace. No one in Ch'in dared to criticize him. 史：相秦六七年而東伐鄭三置晉國之君一救荊國之禍發教封內而巴人致真施德諸侯而八戎來服由余聞之款關請見五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 "In six or seven years as premier in Ch'in, he attacked Chêng to the east, installed a ruler in Chin three times, and once saved Ch'u from trouble. He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit. Yu Yü heard of him. He knocked on the gate and requested audience. When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his good deeds came down to later generations.

史：五穀大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌謠春者不相杵此五穀大夫之德也 "When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater. This is how he came to be regarded by the folk.

史：今君之見秦王也因嬖人景監以為主非所以為名也相秦不以百姓為事而大築冀闕非所以為功也刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以駿刑是積怨畜禍也 "In your case, you had the favorite Ying Chien introduce you to the king of Ch'in as your sponsor. That is not how to make a reputation. As premier of Ch'in you have not made the folk your concern but built the Chi-ch'üeh large. That is not how to build success. Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令今君又左建外易非所以為教也君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 "The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper than that by command; the compliance of the people with the example of their superiors is quicker than that to orders. In your case, sir, you appoint on the left [?] and exchange on the outside [?]. That is not how to carry out teaching. Moreover, you face south and refer to yourself by the royal We; every day you place more restrictions on the high-

est-ranking scions of the house of Ch'in.

史：詩曰相鼠有體人而無禮人而無禮何不遘死以詩觀之非所以為壽也公子虔杜門不出已八年矣 "The ode says, 'Look at the rat; it has limbs/ If a man lacks ceremony/ If a man lacks ceremony/ How does he not soon die?' Judging by the ode, yours is not the way to a long life. It is now in the eighth year since the Kung-tzü Ch'ien blocked his gateway and never comes out.

史：君又殺祝懼而黥公孫賈詩曰得人者興失人者崩此數事者非所以得人也 You also killed both the complainers and approvers [of your laws] and tattooed Kung-sun Chia. The ode says, 'Who gets men rises; who loses men falls.' These many things you have done are not how to win people over. 史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為駢乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨此一物不具君固不出書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡君之危若朝露 "When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a fast pace. If even one of these things is lacking, you refuse to go out. It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish. Sir, you will not outlast the morning dew.

史：尚將欲延年益壽乎則何不歸十五都灌園於鄙勸秦王顯巖穴之士養老存孤敬父兄序有功尊有德可以少安君尚將貪商於之富 [寵→] 寵秦國之教畜百姓之怨秦王一且捐賁客而不立朝秦國之所以收君者豈其微哉亡可趨足而待商君弗從後五月而秦孝公卒太子立 "Would you rather increase your life expectancy? Then why not return the fifteen cities, merge your gardens with village land, urge the king of Ch'in to honor those scholars who have fled into eremitage, support the elderly and orphaned, respect the father-son relationship, rank accomplishment by merit and pay homage to those who have earned it? You could be a bit safer that way. If you prefer to clutch the wealth of Shang-wu and pervert the teaching of the state of Ch'in, piling up the resentment of the people, one morning the king of Ch'in will dismiss all visitors and not hold court. The manner in which you were accepted by Ch'in is surely no secret! Your doom is so imminent you could wait for it on tiptoe." Lord Shang did not follow that advice. Five months later the Filial Earl of Ch'in died and the heir-apparent succeeded.

史：公子虔之徒告商君欲反發吏捕商君商君亡至闕下欲舍客舍客人不知其是商君也曰商君之法舍人無驗者坐之商君喟然歎曰嗟乎為法之敝一至此哉 Kung-tzü Ch'ien's followers reported that Lord Shang meant to rebel. Bailiffs were sent to arrest Lord Shang. Lord Shang fled. He got near the barrier and wanted to stay at an inn. The innkeeper [客人 strikes me as an unlikely term for such a functionary. The emendation 官人-館人 suggests itself, but not strongly enough to be adopted.] did not recognize him as the real Lord Shang. He said, "According to the laws of Lord Shang, whoever gives lodging without verifying the lodger is guilty of a crime." Lord Shang sighed aloud and said, "Woe, that law should be applied so utterly uniformly!"

史：去之魏魏人怨其欺公子印而破魏師弗受商君欲之他國魏人曰商君秦之賊也秦彊而賊入魏弗歸不可遂內秦 He left and went to Wei. The Wei resented his having smashed the Wei force by deceiving Kung-tzü Yang. They would not receive him. Lord Shang wanted to go to another country. The Wei said that he was Ch'in's criminal. With Ch'in so strong, for one of their criminals to enter Wei will not do. So he was sent back into Ch'in. 史：商君既復入秦走商邑與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭秦發兵攻商君殺之於鄭池秦惠王車裂商君以徇曰莫如商鞅反者遂滅商君之家 When Lord Shang had entered Ch'in he fled to Shang City. With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Chêng. Ch'in sent troops to attack Lord Shang and killed him at Min-ch'ih in Chêng. The Benevolent King of Ch'in had Lord Shang torn apart by wagons and sent around, with the message, "Let there be no more such rebels as Lord Shang." He then wiped out Lord Shang's family. 史：太史公曰商君其天資刻薄人也 [跡→] 跡其欲干孝公以帝王術挾 [持+] 浮說非其質矣且因由嬖臣及得用刑公子虔欺魏將印不師趙良之言亦足發明商君之少恩矣余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類卒受惡名於秦有以也夫 The Grand Historian says, "As to Lord Shang, his natural bent was to scrape and flay people. When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence. Also, his introduction came by way of a court favorite. When he came to be employed, he punished Kung-tzü Ch'ien, tricked the Wei general Yang, and took no instruction from what Chao Liang said. This is surely sufficient to reveal his deficiency of kindness. I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions. It was for good reason, was it not, that he wound up getting an evil reputation in Ch'in?"

šiangkiwèn 𠃉 son of Shun 商均

šianglu 爾雅: ko plant 蔞蓼

šiangliu šiangliag traveling merchant 商旅

淮: 為商旅將任車以商於齊 He became a traveling merchant and was about to load his cart to go trading in Ch'i.

考: 通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅筋力以長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rareties of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer.

šiangg'â humoz 螭蚘 螭何

šiangg'io 𠃉 millipede 商蚘

šiangliem 𠃉 sko lost book? (cf 周箴) 商箴

šiangd'io 爾雅: ko plant 蔞藿

šiangziang 𠃉 1-leg bird dances before rain; sko heron that feeds by "herding" fish w/ its wings? 商羊

衡: 故天且雨商羊起舞 When it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. [m]

šiang 𠃉 pln 商於

史: 臣請獻商於之地六百里 May I present six hundred li of land in Shang-Wu?

史: 臣受命於王以商於之地六百里不聞六

里 I received my orders from the king in terms of six hundred *li* of land at Shang-wu. I heard nothing of six *li*.

史：彼楚王怒子之負以商於之地是且甘心於子 That king of Ch'ü is angry at your having double-crossed him about the land at Shang-wu. He wants to take out his anger on you.

šiang'iang 𠄎 famous sophist & statesman aka 衛鞅, 公孫鞅, 商君 qqr 商鞅

史：商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

šiat 4.17 𠄎 establish; suppose (sc a hypothesis) (施 + 𠄎) 𠄎 設

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之 A fish net was what they set out/ but a goose blundered into it.

左：遽不設備 Went right at it, not making preparations.

淮：設儀立度 set up a ?gnomon? ?transit? and establish the angle (what angle?)

淮：景不一設 Shadows do not lay themselves out all alone.

淮：升高樓臨大路設樂陳酒積博其上 They would ascend a high tower, overlooking the main road, provide music and set out drinks, and made it a practice to play *liu-po* up there.

搜：云河伯欲暫見君...河伯乃大設酒食詞旨殷勤 She said, "The River Boss wants to see you for a minute"... the River Boss then set out a magnificent feast and spoke to him very attentively.

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

晉：既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this. 藝：後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁禁隼網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

b. *in estimation*

衡：法制張設未必奉行 Laws having been promulgated are not necessarily accepted and carried out.

衡：甲乙之術獨施於宅不設於田何也 Why is it that the geomantic technique of the twelve branches is only applied to dwellings and not applied to fields?

漢：設聞其淫我亨之矣 Supposing I were to learn that she had been unfaithful to me; in that case I would boil her.

後：且設法禁者非能盡塞天下之姦皆合眾人之所欲也大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 Furthermore, one who sets forth laws and prohibitions cannot prevent all evildoing in the world, nor can he make things go the way everyone would want them to. If in general he chooses what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

šiat fragrant plant 葳

šiat-šiat 𠄎 spreading, expansive 169 葳葳

楚：懷椒聊之葳葳兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny. [Alludes to the image of wild thyme in Ode 117; a courtier had hoped to receive the largesse of his ruler, but was blocked by court intrigue.]

šiad 3.13 generation; age (s- + 季? ← **šiad**? phon in 棗?) 155 世

衡：不案圖書不聞人言吹律精思自知其世 Without consulting charts or books or getting any information from anyone, by pure contemplation while tootling a pitch-pipe he discovered his ancestry. 竹：背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

衡：世論行善者福至 The current theory is that good fortune comes to those whose deeds are good.

後：初譚著書言當世行事二十九篇號曰新論 T'an first wrote a book called *New Discussions* in twenty-nine *pien* about the practices of his contemporaries.

釋：父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

淮：天下歌謠而樂之諸侯執幣相朝三十四世不奪 Then the world celebrated him in song, the barons brought gifts to each other's courts and for thirty-four generations they were not usurped.

絕：到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

漢：[食貨]二者生民之本興自神農之世 [Food and goods] the two things, the basis of giving life to the people, originated back in the time of Shên Nung.

史：軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation;

the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.

衡：或時先世遺殃 In some cases a curse has come down from a previous era.

草：此非所以弘道興世也 This is not how to show the greatness of the Way or to bring prosperity to our time.

漢：世之有飢穰天之行也禹湯被之矣 It is due to the movement of sky that some eras suffer famine, others abundance. Yü and Tang were subject to that.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age. 末世→末

šiad 𠄎 inherited 179 世

禮：諸侯世子世國大夫不世爵 The heir-sons of barons inherit their states; great officials do not inherit their rank. [世國, 世爵 fac-obj]

國：出共世子而改葬之 exhumed the Reverent heir-apparent and re-buried him

漢：家世楚將封於項 His family were hereditary generals in Ch'ü, enfeoffed at Hsiang.

陳：世居潁川 Successive generations dwelt at Ying-ch'uan.

後：是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

周：掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, T'ai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed T'ai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

穀：段鄭伯弟也何以知其為弟也殺世子母弟目君以其目君知其為弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也于鄙遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Chêng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? They killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and called him "ruler." By his being called "ruler" we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called "younger brother" because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him "ruler-son" is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. "At Yen" is distant. It is like saying, "He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him," and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

b. *eph die*

後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世

When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.

šjad 3.13 posture; influence; position vis-a-vis object ← **šjeb?** ∈ GSR 630? **639** 勢 執 非:短之臨高也以位不肖之制賢也以勢 When the short look down at the tall, it is from a position; when the incapable govern the capable, it is from advantage. 漢:鑄金石者難為功摧枯朽者易為力其勢然也 Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength. That is due to the circumstances of these cases.

非:烏獲輕千鈞而重其身非其身重於千鈞也勢不便也 To Wu Huo [the famous weight-lifter] a thousand chün was light but his own body was heavy, not because he weighed more than a thousand chün but because the configuration would not allow [him to lift himself as a weight].

史:比如順風而呼聲非加疾其執激也 Compare it to shouting downwind. It's not that one's voice gets louder, it's that it's accelerated by the circumstance.

淮:因高而為臺就下而為池各就其勢不敢更為 Build towers founding them on high places; go to low places to make ponds. Each tends toward its own kind of place, nor would we dare alter them.

非:為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

隋:明則軍儲盈將得勢 If it is bright then the army's stores will be complete and the general will out-maneuver the enemy.

藝:昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

b. fig.

多:勢不兩立 the situations are mutually exclusive 史:秦之所害莫如楚楚彊則秦弱秦彊則楚弱其勢不兩立 Ch'in regards none as more harmful than Chü. If Chü is strong, Ch'in will be weak. If Ch'in is strong, Chü will be weak. By the nature of the situation they cannot co-exist.

非:凡治天下必因人情人情者有好惡故賞罰可用賞罰可用則禁令可立而治道具矣君執柄以處勢故令行禁止柄者殺生之制也勢者勝眾之資也 Always in governing the world one must use human nature. Human nature has likes and dislikes and thus rewards and punishments are of use. Since rewards and punishments are of use, regulations can be established and thus the path of good order is

complete. The ruler grasps the handle and sits in the power position, and thus his orders are carried out and his prohibitions prohibit. What I mean by the handle is the control of life and death. What I mean by the power position is the wherewithal to overcome multitudes.

史:秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Chü, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.

荀:人主者天下之利執也 That of ruler is the most advantageous position in the world.

戰:物固有勢異而患同者 Surely there are cases when the situations are different but the trouble arising from them is the same.

史:夫挾彊秦之勢以內劫其主罪無過此者 To wield the strategic advantage of Ch'in and bully one's own ruler with it—no crime exceeds that.

戰:約兩主勢能制臣 keeping a tight harness on the power of the ruler, they were able to control their servants

戰:夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

漢:計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→]堅居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

漢:春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱世君臣不宜所以免時難也 The important men derogated in the *Chün-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome prerogatives, and power that arose from their positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. [勢力 || 威權 *adj-head*] 漢:輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行虜徐遁逃勢不能及幸而逢虜又累輜重如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測此五難也 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them. If we should happen to run into them we will still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put caus fac*]. If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger. That is difficulty number five.

事勢⇒事

地勢⇒地

šjad testicles **šjeb?** 勢

šjad šjeb borrow, buy on credit **649** 賈

西:既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裘賈酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."

漢:常從王嫗武負賈酒 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu.

šjad-šjad 世 generation after generation? 世

šjadkän everyone, all speaker's contemporaries 世間

衡:虛實之事並傳世間真偽不別也 The fact is that invented and genuine accounts are both passed from generation to generation, and true and false are not distinguished.

šjadšük contemporary (why not **šjad-džjuk?**) 世俗

呂:今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生則失所為立之矣 When the misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life, they must have lost grasp of the reason for establishing them.

衡:子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

衡:世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When ordinary people paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.

史:龍之所言世俗之言也 What Lung has said is the talk of ordinary people.

衡:世俗之言亦有緣也 There are sources for the things the common people say.

šjadtsö grandfather? (|| 世父?) 世祖

šjadtsö dynastic appellation of 光武帝 1st emperor of Later Han dynasty 世祖

漢:六月世祖即位然後宗廟社稷復立天下艾安 Only after the Grand-martial emperor took the throne in the sixth month were the ancestral temple and the altars of land and grain re-established and the world put into good order.

後:世祖即位徵待詔 When the Grand-martial emperor took the throne he was summoned and appointed pending assignment.

晉:漢武雅好神仙世祖尤耽讖術遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals (Grand-martial was even more besotted by the art of fortune-telling) so he allowed Wên-chêng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

šjadšiwö šjadšiwug 世父

釋:父之兄曰世父 One's father's elder brother is called *šjadšiwö*.

šjan 1.30 sheepy smell **142** 羶 膻 羶

列:穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥膻而不可饗王之嬪御醜惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the

products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wench so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

šjam 1.30 fish sauce 142 鮓

šjam keen sense of smell 顛

šjam 3.33 leaf of door 119 扇

šjam 1.30 to slap 搨 挺

戰：桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more."

šjam 1.30 lengthen 挺

šjam 1.30 follow 挺

šjam 1.30 lead on, induce 挺

šjam 3.33 confuse w/talk 譎

šjam 1.30 blaze 挺

šjam 3.33 blaze 煽 煽

šjam make bricks 挺

šjam supple 挺

šjam to flap the wings m 煽 119 煽

šjam 2.28 brittle; resolute (*diachr dev?*) 廣韻 *ar šjan* 然

šjam water well mixed w/earth 埴

šjam 1.30 ko critter like bunny 獺

šjam 2.28 insouciant bimbo 燃

šjam 3.33 graft a tree 駟

šjam 3.33 geld a horse 駟

šjap 4.29 archer's thimble 284 鞞 鞞

šjap 4.29 wink, blink, eyelid flutters 377 睇

šjap 4 grasshopper 蝶

šjap 4.29 卍 縣 name 切韻: in 南陽 廣韻 in 汝州 葉

šjam 2.50 卍 pln 陟

šjam 1.52 thatch [2t] 26 苫

šjam 2.50 an instant 556 睇 睇

šjam 1.52 ague; distress ++p 293 疴

šjam blaze, spreading fire ++p 293 粘 粘烟

šjam 1.52 whippy strip of bamboo *ar ts'am* *ts'jam* 377 筴

šjam water moves furiously 556 潤 潤

šjam 2.50 說文: peep into a door 556 閃 睇

šjam 2.50 廣韻: steal a thing & hide it 66 爽

šjam 2.50 a lightning flash 556 睇 陟

šjam 1.52 coarse sleeping-mat used in

mourning 26 苫 漚

šjam 3.55 說文: peep into a door 556 閃

šjam-šjam 卍 unattractive 婆 婆

šjam-šjam 卍 glimmering; eyes flicking 556

睇 睇

šjak 4.24 recognize 390 識

人：二流之人能識二流之美 People who belong to two categories can recognize excellences of two types.

人：元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵非閭

也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence

was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

選：庸詎識其躁靜 Why should I care whether it is flurried or placid?

國：里克曰我不佞雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其靜也三大夫乃別 Li Ke said, "I'll speak bluntly. Though I may not be clear about what is right, I will surely not abet error. I had best remain silent."

The three high officials then went their own ways.

šjak 4.24 卍 adorned 21 飾

呂：冠所以飾首也 A cap is a means to adorn the head.

史：共[粉→]粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.

藝：郭郭宮館金寶爲飾明踰三光 The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries.

b. *fig.*

史：帝紂資辨捷疾聞見甚敏材力過人手格猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor Chou was naturally articulate and clever, extremely alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed, the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal power to make wrong seem right.

史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及爲[已→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以疆霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world."

šjak 4.24 model 390 式

b. *fig.*

考：凡爲防廣與崇方其綱參分去一大防外綱凡溝防必一日先深之以爲式里爲式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one. In major dikes make the diminution on the outside.

When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it. [一日 → 一月?] 晉：今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

šjak 4.24 to bow in salutation from carriage 390 軾 式 試

淮：魏文過其間而軾之 When the Cynosure Marquess of Wei passed his village he bowed to it.

衡：魏文敬之表式其間 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei paid him respect, publicly bowing at his village.

b. to hail, greet

抱：或有來試人者則當顧鏡中 If it happens that one of them comes and greets someone, they should

look back into the mirror.

šjak 4.24 卍 part of carriage box 軾 式

šjak 4.24 so fire 軾

šjak 4.24 wipe 拭 式 軾

šjak 4.24 use 式

šjak particle 式

šjak 4.24 inscription 390 式 式 識

šjag 3.7 卍 ko banner 390 幟 幟 幟 幟

非：酤酒...者縣幟甚高 A wine merchant...hung up a shop sign, very high.

史：於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]幟傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

šjag 2.6 卍 begin (*s- + ? rel to 起 etc?*) *astbr t3* 99 始 亂

荀：始則終終則始若環之無端也 Where it begins, it ends; where it ends, it begins, like a ring in having no end.

釋：始息也言滋息也 *šjag* "beginning" is *šjak* "growth": referring to its increasing growth.

戰：攻魏者亡趙之始也 Attacking Wei is the first step toward destroying Chao.

史：令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 They had her get aboard and floated it out onto the Yellow River. At first it floated, but when it had gone a few dozen miles it sank.

呂：始生之者天也 What first engenders is Sky.

衡：始生而死未產而傷 to die when just born or to be miscarried before parturition

釋：人始生曰嬰兒 Newborn people are called "infants."

釋：日始出積時多而明 After the sun first rises, the time accumulates and it becomes bright.

釋：兒始能行曰孺 When a child first becomes able to walk, it is called a toddler.

國：始也吾以治國爲易 At first, I took governing a state to be easy.

國：始與 one's first companions

莊：是其始死也我獨何能無慨然 When she had just died, how could I have been unable to be moved just like anyone else?

史：民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is the place of the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.

漢：呂嫚怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said,

"You have always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man."

荀：性者本始材朴也 What "life-process" is the original unworked raw material.

戰：蘇秦始將連橫說秦惠王 When Su Ch'in first took it in hand to connect a horizontal alliance, he made a proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in.

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating.

選：骨都先自警日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲

第始修營 The *kwatto* lords first lost heart for war;

then the *ñiētd' iök* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

非：夫死者始死而[血→]殭已[血→]殭而齟已齟而灰已灰而土及其土也無可為者矣 The dead, when they have just died, act like cracked eggs; when they have done with that, as if broken; then as if ashes; then as if dirt. At the stage where they are like dirt, there is no longer anything they can do.
 史：張儀既相秦為文檄告楚相曰始吾從若飲我不盜而璧若答我若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 After Chang Yi became premier of Ch'in, he wrote a message-board warning the premier of Ch'u: "At first, when I was at a drinking party of yours, I did not steal your jade circlet. You had me beaten. Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses." [le "see the end of what you started"]

šjag 3.7 𠄎 kill (a superior) 154 弑

釋：下殺上曰弑 Inferior killing superior is *šjag*.
 左：閔以刀弑之 The doorkeeper assassinated him with a knife.

孟：萬乘之國弑其君者必千乘之家 The killer of the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots is assured of an estate of a thousand chariots.

戰：春秋記臣弑君者以百數 Cases the *Ch'un-ch'iu* records of ministers killing their rulers are numbered by hundreds.

史：封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也 To be enfeoffed and ennobled are what T'ang and Wu vied for at the cost of deposition and assassination.

後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves. [篡, 弑 *nuc* || 居攝]

šjag 1.7 poem 詩

選：或曰賦者古詩之流也 Some say the *fu* is a type of ancient poetry.

藝：撞鐘擊鼓聲中詩 Sounding the gongs and striking the drums, the sounds fit the ode exactly.

史：周道之興自此始故詩人歌樂思其德 The rise of the way of Chou began from this. Thus the poets recalled in song and music what they owed him.

šjag 1.7 𠄎 Odes 詩

左：詩書義之俯也 The Odes and the Documents are a treasury of right action.

孟：說詩者不以文害辭不以辭害志 In construing Odes, one does not take a word against the sense of the phrase, nor a phrase against the sense of the passage.
 法：說志者莫辯乎詩 Nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Odes.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, which has these two lines in the reverse order) says, 'There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer.' It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort."

šjag 3.7 try 390 試

戰：金試則截盤匣 If you give it a metal-test, it will

cut through a platter or a ewer.

史：上曰可試為之令易知度吾所能行為之 The emperor said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do."

史：習之月餘叔孫通曰上可試觀 When they had rehearsed it for over a month, Shu-sun Tung said, "This is ready for inspection by the emperor."

考：凡試廬事置而搖之以視其竭也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

藝：張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學陵以七事試之[弟→]第七試者陵與諸弟子登雲臺山 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine. Ling tested him on seven things. For the seventh test, Ling and all his students climbed Cloud Tower Mountain.

呂：齊宣王好射說人之謂己能用彊弓也其[嘗→]常所用不過三尺以示左右左右皆試引之中關而止 The Perspicuous King of Ch'i liked archery. He was pleased when people said he could use a powerful bow. The one he always used did not pull more than three *diak*, but when he showed it to his retainers they all tried to draw it and stopped with it half drawn.

漢：及壯試吏為泗[上→]水亭長廷中吏無所不狎侮 When he grew up he was given a provisional appointment as headman of the *ting* of Szü-shui. There was not one of the officials in the hall whom he did not treat with contemptuous familiarity.

非：王試度其功癸四板射稽八板斃其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of pise, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two.

b. *in rhet* prove, establish by 說
 草：博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion.

šjag šjor 1.7 flick eyes 585 睇

šjag 𠄎 pln 𠄎

šjag 3.7 insincere? (*ar šjag*) 僞

šjag chew cud 𠄎

šjag 集韻: plant 茹

šjag 1.7 shower 灑

楚：還顧高丘泣如灑今 I turn around and look back at the high hill; my tears are like a shower.

šjag 3.47 𠄎 win victory 26 勝

史：秦趙五戰秦再勝而趙三勝 Ch'in and Chao did battle five times; Ch'in won twice, Chao three times.

呂：武王勝殷 The Martial King overcame Yin, 孟：齊人伐燕勝之 The Ch'i attacked Yen and defeated them.

隋：凡軍營上十日無氣發則軍必勝 Whenever no vapor emerges above an army camp for ten days, the army will surely win.

史：兵以勝為功 In war, victory is what counts.

史：夫與人鬥不搯其穴[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

衡：五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'ih* tall fights Méng Pên, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is a coward but because his strength is inferior.

國：獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

呂：天下勝者衆矣而霸者乃五 Many in the world have won victories, but only five became Overlord.

戰：子以齊楚為孰勝哉 Which do you suppose would win, Ch'i or Ch'u?

史：悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'u, and their victory over them will become assured.

吳：五勝者禍四勝者弊三勝者霸二勝者王一勝者帝 Who wins five battles meets disaster; who wins four battles is ruined; who wins three battles becomes overlord; who wins two battles becomes king; who wins a single battle becomes emperor.

b. win an argument

人：夫辯有理勝有辭勝 Now in disputation there is victory by logic and victory by rhetoric.

淮：辯矣客種以說勝寡人也 That was certainly glib, the way he defeated Us with his arguments.

淮：勝惑人之心 They subdue the willingness of others to object to them.

c. win a game

非：博貴梟勝者必殺梟 In *pák* the *kiòg* ranks highest, and the winner must kill the *kiòg*.

戰：夫梟綦之所以能為者以散筮佐之也夫一梟之不勝五散亦明矣 Now the reason the owl piece [in 六博] is able to act is because of the deployed pieces assisting it; now it is clear that a single owl cannot overcome five deployed pieces.

d. dominate a competition

管：人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of grain and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment from the gap of their inequality.

šjag 1.44 master, be up to (doing) 26 勝

孟：匠人斲而小之則王怒以為不勝其任矣 If the carpenters cut them to be smaller, YM will be angry, assuming that they will no longer support the load.

淮：身若不勝衣言若不出口 He carried himself as if his clothes were too heavy for him; he spoke as if he barely had a voice.

漢：計一人三百日食用糈十八斛非牛力不能勝 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load.

漢：多齋釜餼薪炭重不可勝食糈飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

莊：汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

呂：力貴突智貴卒得之同則遽為上勝之同則濕為下 The most valued kind of strength is that which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intel-

ligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.

戰：曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 “To answer YM’s question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, ‘He is honest and can fulfil its duties.’”

多：不可勝數 no one would be able to count them
šiang 1.44 rise; raise 26 升昇階 躡陸階 升
詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升 As wild thyme fills ground/
Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands
說：德升也从彳聲聲 “ascend” is “go up”; from 彳, 惠 is phonetic

衡：眇升樓臺 to climb tall buildings and towers to the highest point

衡：黃帝之世號諡有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.
藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.” Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them.

b. *fig.*

後：齊桓有如夫人者六人晉獻升戎女爲元妃 Foursquare of Chi had six women ranked as wife; Exemplary of Chin elevated a woman of the Jung to the rank of principal wife.

šiang 1.44 cont meas stb abt 1 pint, but some examples make this seem improbably large 升
史：飲以莞華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

史：膀胱重九兩二銖縱廣九寸盛溺[九斗]升九合 The bladder weighs nine ounces two scruples and is 9" across. It holds 1.9 *sheng* of urine.

šiang 3.47 head ornament 26 勝

šiang 1.44 set of 80 threads in weaving 26 升

šiang lift up, save *ar šiang* 拏 撻

šiang rainbow, sky tint 26 升

šiang 方言：emerging water 併

šiang 3.47 *nc* frame in loom that supports warp threads 26 勝 楸 滕

šiang 3.47 sesame 勝

šiangpiók *nc* pivot mech to exchange sets of warp threads? 勝複

šiangb'ivan? pln *aka* 騰墳 勝漬

šiam 2.16 smile *cf* 听 (*rel* to 弒 “base of tooth”) 599 哂

šiam base of tooth 弒 矧

禮：笑不至矧怒不至詈 Don't laugh so hard you show your gums, nor get so angry you swear.

šiam 2.16 a fortiori [*pre-CC*] 弒 矧

šiam 2.16 說文：lift eyes & look at person 頤

šiam deadpan laugh 599 哂 歌

šiam ko tree 歌

šiam 1.17 pregnancy, fetus 娠

šiang 2.5 *nc* arrow, dart, bolt 154 矢 筈

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非闇也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

左：矢一而已 There was only one arrow.

史：伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

史：漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎

When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

戰：譬之衛矢而魏弦機也 Comparing it, Wèi was the bolt while Wei was the string and action.

大：主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, “[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them.” The guest says, “You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?”

後：與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭弦斷矢激誤中之即死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave.

The slave’s string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.

選：機不虛掙弦不再控矢不單殺中必疊雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it fixfixes both of a brace.

衡：若射真虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?

釋：鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward.

衡：矢沒其衛 the arrow buried its vanes

呂：矢乃飲羽 the arrow buried its vanes

新：秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣 Chin had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.

b. *meton for pointed weapons*

史：三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

šiar 1.6 *nc* corpse 4 尸 屍 死

左：枕尸股 laid his head on the corpse’s thigh

because of the resemblance to a corpse. 吳：僵屍而哀之 to fall upon a corpse in lamentation for it

戰：伏屍百萬流血千里 He leaves millions of corpses lying and makes blood flow for a thousand miles.

衡：初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

呂：不如歸尸以內攻之 We’d better let them have the bodies of their dead, thus attacking them internally.

呂：與之尸而弗取 if we let them have their dead and they don’t accept them

後：詔被水死流矢屍骸者令郡縣鈎求收葬 A

decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.
藝：下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢汗不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 Mr. Chên of Hsia-p’i submitted a dissent to the effect that although as consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired with the most honored one. So the empress dowager Tou was enshrined.

史：至紂死所武王自射之三發而後下車以輕劍擊之以黃鉞斬紂頭懸大白之旗 When they got to where Chòu’s corpse was, the Martial King himself shot three arrows at it before dismounting. He hit it with a light sword and cut off Chòu’s head with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag.

b. one who personates the dead at ceremonies
詩：公尸嘉告 The late ruler’s personant has a pleasant announcement.

晏：介胄坐陳不席獄訟不席尸坐堂上不席 One does not lay out a mat to sit on when in arms in formation, nor when presenting a case at law, nor when sitting in the hall to impersonate a corpse.

莊：庖人雖不治庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn’t doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don’t leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

šiar *nc* ko bird 鵙 鴈

šiar 2.5 dung 矢 屎 糞

左：殺而埋之馬矢之中 killed him and buried him in a pile of horse dung

衡：鼠屎 mousy dung

非：季曰吾見鬼乎婦人曰然爲之奈何曰取五[姓一]牲之矢浴之季曰諾乃浴以矢一曰浴以蘭湯 Chi said, “Did I see a ghost?” His wife said, “Yes.” “What should I do about that?” “Take the dung of the five sacrificial animals and bathe yourself with it.” Chi said, “Yes, I will do that.” So he bathed in dung. One version says “bathed in hot rosewater.”

民：治馬黑汗方取燥馬屎置瓦上以人頭亂髮覆之火燒馬屎及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之使煙入馬鼻中須臾即差也 To cure “black sweat” in horses: take dry horse dung and put in on a roof tile. Cover that with tangled human hair and ignite the horse dung. When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse’s nose to fumigate it, making the smoke enter the horse’s nose. It will soon be cured.

šiar 1.6 plant of divine stalks 4 蓍

說：筮易卦用蓍也 “Divination” is to swap diagrams using yarrow stalks.

b. *often paired w/龜*

淮：蓍龜兆 The milfoil and tortoise gave valid omens.
衡：龜生三百歲大如錢游於蓮葉之上三千歲青邊緣巨尺二寸蓍生七十歲生一莖七百歲生十莖神靈之物也故生遲留歷歲長久故能明審 A tortoise that has lived for three hundred years is the size of a coin and can wander about on a lotus leaf. At three thousand years it is in the vigor of its youth; the circumference of its shell is a foot and two inches. A milfoil that has lived seventy years puts forth one stalk; after seven hundred years it has put forth ten stalks. These are divinely insightful beings, and so their life-process is slow and lingering. They pass

through many, many years and so are able to clearly discriminate the truth.

šjər 2.5 display 4 尸死屍矢

詩：矢詩不多維以遂歌 I have set out verses; they're not many/ They're only to complete the song
左：曹人尸諸城上 The men of Ts'ao exposed the corpses on top of the wall.

國：殺老牛莫之敢尸 If you kill an old cow, no one can bear to ?hang up/?look at? the carcass.

非：以戈斫公而死之 He hacked the marquess with a hook-lance and left his corpse lying there.

šjər ^{nc} occurs in names of local deities ("manifestation?") 4 尸

šjər 3.6 廣韻：似鵝兒 "like goosebumps?" 4 屍

šjər 2.5 to swear, take oath 4 矢

šjər 1.6 draw up army in formation 4 尸

šjər 3.6 soo 訣

šjərkiŋŋ ^{nc} ko bird FL: cuckoo 鳴鳩 尸鳩

šjərkiŋŋ ^{nc} variant (dial?) of 尸鳩 **šjərkiŋŋ** 尸鳩

šjəp 4.26 wet; low (sc ground) 626 溼 濕

呂：其室培溼守狗死 The back perimeter-wall of their house is ?water-logged/?tumbledown and their watchdog is dead.

淮：縣羽與灰而知燥溼之氣 By drizzling feathers or ashes one can determine the relative humidity.

衡：夏時鑪以炙溼 In summer there might be occasion to use a heating stove to drive off dampness.

šjəm 1.49 ^{vst} deep 267 深 窅 深 窅

a. vertically

荀：不臨深窅不知地之厚也 If you do not look down into a deep valley, you do not recognize how thick the earth is.

呂：葬深則及於水泉 If you bury too deep, you will encounter seeping water.

考：凡溝防必一日先深之以爲式里爲式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

選：若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

草：探曠[鈎→]鈎深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind.

漢：漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the attack.

漢：水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ching* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

b. horizontally

國：秦寇深矣奈何 The Ch'in incursion has gone deep; what can we do?

國：君深其怨能淺其寇乎 YL has made their resentment deep; can you make their incursion shallow?

非：三國之兵深矣 The forces of the three states have penetrated deeply.

戰：居深宮之中 dwelling in a hall deep within the palace

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains.

史：武帝下車泣曰嘆大姊何藏之深也 The Martial Emperor descended from the carriage, weeping, and said, "Gadzooks, elder sister, why have you hidden so profoundly?"

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

莊：鳥高飛以避矰之害鼠深穴乎[神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows, voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out. [深 *fac*]

戰：邯鄲之難昭奚恤謂楚王曰王不如無救趙而以強魏強其割趙必深矣趙不能聽則必堅守是兩弊也景舍曰不然昭奚恤不知也夫魏之攻趙也恐楚之攻其後今不救趙趙有亡形而魏無楚憂是楚魏共趙也害必深矣何以兩弊也且魏令兵以深割趙趙見亡形而有楚之不救己也必與魏合而以謀楚故王不如少出兵以爲趙援趙恃楚勁必與魏戰魏怒於趙之勁而見楚救之不足畏也必不釋趙趙魏相弊而齊秦應楚則魏可破也楚因使景舍起兵救趙邯鄲拔楚取睢漳之間 At the time of the Han-tan conflict, Chao Hsi-Hsü said to the king of Ch'u, "Best for YM not to aid Chao, thus making Wei relatively stronger. Wei being stronger will certainly cut a deep chunk of Chao territory. Chao will be unable to accept that and will resist more sturdily. This will weaken both equally." Ching She said, "Not so! Chao Hsi-Hsü doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, in Wei's attack on Chao they fear an attack in their rear by Ch'u. In fact, if we don't aid Chao, Chao will be in a desperate position and Wei will have no threat from Ch'u, in effect both Wei and Ch'u ganging up on Chao. It will do them tremendous damage—how could it weaken both equally? Chao will see that they are in desperate straits and will realize that Ch'u will not aid them, and they will have to come to some accommodation with Wei, allowing them to turn their attention to Ch'u. Better to send a small force of assistance to Chao. Chao, relying on Ch'u's power, will then fight a major battle with Wei. Wei, angered by Chao's powerful response and seeing that Ch'u's assistance is not worth bothering about, will not let Chao off lightly. With Chao and Wei weakening each other and Ch'i and Ch'in responding to Ch'u's initiative, Wei can be smashed. The king of Ch'u accordingly had Ching She raise a force to aid Chao. Han-tan was taken and Ch'u took the area between the Shui and the Wai rivers.

c. *fig.*

史：深料秦之無奈齊何 Measure to its depth the fact that Ch'in can do nothing about Ch'i.

衡：繆然深惟 He remained silent while he pondered deeply.

史：方是時我困故望子深 At that time I was in straits and so was depending on you heavily.

史：有功者秦之深讎也 Anyone who accomplishes things is the profound enemy of Ch'in.

史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令 The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper than that by command; the compliance of the people

with the example of their superiors is quicker than that to orders.

淮：殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉 To despoil the assets of the world to satisfy the desire of the one man—no calamity could be more profound.

三：渠剛猛捷悍爲諸種深所畏憚 Chü was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

後：今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?

šjəm 3.52 depth 267 深

考：以其等厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft. ["Take-as-basis its shaft's thickness; contrive for it feather's depth."] **šjəm** 2.47 ^{vst} 沈

šjəm? **šjəm?** rise (cf 升興) 26 參 參

淮：萬物參落 Everything flourishes and declines.

衡：疾風暴起吹揚之參天 A powerful wind arises suddenly and blows it all the way up to the sky.

衡：萬戶失火焱煙參天 Ten thousand houses burn down and a whirlwind of smoke rises to the sky.

藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

šjəm 2.47 ^{vst} verified, actual 267 審 審

新：纖微皆審謂之察反察爲旌 If the fine and the small are all made out clearly it is called clear discrimination; to invert clear discrimination is to be dim-sighted.

國：民莫不審固其心力以役上令 All of the folk will really fix their heart's power in service to the orders of their superiors.

管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [mr]

戰：今君審於聲臣恐君之聾於官也 Now YL hears the sounds so accurately, I fear YL may be deaf with regard to offices.

衡：未必有審期也 It isn't that there has to be any particular date.

淮：故謹於權衡準繩審乎輕重足以治其境內矣 Thus if one is careful with weighing balance and level and meticulous about weights, that is enough to keep all within his borders in order.

隋：凡占兩軍相當必謹審日月暈氣 Always in divining about two armies facing each other one must carefully examine haloes about the sun or moon.

衡：由此言之精氣不能堅彊審矣 Speaking of it in these terms, we have established that the essential vapor cannot be firm and strong.

史：願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

新：夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

šjəm bundle of feathers 377 審

šjəm fayobrowi or husyobrowi 審

šjəm 2.47 look down, look deep 集韻 ar t3 267 睭

šjəm 2.47 𠄎 surname 睭

šjəm 1.49 ko plant 菜

šjəm 2.47 𠄎 ko tree, sap utm sirup, brew drink 椴 樅

šjəm 2.47 𠄎 fingerlings, fry 魷

šjəm? part of sky where sun sets 日所次隅曰 睭音未詳 睭

šjəmšjəm? water agitated; fish frightened 556 滄瀾

šjəmšjəwja 𠄎 FL: pln 郝垂

šjəmšjək water rushing fast ar 瀾 瀾

šjə šjag 1.9 𠄎 write 18 書

左：司城氏貸而不書 Mr. Minister of Works lent without making a record of it.

後：所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *pien* all together.

漢：賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

呂：奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯨作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, K'un-wu invented pottery and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to K'un-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

淮：蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans.

史：車同軌書同文字 Carts were to have a common track-width and all writing to be in the same characters.

漢：書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

b. specifically, books, esp hist & phil (cf next ud) 莊：惠施多方其書五車 Hui Shih knew how to do many things. His books made five cartloads.

莊：問臧奚事則挾策讀書 Ask what Tsang had been doing, it turned out to be reading books, their bamboo strips in his hands.

史：何必讀書然後為學 Why must it be that one is only deemed to have studied after reading books?

史：書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡 It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish.

史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

衡：夫文吏之學學治文書也當與木土之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

史：夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

多：X 書 History of the X Dynasty

三：平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 P'ing was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood. 漢：麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

c. correspondence

史：蘇代乃遺燕昭王書 Su Tai then sent a letter to the Renowned King of Yen.

d. calligraphy as an art

草：書之好醜可為強哉 Can the beauty of calligraphy be artificially forced?

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋齊為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

d. clerical work

漢：籍少時學書不成去 When Chi was young he studied to be a clerk, but failed at it and quit.

šjə 1.9 𠄎 Documents 書

左：詩書義之俯也 The Odes and the Documents are a treasury of right action.

後：年十二能誦詩書 At age twelve he could recite the Odes and Documents.

šjə šjəb 2.8 𠄎 rat, weasel, shrew, mole 267 鼠

爾：鼯鼠, a polecat is a rat

說：如鼠赤黃而大食鼠者 like rat; red brown and larger; rat eater [*Mustela eversmanni*]

說：精鼯鼠也 a shrew is a mouse

說：鼯五技鼠也 A squirrel is a kind of rat that has five skills.

左：夫鼠晝伏夕動 Now a rat hides by day and is

active at night.

呂：北方有獸名曰蹶鼠前而兔後 In the north there is an animal called Chüeh; it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

呂：以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or to attract flies with ice, no matter how skilful you are you can't do it.

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讓佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

漢：此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.

b. 腐鼠 rat carcass, *edible but repulsive*

呂：嗜肉者非腐鼠之謂也 It isn't rat carcasses that "liking meat" refers to.

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛鸞適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蟒皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

莊：惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵯鵯子知之乎夫鵯鵯發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鵯得腐鼠鵯過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang, Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-fung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off!' Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?"

社鼠⇒社

šjə 2.8 hot [of weather] 259 暑

釋：暑煮也熱如煮物也 *šjə* "hot" is *šjə* "boil": hot like boiled things

寒暑⇒寒

šjə šjag 1.9 slacken; let off; unroll 18 舒 悞

衡：舒手而擊人 reach out and hit someone

b. fig.

選：夫人在陽時則舒在陰時則悞此牽乎天者也 Now, when people are in a *yang* season they are relaxed but in a *yin* season they are distressed; this is because they are tethered to the sky.

šjo 2.8 **nc** millet (panicked kind?) 黍

非：黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The millet is not to be eaten; it is used to wipe the peaches.
禮：飯黍毋以箸 When your meal is millet, don't use chopsticks.

b. millet w/meat, standard sacrif meal

淮：無鄉之社易爲黍肉 A land-altar with no village is easy to make sacrificial meals for.

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍豚豚 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. They parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire.

šjo **šjag** **nc** wine cup 26 黍

呂：豎陽穀操黍酒而進之 The steward Yang-ku held up a *šjag* of wine and offered it.

šjo **šjag** slowly cf 徐 288 黍

šjo 1.9 **nc** ko jade tablet round above square below 茶 琖 琖

šjo **šjab** hidden suffering 267 癩

šjo ko bogle brother of 鬱壘 茶

šjo 2.8 **mp** river name 黍

šjo 1.9 be remiss 18 紓

šjo 1.9 sko duck 鵠

šjok'ioŋ **mp** pln (sa 徐州?) 舒鳩

šjokwân **nc** an elementary school 書館

衡：書館小僮百人以上 There were more than a hundred small boys in the school.

šjog 2.30 **vst** few, small quantity 150 少

衡：五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'ih* tall fights Mêng Pên, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is a coward but because his strength is inferior.

梁：約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [*š put caus fac*]

史：天新雨道少人 It had just started to rain and there were few people on the street. [*š put caus fac*]

衡：初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

衡：子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

衡：富或資有多少 Among the rich, there are various amounts of wealth.

淮：遣人車而稅其轡所愛者少而所亡者多 If you give someone a chariot but keep the rein-rings, what you have held on to is the lesser part, what you have relinquished is the greater.

方：凡病少愈而加劇謂之不斟 When a sickness has slightly alleviated and then there is a further relapse, they say, "It didn't serve."

非：上古之世人民少而禽獸衆 In the era of remote antiquity the population was small and there were many wild animals.

孟：鄰國之民不加少寡人之民不加多何也 The neighbor states' populations do not grow less and my population does not grow more; why is that?

戰：利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little.

左：少長於君君暱之雖諫將不聽 He is hardly older than the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he did protest, they would ignore him."

史：地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民靡捍少慮 Their land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

選：谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏 Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing! [*š put caus fac*]

苑：吾少學 I haven't studied much. [*š put caus fac*]

國：夫古者不料民而知其少多司民協孤終司商協民姓司徒協旅司寇協姦牧協職工協革場協入虞協出是則少多死生出入往來者皆可也 The ancients never enumerated the populace but knew how many there were. The welfare minister had charge of orphans and funerals. The minister of commerce had charge of family names. The minister of troops had charge of military expeditions. The minister of justice had charge of malfeasance. In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements. Thus increase and decrease, birth and death, disbursement and receipt, coming and going were all ascertainable.

b. 少焉 a while later

戰：少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣 After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will nullify all your prior accomplishment.

šjog 3.35 **vst** young, low-ranking, sub- 147 少

釋：幼少也言生日少也 *šjog* "young" is *šjog* "junior", referring to how few days one has been alive.

論：吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.

晏：廢少而立長 set aside the younger and [re-] establish the elder

搜：少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

史：陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏[誅→]鉢以頸血汙地 If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle, smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks.

史：少孔子三十歲 He was younger than Confucius by thirty years.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

史：顯王左右素習知蘇秦皆少之 The Eminent King's servants were thoroughly familiar with Su Ch'in and all made light of him.

史：今燕雖弱小即秦王之少婿也 In this case, although Yen may be small and weak, they happen to be the young son-in-law of the king of Ch'in.

šjog 2.30 **nc** ko plant 少

šjok'ioŋ **mp** western border town of 韓 少曲

史：秦正告韓曰我起乎少曲一日而斷大行 Ch'in were openly telling Hân, "We would start from

Shao-ch'ü and be over the Tai-hang in a day.

šjogxio little bit 少許

抱：蛇若中人以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

šjogŋ'ogd'ieŋ **mp** family name 少皞氏

šjogto **nc** sko officer 少都

衡：夫少都之言實也然猶未也 The junior bliptor's words were true, and yet they were still not the whole truth.

šjogsiwan short time 少選

šjogtsiag **nc** younger son, not in line to inherit (cf 庶子 徐子) 少子

史：生太子...生少子 She bore the heir-son...she bore a non-heir-son (cf 庶子).

šjogšjar **nc** junior tutor? 少師

šjogpōg **nc** junior guardian? 少保

šjogpiwo **nc** junior preceptor? 少傅

新：於是爲置三少皆上大夫也曰少保少傅少師是與太子燕者也 Then on that account they appointed three juniors, all high officials, called the junior guardian, the junior preceptor and the junior tutor. These were the ones who kept company with the heir-apparent.

šjogpiu **nc** emperor's paymaster 少傅

藝：少府曰乘輿御物主治之 The Privy Bursar said, "Chariots, carriages, things of the emperor—I am in charge of maintaining them."

šjok'ioŋ **mp** pln (sa 舒鳩?) 徐州

šjok'ioŋ **nc** woodlice 鼠婦 鼠婦

šjok 4.1 gather, harvest 160 叔 叔

šjok 4.1 **nc** edible beans 253 菽 未 叔

史：五穀所生非菽而麥 Of the five grains, only beans and barley grow there.

šjok 4.1 **nc** yobro? habro? 150 叔

左：五叔無官 The other five brothers held no office.

國：未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

戰：嫂不以我爲叔 My elder brother's wife does not accept me as her younger brother.

釋：叔少也幼者稱也叔亦叔也見嫂傲然却退也 *šjok* "younger brother" is *šjog* "younger"; a term for those who are younger. *šjok* "younger brother" is also *dž'ioŋ* "silent"; when he sees his elder brother's wife, he silently withdraws.

šjok **nc** 爾雅: black tiger *ar* **dž'ioŋ** 115 鱸

šjok **nc** ko fish 爾雅: small 鮪 sturgeon 鮪

šjok **mp** man name 霍

šjok 4.1 方言: frighten 313 透

šjok 4.1 malady 筴

šjokxjwōng **nc** elhabro, not in line of succession 叔兒

史：紂叔兒 an elder half-brother of Chòu [ie not in line of succession]

šjok'ioŋ sudden 153 霍昱

šjokswent'ung **mp** man name 叔孫通

史：叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.

史：數歲陳勝起山東使者以聞二世召博士

諸儒生問曰楚成卒攻斬入陳於公如何博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無→]為將將即反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之二世怒作色 After a few years, Chên Shêng rose in revolt. A messenger from Shantung made it known. The Second Emperor summoned the scholars and professors and asked, "The border troops of Ch'ü have attacked Ch'i and entered Ch'ên. What is your opinion?" More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, when a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him." The Second Emperor was angered, and let it show in his expression.

史:叔孫通前曰諸生言皆非也夫天下合為一家毀郡縣城鑠其兵示天下不復用且明主在其上法令其於下使人人奉職四方輻輳安敢有反者此特群盜鼠竊狗盜耳何足置之齒牙問郡守尉[今一]令捕論何足憂 Shu-sun Tung came forward and said, "All these learned men have said is wrong. The world is all one household. Do away with commanderies and counties, melt down the weapons and show the world that they will not be used. With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, making each of the officials accept his individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How would any dare to rebel? These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with. The senior officers of the commandery will have them arrested and sorted out. That is too insignificant to be troubled about."

史:二世喜曰善盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜 The Second Emperor was pleased and expressed approval. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits.

漢:二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之乃賜通帛二十疋衣一襲拜為博士通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits. Then he awarded Tung twenty bolts of silk and a suit of clothing, and promoted him to professor. When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Ch'ü.

史:及項梁之薛叔孫通從之敗於定陶從懷王懷王為義帝徒長沙叔孫通留事項王漢二年漢王從五諸侯入彭城叔孫通降漢王漢王敗而西因竟從漢 When Hsiang Liang went to Hsüeh Shu-sun Tung followed him. With defeat at Ting T'ao he followed the Remembered King. When the Remembered King became the Exemplary Emperor he moved to Ch'angsha. Shu-sun Tung stayed behind in service to the King of Hsiang. In the second year of Han the king of Han vertically united the other five rulers and entered P'êng-ch'êng; Shu-sun Tung surrendered to the king of Han. When the king of Han was defeated

and went westward, he went along with Han.

史:叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun Tung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'ü, and the Han king was pleased. 史:叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.

史:弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

史:叔孫通聞之迺謂曰漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎故先言斬將奪旗之士諸生且待我我不忘矣 When Shu-sun Tung heard that, he said, "When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight? Thus I first speak of the men who beheaded generals and seized banners. Just wait for me, gentlemen. I won't forget."

史:漢王拜叔孫通為博士號稷嗣君 The king of Han promoted Shu-sun Tung to full professor and titled him Lord Inherit-Chi.

史:漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王為皇帝於定陶叔孫通就其儀號高帝悉去秦苛儀法為簡易群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝患之 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of the world accomplished, the barons honored the king of Han as emperor at Ting-t'ao. Shu-sun Tung completed a set of formal appellations. The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness. When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

史:叔孫通知上益厭之也說上曰夫儒者難與進取可與守成臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀高帝曰得無難乎 Shu-sun Tung saw that the emperor was getting more and more fed up with it. He made this proposal to the throne: "Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating. I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students." The High Emperor said, "Can you make it without vexations?"

史:叔孫通曰五帝異樂三王不同禮禮者因時世人情為之節文者也故夏殷周之禮所因損益可知者謂不相復也臣願採古禮與秦儀雜就之上曰可試為之令易知度吾所能行為之 Shu-sun Tung said, "The five emperors had different music and the three kings did not have the same rites. Rites are things that make a prescriptive pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of the age. Thus, "What the rituals of Hsia, Yin and Chou successively subtracted and added can be known" means that they did not follow each other's pattern." I want

to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in procedures and assemble them intermingled." The emperor said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do." 史:於是叔孫通使徵魯諸生三十餘人魯有兩生不肯行曰公所事者且十主皆面諛以得親貴今天下初定死者未葬傷者未起又欲起禮樂禮樂所由起積德百年而後可興也吾不忍為公所為公所為不合吾古不行公往矣無汗我叔孫通笑曰若真鄙儒也不知時變 Then Shu-sun Tung went as envoy to invite over thirty scholars from Lu. There were two scholars in Lu who would not go. They said, "You have served nearly ten rulers, sir, and in every case you used open flattery to get close to them and be honored by them. Now the world has barely been stabilized. The dead are not yet buried, the wounded not yet risen, yet you want to move on to initiating ritual and music. As to where ritual and music arise from, they can only be brought into action after a regime has built its moral influence for a century. I could not bear to do what you are doing. What you are doing does not fit with antiquity. I will not go. Go away, sir. Do not insult me." Shu-sun Tung laughed and said, "You are truly an ignorant scholar. You do not see that the times have changed." 史:遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為綿蕞野外習之月餘叔孫通曰上可試觀上既觀使行禮曰吾能為此迺令群臣習肄會十月 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country. When they had rehearsed it for over a month, Shu-sun Tung said, "This is ready for inspection by the emperor." When the emperor had looked it over and had them go through the ceremonies, he said, "I can do this." Then he ordered all court officers to rehearse over and over, setting the time to be in the tenth month.

史:漢七年長樂宮成諸侯群臣皆朝十月 In the seventh year of Han the Palace of Prolonged Delight was completed. The barons and the court officials all attended court in the tenth month.

史:[儀一]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志傳言趨殿下郎中俠陸陸數百人 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and foot soldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners. They passed the word: "Hurry." At the base of the entrance hall, the household troops lined the steps. On each step there were over a hundred.

史:功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉大行設九賓臚傳 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west. The protocol chief arranged the nine grades of guest and the emissaries.

史:於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職一]傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the em-

peror's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

史：自諸侯王以下莫不振恐肅敬至禮畢復置酒諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽觴九行謁者言罷酒御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 From imperial princes on down, there was none who was not frightened and awed. When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made. All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered “long life”. [The verb 侍 is subj; cf 羣小 as obj in 楚辭] When the cups had gone nine times the heralds said, “The toasts are finished.” The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

史：竟朝置酒無敢譁失禮者於是高帝曰吾迺今日知爲皇帝之貴也迺拜叔孫通爲太常賜金五百斤 At the end of the court session, drinks were served and no one dared breach decorum by whooping and hollering. Thereupon the High Emperor said, “It was not until this day that I recognized how high a thing it is to be emperor.” Then he promoted Shu-sun Tung to be Senior Officiant and granted him five hundred *chin* of gold. [The terms 大行 and 太常 in this account appear to be anachronisms.]

史：叔孫通因進曰諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共爲儀願陛下官之高帝悉以爲郎叔孫通出皆以五百斤金賜諸生諸生迺皆喜曰叔孫生誠聖人也知當世之要務 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, “The Confucian scholars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers.” The High Emperor appointed them all to the imperial household. When Shu-sun Tung came out, he dispensed all that five hundred catties of gold among his students. The students were all happy. They said, “Academician Shu-sun is genuinely a sage. He saw what the current era required to be done.”

史：漢九年高帝徙叔孫通爲太子太傅 In the ninth year of Han, the High Emperor transferred Shu-sun Tung to the post of senior tutor to the heir-son.
史：漢十二年高祖欲以趙王如意易太子叔孫通諫上曰昔者晉獻公以驪姬之故廢太子立奚齊晉國亂者數十年爲天下笑秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 In the 12th year of Han, the High Emperor wanted to replace the heir-apparent with Prince Ju-yi of Chao. Shu-sun Tung remonstrated, “Anciently the Exemplary Marquess of Chin set aside his heir-apparent and installed Hsi-chi for the sake of Lady Li. The disorder in Chin lasted for decades and they were ridiculed by the whole world. By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Chin allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hé by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

史：今太子仁孝天下皆聞之呂后與陛下[攻→]改苦食嘆其可背哉陛下必欲廢適而立少

臣願先伏[誅→]鉢以頸血汗地高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 “The heir-apparent is kind and filial; everyone in the world has heard of that. YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his hunger; how can you ignore that? If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle [the word an experienced reader would expect to see here is 劍, but, even corrupted as this whole passage has been by copyists, that is nonetheless a leap I am not yet willing to make.], smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.” The High Emperor said, “Stop it. I was only joking.”

史：叔孫通曰太子天下本一搖天下振動奈何以天下爲戲高帝曰吾聽公言及上置酒見留侯所招客從太子入見上迺遂無易太子志矣 Shu-sun Tung said, “The heir-apparent is the root of the world. Let the root once be shaken and the world will tremble. How could you turn the world into a joke?” The High Emperor said, “I will do as you say, sir.” Later, when he gave a drinking party, he saw that the visitors invited by the Marquess of Liu followed the heir-apparent when they entered for audience. He then dropped his intent to replace the heir-apparent.

史：高帝崩孝惠即位迺謂叔孫生曰先帝園陵寢廟群臣莫習徒爲太常定宗廟儀法及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生爲太常所論箸也 When the High Emperor died and the Benevolent succeeded, he said to Shu-sun Tung, “At the grave mound and memorial chapel of our late emperor, all the officials were inexperienced.” He was transferred to be senior officiant to fix the ceremonial procedures of the ancestral temple. When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior officiant.

史：孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, “In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YIM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple.” The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

史：太史公曰語曰史：千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榱非一木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也信哉 The Grand Historian says, “There is a saying, ‘A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the branches of a single tree. The links among three dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man.’ How true that is!

史：夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣然而劉敬脫輓輅一說建萬世之安智豈可專邪叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒爲漢[家儒→]儒家宗大直若誦道固委蛇蓋謂是乎 “The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all. Nonetheless, how can he have had all intelligence in himself, when Liu Ching, with a single proposal made while he was taking a break from hauling a heavy wag-

on, laid a secure foundation for myriad ages? Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism. The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding. Doesn't that turn out to mean this?”

śiōkb'iaeo śiōkb'iug ^{nc} fayobroybro 叔父釋：仲父之弟曰叔父 One's father's younger brother's younger brother is called *śiōkb'iug*.

釋：父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called “following grandparents;” it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

śiōkmaḡ ^{nc} fayobrowi 叔母

釋：叔母謂曰鳥有文章汝後必有文章 His aunt told him, “The bird had elegant plumage; you, too, will have literary talent later in life.”

śiōkmiə sko plant 菽美

śiōḡ 3.49 ^{nc} animal 281 獸 畧 獸

左：民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds; all have places where they are at home. 孟：鳥獸之害人者消 Creatures that harm people are exterminated.

孟：此率獸而食人也 This is to lead on animals to eat people.

淮：山有猛獸林木爲之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

官：春秋獻獸物 In spring and fall they offer animal produce.

非：焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復 If you hunt by setting a forest fire, you will get many animals as a windfall but afterward there will be no animals. If you treat the folk with deceit you will seize one occasion but later it will be unrepeatable.

山：有獸焉其狀如狸而白首名曰天狗 There is an animal there shaped like a raccoon-dog with a white head; it is called *Tienku*.

史：夫獵追殺獸[兔]者狗也而發蹤指示獸處者人也 Now in hunting, it is the dogs that catch and kill the prey, but humans who discover the tracks and point out where the prey is.

說：解拳獸也 We lead an animal by its horn-baulk.

淮：謂人智不如鳥獸則不然 To say that human intelligence is inferior to that of birds and animals is wrong.

周：凡瘵獸瘍灌而劑之以發其惡然後藥之 Always when treating lesions in animals, first irrigate and scrape it so as to expel what is noxious; only afterward do you medicate it.

śiōḡ 3.49 ^{nc} guardian; ko imp officer 守

史：分天下以爲三十六郡郡置守尉監 He divided the world into thirty-six commanderies. To each commandery he appointed a guardian, a comptroller and an inspector.

śiōḡ śiāb 2.44 ^{nc} hand (may rime w/ 履 in Ode 107) 639 手

釋：持時也時之於手中也 *d'iəḡ* “grasp” is *d'iəḡ* “fix”—fix something inside one's hand 衡：死則手不能復把矣 If one dies, the hands can no longer grasp anything more.

衡：舒手而擊人 reach out and hit someone
 衡：孔子自牖執其手曰亡之命矣夫 Confucius took his hand through the window and said, "It is fated, is it not, that we will lose him?"
 左：仲子生而有文在其手 When Chung-tzū was born she had marks on her hand.
 山：捕魚水中兩手各操一魚 When they grab fish from the river each hand of the pair takes one.
 莊：不龜手之藥 medicine to unchape the hands
 衡：以右手搯其左臂 She squeezed her left arm with her right hand.
 衡：磻大一人之手不能推也 If a dust heap is large, one man's hand can't push it away.
 戰：拊手 clap the hands??
 非：一手獨拍雖疾無聲 When one hand claps there is no sound regardless of how vigorously it moves.
 晏：手裂兕虎 tear apart rhinos and tigers with their hands
 荀：定楚國如反手爾 Putting the state of Ch'ü into good order would be as [easy as] turning over one's hand, that's all.
 衡：剪其髮麗其手自以為牲 He had his hair cut off and his hands tied and treated himself as a sacrificial animal.
 衡：盥去手垢 Handwashing takes dirt from the hands.
 淮：老子曰夫代大匠斲者希不傷其手 Lao-tzū says, "Now, those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter rarely do it without hurting their hands."
 釋：手須也事業所須也 *siog siab* "hand" is *siab siab* "need"—what is needed for work
 釋：水洗出所為澤曰掌水停處如手掌中也 When the water slops out [of a spring], the swamp it makes is called *liang*; the water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm *liang* of the hand.
 淮：走不以手 We don't run with our hands.
 b. *meton* the work of the hands
 草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.
 c. *fig.* in or by his own hand
 草：孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇→] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Méng-ying was shown a piece of writing by K'ung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.
siog 2.44 **nc** head; pommel of sword 99 首
 呂：冠所以飾首也 A cap is a means to adorn the head.
 淮：異日知伯與襄子飲而批襄子之首 Another day, Chih-po was drinking with The Prospering Patriarch and slapped The Prospering Patriarch's head.
 史：冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must be put on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be fastened on the feet.
 淮：枕戶禩而臥者鬼神躡其首 If you sleep pillowed on the threshold demons will step on your head.
 衡：禽息出當門仆頭碎首而死 Ch'in Hsi went out and stopped in the gateway, where he kowtowed [so forcefully] he smashed his head.
 淮：破其首以為飲器 broke up his skull to make a drinking vessel
 史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿

姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.
 史：夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?
 b. *fig.*
 晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tz'ü-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].
 史：夏漢改曆以正月為歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.
 c. *meton* the hair
 史：范睢蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.
 d. *counter* for poems
 西：或問揚雄為賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能為之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."
 南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋齋為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.
siog 3.49 turn head to 首
 禮：及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.
 淮：狐死首邱 When a fox dies, it turns its head toward its earth.
siog 3.49 **v** hunt 160 狩
 露：田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *miog*, in fall we *si'ög*, in winter we *siog*, in summer we *sian*.

史：草巡狩封禪改曆服色事未就 They made rough plans for inspection tours and fêng-shên, and to alter the calendar and clothing colors, but the business had not yet been accomplished.
siog 1.46 **v** receive (說文：𠂔聲 𠂔 1064?) cf set 33 160 收 菽
 左：君惠微福於敝邑之社稷辱收寡君寡君之願也 If through YL's benevolence good fortune is brought to our altars and you condescend to receive our lone ruler, that is precisely his wish.
 史：秦國之所以收君者豈其微哉 The manner in which you were accepted by Ch'in is surely no secret!
 黃：余子萬民養百姓而收其租稅 I treat all people as my children and I collect taxes from them.
 隋：背鱗三星為三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything.
 史：吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.
 史：鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.
 民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.
 漢：古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanition of the isolated Ch'in.
 後：詔被水死流屍骸者令郡縣鉤求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.
 戰：責畢收乎 Have the debts all been collected?
 史：願令民得入田毋收稿為禽獸食 I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate, and do not take their grain to use as fodder for animals.
 後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. T'ai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.
 呂：天大旱五年不收 There was a great drought, and for five years there was no harvest.
 史：一歲[不→]而收收不糶糶糠 You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff.
 史：利則西侵秦病則東收地 If things go well for them, they encroach on Ch'in to their west; if things go badly, they draw on their holdings in the east.
 說：魚名出樂浪東曬神爵四年初捕收輸

Name of fish, comes from Tung-yi in Lelang. First caught & sent in as tribute in 58 BC.

史：隴名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄[鑿→]鑄以為金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

選：體如遊龍袖如素蛻黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

史：王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之 The king sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it.

b. fig.

史：大王收率天下以實秦秦兵不敢出函谷關十五年 Since YGM collected and led the world to contain Chin, their arms have not dared to emerge from the Han-ku pass for fifteen years.

śiəg 3.49 ^{ve} defend | be defended 守

史：韓魏戰而勝秦則兵半折四境不守 If Hān and Wei fight Ch'in and win, half their weapons will be broken and all their borders undefended.

史：境以東盡城守 All east of the border will go into seige defense. [守 *nuc*, *nuc ad*]

隋：七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊 The seven stars of *ch'ihsing* also called *fientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits.

śiəg śiəb 2.44 ^m keep, guard; remain at post 188 守

戰：百人守險千人不能過也 If a hundred men hold the pass, a thousand cannot get through.

隋：每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

史：雖得燕城秦計固不能守也 Ch'in reckons that even if they gain some cities of Yen, they definitely won't be able to hold them.

漢：凡民守戰至死而不降北者以計為之也 Whenever the people battle resolutely to the death, not surrendering or fleeing, they do it out of calculation.

漢：漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the attack.

戰：今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times.

史：僻遠守海窮道東境之國也 This is a remote state, hugging the seashore at the far eastern end of the road.

史：要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之韓絕其糧道趙涉河漳燕守常山之北 Agree on a treaty saying that if Ch'in attacks Ch'u, then Ch'i and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid, Hān will cut the supply routes, Chao will cross the Yellow River

and the Chang and Yen will guard the area north of Chang Mountain.

史：梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hān on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

非：守株冀復得兔 stood by the stump hoping to get another rabbit the same way

衡：熒惑守心 Mars stayed in Heart.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以為秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

b. fig.

藝：不以守節為貴 Adhering to restrictions is not what is most highly valued.

史：儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

呂：周明堂外戶不閉示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming Tang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.

後：當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

śiəg 1.46 ^{nc} the hack of a carriage 收

śiəg śiəb 1.46 ^{nc} dress a corpse (cf 斂) 46 收

śiəg 1.46 ^{nc} ko cap 收

śiəg śiəb 2.44 ^{vt} hold in hand 188 手

公：手劍而從之 followed him with his sword in his hand

śiəg 300 守

śiəg 3.49 ^{nc} 廣韻: get a lot 160 收

śiəg 2.44 切韻: neonate 99 韻

śiəgkiəŋg ^{nc} watchdog 守狗

śiəgkiəŋg ^{nc} Gecko japonica 守宮

śiəgkiəŋg ^{nc} Gecko sophora 守宮

śiəgkiəŋgg'wər ^{nc} Gecko sophora ar **śiəg-**

kiəŋgg'wər 守宮槐

śiəngŋiwo ^{nc} game warden 獸虞

śiəgsän ^{np} mtn name 首山

śiəšəng ^{nc} student 書生

藝：東平衡農為書生窮乏容[銀→]假於勃家 Hêng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po.

śiə śiəg 2.35 ^{vt} set aside, abandon (cf 赦) 18

舍 舍捨

左：苟舍我吾請納君與之盟而赦之 “Please let me go, and I will get you in.” He made a formal agreement with him, and pardoned him.

b. fig.

苟：舍是天下以衰矣 If you set this aside, the

world will be diminished by that.

戰：利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little. 孟：今有璞玉於此雖萬鎰必使玉人彫琢之至於治國家則曰姑舍女所學而從我則何以異於教玉人彫琢玉哉 For example, you would surely have a jade-man carve a lump of raw jade, even one worth zillions. When it comes to governing a state, to say, “Drop your learning for a while and obey me,” how would that differ from teaching jade-men to carve jade? 取捨⇒取

śiə śiəg 3.40 ^{ve} stay a while 148 舍

國：白季使舍於冀野 Ch'iu Chi, on a mission as envoy, stopped in the countryside outside Chi.

史：商君亡至闕下欲舍客舍 Lord Shang fled. He got near the barrier and wanted to stay at an inn.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

漢：寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎為此災也

People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

śiə śiəg 3.40 ^{ve} lodge; workplace 148 舍

史：盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.

史：商君亡至闕下欲舍客舍 Lord Shang fled. He got near the barrier and wanted to stay at an inn.

衡：府廷之內吏舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side.

史：有鴞飛入賈生舍 There was an owl that flew into Chia's official residence.

史：地名雖小然而田舍廬廡之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

史：今奉陽君捐館舍君乃今復與士民相親也臣故敢進其愚慮 Now Lord Fêngyang has relinquished control of the hostels and dormitories, YL is now once again in amiable relation with officers and folk. YS thus now dares to present his dull-witted opinions.

漢：通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, “How could you speak such flattery?” Tung said, “You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth.” Then he fled to Hsieh, which had already surrendered to Ch'u.

史：蘇秦已而告其舍人曰張儀天下賢士吾殆弗如也 Su Ch'in afterward told the other residents, “Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal.”

釋：庫舍也物所在之舍也故齊魯謂庫曰舍也 *k'o* “carriage-house” is *śia* “lodge”; it is a lodge where things are. Thus in Ch'i and Lu they call *k'o śia*. (舍 *śwa* 庫 *śiə?*)

𠄎 *śiāg* 3.40 28 constell on the ecliptic (*how rel to 宿?*) 148 舍

衡: 是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *shè*, fulfilling the prediction.

Contradictions among omens in the following list stem from merging of texts of distinct astrological traditions, as do also the inconsistent use of 也, the use of both 明 and 光 to mean "bright", and other discrepancies.

隋: 二十八舍 東方角二星爲天闕其間天門也其內天庭也故黃道經其中七曜之所行也 The twenty-eight *shè*: In the east: The two stars of *chiao* act as sky's gate-tower. The space between them is sky's gate. Inside it is sky's court. Thus the ecliptic passes through it. It is where the seven luminaries go.

隋: 左角爲天田爲理主刑其南爲太陽道 The left horn is sky's agriculture minister. It controls punishment. South of it is the path of Supreme Yang.

隋: 右角爲將主兵其北爲太陰道 The right horn is sky's general. It controls war. North of it is the path of Supreme Yin.

隋: 亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

隋: 氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

隋: 將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving *corvée*, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

隋: 房四星爲明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也 The four stars of *fang* constitute the Ming T'ang. They are the palace building from which the emperor disburses his governance. They are also the four great officials.

隋: 下第一星上將也次次將也次次相也上星上相也 The first star below is the supreme general. The second star below is assistant general. The next is assistant premier. Top star is premier.

隋: 房星明則王者明 If the stars of *fang* are bright, the ruler is intelligent.

隋: 心三星天王正位也 The three stars of *hsin* are the correct position of the king in the sky.

隋: 尾九星後宮之場妃后之府 The nine stars of *wei*: the grounds of the harem and the wives' storage.

隋: 箕四星亦後宮妃后之府 The four stars of *chi* are also storage for the wives in the harem.

隋: 北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

史: 牽牛爲犧牲 The tethered ox will be sacrificed.

隋: 須女四星天之少府也須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也主布帛裁製嫁娶 The servant girl is the lesser storehouse of the sky. *siab* is a term for a

low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order. It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

隋: 虛二星冢宰之官也主北方主邑居廟堂祭祀祝禱事又主死喪哭泣 The two stars of desolation: the office of the gravemound-steward. It governs the north. It governs cities and dwellings and temples and halls and activities like sacrifices to the dead and for the harvest and various supplications; also it governs funerals and mourning.

隋: 危三星主天府天庫架屋餘同虛占墳墓四星屬危之下主死喪哭泣爲墳墓也 The three stars of Roofend govern the framing and roof of the sky treasury and the sky storehouse. Other divinatory aspects of it are identical to Desolation. The four stars of Gravemound are appended to the bottom of Roofend. They govern funerals and mourning, because they control graveyards.

隋: 營室二星天子之宮也一曰玄宮一曰清廟又爲軍糧之府及土功事離宮六星天子之別宮主隱藏休息之所 The two stars of command center are the emperor's palace. One is called dark palace, the other clear temple. They also control military provisioning and earthworks. The six stars of detached palace, a separate palace of the emperor, govern places of seclusion and resting.

隋: 東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

隋: 西方奎十六星天之武庫也一曰天冢亦曰封冢主以兵禁暴又主溝瀆西南大星所謂天冢目亦曰大將欲其明若帝淫佚政不平則奎有角動則有兵不出年中或有溝瀆之事

又曰奎中星明水大出 In the west, the sixteen stars of Stride are the armory of the world. They are also called "sky's pig", also "fat pig". They govern using armed force to stop violence. They also govern ditches and drains. The big star in its southwest, the one called "eye of the sky pig", is also called "supreme general." It is desirable for it to be bright. If the emperor is self-indulgent and indolent, or government is unfair, Stride will have horns. If the horns move, there will be resort to arms in no more than a year, or something will happen to ditches and drains. It is also said that if stars in the middle of Stride are bright, rivers will overflow in a big way.

隋: 婁三星爲天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦爲興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

隋: 胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of *wei*: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the five grains.

隋: 明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

隋: 昴七星天之耳目也主西方主獄事又爲旄頭胡星也又主喪 The seven stars of *mao* are the ears and eyes of the sky. They govern the west. They govern court proceedings. They also function as the

head of a banner. They are the stars of the *hu* barbarians. They also govern funerals.

隋: 昴畢間爲天街天子出旄頭卒畢以前驅此其義也黃道之所經也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon. It is where the ecliptic passes through.

隋: 畢八星主邊兵主弋獵 The eight stars of *pi* govern frontier troops. They govern hunting with string-darts and with nets.

隋: 附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥星盛則中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反門兵連年若移動候讒行兵大起邊尤甚 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens. If the star grows, China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years. If it shifts, flattery and slader will succeed, great war will begin and the border situation will worsen.

隋: 月入畢多雨 When the moon enters *pi* there will be much rain.

隋: 觜觿三星爲三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物明則軍儲盈將得勞動而明盜賊群行葆旅起 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything. If they are bright then the army's stores will be complete and the general will out-manuever the enemy. If they move and are bright, bandits will go about in gangs and there will be uprisings in forts and expeditions.

隋: 參十星一曰參伐一曰大辰一曰天市一曰鈇鉞主斬刈又爲天獄主殺伐又主權衡所以平理也又主邊城爲九譯故不欲其動也中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called *shên-fa*, one *ta-chên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. They govern beheading and slicing. They are also the law court of sky, governing killing. They also govern weighing-balances; they are means of making arrangements even. They also govern border forts and the various interpreters. Thus it is undesirable for them to move. The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

隋: 南方東井八星天之南門黃道所經天之亭候主水衡事法令所取平也王者用法平則井星明而端列 In the south, eight stars of *tung-ching*: south gate of sky, where ecliptic goes through, tower watchman of sky. They govern things to do with the water-balance, and are the source of evenness in the laws. If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之故不欲其明明與井齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也月宿井有風雨 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and extravagant, and beheading them. Thus its being bright is not desired. If it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-ax. High officials will lose their

make the disorder much worse.

戰：君釋此計勿復言也 Let YL drop this plan and say no more of it.

戰：子釋之勿出於口 Drop it. Let Us hear no more.

淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

史：共執張儀掠管數百不服釋之 A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn't confess, and they let him go.

šjāk bite or sting (sc bugs &c) 105 螫

衡：為蜂蠆螫有毒 When people are stung by phlabex, they get poisoned.

漢：其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫之而已 Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

šjāk 4.22 to wash rice 18 釋 釋

šjāk (prn) 嬾

šjāk 4.22 ^{nc} ko tree 釋

šjāk 4.22 說文：steal a thing & hide it 66 夾

šjāk 4.22 so looking *ar* 睇 睇

šjāk 4.22 sun glimpsed thru clouds 曛

šjāk-šjāk ^{nb} lay open ground (?) 99 澤澤

šjāk-šjāk ^{nb} 爾雅：plowing 郝郝

šjāg 3.40 let off, liberate, grant amnesty *cf* 謝, 射 also 舍 18 赦

左：苟舍我吾請納君與之盟而赦之 “Please let me go, and I will get you in.” He made a formal agreement with him, and pardoned him.

左：赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Chéng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.

史：西伯之臣閔天之徒求美女奇物善馬以獻紂紂乃赦西伯 The followers of Hsi Po's servant Hung Yao sought out beautiful women and rare curios and fine horses to present to Chòu. Chòu then released Hsi Po.

史：於是下董仲舒吏當死詔赦之 Thereupon he had Tung Chung-shu arrested on a capital charge, but issued an order pardoning him.

漢：博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無→]為將將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, “When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him.”

漢：赦吏民之坐盜鑄金錢死者數十萬人

Some hundreds of thousands of officials and common people who had been condemned to death for counterfeiting coins were pardoned.

漢：建平元年春正月赦天下 On the first day of lunar spring in 6 BC a universal amnesty was given.

漢：中山王即皇帝位謁高廟大赦天下 The prince of Chungshan acceded to the imperial throne. They announced it in the high temple. A grand universal amnesty was given.

šjār 2.4 ^{nc} pig (*cf* 豕) 156 豕

左：有豕心貪惓無厭忿類無期謂之封豕 He had the heart of a boar. If one is insatiably greedy and

limitlessly malevolent, we call him “fat boar.”

左：豕人立而啼 The boar stood up like a man and cried out.

左：吳為封豕長蛇 [The state of] Wu act the part of fat boars and long snakes.

國：狄封豕豺狼也 The Ti barbarians are fat boars and wolves.

呂：晉師三豕涉河 The Chin force and three pigs crossed the Yellow River.

隋：奎十六星...一曰天豕亦曰封豕 The sixteen stars of Stride...are also called “sky's pig”, also “fat pig”.

šjār 1.5 loosely woven silk 587 純

šjēk hurried glance 賜

šjēk scared 適

šjēk šjēk 4 ^{ve} to go to, just get to 506 適

國：吾不去懼及焉以其孥適西山三月虞乃亡 “If we don't flee I fear we will be caught up in it.” He took his immediate family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü perished.

史：適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.

楚：適昭明兮所處 I go to where the illuminating brightness dwells.

b. adjust, make fit
新：剛柔得適謂之和反和為乖 If rigidity and flexibility can be well-adjusted it is called harmony; to invert harmony is to be dissident.

呂：適欲 adjust the desires, moderate one's appetites
淮：夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable.

There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

c. happen coincidentally
禮：適墓不登壘 If you should happen upon a graveyard, do not climb the mounds.

衡：屋老崖涓命凶之人遭適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unlucky man might come along to rest under it or just happen to walk past it.

衡：適欲懷妊遭吞意改燕卵 When they were just about to get pregnant they happened to eat water-barley or swallow's egg.

史：方將約車趨行適聞使者之明詔 I was just about to summon my chariot to hurry there when I heard the clear message of the emissary.

非：左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, “Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye.”

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛禽適墮其腐鼠而中游侠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above

shot “tent” and hit “payoff doubled.” He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

草：私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.

莊：發之適矢復沓方矢復寓 As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner.

šjēg 3.5 only 翅 音

šjēg 3.5 ^{nc} wing *ar* 翊 *g* (*cf* 翼?) 591 翅 翊 翊

šjēg horse disease 駮

šjēng 3.45 supreme wisdom 26 聖

衡：孔子不王之聖也 Confucius was a sage who didn't get to be king.

非：有聖人作鑽燧取火以化腥臊而民說之 There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the ?raw? taste, and people were pleased by that.

衡：聖主治世期於平安 The wisest ruler in ordering his era aims at tranquility and security.

衡：聖人以天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign.

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for “non-contriving”—they certainly do get it backward!

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

b. *meton* Confucius
晉：聖人不語怪力亂神良有以也 The sage never spoke of weird stuff, feats of strength, rebellions or spooks; he had good reasons for that.

šjēng 1.42 sound 聲

莊：景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

釋：氣饌也饌然有聲而無形也 *k'iad* “energy-vapor” is *χiad* “breath”; breathlike it has sound but no shape.

左：柩有聲如牛 The corpse in the coffin made a noise like a cow.

釋：媿其啼聲也 The *ngieg* [in 'ierngieg] is the sound of its [ie an infant's] crying.

非：瑟以小絃為大聲以大絃為小聲 The *šiet* uses small strings to make loud sounds and large strings to make soft sounds.

呂：今有聲於此聽之必慊 Consider in this regard the example of a sound which, when you hear it, is sure to please you.

方：東齊聲散曰嘶 In eastern Ch'i when the sound is dispersed they call it *šieg*.

衡：夫雷之發動一氣一聲也 When thunderbolts erupt there is one pulse of energy and one clap of sound.

晉：狗忽然作聲甚急有如人打之者 The dog

suddenly began to make very loud urgent noises as if someone were beating it.

史：天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

B. voice

荀：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

衡：獨爲死人之聲能復自言惑也 To claim uniquely that a dead man's voice can again speak of its own is in error.

抱：如聞人聲緣口中物如角弩 If it hears human voices it pulls the thing in its mouth like a drawn bow.

淮：其衣致緩而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

1. pronunciation

說：驚...从鳥獄聲 *ngük*: from 鳥, 獄 phonetic 說：从大从囀囀亦聲 from 大 and 囀, 囀 also phonetic.

衡：口有張歛聲有外內 The mouth may be open or closed, the sound external or internal.

釋：汝穎言貴聲如歸往之歸也 In Ju and Ying they pronounce 貴 with a sound like the *kiwər* of *kiwərjwəŋ* "migrate to."

切：秦隴則去聲爲入聲益則平聲似去 If it's in [the accent of] Ch'in and Lung, then "going" becomes "entering"; if in Hsüeh or Yi, "level" is like "going".

C. reputation

呂：非惡其聲也人主雖不肖其說忠臣之聲與賢主同 It is not that they dislike the reputation; even incapable rulers in liking the reputation of having loyal retainers are the same as capable rulers. 史：吾故列其行事次其時序毋令獨蒙惡聲焉 I thus set out his deeds and put his chronology in order so as to prevent there being nothing but evil spoken of him.

戰：秦王賢而有聲者相之 The king of Ch'in knows his business and men of reputation assist him. 非：湯以伐桀而恐天下言己爲貪也因乃讓天下於務光而恐務光之受之也乃使人說務光曰湯殺君而欲傳惡聲于子故讓天下於子務光因自投於河 Having attacked Chieh, T'ang feared that the world would say he was avaricious, so he abdicated the world to Wu Kuang. But he feared Wu Kuang would accept the abdication, so he had someone else explain things to Wu Kuang. "T'ang killed his ruler and wants to pass on the evil repute to you; that is why he is abdicating the world to you." So Wu Kuang threw himself into the Yellow River.

晏：古冶子曰二子死之治獨生之不仁恥人以言而夸其聲不義恨乎所行不死無勇雖然二子同桃而節治專其桃而宜亦反其桃[擊→]契頰而死 Ku Yeh-tzu said, "It would show a lack of feeling for me to live through this after they both died in it. To shame people with words and boast of one's reputation is not proper. Full of remorse for what one has done, not to die is to lack courage. Even so, for the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would

have been proper." He also returned the peaches and died by cutting his throat.

D. music

選：絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

國：平公說新聲 The Level Marquess liked new music. 衡：至濮水之上夜聞鼓新聲者 When they camped at the P'u river, that night he heard someone playing an unfamiliar tune.

衡：此亡國之聲不可遂也 This music of a doomed state must not be played all the way through. 衡：何知新聲非師延所鼓也 How do we know the new tune was not played by Shih Yen?

論：鄭聲淫 The music of Chêng is licentious.

論：惡鄭聲之亂雅樂也 The master said, "I hate how the music of Chêng has disordered classical music"

草：儕雅樂於鄭聲 Put classical music on an even footing with popular.

藝：撞鐘擊鼓聲中詩 Sounding the gongs and striking the drums, the sounds fit the ode exactly.

四聲⇒四

šjəngtsjəŋ^{np} woman name, 2nd wife of 魯惠公 聲子

šjət 4.5^{nc} house; chamber 155 室

藝：邑室連接雞犬相聞 Houses in a town stood wall to wall; chickens and dogs could hear each other. 孟：爲巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor find large timbers.

呂：是正坐於夕室也其所謂正乃不正矣 That's like sitting upright in a tilted house; what they call upright turns out not to be upright.

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Ch'in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

釋：室實也人物實滿其中也 *šjət* "house" is *d'jət* "full"; people and things entirely fill it up.

晉：是時大修宮室加之以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrusses atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

晏：上山見虎虎之室也下澤見蛇蛇之穴也 If you see a tiger when you climb a hill, that's because it's the tiger's den. If you see a snake when you go down into a swamp, that's because it's the snake's hole.

b. household

左：管蔡啟商蒞問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

左：周公殺管叔而蔡蔡叔夫豈不愛王室故也 The Duke of Chou killed the Kuan sibling and degraded the Ts'ai sibling. How could he not have wanted to spare them? The royal house was his main concern.

國：夫狄無列於王室 Now the Ti barbarians have no assigned position in the royal household.

史：陛下都洛陽豈欲與周室比隆哉 Can it be that YIM makes your capital at Loyang so as to match the eminence of the house of Chou?

孟：巨室之所慕一國慕之 What the great houses admire the whole state admires

國：吾倍其室 I will double his estate.

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?

選：稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this.

漢：千室之邑必有千鍾之臧藏緡百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *liung* holding a million strings of cash.

史：臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉願爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

šjət 4.5^{ve} escape; let slip, lose control of 22 失

國：平公射鵪不死使豎襄搏之失 The Level Marquess shot a quail which did not die, so he sent the servant-boy Hsiang to catch it but it got away.

淮：魯君聞陽虎失大怒 When the Lu ruler heard that Yang Hu had got away he was very angry.

漢：賢俊失在巖穴 the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns

史：張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月 When he returned to Ch'in, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months.

多：失馬 let one's horse run away

多：失火 let fire get out of control, start an accidental fire

衡：泰山失火沃以一杯之水 Wildfire covers Mount T'ai and you sprinkle a cup of water on it.

衡：萬戶失火焱煙參天 Ten thousand houses burn down and a whirlwind of smoke rises to the sky.

莊：子貢卑陬失色 Tzu-kung was flabbergasted and lost control of his facial expression.

史：今文君已失身於司馬長卿 By now Wên-chün has already given herself to Szü-ma Hsiang-ru.

非：迷而失道 took a wrong turn and lost the way

選：迷惑失故路薄暮無宿栖 We have lost our way and cannot retrace our steps/ Darkness nears and we have no bivouac.

非：失日 lose track of what day it is

搜：失頭 have one's head cut off

國：禮以紀政國之常也失常不立君所知也 That ritual is used to control the government is a regularity of statecraft. YL knows that if you lose control of the regularities you will not stand.

越：發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返

He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tzū-hsü as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him.

列：由此穆王自失者三月而復 From then on the Splendid King was distracted; it was three months before he recovered.

選：鵝如驚鳧之失侶 Swift as when a frightened duck flies to regain its flock.

選：胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

呂：今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生則失所為立之矣 When the misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life, they must have forgotten the reason for establishing them.

管：失轡則馬焉制 If you lose grasp of the reins, how will the horse be controlled?

戰：陵戰失利 When Ling fought the battle he let the advantage slip away from him.

魏：晉帝難於失信不許 The Chin emperor, objecting to the breach of faith, refused permission.

國：陽失而在陰川源必塞源塞國必亡 If Yang gets out of control and is co-located with Yin, rivers and springs will surely be blocked, and if that happens the state must perish.

新：秦國失理天下大敗眾揜寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

草：草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways.

三：使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 He had someone read the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu* and such histories to him, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

國：吾聞事君者從其義不阿其惑惑則誤國民誤失德 I have heard that one who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors. If he errs he misleads the folk; if the folk are misled, their good will goes awry.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

淮：故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

b. do a job badly

多：失官 mishandle one's office, commit misfeasance
非：子非失相也 It's not that you made your

examination wrong.

呂：射者儀毫而失牆 An archer aims at a hair but misses a wall.

後：上書言事失旨不用 He submitted a position paper that was not to the point, and was not hired.

淮：有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之 When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it.

管：上離其道下失其事 When superiors depart from their way, inferiors bungle their tasks.

史：竟朝置酒無取謹謹失禮者 At the end of the court session, drinks were served and no one dared breach decorum by whooping and hollering.

左：於神為不祥於德為愆義於人為失禮 To the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's reputation as deviating from the standard and to other people as a breach of decorum.

國：是事也誅亦失不誅亦失 In such a case, punishment gets it wrong but non-punishment also gets it wrong.

戰：計有所失...所失計 plans have gone awry in some respects... those respects in which I have allowed plans to go awry [所 = 所於]

太：外大屹其中失君子至野小人入室 Outside big and imposing, inside not well done; the courtier heads for the boondocks, the little guy enters the house. [nr]

草：趙女善舞行步媚蠱學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo".]

左：賞僭則懼及淫人刑濫則懼及善人若不幸而過寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards are given in error there is worry that they will extend to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful it is better to reward the sloppy.

淮：夫挈輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銖衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance.

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 Weighing scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; measuring inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

穀：段鄭伯弟也何以知其為弟也殺世子母弟目君以其目君知其為弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也於鄭遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Ch'eng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? They killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and called him "ruler." By his being called "ruler" we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called "younger brother" because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him "rulerson" is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger

brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Ch'eng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Ch'eng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. "At Yen" is distant. It is like saying, "He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him," and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

šjet 4.5 𠄎 constell. name 室

šjed 3.6 promise, vow 𠄎 𠄎

šjen 1.17 𠄎 body 身

釋：身伸也可屈伸也 šjen "body" is šjen "extend"; it can be bent and unbent.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

衡：釣者以木為魚丹漆其身 A fisherman makes a lure of wood and lacquers its body in colors.

淮：身若不勝衣言若不出口 He carried himself as if his clothes were too heavy for him; he spoke as if he barely had a voice.

史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Ch'i. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tzū-p'i. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

b. the self
多：身死國亡 Not only themselves but their states perish.

論：吾日三省吾身 I interrogate myself thrice daily
漢：飢寒至身不顧廉恥 When hunger and cold hit home, modesty and shame are ignored.

後：至於衛后孝武皇帝身所廢棄不可以為比 Touching the matter of the Wèi empress, one who was personally set aside by the Martial Emperor himself cannot be considered comparable.

語：上陳五帝之功而思之於身下列桀紂之敗而戒之於己 Higher, they set out the accomplishments of the five ancestors and hope to find these in themselves; lower, they list the defeats of Chieh and Ch'ou and guard against these in themselves.

左：君子之言信而有徵故怨遠於其身小人之言僭而無徵故怨咎及之 What the superior man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to himself.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公黜驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

漢：廣令其騎張左右翼而廣身自射彼三人者殺其二人人生得一人果匈奴射鵠者也 Kuang ordered his cavalymen to open formation to right

and left, and Kuang himself shot those three men, killing two of them and capturing the third alive; they were indeed Hsiungnu eagle hunters.

c. one's chastity

史：今文君已失身於司馬長卿 By now Wên-chün has already given herself to Szü-ma Hsiang-ru.

d. life, existence

國：是以沒平公之身無內亂也 That is why there was no more civil disturbance for the rest of the Level Marquess's life.

淮：故一人之身而三變者所以應時[矣→]也 Thus three changes within the life of one man were his way of responding to the needs of the times.

史：賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十百年以成帝王乎 Typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could they bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?

終身→終

šjēn “personal service”—corvee labor 身

史：僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

šjēn 1.17 chant, drone 呻

šjēn 1.17 branch 9 申

šjēn ^{nc} sash 紳

šjēn 1.17 ^{mp} 申 申

šjēn 1.17 ^{vs} extend; straighten (cf引) 申伸伸

淮：進退詘伸不見朕壑 It goes forward and backward, bends and straightens, without seeing any barrier. [nr]

衡：紂力能索鐵伸鉤 Chòu was so strong he could twist iron and straighten a sickle.

釋：身伸也可屈伸也 *šjēn* “body” is *šjēn*

“extend”; it can be bent and unbent.

釋：物皆成其體各申束之使備成也 Creatures all develop their bodies and limbs, extending and contracting them to get them to be completely developed. 隋：日無小大而所存者有伸厭厭而形小伸而體大蓋其理也 The sun does not get smaller or bigger; its surroundings are expanded or compressed. Compressed, its form get smaller; expanded, its body gets larger. That turns out to be the logic of it.

草：直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也其攢扶拄控[詰→]結屈爰[乙→]申不可失也 They just assume that it is according to the pattern of Tu and Tsui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons, and that their pullings and pushings, pokings and proddings, compressings and expandings cannot go wrong.

šjēn 爾雅：to wither? 呻

šjēn (prn) 呻

šjēn ^{mp} god name 身

šjēn 1.17 pregnancy, fetus (= 娠 *šjēn*) 身 身

šjēn ^{nc} surname 身

šjēn flanks, side meat 膊

šjēn 1.17 ^{nc} ko bird 鶡

šjēn 3.21 goggle-eyed 14 呻

šjēn 3.21 stretch, lengthen 伸

šjēn 1.17 to speak truth 諄 申 伸

šjēn 1.17 underclothes 711 裊

šjēnngjēm intone text one is studying 呻吟

šjēnsəng eldest son of 晉獻公 申生

國：驪姬生奚齊其娣生卓子公將黜太子申生而立奚齊里克不鄭荀息相見 Lady Li gave birth to Hsi-ch'i and her younger sister gave birth to Chuo-tzu. The marquess intended to disestablish his heir-apparent Shên-shêng and establish Hsi-ch'i. Li K'e, Pei Chêng and Hsün Hsi held a meeting.

國：里克曰夫史蘇之言將及矣其若之何其若之何 Li K'e said, “What the scribe Su said is about to come true. What could we do about that?”

國：荀息曰吾聞事君者竭力以役事不聞違命君立臣從何貳之有 Hsün Hsi said, “I have heard that one who serves a ruler exhausts his strength in his service. I have not heard of disobeying orders. While the ruler is in place, the servant follows. How could there be any departure from that?”

國：丕鄭曰吾聞事君者從其義不阿其惑惑則誤民民誤失德是棄民也民之有君以治義也義以生利利以豐民若之何其民之與處而棄之也必立太子 P'ei Chêng said, “I have heard that one who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors. If he errs he misleads the folk; if the folk are misled, their good will goes awry. Such is to discard the folk. The reason they have a ruler is to ensure things are done properly. Doing things properly is how to prosper, and prosperity is how to enrich the folk. It is the folk among whom we live—how could we discard them? We must establish the heir-apparent.”

國：里克曰我不佞雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其靜也三大夫乃別 Li K'e said, “I'll speak bluntly. Though I may not be clear about what is right, I will surely not abet error. I had best remain silent.” The three high officials then went their own ways.

šjwat 4.17 ^{vs} explain 4 說 說

Disputation in CC, as in other languages, consists mostly of the exposition of common sense. But where that does not suffice, argument by analogy and appeal to authority are used. All these rhetorical devices are called 說. Training in rhetoric consisted mostly of the memorization of hundreds of 說, which seem to have been used in similar fashion by all schools, regardless of what basic doctrines, if any, the school advocated. It is primarily this memorization of 說 and their application that is called 學 (qv), which may account for references to what hard work 學 is and how one must struggle to stay awake during it.

法：惟五經為辯說天者莫辯乎易說事者莫辯乎書說禮者莫辯乎禮說志者莫辯乎詩說理者莫辯乎春秋 It is the five classics that are really subtle. Nothing is more subtle at explaining Sky than Changes, nothing more subtle at explaining affairs than Writing, nothing more subtle at explaining exemplification than Rites, nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Odes, nothing more subtle at explaining reason than Spring-Autumn.

孟：說詩者不以文害辭不以辭害志 In construing Odes, one does not take a word against the sense of the phrase, nor a phrase against the sense of the passage.

衡：說易之家 experts at explaining *The Book of Changes*

藝：張華善說史漢 Chang Hua was good at expounding the Shih Chi and Han Shu.

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衡：儒者說聖太隆 Confucians give an extremely lofty account of sages.

淮：說林 Forest of Explanations [chapter title]

淮：說山 Mountain of Explanations [chapter title]

淮：辯矣客種以說勝寡人也 That was certainly glib, the way he defeated Us with his arguments.

草：[依→]倚正道於邪說 Get true wisdom installed among silly opinions.

荀：是說之難持者也 These are the most difficult propositions to maintain.

史：書缺有間矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts.

呂：說淫則不可可而然不然是不是而非不非 If explanation is carelessly done then one accepts what is unacceptable and believes what is untrue, holds wrong to be right and vice versa.

草：故為說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 Thus I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them, so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang and Chiang out of business.

後：譚進說曰昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 T'an submitted an analysis: “In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wei consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Ch'ên empress; it eventuated that the Ch'ên empress was deposed and the Wei consort ended up as empress.”

衡：子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chün-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.

Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

b. exculpation, self-justification

多：有說 have justification for one's words or deeds

史：王曰笑豈有說乎 The king said, “Perhaps there is some explanation for your laughter?”

後：辭說解故 He refused, giving a specious excuse.

戰：今寡人息民以養士蓄積糧食三軍之俸有倍於前而曰不可其說何也 Now We have rested the folk so as to train soldiers, saved and stored grain for provisions and doubled the armies' pay over what it was, yet you say it can't be done. What is your explanation for that?

史：夫攻楚以利其地轉禍而說秦計無便於此者 No plan is more beneficial than this, to attack Chü and profit from their land while reversing your ill fortune and clearing your name with Chin.

šjwat 4.17 to taste or **šjwad** 362 吮

šjwad 3.13 ^{mp} attempt to persuade 25 說 說

史：張儀已學游說諸侯 When Chang Yi had finished his studies he went about lecturing the barons.
 史：子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?
 史：蘇秦…求說周顯王 Su Ch'in...sought to make proposals to the Eminent King of Chou.
 史：吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→] I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened.
 史：吾說公以霸道其意欲用之矣 I presented the way of the overlord to the earl, and his ambition is now inclined to use it.
 史：然而為大王計者皆為一時之說不顧百世之利 However, those who plan for YGM all make proposals for a single occasion; none consider the benefit of a hundred generations.
 史：大王賢其說而不計其實 YGM finds their proposals clever but you do not calculate their real world aspect.
 史：臣之說齊王曾非欺之也 YS's persuasion of the king of Chi was not deceptive in the slightest way.
 史：是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搢腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.
 非：人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals. One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.
 後：譚先奏書於輔國保身之術賢不能用遂不與通 T'an first sent a memo to Hsien, recommending techniques for assisting the nation while keeping oneself safe, but Hsien could not make use of them, so had no contact with him.
 史：人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he keep himself from being dazzled?
 戰：司馬錯與張儀爭論於秦惠王前司馬錯欲伐蜀張儀曰不如伐韓王曰請聞其說 Szü-ma Ts'ò and Chang Yi conducted a policy dispute in the presence of the Benevolent King. Szü-ma Ts'ò wanted to attack Shu; Chang Yi said, "Better to attack Hán." The king said, "Let me hear your proposals."
 戰：說秦王書十上而說不行 His written proposals were submitted to the king of Ch'in ten times, but his proposals were not accepted.
 史：然而劉敬脫輓輅一說建萬世之安豈可專邪 Nonetheless, how can he have had all intelligence in himself, when Liu Ching, with a single proposal made while he was taking a break from hauling a heavy wagon, laid a secure foundation for myriad ages?

衡：商鞅三說秦孝公前二說不聽後一說用者 the fact that Shang Yang gave three proposals to the Filial Earl of Ch'in and the first two were rejected and the third one accepted
 衡：關說 ?to get a proposal accepted?
 人：不得雄之膽則說不行 If he hasn't got the courage [lit. "gall"] of a dominant male then his proposals will not be accepted.
 史：賢其說而不計其實 You assume their proposals are clever but you do not work out their practical aspects.
 戰：鄒忌以為然乃說王而使田忌伐魏 Tsou Chi thought it would work, so he made a proposal to the king to have T'ien Chi attack Wei.
 史：夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說詿誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.
 史：蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them.
 史：范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsè were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.
 戰：蘇秦始將連橫說秦惠王曰大王之國西蜀有巴漢中之利北有胡貉代馬之用南有巫山黔中之限東有肴函之固田肥美民殷富戰車萬乘奮擊百萬沃野千里蓄積饒多地勢形便此所謂天府天下之雄國也以大王之賢士民之眾車騎之用兵法之教可以并諸侯吞天下稱帝而治願大王少留意臣請奏其效 When Su Ch'in first took it in hand to connect a horizontal alliance, he made this proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in: "YGM's nation has the income of Pa, Shu and Han-chung on the west, on the north the benefit of the horses of the Hu, the Mo and Tai, on the south the barriers of Wu-shan and Ch'ien-chung mountains and on the east the strongholds of Hsiao and Han. Your earth is fertile and good, your populace rich and prosperous, you have ten thousand war chariots and can call a million men to arms. Your irrigated land stretches a thousand *li* and your stored grain is in enormous quantity. Your geographic situation is strategically favorable to you. This is what is called a natural treasure house, the most puissant nation in the world. YGM can use your strategic ability, your vast population of officers and men, your versatile cavalry and chariots and your well-inculcated tactical skills to annex all the other barons and engulf the whole world, reigning with the title of emperor. If you are willing to attend for a while I propose to deliver a demonstration of that. [Note the pounding rhythm of this piece, as well as the rigid parallelism, so rigid that we are entitled to suspect that two graphs have been dropped from the phrase 肴函之固. I suggest that the genre of poem known as fu 賦 derives from this style of declamation;

it would need only the addition of rime and eutrophication of the vocabulary. (Some even had rime; see the long citation under 戰.) This style is typical of addresses delivered before an audience in court, contrasting starkly with the conversational style of speech to a ruler in private. I infer that these addresses were composed and rehearsed in advance, and that much of what is called 學 consisted of reading and memorizing the recorded addresses of one's predecessors. We need not assume that any particular example that has come down to us in writing is recorded just as it was delivered, even allowing for textual corruption. But it is important not to take this rigid formalism of what is reported as speech as evidence that CC was not a spoken language. The four-beat rhythm has deep roots in Chinese, possibly originating in chants (called 歌 or 謠 *qǔ*) used to coordinate work in gangs in stamped-earth construction and irrigated agriculture perhaps as early as the neolithic. Its adoption in rhetoric may have been facilitated by the custom of quoting the Odes in 說, and the addition of rigid parallelism would have made the 說 easier to remember for both the declaimer and his audience. We know that traditional Chinese education developed the power of memorization to a prodigious degree, so that an audience of courtiers of similar education would all recognize the tropes any one of them used in such an address, and so that such addresses set down years afterward, as in 鹽鐵論, may yet have been recorded with fair to good accuracy. See more discussion under 衡鞅 and 王平.]
 戰：陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以為揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time." [說 as *weapons used in previous battle, needing to be resharpened*]
 稅 稅 *shìwād* 3.13 tax; present, give 4 稅 稅
 荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge so as to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy so as to confiscate food from them.
 漢：魯宣公初稅畝春秋譏焉 The Perspicuous Marquess of Lu first taxed acreage; the Ch' un-ch' iu condemned that.
 史：為田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.
 漢：為粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 That amounts to 150 *diak* of grain. Take away a 10% tax of 15 *diak* and that leaves 135 *diak*.
 淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises

on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

šiwad 3.14 filter through wood ash 25 浼 浼
考：幄氏涑絲以浼水 Dyers soak silk floss in water that has been filtered through wood ash. [The old text's 涑 was amended to 浼 by 鄭玄.]

šiwad 3.14 cast-off snakeskin 311 蛻

šiwad 3 rest overnight [cf 睡] 268 說

šiwad wipe off (cf 雪, 刷) 311 浼 浼 浼

šiwad 3.13 small sip ++p 362 餽

šiwad 3.13 shroud 祝

šiwad 3.13 說文: stdw warm water 浼 浼

šiwad 3.13 sacrificial libation ++p 268 祝

šiwad 3.13 to clarify 311 浼

šiwad ts'iwad 3 nc kerchief 268 帨

šiwən 3.22 mp archetypal ancient good ruler 舜

舜無咫尺之地 Shun hadn't a foot of territory.

漢：舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

禮：舜勤眾事而野死鯀鄩鴻水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

衡：是欲稱堯舜褒文武也 This is because they want to brag of Yao and Shun and to praise Wen and Wu.

淮：堯之佐九人舜之佐七人武王之佐五人 Yao's helpers were nine, Shun's were seven and the Martial King's were five in number.

國：舜之刑也殛鯀 When Shun was punishing miscreants, he executed Kun (the father of Yü the Great).

呂：貪戾而求王舜弗能為 to be greedy and rapacious and seek to rule as king—Shun couldn't do it

šiwən blink 585 瞋 眴

šiwən nc hibiscus 697 薔

šiwən hair hanging in disorder 集韻 ar

šiwən 268 髻

šiwən 1.18 wink, blink, flutter eyelids 585 瞋

šiwər 2.5 nb river; water 627 水

管：水者地之血氣如筋脈之通流者也 Water is the blood of the earth, like what flows in the veins and sinews.

淮：水濁而魚噁 The water is dirty and the fish gasp for breath.

呂：夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清 It is water's nature to be clear, but dirt tends to muck it up, so it never gets to be clear.

呂：甘水所多好與美人 Places with sweet water have many amiable and attractive people.

國：澤水之鍾也 Marshes are where water accumulates.

淮：水有六品 There are six types of water.

釋：雪緩也水下遇寒氣而緩緩然也 *šiwat* "snow" is *šiwər* "comforting;" water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.

國：歸之若水之歸下 flock to them as water goes downward

抱：居水中一日許 to stay under water for more than a day

淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火方諸見月則津而為水 When the sun-kindler sees the sun it kindles and produces fire; when dew-catcher sees the moon it moistens and generates water.

左：閭以餅水沃廷 The gatekeeper sprinkled the courtyard with a pitcher of water.

衡：泰山失火沃以一杯之水 Wildfire covers Mount Tai and you sprinkle a cup of water on it.

衡：以一斗水灌冶鑄之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 Throw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter and the eruption of vapor will make a *p'iat-liat* sound like thunder.

中：今夫水一勺之多及其不測電雷蛟龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles and alligators and sharks and dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it.

B. body of water, esp flowing

莊：冬與越人水戰 In the winter, they fought a battle on the river with the Yüeh people.

史：陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁 If I attack over land I will strike He-nei; if I attack on the river then I will reduce Ta-liang.

山：俞隨之水出于其陰而北流 If you go farther along a river comes out on its north and flows north.

山：惠水出于其陽而南流注于洛 The Hui river emerges on its south side and flows south to join the Lo river.

淮：河水出崑崙東北陔 The Yellow River originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.

呂：水泉深則魚龜鼈之 If rivers and springs are deep, fish and turtles gravitate to them.

選：水深橋梁過中路正徘徊 The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.

史：漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚 The armored troops of Han-chung would board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow.

淮：及加之砥礪摩其鋒則別水斷龍舟陸制犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of their points and edges, on the river they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through rhinoceros armor.

below the source, it will flow again

國：塞水不自其源必復流 if you stop a stream 後：詔被水死流失屍骸者令郡縣鉤求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

C. water as a cosmological principle

史：五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third

wood, fourth metal, fifth earth.

šiwər ve to flood, apply water to 627 水戰：圍晉陽而水之 He besieged Chin-yang and flooded it.

西：京師大水祭山川以止雨 There was a great flood in Ch'angan. They sacrificed to the spirits of hills and rivers to stop the rain.

管：大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants. 史：信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng; he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.

šiwər 3.6 deep (趙魏 dial) 25 奈

šiwər 3.6 dropsy 627 沫

šiwərku nc *Alcedo bengalensis* ac 鷓水狗

šiwərkuŋ nc waterworks expert 水工

šiwərku'omwər nc ko medicine 水苦蕒

šiwərngiən nb mercury 水銀

農：水銀...鎔化還復為丹 Mercury...when heated it returns to being cinnabar.

šiwərngiüg 2.5 water buffalo 水牛

šiwərngiwo nb river warden 水虞

šiwərđiok nb water-passages in body cf 三臄水沟

šiwərtwər water-mill 水碓

šiwərt'ad "water scorpion"—ko bug, larva of 蜻蛉 水蠶

淮：夫蝦蟆為鵝水蠶為蠆皆生非其類唯聖人知其化夫胡人見廣不知其可以為布也越人見蠶不知其可以為旂也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how frogs turn into partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind. Only the wisest know about these transformations. Or consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

šiwərtsəg flood 水菑

šiwərp'ia an embroidery pattern 水紋

šiwən šiwən flutter the eyes 585 眴

šiwap 4.29 borrow; go/send on temporary duty [?] 649 攝 拜

左：不書即位攝也 The accession was not noted because it was to be temporary.

左：士會攝右 Shih Hui was temporarily given the right-hand position in the chariot.

荀：孔子為魯攝相 Confucius was once acting premier of Lu.

史：伊尹攝行政當國以朝諸侯 Yi Yin, acting as regent, assumed control of government operations; in the capacity of head of state he summoned the barons to court.

越：壽夢卒諸樊以適長攝行事當國政 When Shou Méng died, Chu Fan assumed provisional control as eldest son, and took over the government.

後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin,

had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only Tan kept to himself, saying nothing.

śniap śiap adjut 230 攝

戰: 攝禍爲福裁少爲多知者官之 If one adjusts ill-fortune to become good fortune or slices what is few to make it many, an intelligent man will appoint him to office.

呂: 其右攝其一鞞 His right-hand man adjusted one of the draw-ropes.

非: 善張網者引其綱不一一攝萬目而後得則是勞而難引其綱而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult. When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught. Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace; the wise man controls the officials, not the populace.

非: 搖木者一一攝其葉則勞而不遍左右拊其本而葉遍搖矣 If one who wanted to shake a tree were to tweak individual leaves one by one, he would grow tired before getting them all. If he hits the base of the tree from right and left, then all the leaves will be shaken.

śniap śiap 4.29 ko tree (also ko vine?) 攝

śniap śiap frighten 182 攝

śniap śiap 4.29 𠵼 river name 集韻 *ar niap*

灑

śniap śiap pick, take 78 攝
戰: 黃雀...不知夫公子王孫左挾彈右攝丸將加己乎十仞之上 The sparrow...is unaware that some princeling or royal scion has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet, and is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead.

選: 攝烏號佩干將 Holding strong bows, wearing fine swords.

b. fig.

新: 動靜攝次謂之比反比爲錯 If one accepts order of precedence both in repose and in action it is called rank distinction; to invert rank distinction is to be jumbled.

隋: 亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kan* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

śniapd'ieg śiapd'ieg lift, grasp 78 攝提

śniapd'iegswad śiapd'ieg 𠵼 twelfth of 12 cyclic 歲 (in 寅) 攝提格歲

śniapd'ieg śiapd'ieg 𠵼 alt name for Jupiter? 攝提

śniem ŋiem 2 remonstrate, report 念 諗

śniem ŋiem flee, escape 沁

śnio ŋiag 3.9 reciprocity 122 怨

śnio ŋiag 1.32 𠵼 burn 172 燒

釋: 熱蒸也如火所燒也 *niat* "hot" is *niwat*

"burn", like what fire burns

非: 魯人燒積澤天北風火南倚恐燒國 When Lu burned the Chi marsh, the wind went to the north and the fire shifted to the south; they feared it would burn down the capital.

衡: 野火燔山澤山澤之中草木皆燒 When wild fire

burns mountains and marshes, the brush and trees in the mountains and marshes are all burned up.

吳: 伏燒屋之下 lying under a burning roof
藝: 神農時民食穀釋米加燒石而上而食之 In the time of Shén Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them.

三: 然觀操軍船艦首尾相接可燒而走也 But I observe that the boats and ships of Ts'ao's army are all together head-to-tail. We can burn them and flee.

搜: 汝著衫汗火燒便潔也卓覺果有衫在側汗輒火浣之 "If you put the shirt on and it gets dirty, if it is burned in a fire it will straightaway come clean."

When Cho woke up, there was indeed a shirt beside him. When it got dirty, immediately fire cleansed it.

漢: 後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒爲灰

Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

民: 治馬黑汗方取燥馬屎置瓦上以人頭亂髮覆之火燒馬屎及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之使煙入馬鼻中須臾即差也 To cure "black sweat" in horses: take dry horse dung and put in on a rooftop. Cover that with tangled human hair and ignite the horse dung. When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse's nose to fumigate it, making the smoke enter the horse's nose. It will soon be cured.

śniar śiur 1.5 loosely woven silk, sth warp & woof of different gauges 587 纏

śniang 2.36 feed field workers 饑

śniang śiang 3 𠵼 爾雅: beetle bores into mulberry tree 105 蟻

śiok śiok 4.18 to melt 18 爍 鑠

考: 爍金以爲刃凝土以爲器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

漢: 夫天下爲一家毀郡縣城鑠其兵視天下弗復用 The world is all one household. Do away with commanderies and counties, melt down the weapons and show the world that they will not be used.

衡: 若爍銅之下形 It is like the way molten copper goes down into a mold.

b. fig.

晏: 衆口鑠金 "Many mouths melt metal"—gossip can overcome the strongest.

śiok 4.18 disease? cure? 鑠

ḍ

ḍia 𠵼 short spear 鏃

ḍialang ko wolfy critter (cf 豺狼) 393 豺狼

ḍiab to lick up cf 餽 *sua* 喙? 482 狹

ḍiang 1.38 constant 常

國: 古之善用兵者因天地之常 The ones who were good generals in ancient times relied upon the regularities of sky and earth.

論: 何常師之有 what ordinary teacher could he have had?

史: 常人安於故俗學者溺於所聞 Ordinary people feel safe with precedent and custom; scholars

are drenched in what they have learned.

非: 鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into the place where the king often held secret discussions.

史: 中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

老: 道可道非常道 If a way can be pointed out, it differs from the unchanging way.

非: 夫物之一存一亡乍死乍生初盛而後衰者不可謂常 The way things are now here now gone, suddenly dead suddenly born, flourishing at first then declining afterward cannot be called unchanging.

衡: 常有之物也 It is a thing that always exists.

太: 不替不爽長子之常 not discarded, not altered; the constancy of the eldest son [nr]

漢: 衣服常鮮於我 Her clothes are always newer than mine.

後: 漢法常因八月筭人 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month.

選: 胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

後: 飲食言笑如平常 He drank and ate and talked and laughed just as he always had.

藝: 典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

國: 禮以紀政國之常也失常不立君所知也 That ritual is used to control the government is a regularity of statecraft. YL knows that if you lose control of the regularities you will not stand.

新: 襲常緣道謂之道反道爲辟 If one is inured to what is standard and follows the way it is called doing right; to invert doing right is to do wrong.

藝: 勃知其賢禮待酬直過常 Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual.

衡: 卑位固常賢儒之所在也 Low ranks are certainly where capable Confucian scholars are typically found.

衡: 一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.

史: 孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynosure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they just re-played the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more. [aims are fairly standard.

衡: 操行有常賢 The skills for accomplishing one's

戰: 夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

b. *w/非 as fac, 常 as obj*
 漢: 有非常之功必待非常之人 When there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people.

c. *w/非 as fac, 常 X as obj*
 老: 道可道非常道 If a way can be pointed out, it differs from the unchanging way.
 搜: 舒知其非常客 Shu knew he was no ordinary visitor.

dīang 2.36 ^{ve} rise; raise (*opp* 下) 26 上
 史: 上農除末黔首是富 He exalted agriculture and did away with grain traders, so the rural populace were the ones who got rich.

左: 蘇而復上者三 He revived and climbed back up three times.
 呂: 上一下 now going up, now going down
 楚: 將運舟而下浮兮上洞庭而下江 I intend to launch my boat and float down, ah! Up Tung-fing Lake and down the Yangtze.

衡: 不驅魚令上陵 It doesn't drive fish to climb heights.
 衡: 越簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側 The Pespacious Patriarch of Chao dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the Ancestor.

晏: 上山則見虎下澤則見蛇 Whenever We climbed a mountain We saw a tiger; whenever We descended into a swamp We saw a snake.

隋: 今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.

衡: 黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上七十餘人 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider, and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him.

釋: 弟弟也相次第而上也 *d'iar* "younger brother" is *d'iar* "order"; they go up in ascending order.

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

b. *fig.*
 戰: 說秦王書十上而說不行 His written proposals were submitted to the king of Ch'in ten times, but his proposals were not accepted. [說秦王 *adj* to 書 *head as subj*, + *adj* to 上 *head as nuc*

漢: 淮南王安上書諫 Prince An of Huainan submitted an objection.

後: 上書言事失旨不用 He submitted a position paper that was not to the point, and was not hired.

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification.

c. one of the traditional four tones

d. 上下 go up or down
 淮: 譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

釋: 頤... 上下咀物以養人 The chin... goes up and down chewing things to nourish one.
 釋: 拜於丈夫為跌跌然折下就地也於婦人為扶扶而上下也 To bow in greeting to one's husband is *d'iet*; stumblingly [*d'iet*] she bends and descends toward the ground. To one's wife is *b'iuo*; he extends himself to support [*b'iuo*] her and they bob up and down like Punch and Judy.

釋: 摩娑猶未殺也手上下之言也 *murâsâ* is like *murâsât*; the hand going up and down is what it means.

dīang 3.41 top (*opp* 下) 26 上 尙
 呂: 全生為上虧生次之死次之迫生為下 A perfect life counts highest, a depleted life next, death next, and a deprived life counts lowest.

衡: 其病若死則背在下而腹在上 When they are sick or dead their backs are below and their bellies above.
 釋: 在上高顯也 [Sky] is above us, high and eminent.
 漢: 其所繇來者上矣 Its origin is very ancient.

b. *as nuc adj* upward
 呂: 上視 looking up
 釋: 其體上曲 their form is bent up

釋: 如草木枝條務上行也 like the imperative need of branches of plants and trees to tend upward
 漢: 文帝十二年有馬生角於吳角在耳前上鄉 In the twelfth year of the Cynosure Emperor a horse in Wu grew horns. The horns were ahead of the ears and pointed upward.

釋: 月令曰天氣上騰地氣下降 *Monthly Ordinances* says, "Sky vapor rises upward; earth vapor descends downward."

釋: 水上出口涌泉瀆泉是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.

呂: 聖人上知千歲下知千歲 Wise men can see the past and future for a thousand years.

c. *as topic on high, at the top*
 戰: 兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.

國: 民莫不審固其心力以役上令 All of the folk will really fix their heart's power in service to the orders of their superiors.

史: 衛鞅曰法之不行自上犯之 Wèi Yang said, "When the laws are ineffectual, that comes from their being violated by those in high places."

非: 夫上侵弱君而下傷人民者大罪也 Now, to encroach and weaken the ruler above and to injure the populace below are great crimes.

呂: 上為天子而不驕 At the highest, he can become emperor without its making him arrogant.
 淮: 上食晞堞下飲黃泉 They eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

尉: 將者上不制於天下不制於地中不制於人 The general: above not limited by sky, below not limited by terrain, between them not limited by other men.

史: 宰相者上佐天子理陰陽順四時下育萬物之宜外鎮撫四夷諸侯內親附百姓使卿大夫各得任其職焉 What a prime minister is: above he assists the emperor to sort out yin and yang and follow the four seasons; below he nurtures what is good for the people; outside he keeps good relations with the barbarians and nobles; inside he ensures the loyalty of the citizenry and enables all of the officials to perform their duties.

d. *as head to X as adj* upper side of X
 釋: 於高山上 on top of a high mountain
 非: 奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi. [nr]
 顏: 牀上施牀 to add a bed above the bed
 史: 犂二十五年吾冢上柏大矣 By the time twenty-five years have passed, the cypresses on my grave will have grown large.

衡: 天上地下之事 what goes on above the sky and below the earth

衡: 如屋上人在東危若西危上其與屋下坐人相去過三丈矣 If the man on the roof is on the east end or the west end then his distance from the man sitting under the roof will be more than three *d'iang*.

衡: 若蟻行於礎上 like an ant moving on a millstone

釋: 口上曰髭 [Hair] above the mouth is called "mustache."

釋: 笏忽也君有教命及所故白則書其上備忽忘也 *ymwat* "writing tablet" is *ymwat* "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

戰: 薄之柱上而擊之 press it down on top of a stump and hit it

2. *not nec in contact w/X*
 戰: 將加己乎十仞之上 is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead

衡: 隆隆之聲臨人之首上 The rumbling noise [of thunder] is above people's heads.

隋: 凡軍營上十日無氣發則軍必勝 Whenever no vapor emerges above an army camp for ten days, the army will surely win.

3. *on X's surface, regardless of orientation*
 選: 當令麟閣上千載有雄名 He deserved to be portrayed on the Unicorn Pavilion; he has a hero's fame for a thousand years.

e. *water's edge (opp 下 1: f ㄆ)*
 多: 海上, 河上, 江上, 淮上 the seashore, the banks of the Yellow River, the banks of the Yangtze, the banks of the Huai
 考: 大川之上必有涂焉 At the edge of every great stream is a road.

戰: 臣來過於淄上 In coming here, I passed along the banks of the Tzū.

衡: 至濮水之上夜聞鼓新聲者 When they camped at the bank of the P'u river, that night he heard someone playing an unfamiliar tune.

衡: 厲刀井上 sharpen a knife at the edge of the well
 莊: 我知之濠上也 I perceive it on a bank of the Hao.

史: 武王伐紂不期而會孟津之上八百諸侯 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, eight hundred barons met him at Méng Chin without prearrangement. [八百 *put caus fac* + 諸侯 *obj* = *nuc*]

史: 西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mén Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

f. *adj* to X as head top, high, upper
管：客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a stipend of a thousand *li* *ung*.

呂：凡有角者無上齒 Creatures with horns lack upper teeth.

史：楚懷王聞張儀來虛上舍而自館之 When the Remembered King of Ch'ü heard that Chang Yi was to visit, he had the top-grade hostelry emptied and himself took up residence there.

隋：五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this.

史：假令誅臣而為秦得黔中之地臣之上願[也] Supposing I can get the territory of Ch'ien-chung for Ch'in, I could wish for nothing more than that even if they did punish me.

衡：增子子夏...孔子門敍末在上第也 Tsêng-tzü and Tzü-hsia...had not reached the top rank among Confucius's disciples.

衡：宜法象上天 ought to pattern himself after sky above

2. earlier in time

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age.

衡：上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?

g. 上下 top & bottom, upper & lower
釋：一頓而成無上下大小之殺也 They are formed in a single rising and have no differences of height or size.

釋：膈隔也塞上下使氣與穀不相亂也 *klök* "diaphragm" is *klök* "barrier"; it blocks off the upper and lower, keeping the air and the food from getting mixed up

(1) *fig.*

史：上存主父下存主母 saved a higher-ranking one, her master, and a lower-ranking one, her mistress
國：上下有序則民不慢 When there is difference of rank between superiors and inferiors, the folk do not behave disrespectfully.

以上⇒以 A.9

qiang ^{ms} superior (*opp* 民 or 下) 上 尚 尚
左：上所不為而民或為之 What their superiors do not do, some folk may yet do.

左：善人在上則國無幸民 If good men are in charge then there are no specially favored folk in the state.

史：尚將欲延年益壽乎 Would you rather increase your life expectancy? [*尚 put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令 Transforming people by teaching is deeper than by command; people comply with the example of their superiors more quickly than to orders.

論：其為人孝弟而好犯上者鮮矣 Those whose behavior is such that they are filial and fraternally submissive but love to contradict their superiors are rare indeed.

非：使人不衣不食而不饑不寒又不惡死則無事上之意 If people could be made not to get hungry and cold without food and clothing, and not to shun death, then they would have no motivation to serve their superiors.

管：君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have enough of them, then they will all exchange their enterprise for it with their superiors.

淮：上多故則民多詐矣 If their superiors often resort to contrivance then the folk will often employ deceit.
管：上離其道下失其事 When superiors depart from their way, inferiors bungle their tasks.

國：其上貪以忍其下偷以幸 Their upper classes are avaricious and callous; their lower classes are feckless and opportunistic.

衡：上求材臣殘木上求魚臣乾谷 The big cheese wants wood and his servants cut down all the trees; the big cheese wants fish and his servants dry up the valley streams. [*nr*]

釋：上勅下曰告告覺也使覺悟知己意也 Superiors setting their inferiors straight is called "notifying"; *kök* "notify" is *kök* "awaken"; it makes them wake up and pay attention to one's own intention.

釋：下殺上曰弑 Inferior killing superior is *šäg*.
戰：下比周則上危下分爭則上安 When lower ranks stick together, superiors are in danger; when lower ranks compete amongst themselves, superiors are safe.

呂：其父竊羊而謁之上 His father stole a sheep and he reported him to the authorities.

淮：賤長貴壯俗尚氣力 They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high energy.

史：驥衍嗜有國者益淫侈不能尚德若大雅整之於身施及黎庶矣 Tsou Yen observed that those who controlled states got more unbridled and extravagant, no longer able to make their character their highest consideration as in the Greater Elegant-iae, "Get it right in your own person, then apply it to the multitude." [*I don't find this in the Mao Odes.*]

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不蔚采椽不刮食土簋啜土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and chenopod was what they used for soup."

b. hon ref to reigning emperor

史：上曰主者謂誰 HIM said, "To whom do you

refer as "in charge"?

史：今上即位 when the present emperor assumed the throne

漢：後朝上益莊丞相益畏 At later sessions of court HIM was more dignified and the premier was more deferential.

史：遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為錦叢野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

隋：動而光上賦歛重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and *convée* labor excessive.

西：武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some C Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horsehide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

漢：丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether *fêng-shên* might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

c. 上下 superior & inferior, social ranks
國：故上下能相固以待不虞 Thus high and low are able to steady each other, so as to be ready for what is unanticipated.

非：人主釋法用私則上下不別矣 Once the ruler of others sets law aside and follows his own preferences, high and low are no longer distinct.

d. serve to a superior

非：宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup.

史：上尊號 We submit honorifics.

史：諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered "long life".

e. earlier in time

禮：昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.
非：上古之世人民少而禽獸衆 In the era of remote antiquity the population was small and there were many wild animals.

漢：何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

漢：莽將嚴尤諫曰臣聞匈奴為害所從來久矣未聞上世有必征之者也 [Wang] Mang's

general Yen Yu protested, "I have heard that the Hsiung-nu have been doing harm for a very long time. I have never heard of anyone in high antiquity who felt it necessary to bring them under control.

晉：藝術之興由來尚矣 As to when the occult arts arose, that was a long time ago.

dīang 1.38 vt taste; try; experience 482 嘗 嘗

左：小人有田皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.

左：染指於鼎嘗之而出 Before going out he dipped his finger into the cauldron and tasted it.

呂：易牙嘗而知之 Yi Ya recognized them by taste.

非：唯人肉[之]未嘗 Human flesh was the only kind he had never tasted.

越：懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He hung a gall bladder at the doorway and whenever he went in or out he tasted it and did not spit it out.

史：孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-shun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

b. try, have a go at

左：使勇而無剛者嘗寇而速去之 Send some who are bold but not tenacious to try a raid against them and then quickly withdraw from them.

戰：利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little. 莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

c. have the experience of

左：險阻艱難備嘗之矣 As for dangers, hardships, troubles and reverses, he has experienced them all.

史：遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment.

漢：勝少時嘗與人傭耕 When Shēng was young he was sometimes employed as a plowman with others.

淮：方其爲虎也不知其嘗爲人也方其爲人不知其且爲虎也 At the time he was a tiger, he was unaware he had ever been a man; at the time he was a man, he was unaware he was going to become a tiger.

史：齒嘗於 experience in person

荀：吾嘗終日而思矣不如須臾之學 I have on occasion spent an entire day in contemplation; it was not worth a second's study time.

史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

荀：吾嘗鼓而望矣不如登高之博見也 I have tried standing on a tiptoe and looking afar; one doesn't get as broad a view as climbing a height.

戰：其狗嘗溺井 His dog sometimes pissed into the well.

d. 未嘗 never yet

史：寡人不肖未嘗得聞明教 I'm not very smart. I've never had the chance to hear clear teaching.

淮：是故好事者未嘗不中爭利者未嘗不窮也 Thus busybodies have always got hurt and punters have always gone broke.

dīang 3.41 vs yet 尚 尚

詩：白圭之玷尚可磨也 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away.

呂：尚爲妾已而爲妻而生紂 She was still a concubine. Later she became full wife and afterward gave birth to Chòu.

淮：又尚何求 What more does he want besides that?

史：親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods.

史：循其兩股以至於陰當尚溫也 Feel both his thighs as far as the genitalia; they ought to be still warm.

史：張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不 Chang Yi said to his wife, "Look and see if my tongue is still there."

史：親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Actual brothers with the same father and mother may vie for money.

戰：文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食 The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?"

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚一]堅居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

dīang 1.38 nc lower garment 裳 常

戰：褰裳而趨 gird up the loins and run

史：[石]建爲郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中帛廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以爲常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

b. paired w/衣

詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

隋：七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊 The seven stars of *chihsing* also called *fientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits.

漢：衿芟茄之綠衣兮被夫容之朱裳 Donning a green upper garment of water chestnut stalks/ Wearing a vermilion lower garment of lotus.

dīang repay [2t] 21 償

史：是我出地於秦取償於齊也王國尚可存 That would be for us to lose territory to Ch'in and recoup its equivalent from Ch'i. The kingdom could still be preserved.

史：初蘇秦之燕貸人百錢爲資乃得富貴以百金償之 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats.

dīang 1.38 autumn sacrifice (cf 烝) 26 嘗 嘗

dīang ample, splendid 21 裳

dīang nc ko banner 172 常

dīang nc predatory catfish *Bagnus bajad* 鱮

詩：鱮鯮 catfish and gobies

dīang 1.38 meas of length 402 常

dīang 1.38 rub, polish 108 鎊

dīang 1.38 kosps 瑞

dīang k' iang nc chief councilor 上卿

國：令子爲上卿 I will appoint you chief councilor.

dīang k' iak nc Honored Visitor (official status?) 上客

史：乃延入坐爲上客 He was then brought into council and given the rank of Honored Visitor.

史：今上客有意存天下安諸侯寡人敬以國從 If now our Honored Visitor intends to preserve the world and keep peace among the barons, We respectfully put Our state at your disposal.

dīang gliem nc a royal park near Ch'ang-an (Ch'in & early Han) 上林

史：營作朝宮渭南上林苑中 He enclosed and built a court hall in the Shanglin garden south of the Wei.

藝：上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

史：相國因爲民請曰長安地狹上林中空地棄願令民得入田毋收稿爲禽獸食上大怒曰相國多受買人財物乃爲請吾苑 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, "The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate, and do not take their grain to use as fodder for animals. The emperor was very angry and said, "Premier, you have accepted goods from many merchants so on their behalf you ask for my park."

dīang gliem nc a royal forest near Loyang (later Han) 上林

dīang g' iwan nc pln 上郡

史：韓弱則效宜陽宜陽效則上郡絕 If Hán is weakened then they will relinquish Yi-yang. If Yi-yang is relinquished then Shang commandery will be isolated.

dīang ngā nc woman in moon (w/ 姮娥 due to 漢 name tabu) 嫦娥

dīang s' iag do experiment, make practical test 嘗試

戰：豈敢以疑事嘗試於王乎 How would I dare try something dubious with YM?

dīang s' iō OTH: master of writing 尚書 尚書

史：令尚書給筆札 ordered his secretary to provide

pen and writing-strips

d̩iəŋtəŋ 戰國 city name; Han 郡 name 上黨

d̩iəŋtʰiəŋ supreme ancestor spirit 上帝
衡: 上帝公神也 The supreme ancestor is an overall deity.

衡: 上帝謂舜禹也 “Ancestral supremos” refers to Shun and Yü.

衡: 神為上帝 So divine as to be the supreme deity.

左: 晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有上帝 Yen-tzu looked up at the sky, sighed and said, “I swear by the supreme ancestor that I will ally myself only with those who are loyal to the ruler and of benefit to the altars.”

國: 淫佚之事上帝之禁也 Wild, undisciplined behavior is a thing the supreme ancestor interdicts.

呂: 天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

晏: 上帝神則不可欺上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme ancestor is supernatural then he cannot be deceived; if the supreme ancestor is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

b. *perh two tribal deities merged?* v. 天搜: 弘農馮夷華陰潼鄉隄首人也以八月上庚日渡河溺死天帝署為河伯 Fêng Yi, of Tishou in Tung village in Hua-yin *hsien* in Hung-Nung commandery crossed the Yellow River on the first *kêng* day of the eighth month and drowned. Sky-ancestor appointed him River Boss.

d̩iəŋtʰuŋ 上堦

d̩iəŋsɿən 常先

d̩iəŋsɿəŋ hunoz (stb title of very low-ranking office) 尙稟

d̩iəŋsɿiəŋ 尙使

d̩iəŋsɿiəŋ 方言: ko bug 蜚蠊

d̩iəŋtsɿiəŋ 上將

d̩iəŋziəŋ 1.38 to frivol 徜徉

d̩iəŋdz'wə seat of honor 上坐

漢: 呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

藝: 有能為七言者乃得上坐 If any of them can compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor.

d̩iəŋdz'wə cherry tree? 常棣

d̩iəŋdz'wə official rank in 秦 (pr?) 上造

d̩iəŋ'an 常安

漢: [莽]改...長安曰常安 [WangMang] changed ...the name of Ch'ang-an.

d̩iəŋm̩iəŋ 方言: kneel 跟齧

d̩iəŋ'io something pushcarts don't have 蟬 隰

d̩iət 4.17 break partway through 519 折

d̩iət d̩iəŋ bite 105 噬

戰: 犬猛不可叱之必噬人 The dog was too fierce to be scolded; if one scolded it, it would bite him.

淮: 鞭噬狗策蹄馬 to whip a biting dog or beat a kicking horse

後: 母望順不還乃噬其指順即心動棄新馳歸跪問其故 His mother looked for Shun and saw he had not returned, whereupon she bit her finger. His

heart immediately jumped, he dropped the firewood and rushed home, knelt and asked what had happened.

d̩iəd sort sticks for divination 165 筮 筮 筮

淮: 筮者端策以問於數 The Yi Ching diviner counts the sticks to inquire of the numbers.

說: 筮易卦用著也 “Divination” is to swap diagrams using yarrow stalks.

晉: 鄉人魏序欲暫東行荒年多抄盜令卿筮之 A man of his town, Wei Hsü, wanted to make a brief journey to the east, but there were many robbers, it being a year of famine, so he got Ch'ing to divine about it.

d̩iəd proclaim 誓

左: 顧曰為私誓州綽曰有如此日 He looked back and said, “Give me your personal oath.” Chou Ch'ó said, “I swear by the sun.”

淮: 昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

選: 若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

d̩iəd 3.13 withdraw 逝

d̩iəd sword sheath cf 室 鞘

d̩iəd experienced 忼

d̩iəd shore, riverbank 澗

d̩iəd 說文: 車棹結 fasteners of braces in cart frame? 鑿

d̩iəd 說文: 銅生五色 corrosion of copper alloys? 鏽

d̩iəd 3.13 get to 152 遶

d̩iəd 3.13 distant 遶

d̩iəd 3.13 drag 拽

d̩iəd'əp 易 diagram name 噬嗑

d̩iən 3.33 furbish 繕 斲

戰: 耕稼以益蓄積養孤長幼以益其眾繕治兵甲以益其強增城浚池以益其固 to plow and sow, increasing their stores, to feed orphans and educate young men, increasing their manpower, to put their arms and armor in good order, increasing their strength and to heighten their walls and dredge their moats, increasing their defenses
後: 時京師脩起宮室濬繕城隍 At that time in the capital they were repairing and erecting palace buildings and dredging and improving the city walls and moat.

戰: 取其地足以廣國也得其財足以富民繕兵 Taking their territory will serve to enlarge our own, and getting their goods will serve to enrich our people and renew our weapons.

戰: 昭王既息民繕兵復伐代趙 When the Renowned king had given his people a rest and had repaired his weapons, he again wanted to attack Chao.
呂: 是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理傷瞻察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If

they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

史: 大王之威行於山東蔽邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懾處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

d̩iən 2.28 ^{vs} good; as *nuc adj*, be skilful at, be apt to 善 譎

a. *of things* good (either practical or moral sense)

戰: 有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, “You’re a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery.”

史: 西伯之臣闕天之徒求美女奇物善馬以獻紂紂乃赦西伯 The followers of Hsi Po's servant Hung Yao sought out beautiful women and rare curios and fine horses to present to Ch'ou. Ch'ou then released Hsi Po.

衡: 居善疾售之貨 goods that don't spoil in storage and that sell quickly

戰: 因以為己善 Go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.

論: 子謂韶盡美矣又盡善也 The master said all the Shao were beautiful and all were [morally] good.
史: 為善者天報之以福為惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

左: 絕其本根勿使能殖則善者信矣 He severs [the weeds'] taproots, not allowing them to multiply, thus the good ones can expand.

藝: 欲知蠶善惡常以三月三日天陰而無日不見雨蠶大善 If you wish to know whether the silkworms will turn out well or badly, always use the third day of the third month. If the sky is overcast but there is no rain, the silkworms will turn out very well. 非: 鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易為工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancing and lots of money makes good business. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful. [善 *put caus fac* in both cases; v. *discussion under* 寧]

漢: 郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是獨擢助為中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.

衡: 流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.
史: 割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦 [嫁→] 假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'ü and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'ü and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride

on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

b. of people good (moral or social sense)
左：人誰無過而能改善莫大焉 Of all men, who is without fault? But if, being at fault, one can change it, there is no greater merit than that.
禮：賢者狎而敬之畏而愛之愛而知其惡憎而知其善 Capable men are respectful of others even when being familiar, care for others even when in awe of them; they recognize the bad things about those for whom they care and the good things about those whom they detest.

國：唯善人能受盡言 Only a good man can accept totally frank speech.

衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

衡：諸言毋者教人重慎勉人爲善 All these “don'ts” teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.

史：子始與蘇秦善今秦已當路 You began on good terms with Su Ch'in, but now he has blocked your path.

史：秦彊楚弱臣善靳尚尚得事楚夫人鄭袖袖所言皆從 Ch'in is strong, Ch'u weak. I am on good terms with Chin Shang. He can get things done by Chêng Hsiu. The king always follows what she says.

c. of people or behavior able to make things good
呂：善爲君者 those skilled at ruling

藝：張華善說史漢 Chang Hua was good at expounding the Shih Chi and Han Shu.

呂：師曠欲善調鐘 Shih Kuang wanted to tune the bells well.

淮：巧者善度知者善豫 The skilled are good at planning; the intelligent are good at foreseeing.

漢：置將不善一敗塗地 If you appoint a leader and he turns out to be unskilful, all will be defeated everywhere.

史：若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

淮：楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善爲偷者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣偷也願以技齋一卒 The Ch'u general Tz'u-fa liked to seek out men with special talents. There was in Ch'u a man skilful at being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, “I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army.”

呂：善釣者出魚乎千仞之下餌香也 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep, because his bait is smelly.

國：一人善射百夫決拾 One man shoots skillfully and a hundred others put on their arm-guards.

管：善哉策 Good plan!

草：善既不達於政而拙無損於治 Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order.

後：今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

ḍian act independently 擅

戰：樹其黨以擅其主 install his own faction [in government] so as to usurp the power of his ruler
衡：一國之君專擅賞罰 The ruler of a whole country has complete power to reward or punish as he pleases.
呂：譬之若官職不得擅爲必有所制 Compare it to an official's duties: he does not get to act on his own initiative; he must be constrained somehow.
史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅縮事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, “In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.
淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

ḍian 3.33 cede, relinquish 禪 擇

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

ḍian 1.30 ^{nc} cicada 蟬

ḍian 3.33 cooked food 膳 餽

ḍian 2.28 ^{nc} leveled area 400 墀

ḍian ^{nc} coffin 櫛

ḍian irresolute 擅

ḍian ^{nc} earthworm 14 蟷 螻

ḍian 2.28 white pottery clay (kaolin?) ex “good”? 塿 礪

ḍian 說文：persuasive? wheedling? some say ridicule 媮

ḍian 說文：strike a pose? 僣

ḍian 1.30 ^{nc} 方言：spear (dial) 鋌

ḍian 1.30 切韻：stillness (“*dhyan*”) 禪

ḍian 2.28 ^{mp} district name 鄯

ḍian 2.28 ^{vt} vko eels & aquatic snakes 14 鱓 鱧 鱧

非：鱧似蛇...漁者持鱧 Eels resemble snakes ...fishermen handle eels.

ḍian 1.30 long, stretched-out 14 單

ḍian ḍian twisted 443 紘

ḍiangiwo chieftain of Hsiungnu 單于 善于

後：而芳以自歸爲功不稱匈奴所遣單于復恥言其計故賞遂不行 Fang, thinking it better if he turned himself in, made no mention of being dispatched by the Hsiung-nu, and the Shan-yü was likewise ashamed to admit his plot, so no reward issued.
藝：後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the

greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

ḍiangiwan 1.30 lead on by rope 擇援

ḍianḍian ^{mp} C. Asia country name, formerly 樓蘭 廣韻 ar2 鄯善

ḍianḍian family (extended?) 507 嬋連

ḍiangiwo ^{nc} chief cook & jug washer 膳夫

ḍian'iwuan elegantly sensuous 嬋娟

ḍiap 4.29 ^{vn} cross, ford (water) 240 涉 涉 拾

衡：鼠涉飯 a mouse walks over some food

呂：晉師三豕涉河 The Chin force and three pigs crossed the Yellow River.

呂：晉師己亥涉河 The Chin force crossed the Yellow River on *chi-hai*.

戰：過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.

漢：若涉淵水未知所濟 We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

考：攻國之人眾行地遠食飲飢且涉山林之阻是故兵欲短 The men in an attack will go to a distant place on short rations and will cross obstacles of mountains and forests; thus their weapons need to be short.

史：渡噶沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hut'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

b. fig. (cf 業, v note under 棧)

草：齟齬以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔爲楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Tsui as their model.

顏：多見士大夫耽涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

ḍiap 4.29 iron ?plates? clamp? 鈔

ḍiam 3.55 ^{vt} be satiated 21 瞻 詹 澹

淮：求不澹 can't get enough

淮：殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉 To despoil the assets of the world to satisfy the desire of the one man—no calamity could be more profound.

漢：竭天下之資財以奉其政猶未足以澹其欲也 They took all the wealth of the world to provide his government and it still did not meet his wants.
淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能澹 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax. In homes there is no food; travelers lack

sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.

d̪iam 3.55 function as 285 擔

d̪iam 1.52 sko fruit 椶

d̪iam 2.50 𠵱縣 name 剡

d̪iak 4.24 to plant 植 殖

漢：闢土殖穀曰農 If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer.

漢：食謂農植嘉穀可食之物 “Food” refers to edible things, good grain planted by farmers.

史：先列中國名山大川[通一]遼谷禽獸水土所植物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable. Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.

d̪iak 4.24 clay 586 埴

釋：土黃而細密曰埴埴膩也黏肥如脂之膩也 If dirt is yellow-brown and finely powdered it is called clay. Clay is *niər* “greasy,” *niəmniər* “sticky” like the *niəb* “greasiness” of fat.

d̪iak 4.24 clear “so clear you can see the bottom” 混

d̪iak particle in pre-CC 寔 是

國：高位寔疾顛厚味寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly empoisoned.

國：厚味寔腊毒 Lavish flavors SOO spoil.

選：漢之西都在於雍州寔曰長安 The western capital of Han is in Yung-chou and is called Ch’ang-an.

d̪iak 說文：rancid 殖

d̪iak 𠵱 upright; door bar retainer; support of 櫛 in silkworm frame 495 植

d̪iak aim, intend; govern cf 志 植

d̪iak 4.24 many 殖

左：絕其本根勿使能殖則善者信矣 He severs [the weeds’] taproots, not allowing them to multiply, thus the good ones can expand.

d̪iak 4.24 so moving 逶

d̪iakniər d̪iakniəb sticky 586 埴膩

d̪iəg d̪iər 2.6 market (cf 示) 4 市

非：待市食 We depend on the market for food.

戰：爭名者於朝爭利者於市 Those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market.

史：驅市人而戰之 to press townfolk into battle

戰：君何不留楚太子以市其下東郭 Why doesn’t YL detain the Ch’u heirson to trade for their [city] Hsia-tung-kuo?

淮：君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其倖廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don’t enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of K’un-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced.

Later he strolled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish which supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch’ang-an to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference. 藝：昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch’eng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state. 隋：參十星一曰參伐一曰大辰一曰天市一曰鈇鉞主斬刈 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called *shên-fa*, one *ta-chên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. It governs beheading and slicing.

d̪iəg ?give? ?serve? (poss *uf* 侍?) (note 事 “give” in 戰國策) 92 市

非：恐君之欲疑己外事也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

國：又身與之市 moreover put yourself in person in his service

戰：此所謂市怨而買禍者也 This is what is called serving with resentment and buying disaster. [cf the version in 史記, given just below. A copyist misconstrued this *sh* as “market” and substituted 買 for whatever the original had where 史記 has 結.]

史：此所謂市怨結禍者也 This is what is called serving with resentment and consummating disaster.

d̪iəg d̪iəb 3.7 serve, attend 78 侍

釋：侍時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也 *d̪iəg* “serve” is *d̪iəg* “occasion”; without the boss saying anything, he always at the right time supplies what he ought to bring forward.

史：燕相子之與蘇代婚而欲得燕權乃使蘇代侍質子於齊 The premier of Yen, Tzū-chih, was related to Su Tai by marriage. He wanted to seize power in Yen, so he sent Su Tai to attend the prince who was hostage in Ch’i.

史：諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered “long life”. [The verb 侍 is *sub*; cf 羣小 as *obj* in 楚辭]

史：司馬季主問坐弟子三四人侍方辯天地

之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

史：[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中裙廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons’ apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents’ inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

d̪iəg 2.6 *m* rely 恃 止

管：上特龜[筮一]筴 the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil

戰：繒特齊以悍楚 Tsêng behaved high-handedly to Ch’u, relying on Ch’i [to protect them].

史：書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡 It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish.

史：而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲恃詐偽反覆蘇秦之餘謀 But blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Ch’in.

漢：詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, “Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue commerce (*pun* on “branch-tips”). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

d̪iəg 1.7 time; season (a verb?) 146 時 告

A. time of day

左：君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

隋：作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horseback clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

隋：每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

B. season of year

禮：天有四時春夏秋冬夏風雨露霜無非教也 The seasons are of the sky. Spring, summer, fall, winter, wind, rain, frost, dew—none teaches falsely.

非：舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is suited to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then

income will be more than you need.

淮：夫日回而月周時不與人游 The sun goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and the seasons do not move in company with humans. [nr]
莊：時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen, isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit?
淮：歲時孰而不凶 The harvest ripened in due time and was not blighted.

左：歸時事 to make the presents that are appropriate to the season

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

衡：寒溫自有時 Cold and heat have their own seasons.

非：千里之馬時一 A superb horse is seen once in a season?era.

戰：宋君奪民時以爲臺而民非之無忠臣以掩蓋之也 That his people condemned the Sung ruler when he usurped their seasonal labor to build towers was because he had no faithful retainer to shield him from it.

禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

C. time when, date in history

後：李咸時病 Li Hsien was ill at the time.

衡：時人 people of his own time

衡：時王 the king of that time

後：上疏陳時政所宜 He submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.

非：方此時也堯安在 Where was Yao while all this was happening?

非：寒暑不兼時而至 Hot and cold weather do not both arrive at the same time.

史：異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦 Some things that resembled these happened in distinct eras and were all attributed to Su Ch'in.

史：禮者因時世人情爲之節文者也 Rites are things that make a prescriptive pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of the age.

衡：見顏淵之來乃知不死未來之時謂以爲死 He did not realize Yen Yüan had not died until he witnessed his arrival; during the time before he arrived, he said he assumed he was dead.

衡：屈原生時文無不作 When Ch'ü Yüan was alive, there was no kind of literature he did not create.

衡：生有高大之命其時身有尊貴之奇 When one is born with a grand high destiny, at that very time his body will have oddities foretelling honor and high rank.

釋：脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *kiak* "foot" is *k'iak* "push away", on account of their being shoved behind one at the time one sits down

楚：何時俗之工巧兮 How can people be so sly nowadays?

搜：龍時背生大疽 The dragon had huge abscesses on its back at that time.

三：蓋放諸船同時發火 Kai cast loose all the ships, at the same time setting fire to them.

史：如今子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you

could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth mentioning? [ie as your reward]

晉：尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan T'an incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries.

漢：刑輕於它時而犯法者寡衣食多於前年而盜賊少此天下之所以順陛下也 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders; clothing and food are more abundant than in former years, so there are not so many bandits—this is sky's way of according with YIM.

史：叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.

D. right time, appropriate time

史：天時不與 if natural occasions do not cooperate
後：趙忠曰議當時定 Chao Chung said, "The question ought to be resolved in timely fashion."

左：瓜時而往 It was at melon time that they went.

史：候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportunities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be dilatory about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

國：時日及矣 The time draws closer every day.

後：長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angp'ing but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

衡：信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.
搜：時受服者皆三百歲 All those who ate [pine nuts] in timely manner lived to age 300.

2. suited to the occasion

衡：夏時鑪以炙濕 In summer a heating stove might on occasion be used to drive off dampness.

衡：卓礫時見往往皆然 Eminence appears at the appropriate time; that is always the way it happens.

荀：財貨渾渾如泉源汭汭如河海暴暴如丘山不時焚燒無所藏之 Goods would flow as swiftly as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea, piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occasionally burn some you would have no place to store it.

釋：侍時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也 *diag* "serve" is *diag* "occasion"; without the boss saying anything, he always at the right time supplies what he ought to bring forward.

淮：桓公甘易牙之和而不可以時葬 The Four-square Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of

scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

史：紂爲朝歌北鄙之音...夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Ch'ou played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pin*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar.

3. in the fullness of time, when it came time
論：學而時習之不亦說乎 To repeat at an opportune moment something one has memorized—is that not gratifying?

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

衡：遇不遇時也 Whether you encounter [a patron] or not is happenstance.

梁：雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple.

淮：雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might at some opportune occasion stumble onto something, nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.

新：時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

戰：山東之從時合時離何也 Why is it that the vertical alliance east of the mountains sometimes coalesces and sometimes dissipates?

西：武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

E. in the regular cycle of seasons

衡：正月二月霜雪時降 In the first and second months, frost and snow seasonally descend.

F. a length of time

衡：并未享國之時皆出百二十四歲矣 Add on the time when they had not yet received the rule of the state and they will all have surpassed 120 or 140 years.

衡：寒不累時則霜不降 If cold does not continue for some time, frost will not form.

釋：日始出積時多而明 After the sun first rises, the time accumulates and it becomes bright.

淮：傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.

晉：天子曰往還幾時 The emperor said, "How long would it take to go and return?"

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

G. an occasion

孟：一時也 it was a distinct occasion

淮：今爲一目之羅則無時得鳥矣 But if one were to make a net with only one loop, on no occasion would one get a bird.

漢：壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If the first time they refused an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.

非：不知一時之權 did not perceive where the advantage lay in a particular situation
漢：常從王媼武負酒時飲醉臥武負王媼見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him.

漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶藏不為幣幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

d̩iəŋ 1.7 chicken holes 埗

d̩iəŋ 1.7 correct [=是] 146 時

藝：衛尉曰周衛交戟禁不時 The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done."

d̩iəŋ ^{nc} 爾雅：ko rodent 628 鼠

d̩iəŋ ^{np} river name 滹

d̩iəŋ stand up straight (cf 俾) 78 樾

d̩iəŋ 2.6 name of a sword 鉞

d̩iəŋ 1.7 ^{nc} seacoast fish *Ilisha elongata* & *al* eg Hilsa kelee 鱚

d̩iəŋ-d̩iəŋ ^{nb} on distinct occasions 時時

史：書缺有間矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts.
史：孝公既見衛鞅語事良久孝公時時睡弗聽 When the Filial Earl gave audience to Wei Yang he talked business for a long time; the earl paid little attention and even dozed from time to time.

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ wot mean in Lun Heng? 止戰

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ palace attendant 侍中

OTH: *The attendant within the palace 侍中 was a concurrent title, possession of which enabled one to enter freely the imperial quarters of the palace and wait upon the emperor. It was considered a higher title than that of department head and admitted one to intimate contact with the emperor.*

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ ^{nc} market-master 市正

絕：三日市正疑之 After three days, the market master became suspicious of him.

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ a town's market-quarter and/or the shops in it 4 市肆

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ ^{nc} village market, supposed to convene at the well 市井

非：何謂民萌曰為人臣者散公財以說民人行小惠以取百姓使朝廷市井皆[勸→]歡譽己以塞其主而成其所欲此之謂民萌 What do I mean by the populace? One who should be his minister dissipates the ruler's wealth to please the people. He does small benefices to make ordinary people joyously praise him in court and at the marketplace well, so as to eclipse his master and accomplish what he wants. This is called the populace.

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ ^o stdw marketplace—"market enclosure"? (pron?) 市屠

d̩iəŋd̩iəŋ ^{nc} market-master? 市令

d̩iəŋ 1.44 hold up in hands 26 承 承

b. receive from above

戰：六足四翼飛翔乎天地之間俛啄蚊虻而食之仰承甘露而飲之 It has six legs and four wings. It flies about between sky and earth. It bends down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.

釋：海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 *χməŋ* "sea" is *χmawag* "new moon"; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is dark as the new moon.

釋：主以虛承水汙也 Its prime function is to receive the discharge of the water-drains into its emptiness.

史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

2. fig

非：先意承旨 They take his point before he has expressed it.

戰：奉令承教 receive orders & accept instruction
漢：古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanition of the isolated Chin.

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位所以祇承天命者若此之速也 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne. So swift as that is the manner in which the mandate of Sky is reverently received.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

d̩iəŋ 1.44 uphold; assist 26 丞 丞

史：丞反 to join a rebellion?

d̩iəŋ 1.44 assistant to 令 or 長 丞

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.
後：漢法常因八月算人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

d̩iəŋ 3.47 admin unit of 16 market-villages (釋名 over-exact?) 15 甸 田

釋：周制九夫為井...四井為邑...四邑為丘...四

丘為甸 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would constitute a *ching*...four *ching* a town...four towns a *ch'iu*...four *ch'iu* a *ch'êng*.

釋：甸乘也出兵車一乘也 *d̩iəŋ* "set of villages" is *d̩iəŋ* "set of chariot and team"; it furnishes one war chariot w/team.

國：佞之見佞果喪其田詐之見詐果喪其賂 Flatter him, be flattered; in the end, lose the territory; cheat him, be cheated; in the end, lose the bribe [nr]
漢：甸六十四井也有戎馬四匹兵車一乘牛十二頭甲士三人卒七十二人干戈備具是謂乘馬之法 *A d̩iəŋ* is 64 *tsiəŋ*. It has four warhorses, one war chariot, twelve oxen, three knights in armor and 72 soldiers completely armed. This is called the chariot-and-horse law.

戰：魏公叔痤為魏將而與韓趙戰澠北禽樂祚魏王說迎郊以賞田百萬祿之 Kung-shu Ts'o of Wei was a general of Wei and fought a battle with Hán and Chao north of the Kuai and took Yao Cha prisoner. The king of Wei was delighted. He went out beyond the city wall to greet the returning victor and endowed him with the emolument of one million *ch'êng*.

d̩iəŋ sink 267 丞

d̩iəŋ 3.47 ^{np} 縣 name 丞

d̩iəŋg̩iəŋwən ^{np} tune name (pron?) 承雲列：奏承雲六瑩九韶晨露以樂之 He had music played for him such as *Gathering clouds, Six gems, Collected Shao and Pre-dawn dew*.

d̩iəŋgsiəŋ ^{nc} chief minister? 丞相

史：[武王]二年初置丞相樞里疾甘茂為左右丞相 In the second year [of the Martial King] they established the office of premier, and Ch'ü-li Chi and Kan Mao were left and right premier.

史：功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

漢：後朝上益莊丞相益畏 At later sessions of court the emperor was more dignified and the premier was more deferential.

藝：丞相曰總領天下誠難治 The premier said, "Ruling the world in coordinated fashion, it is genuinely difficult to keep in order."

隋：北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

d̩iəŋgsiəŋg̩iəŋ ^{nc} scribe to 丞相? 丞相史 **d̩iəŋg̩iəŋ** ^{nc} "soup-catcher" → chin beard 承漿

釋：口下曰承漿 [Hair] below the mouth is called "soup-catcher."

d̩iəŋ 1.17 morning (perh just before dawn?)

146 辰 晨 晨 晨

隋：晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.

左：公曰何時對曰童謠云丙之晨龍尾伏辰

均服振振取號之旂鶡之賁賁天策焯焯火中成軍號公其奔其九月十月之交乎丙子旦日在尾月在策鶡火中必是時也冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢號公醜奔京師 The marquess asked when. He replied, "A children's song says, 'On the morning of a ping-day/ The dragon's tail will hide in a syzygy/ The uniforms will be in formation/ They will seize the banner of Kuo/ The drumming of the partridge/ The Sky Whip cracks/ When Fire culminates the army forms up/ The Duke of Kuo will probably flee.' Wouldn't that be the juncture between the ninth and tenth months? At dawn on the day ping-tzū the sun will be in Tail and the moon in Whip. Partridge Fire will be at zenith. It must be at that time." In winter, twelfth month, at dawn on the day ping-tzū, first of the moon, Chin extinguished Kuo. Ch'ou, Duke of Kuo, fled to the royal capital.

藝: 禽鳥晒陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘑 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

diən ^{nc} roof 26 宸

diən 1.17 timely, seasonal (← "time-indicating?") (rel to 春?) 146 辰

diən 1.17 ^{nt} branch 5 辰

b. meton

左: 莒恃其陋而不脩城郭淚辰之間而楚克其三都無備也夫 Chū relied on their being off the beaten track and did not keep their inner and outer city walls in repair. Wasn't it simply because of their lack of anticipation that Chū was able to conquer three of their cities within the space of twelve days?

diən 2 ^{nc} shellfish 蜃 蜃

diən 說文爾雅: male 麋 麋

diən 3.21 ^{nc} 廣韻: funeral carriage 蜃 蜃

diən sacrificial meat 脔

diən 1.17 smack lips, eg at pleasing taste 廣韻 ar *tjən*³ 362 辰

diən 1.17 sound of blow 251 啟

diən 1.17 happy 啟

diən ^{mp} tunes name 辰露

列: 奏承雲六瑩九韶晨露以樂之 He had music played for him such as *Gathering clouds*, *Six gems*, *Collected Shao* and *Pre-dawn dew*.

diənglāg 1.17 ^{mp} tunes name 辰露

diəng'an ^{mp} one of three ethnic groups in

Han-era Korea 辰韓

diənsiəng ^{mp} "pre-dawn star"—one of the planets? Mercury? 辰星

淮: 辰星常以二月春分劬奎婁 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.

diənpjūm ^{nc} ko falcon 晨風

diənb'iu ^{nc} ko bird (vo 晨風 *diənpjūm*

falcon?) 几 uf 凡? r *diənb'jəb*? 晨鳧

diər 3.6 ^{nm} look [tone?] 4 視 眡 眡 示 眡

管: 目之所以視 how the eye looks at things

呂: 上視 looking up

易: 眇能視跛能履 Though near-sighted, one can look at things; though lame, one can take some steps. 漢: 視之若易行之甚難 To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

史: 反聽之謂聽內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking

inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

史: 夫子之爲方也若以管窺天以鄰視文 Sir, your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漙然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horsewhip and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed.

越: 猶蹙者不忘走盲者不忘視 Like a lame man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind man never forgetting sight.

b. examine, evaluate

衡: 視今天下安乎危乎 Look at the world around you. Is it secure or in peril?

左: 在周府可覆視也 They are in the Chou repository and can be re-examined.

史: 張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不 Chang Yi said to his wife, "Look and see if my tongue is still there."

晉: 比視已死吐血斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a *tau* of black blood.

詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

史: 當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當爲河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife."

史: 西門豹曰呼河伯婦來視其好醜 Hsi-mén Pao said, "Call forth the bride of the River Boss. I will see how beautiful she is."

後: 漢法常因八月算人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

漢: 其視殺人若艾草菅然 His view of killing people was like cutting weeds or rushes.

史: 行視鯨之治水無狀乃殛鯨於羽山以死 He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

史: 視之石也 When he looked at it, it was a stone. 考: 凡試廬事置而搖之以視其蝸也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

藝: 世祖異之問群臣莫知唯攸對曰名誕鼠

詔問何以知之攸曰見爾雅詔案視書如攸言 The emperor thought it odd and asked the assembled officials, but none of them recognized it. Only Yu replied, "It is called *d'ieng*-mouse." He asked how Yu knew that and Yu said, "From the *Er Ya*." He ordered that the book be consulted for verification, and it was as Yu had said.

diər 3.6 ^{nm} attend, wait on 78 視

詩: 穀旦于逝越以嚴邁視爾 [如 →] 挈苾貽我握椒 One lucky dawn you came forth/ You crossed over and thus we met/ I offered you the mallows I picked/ You gave me the thyme flowers you were holding.

左: 視寢 to be presented to the master's bedchamber

漢: 丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.

漢: 去嘗疾姬陽成昭信侍視甚謹更愛之 Ch'ü once got sick and his concubine Yang-ch'êng Chao-hsin cared for him extremely attentively. He switched his favoritism to her.

露: 號爲天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也號爲諸侯者宜謹視所候奉之天子也 One called "son of sky" ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality. One who is styled "feudal lord" ought to meticulously attend the emperor whom he serves and upholds.

diər 3.6 like, have a taste for 518 嗜 啜 嗜

左: 鄭伯有嗜酒爲窟室而夜飲酒擊鍾焉 Po-yu of Chéng loved wine. He had an underground chamber built, and there he would drink wine and have chimes played for him.

呂: 嗜肉者非腐鼠之謂也 Liking meat doesn't mean rat carcasses.

淮: 公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國獻魚 Kung Yi Hsiu was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the whole country sent fish as presents.

梁: 約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [*少 put caus fac*]

diər 2.5 cause to see, show 4 視 眡 眡

漢: 夫天下爲一家毀郡縣城隍其兵視天下弗復用 The world is all one household. Do away with commanderies and counties, melt down the weapons and show the world that they will not be used.

diər 2.5 arrowhead also stb r *də'ük* pfiu 鈇

diərd'ion not get through 眡 姪

diəp 4.26 ^{nm} ten 354 十 什 拾

呂: 堯有子十人 Yao had ten sons.

管: 五而六之九而十之不可爲數 If a thing is five and you call it six, if a thing is nine and you call it ten, things cannot be counted.

史: 利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.

衡: [人之]生十月而產 [People] are born in the tenth month after conception.

衡: 使十五女子以卯日沐能白髮乎 Suppose a fifteen-year-old girl washed her hair on the fourth day; could it make her hair turn white?

管：故游商得以什佰其本也 Thus traveling merchants get the means to multiply [the price of grain] by ten or a hundredfold of its basis.
國：若國亡不過十年數之紀也 If the state is to perish, it will be within ten years, ten being the regulatrix of the numbers.

b. 十 *adj* + *digit(s)* *head* *digit(s)* out of ten
漢：為粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 That amounts to 150 *diak* of grain. Take away a 10% tax of 15 *diak* and that leaves 135 *diak*.
史：候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportunities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit
史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."
戰：趙卒之死於長平者已十七八 The Chao soldiers killed at Ch'ang-p'ing were fully seventy or eighty percent.

diap 4.26 troop of ten; group of citizens in Chin 639 什

史：令民為什伍而相牧司連坐 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment.

diap 4.26 pick, gather 78 拾

選：如拾地芥 like picking up straw in the dirt.

藝：舛拾瓦投蛙 Ko picked up a shard and threw it at a frog.

史：秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足 The people of Ch'in were very happy. Things dropped on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and each individual had enough.

diap archer's armlet 284 拾

國：一人善射百夫決拾 One man shoots skillfully and a hundred others put on their arm-guards.

diaphjardien the twelve cyclical branches

子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥十二辰
隋：至天監六年武帝以晝夜百刻分配十二辰辰得八刻仍有餘分乃以晝夜為九十六刻一辰有全刻八焉至大同十年又改用一百八刻 In the sixth year of T'ien-chien [507] the Martial Emperor made day and night have 96 notches, because the twelve branches, when distributed over 100 notches, eight notches to a branch, left surplus notches. Then each branch got exactly eight notches. In the tenth year of Ta-t'ung [544] he further switched to using 108 notches.

diam 1.49 reliable; to trust (*dial*) (尤 *cuo* 允) 21 說 忱 謀 忱

diam 1.49 furnace 293 熯 [illness] 瘥 疔 疔

diam 1.49 方言: illness *later* *dicts*: stomach

diam 3.52 *vst* be extreme 626 甚

diam 2.47 *vst* be extreme 626 甚

左：復惡已甚矣 His revenge was way over the top.

史：夫張儀之行事甚於蘇秦 The conduct of Chang Yi was more extreme than that of Su Ch'in.

秦漢：視之若易行之甚難 To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

戰：楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚愛新人 The king's wife Chêng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with the new woman, so she took

extraordinary care of the newcomer.

史：諸辨士為方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.
隋：日始出時色白者雖大不甚始出時色赤者其大則甚此終以人目之惑無遠近也 When the sun is white at sunrise, even though big, it isn't extremely so. When it is red at sunrise, its bigness is extreme. In the end this is a confusion of the human eye, not depending on distance.

史：楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Ch'u heard it and said, "Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?" Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'i.
穀：段鄭伯弟也何以知其為弟也殺世子母弟目君以其目君知其為弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也于鄆遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Chêng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? They killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and called him "ruler." By his being called "ruler" we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called "younger brother" because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him "rulerson" is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. "At Yen" is distant. It is like saying, "He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him," and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

B. *w/st* as *obj*, intensifies very, extremely

左：臣之罪甚多矣 YS's crimes have been very, very many.

左：郤鼎在廟章孰甚焉 The cauldrons of Kao are in your ancestral temple; what could be more blatant than that?

呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.
戰：韓魏相率興兵其眾 Hán and Wei egged each other on to raise armies. They were enormous.

C. *w/n* as *obj*, have an extreme amount of
漢：胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the Northern tribes are extremely cold in winter and extremely windy in summer. [甚 *put caus fac*]
藝：去冬至一百五日即有疾風甚雨謂之寒食 One hundred five days after the winter solstice then there are high winds and heavy rain. That is called "Cold Food".

D. *L-shifted* for *emph*

左：甚哉禮之大也 How super is the greatness of ritual!

論：甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

diem-diem *st* stdw head 顛 顛

dieg *mp* mountain name 嶷

dieg *nc* 嶷

dieg *nc* ko plant 茂

dieg 3.9 early morning 172 曙 曙

搜：及將曙文乃下堂中如向法呼之問曰黃衣者為誰 When it began to grow light, Wên climbed down into the hall. He shouted in imitation of the previous ones, "Who is the one in yellow clothing?"

dieg 3.9 to place, position; 說文: collate (sc book) 232 署

搜：弘農馮夷華陰潼鄉陝首人也以八月上庚日渡河溺死天帝署為河伯 Fêng Yi, of Ti-shou in Tung village in Hua-yin *hsien* in Hung-Nung commandery crossed the Yellow River on the first *kêng* day of the eighth month and drowned. Sky-ancestor appointed him River Boss.

dieo 2.8 delay 紓

dieo 2.8 *nc* field hut 148 墅 野

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwell in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

dieo 3.9 sugar cane 358 蔗

dieo 1.9 *nc* ko medicinal plant 稌 蓍

dieo 3.9 drainage ditch 100 濯 濯

dieo 3.9 flow out of channel 626 濯 濯

dieok deep-bowled ladle (meas) 28 勺 勺 酌

非：觴酌刻鏤 The wine-cups and their serving-ladle were carved in relief and intaglio.

dieok 4.18 close door w/cross beam *cf* 著 屬 (*ar plog*?) 232 杓

淮：孔子勁杓國門之闕 Confucius was strong enough to put home the great bar of the city gate.

dieok *nc* a ladle 28 杓

dieok 4.18 shadchen *ar* 芍 藥 232 芍

dieokglok *nc* peony 芍 藥 勺 藥

dieokg'iweg *nc* stdw ladle 28 杓 搗

dieog 1.32 *mp* tunes name 230 韶 招 馨

論：子在齊聞韶三月不知肉味 The master heard Shao in Ch'i and for three months did not recognize the taste of meat.

論：子謂韶盡美矣又盡善也 The master said all the Shao were beautiful and all were [morally] good.

九韶⇒九

dieog 2.30 pass along (*cf* 受授) 紹 絮

呂：以此紹殷是以亂易暴也 To take over from Yin on that basis is simply to replace violence with chaos.

dieog 3.35 *mp* FL; pln 邵

dieog high 172 邵

dieog *mp* f state 召

dieog paternal generation in ancestral temple (p'hep) 昭 昭 祀

There was a system, which I have not seen well explained, by which alternating generations were assigned to the quasi-moieties 昭 *dieog* and 穆 *miok* or 繆 *miog*. They were assigned opposite sides of the ancestral temple (or in the case of grandees separate temples) on the east and west,

which suggests an etymo conn w/朝暮 *liogmáig* "morning and evening." Complicating the situation, both 昭 and 穆 were used as posthumous epithets for individual rulers.

diog 1.32 so trees shaking 招

diog seat of trousers; flap of skirt; lapel flap 172 招

diog 1.32 strike 招

diog 1.32 廣韻: archery target 集韻 *ar* 招 *swa* 招 172 招

diog 1.32 廣韻: bed 廣雅 or 博雅: bathhouse bench 招 招

diog: exertion 劬

dioggwet 1.32 𠄎 man name 召滑

新: 於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Chin and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Chên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, Tien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

diogzo 𠄎 ko plant 辭海: *Dioscorea japonica* cf 薯蕷 諸蕷

diok 4.1 in which case? 536 孰

莊: 純樸不殘孰爲犧尊 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block?

1. *early usage*

左: 一與一奪二三孰甚焉 Now giving, now confiscating, what sort of inconstancy is worse than that?

國: 克國得妃吉孰大焉 To vanquish a state and gain a consort—what could be more auspicious than that?

左: 趙衰與趙盾孰賢 Which of the two is better and brighter, Chao Shuai or Chao Tun?

戰: 子以齊楚爲孰勝哉 Which do you suppose would win, Chi' or Chu?

淮: 精神通於死生則物孰能惑之 If one's spirit connects directly to life and death then what thing could mislead it?

2. *later usage*

衡: 鄒衍之狀孰與屈原 How does the case of Tsou Yen compare with that of Chü Yüan?

墨: 鬼神孰與聖人明智 Which is more intelligent, spirits or human sages?

戰: 救趙孰與勿救 How does helping Chao compare with refraining from helping them?

戰: 吾孰與徐公美 Who is more handsome, me or Hsü Kung?

孟: 王自以爲與周公孰仁且智 Whom does YM take to be more humane and intelligent, yourself or the Duke of Chou?

戰: 早救之孰與晚救之便 Which is more advantageous for us, helping them soon or helping them later?

臚: 蚤救孰與晚救 How does helping them early compare with helping them later?

史: 漢王與漢使者言曰漢孰與我大 The king of Tien, speaking with the Han envoy, said, "Which is larger, Han or us?"

diok 4.1 ripe; cooked; processed, finished, thoroughly done 221 熟 孰

戰: 吾歲不熟二年矣 For the second year, our

crops have not ripened.

史: 孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗東方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

民: 凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.

史: 宰夫熊蹯不熟 The steward boiled bear paws and did not cook them thoroughly.

禮: 及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

b. *fig.*

戰: 孰視之 got a good eyeball full of him

高: 願孰察之 examine it carefully

史: 願大王蚤孰計之 I would like YGM to make a detailed plan for it very soon.

diok 4.1 fine, good 221 淑

diok 𠄎 gateroom; used as school (cf 築?) 塾

diok tiled [side-]chamber in grave 232 塾

diok rapid 153 條 熒 條 儵

選: 倏如六龍之所擊 Fast as one drawn by six dragons.

diok 4.1 𠄎 grown woman (dial) 221 熟

diok harem officer 嫵

diok a malady 塾

diok 4.1 sko implement 璫

diok 𠄎 *diokdiwag* 𠄎 方言: spider 蠭 蠭

diokpium "rapid wind" NE wind assoc w/late winter 189 條風

diog 3.49 𠄎 give 授

衡: 毋以箸相授爲其不固也 Don't pass things back and forth with chopsticks, on account of not being firmly held.

非: 公怫然怒撫兵而授謁者曰殺之 The Duke flew into a snit, grabbed a weapon and handed it to the page, saying, "Kill him."

淮: 病熱而強之餐救喝而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反爲惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

b. *fig.*

國: 晉人殺懷公於高梁而授重耳實爲文公

Chin killed the Remembered Marquess at Kao-liang and handed over to Ch'ung-er. He was the one who became the Cynosure Marquess.

漢: 舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

三: 平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 P'ing was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs. He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood. 隋: 北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

diog ribbon or silk band 綬

史: 佩其印綬 fastened his seal-ribbon at his waist

後: 貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain]. [紫 *fac*]

後: 是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

diog 2.44 𠄎 receive 207 受

淮: 辭不受金 He declined to accept the money.

孝: 身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

荀: 木受繩則直 If a piece of wood accepts a stretched cord, it is straight.

藝: 同業等憐其貧給米資終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

b. *fig.*

呂: 楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Chü person is born in Chü, grows up in Chü and speaks Chü dialect without knowing where he acquired it.

釋: 夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.

史: 僕不肖故不敢受命 I am incompetent, so I dare not put myself at your disposal.

史: 受業孔子孔子以爲愚 He received instruction from Confucius, who thought him stupid.

藝: 張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine.

史: 卒受惡名於秦有以也夫 That [Lord Shang] in the end got an evil reputation in Ch'in was for good reason, was it not?

史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵爲私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights

was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

藝: 古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

楚: 后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

抱: 鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受饗於雞鷄 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

史: 夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

非: 或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

d̩ɔŋ 1.46 ^{nc} match; enemy 506 讎 讐

呂: 君問可非問臣之讎也 YL asked about acceptability, not about YS's enemies.

史: 有功者秦之深讎也 Anyone who accomplishes things is the profound enemy of Ch'in.

d̩ɔŋ 2.44 longevity 377 壽 嘏

詩: 黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

史: 高祖奉玉卮起為太上皇壽 The Kao-tsu lifted a jade goblet, stood and proposed long life to [his father] the Tai-shang-huang.

史: 諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered "long life".

衡: 盜跖以壽死 The Burglar Chih died of old age. [or "in old age"]

史: 延年益壽 to lengthen one's lifespan

藝: 初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger. [等 *put caus fac*]

史: 賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Ch'ang-sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

衡: 吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.

d̩ɔŋ 1.46 reject [?←repay?] 讒

d̩ɔŋ 1.46 drink pledge second time 506 酬 酬
國: 未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

b. *fig.* repay, reward

藝: 勃知其賢禮待酬直過常 Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. [直 *boarding fee*]

d̩ɔŋ thin white silk cloth 紉

d̩ɔŋ respond, rebuff; backchat *cf* 講, 讎 訕

d̩ɔŋ so water 浸

d̩ɔŋ 1.46 field bordering irrig ditch (Yangtze valley *dial*) 圳

d̩ɔŋ 1.46 ko tree 楸

d̩ɔŋ 2.44 ^m kosps + ++p 禱

d̩ɔŋk'ɿŋ ^{mp} pln 壽丘

d̩ɔŋd̩ɔŋ 爾雅: bug 蝓 由

d̩ɔ̌ 2.35 altar of land 268 社

晏: 夫社東木而為之 The altar of the land: we bind up sticks to construct it.

非: 樹木而塗之 They plant sticks and smear it with mud.

圖: 赭...作采于社 Red mud...makes color on the land-altar.

淮: 無鄉之社易為黍肉 A land-altar with no village is easy to make sacrificial meals for.

b. 社鼠 those who take advantage of tabu

非: 鼠穿其間掘穴託其中燠之則恐焚木灌之則恐塗阨此社鼠之所以不得也 Mice chew holes and dig burrows in it and make themselves safe in it. If we try to smoke them out then there is the danger of burning the wood. If we try to flood them out then there is the danger of sloughing off the mud. This is how land-altar mice cannot be caught.

d̩ɔ̌ 2.35 ^{nc} mother (*dial*) 417 社

淮: 社何愛速死吾必悲哭社 Why don't you hurry up and die, mother? I would cry for you really sadly!

d̩ɔ̌ **d̩ɔ̌** 1.37 tower atop wall *ar to* 12 闕

d̩ɔ̌ 2.35 ko vessel *cf* 匱 425 罍

d̩ɔ̌ 1.37 ^{mp} surname 佘

d̩ɔ̌ts̩ɔ̌ altar of land & altar of grain, symbols of the sovereignty of the state 社稷

左: 苟利社稷死生以之 Should [a measure] benefit the state, whether I live or die, I will use it.

史: 秦攻楚之西韓梁攻其北社稷安得毋危 If Ch'in attacks the west of Ch'u and H'an and Liang attack its north, how could the nation avoid danger?

左: 若之何以虎也棄社稷 How can you justify discarding the state for the sake of Hu?

漢: 疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是為無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

史: 公叔病有如不可諱將柩社稷何 Your illness seems to have passed the point of not being mentioned. What shall we do about the nation?

史: 寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也 Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation.

史: 夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說誑誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.

史: 且夫諸侯之為從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

史: 夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者 [矣→] 已 Now if, with H'an so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

史: 大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

d̩ɔ̌ ^{nc} ko jar 甗

d̩ɔ̌ weight 1/24 of a 兩 28 銖

淮: 夫挈輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銖衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance.

後: 董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

漢: 夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 Weighing scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; measuring inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

b. *fig.*

衡: 其無分銖之驗必也 That it would not have a scruple of practical effect is certain.

d̩ɔ̌ **d̩ɔ̌** 1.10 ^{nc} baton, ko lance 24 爻 棧

d̩ɔ̌ 1.10 ^{vt} separated 116 殊 絀

史: 使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走 They sent a man to stab Su Ch'in, but he wasn't killed; he escaped.

左: 武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊邪師過之乃推而蹶之遂取邪師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force. 漢: 臨淵羨魚不如 [蛛→] 殊而結網 Rather than looking down into a pool and coveting the fish, it is better to go away and make a net.

b. *fig.*

藝: 兼漢沔之殊名 It has at once the distinct names of Han and Mien.

淮: 五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do

but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place. [This is a fine example of the putative causative use of statives.]
 隋：今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.
 衡：故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿祿命有貧富知不能豐殺性命有貴賤才不能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.
 衡：聖人於天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign.
 選：精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

2. different from everything else

呂：人同類而智殊賢不肖異 People are all of the same species, but their cognitive powers vary and their perspicacity differs.

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨 Everyone has different vitality and constitution.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether fēng-shēn might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

b. total, entire

多：殊不知 be utterly ignorant [of]

淮：殊死之人 a stone-dead man

衡：商鞅變秦法欲為殊異之功 Shang Yang altered the laws of Ch'in, wanting to bring about an unparalleled accomplishment.

c. unique, extraordinary

宋：坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.

晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

樹非：夫楊橫樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will still grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

淮：今霜降而樹穀冰泮而求穫 This would be like planting grain after the frost and looking for a harvest when the ice melted.

莊：魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I

planted them. When grown, they held five *dīak*.

淮：木樹根於土 Trees embed their roots in earth.
 淮：毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋熟五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock.

b. fig.

左：天生民而樹之君以利之也 That Sky gives life to the people and establishes a ruler for them is to benefit them.

戰：王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.

樹：*dīab* nc shoddy robe 377 痘 瘰

樹：*dīab* ve stand in attendance 29 痘 豆 對 俛 踟

呂：大庖不豆 The head chef does not wait on tables.

樹：3.10 a tree 29 樹

管：大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.
 漢：田中不得有樹用妨五穀 They may not have trees in the crop fields so as to harm the grain.

楚：后皇嘉樹橘徂服兮受命不遷生南國今 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

搜：至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. Tai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wished to report developments.

語：樹蒙龍蔓延而無間 The trees are overgrown so rankly that the creepers leave no space.

選：月明星稀鳥鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

樹：river name 洙

衡：吾與汝事夫子於洙泗之間 You and I served the master between the Shu and the Szü.

樹：1.10 nc carriage pole 輅

樹：1.10 die, kill 326 銖 殊

淮：其衣致媛而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

樹：2.9 to stand 豎

藝：凡始豎牙必以剛日 The ensign must in all cases be first hoisted on an odd-numbered day.

樹：*dīu-dīu* nb so fine feathers or down 几几

樹：4.3 ve join, attach (注 + -*te*) 232 屬 屬

史：秦滅燕屬遼東外徼 Ch'in abolished Yen and made it part of the border territory east of the Liao.
 漢：邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及

屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

史：蜀既屬秦秦以益疆富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

衡：宜步屬焉 ought to accompany them wherever they are

衡：府廷之內吏舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side.
 淮：地黃主屬骨 Foxglove has the function of knitting bones.

淮：龍舉而景雲屬 A dragon rises and bright clouds cohere.

史：微子曰父子有骨肉而臣主以義屬故父有過子三諫不聽則隨而號之人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 Wei-tzu said, "Father and son are consanguineous, but minister and ruler are connected by obligation. If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, turned in his tallies and served him as a minister.

樹：4.3 nc caterpillar like silkworm 228 蠶 蜀

樹：nc 爾雅：ko bird 鸚

樹：4.3 type, sort, general group 412 屬

樹：4.3 so head motion 儻

樹：4.3 蜀 s 蜀

史：今夫蜀西僻之國而戎翟之倫也 Now this Shu is a western frontier state of the same type as the Jung and the Ti.

戰：夫蜀西僻之國也而戎狄之長也而有桀紂之亂 Now Shu is a western frontier state but it is the foremost of the barbarians, and it has chaos worthy of Chieh or Chòu.

史：蜀既屬秦秦以益疆富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

史：蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days.

史：收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 Accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.

樹：4.3 蜀 Han commandery 蜀

史：司馬相如者蜀郡成都人也 Szü-ma Hsiang-ju was from Chéngtu in Shu commandery.

樹：4.3 蜀 independent kingdom 3rd CAD 蜀

晉：蜀相諸葛亮惡其反覆又慮其為患 The Shu general Chu-ko Liang disliked his wavering, and also worried about his potential to do harm.

晉：蜀將孟達之降也魏朝遇之甚厚 When the Shu general Méng Ta surrendered, the Wei court treated him with great open-handedness.

dīuk 4.3 **nc** light-weight full length robe 集韻
or **d'īuk** 561 襜褕

dīukkwək satellite nations 屬國

dīuksāndiəg **mp** family name 蜀山氏

dīukg'wəer **nc** ko plant 葛藜

dīuglu 1.10 Han 縣 name 陟隴

dīug'ət **nc** short kudzu-cloth robe, workman's
garb 短褐 短褐

史：夫寒者利短褐而飢者甘糟糠 The freezing
welcome even a cutty sark; the starving consider dregs
and chaff delicious.

淮：有菅屨趾[跨→] 跣短褐不完者 there will
be sedge-grass sandals, walking on bare feet, and
tattered tunics.

dīung 2.2 footswell [?] 262 腫 瘡 重 瘡

呂：重水所多腫與蹇人 Where the water is heavy
there are many people with ?dropsy? and ?gout?.

dīung 1.3 (prn) 浬

dīung 1.3 ocean fish, flesh like pork, perh ko
porpoise 266 鱧

dīung 1.3 lazy? 慵

dīung 1.3 large river fish, perh river porpoise
266 鱧

dīung 1.3 bighead carp *Aristichthys nobilis* 266
(*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) 鱖 鱖

dīutog **mp** man name 豎刀

dīutsiəg **nc** servant (rel to 廚子?) 豎子

左：公夢疾焉二豎子曰彼良醫也懼傷我焉
逃之 The marquess dreamed that his sickness turned
into two boys, who said, "He is a good doctor. There is
worry that he might harm us. Where can we flee him?"

dīudīu **nc** dogwood & similar shrubs 茱萸

a. 吳茱萸 *Evodia officinalis*

b. 山茱萸 *Comus officinalis*

c. 食茱萸 *Zanthoxylum ailanthoides*

dīudīukūng **mp** river name 茱萸江

dīud'ən **nc** ko tree w/strong wood 樹檀

衡：樹檀以五月生葉 The thurg-tree puts out
leaves in the fifth month.

dīuma sko plant 樹麻

dīāk 4.22 great 368 碩

詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋
椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈芻彼其之子
碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/
Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/
That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild
thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills
ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cup-
ped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-
rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

漢：侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂
The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the
inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and prolifer-
ates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing.

dīāk **nc** stone case for ancestral tablets 367 祔

左：命我先人典司宗祔 bade my ancestor take
charge of the ordering of tablet-cases in the ancestral
temple

dīāk 4.22 unit of volume? (meas for grain etc,
stb 10 斛)(rel to 度?) 28 石 碩

There is confusion of graphs 石 and 戶 qv.

搜：一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three
pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that
mean the other seven were chaff?

淮：舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流
Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression
but hefting a one-**dīāk** jug makes the sweat pour out.

[roughly, an eight-gallon jug]

莊：魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石

The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I
planted them. When grown, they held five **dīāk**.

淮：三寸之管而無當天下弗能滿十石而有塞
百斗而足矣 Even a three-inch tube, if it has no
bottom, cannot be filled by all in the world; but if a
ten-**dīāk** container is closed, a hundred **tu** would do it.
藝：大司農曰陳粟萬碩[揚→]揚以箕 The
Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand **dīāk** of
stored grain, hoisted in baskets."

b. *measure of grain specifies salary or revenue*

漢：為粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百
三十五石 That amounts to 150 **dīāk** of grain. Take
away a 10% tax of 15 **dīāk** and that leaves 135 **dīāk**.

藝：詔群臣二千石 He issued a rescript to those of
his ministers who drew 2000 **dīāk**. [群臣二千石=群
臣之二千石者]

史：於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]幟傳警
引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this,
the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber
and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass
along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to
officials of six hundred **shih**, all offered their
felicitations in rank order.

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一
人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石
大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough
estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of
the population can become a warrior; five sixes are
thirty; this means that their population is only
300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one
thousand **dīāk** in Han.

漢：天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分
故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let
officials whose rank is two thousand **dīāk** or more
who retire from office be paid one-third of their
former official salary for the rest of their lives.

史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以
馴行孝謹官皆至二千石於是景帝曰石君及
四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵→]寵尊乃集其門
號奮為萬石君 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien,
second and third (whatever their names may have
been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having
behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in
their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of
2,000 **shih**. Then the Glorious Emperor said, "Lord Shih
and your four sons each have 2,000 **shih**. The servant
has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated
in his household." He called Fên "Wan-shih Lord."

c. *isc seems to refer to weight acw volume; Dubs
makes it nearly 65 lb.*

衡：夫一石之重一人挈之 Now a weight of one

dīāk, one man lifts it.
史：收天下兵聚之咸陽銷以為鍾鐻金人二
十二重各千石置廷宮中 He called in all the weap-
ons in the world, collected them in Hsien-yang,
melted them to make bells and bell-frames and twelve
metal men, each weighing a thousand **dīāk**, and
installed them in the halls of the court.

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈

必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 Weighing scruple by
scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; measur-
ing inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weigh-
ing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms,
there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

d. *standard unit for measuring pulling power*

非：用咫尺之木不費一朝之事而引三十石之任
He uses a few feet of wood and less than a morning's
work, and [his drawbars] pull a load of thirty **dīāk**.

漢：魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The
warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and
drew crossbows of 12 **dīāk** pull. [roughly equivalent
to a 350-kg deadlift]

呂：齊宣王好射說人之謂己能用彊弓也其
[嘗→]常所用不過三石以示左右左右皆試
引之中關而止皆曰此不下九石非王其孰能
用是宣王之情所用不過三石而終身自以為
用九石豈不悲哉 The Perspicuous King of Ch'i
liked archery. He was pleased when people said he
could use a powerful bow. The one he always used did
not pull more than three **dīāk**, but when he showed it
to his retainers they all tried to draw it and stopped
with it half drawn. They all said, "This could not be
less than nine **dīāk**. Who except HM could use a bow
like this?" The one he used did not exceed three **dīāk**
but all his life he assumed he was using a nine-**dīāk**.
Isn't that sad? [中關而止 || 中門而立 "stop in midst
of drawing]

dīāk 4.22 stone, rock 367 石 石

a. the bulk material

衡：石之質重 The substance of stone is heavy.

衡：石生而堅蘭生而香 Stone is hard by nature;
orchids are fragrant by nature.

呂：石可破也而不可奪堅 Stone can be broken
but cannot be deprived of its hardness.

山：有白石焉其名曰礪可以毒鼠 There is a white
stone there, called *qio*; it can be used to poison rats.

晏：靈山固以石為身以草木為髮 Spooky
Mountain has stone for its body and plants for its hair.

山：博石 stone for making game pieces

山：洗石 pumice stone for washing

山：磬石 stone for making petrophones

抱：削瓦石為芒鍼 whittle pottery or stone into
sharp needles [example of futility]

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之紈斷水非石之鑽
索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt.
Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end
cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is
rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

衡：精誠所加金石為虧 What is hit with total
concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged.

(1) *med minerals*

史：石之為藥精悍 As medication, minerals are
harsh.

(2) *stone tablets for inscriptions*

史：群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以為表
經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the
accomplishments and transformative power of the
emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to
be a sighting-post for going straight.

語：昔宮之奇為虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬
之路而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞
公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times
Kung-chih-ch'i advised the duke of Yü to refuse the

bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.

(3) musical stones

淮:故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

淮:道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; individual affairs are like stringed instruments; each string gets retuned.

b. individual stones and rocks

史:星墜至地則石也 When a star falls to the ground then it is a stone.

呂:白公曰若以石投水奚若孔子曰沒人能取之 Pai Kung said, "What happens if we throw a stone into a river?" Confucius said, "A diver can retrieve it."

選:隨珠和氏焯燦其陂玉石巒崑眩耀青燐 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

史:漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

藝:神農時民食穀釋米加燒石上而食之 In the time of Shên Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them.

釋:上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.

莊:嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

漢:大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數十騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'ü army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.

藝:會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket."

藝:絕巖上有一桃樹旁生石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

c. common stone, not gems or sps

衡:夫采玉者破石拔玉 A jade prospector breaks stone to extract jade.

d. fig.

史:此所謂棄仇讎而得石交者也 This is what I

would call setting aside enmity and gaining a rock-solid connection.

ḍiākhiāp ko marine mollusc, 辭海: *Mitrella mitrella* 石蚶

ḍiākhiāwer 𠵹 river name 石碓

ḍiākhiāom 𠵹 ko fruit 石茸 石耳

ḍiākhiāmet 𠵹 graphite 石涅

ḍiākhiāng mantis 蝟娘 石娘

ḍiākhiā 𠵹 man name 石禮

ḍiākhiāog 𠵹 ko fruit cf 柶 柶 石柶

ḍiākhiāog barren ground 石溜

ḍiākhiā'uk *Dendrobium nobile* 石斛 石薺

ḍiākhiā 2.4 𠵹 clan; X 氏 "member of clan X" (cf 帝, 是) 662 氏

漢:魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and drew crossbows of 12 *diāk* pull.

論:荷蕢而過孔氏之門 passed the gate of the Kung household carrying a load

選:漢氏初都在渭之浹 The original capital of the Han was on a bank of the Wei river.

後:宦者積怨竇氏 The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family.

宋:秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷 The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Luo-fu.

北:黃帝以土德王北俗謂土爲托謂后爲跋故以爲氏 Huang Ti became king by the influence of the element earth. In the north the vernacular word for earth is *t'āk*, and they call a prince *b'wāt*, so that became their tribe name.

國:焦僂氏長三尺短之至也長者不過十數之極也 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall; that is the extreme of shortness. Tall ones do not exceed an extreme of ten-plus *ch'ih*.

史:自黃帝至舜禹皆同姓而異其國號...帝禹爲夏后而別氏姓姒氏 From Huang Ti to Shun and Yü all had the same surname but used different designations for their states...emperor Yü was named Hsia-hou, but started a new clan with surname Sstü.

戰:臣事范中行氏范中行氏以眾人遇臣臣故眾人報之知伯以國士遇臣臣故國士報之 When I served the Fan and the Chung-hang, they treated me as an ordinary chap and I repaid them as an ordinary chap. When I served Chih-po he treated me as an extraordinary man and I repay him as an extraordinary man.

史:軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation; the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.

左:示之璧曰活我吾與女璧己氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circlet and said, "Let me live and I will give you this jade." Mr. Chi said, "And if I kill you, where could the jade go?"

釋:並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

漢:有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 There were

the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. Tsou and Mr. Chia never wrote a book.

ḍiākhiā 2.4 𠵹 correct, verify (*sua next?*) 146 是 是 是 是

詩:其人是哉 Those people are right!

衡:歸非於儒生付是於文吏也 They blame the Confucians for being wrong and praise the officials for being right.

淮:此所謂弗類而是者也 This is what we mean by "not like it but the same."

釋:水上出口涌泉瀆泉並是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.

史:齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚是王之計過矣 Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken.

史:不知其是商君也 did not recognize that he was the real Lord Shang

後:昔楚莊王問孫叔敖曰寡人未得所以爲國是也 In ancient times the Stern King of Ch'u inquired of Sun-shu Ao, "I still haven't found a way to set the state aright." [爲國是 = 爲國之是 "contrive the being-rightness of the state"]

荀:辟之是猶伏而喏天救經而引其足 Comparing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet

衡:謂人死有知是謂火滅復有光也 To claim that people have consciousness after death is to claim, by the same token, that a fire illuminates after going out.

莊:奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih whom we consider wrong?

衡:文不稱實未可謂是也 Writing that does not state realities cannot be called accurate.

釋:水上出口涌泉瀆泉並是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.

非:使人樂生於爲是愛身於爲非 make people enjoy life when doing right and fear mutilation when doing wrong

南:訪問查此字是不 Fang asked, "Is this graph right or wrong?"

顏:是漢末人獨知反語 This proves that people only learned about split-words at the end of the Han.

切:支脂魚虞共爲不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both */tsiē* and */tsi*, */ŋiwo* and */ŋiu* are joined to make a false rime; both */sien* and */siän*, */yɔu* and */jiɔu* are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

ḍiākhiā 2.4 𠵹 correspond exactly 𠵹 非 146 是 是 呂:以是豕來 brought an identical pig

釋:豎是也言是人也 The 豎 "is" [punning with the first syl of 豎] is "just corresponds to"; meaning it really is a person

孟:是不爲也非不能也 It is really a case of "won't." It is not a case of "can't."

隋:今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen

is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

b. *ʒɛndiɛŋ* a simple natural analogy 因是戰: 黃雀因是[以→]矣俯囀白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以爲無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone. 莊: 勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”. What is meant by “three-at-morning”? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, “Three at morning and four at evening.” The monkeys were all angered. He said, “Well, then, four at morning and three at evening.” The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

c. *ɡwiadiɛŋ* a contrived artificial analogy 爲是淮: 鵲巢知風之所起獮穴知水之高下暉目知晏陰諧知雨爲是謂人智不如鳥獸則不然 The magpie nests knowing where the wind will be. The otter makes its den knowing how high the water will rise. The secretary-falcon knows when the sky will clear. The gronrdle worm knows when it will rain. To draw a false analogy and say that human intelligence is inferior to that of birds and animals is wrong. 淮: 桓公之取甯戚也斷之於耳而已矣爲是釋術數而任耳目其亂必甚矣 The Foursquare marquess chose Ning Ch'i solely on the basis of what his ears told him. Drawing a false analogy and abandoning method so as to make decisions solely on the ears and eyes is sure to make the disorder much worse.

d. *The copular verb in post-CC (v. under e)* most likely is from an extended sense of this word. 藝: 下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢汗不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 Mr. Ch'en of Hsia-p'i submitted a dissent to the effect that although as consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired with the most honored one. So the empress dowager Tou was enshrined.

南: 元鳳是魏代人 [Yang] Yüan-fêng was a man of the Wei dynasty. 顏: 也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

宋: 使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷 His Excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

搜: 又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨卿非狐狸則是鼠鼠 He further said, “It will rain.” Shu jestingly replied, “Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/

Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole.”

A 是 B 也 ⇒ 也 4.(b)

diɛŋ diɛb 2.4 this 23 是

呂: 魏文侯與虞人期獵是日飲酒樂天雨 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters. When the day came he was at an enjoyable party and it was raining.

非: 於是日也郎中盡知之於是日也境內盡知之 On that same day, everyone in the palace halls knew of it. On that same day, everyone in the land knew of it.

衡: 是夕也惠王之後而蛭出 That same evening the Benevolent King went to the rear and the leech emerged.

衡: 是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *she*, fulfilling the prediction. 史: 夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

b. *deictic ref to l-shifted obj*

左: 霸王將德是以 Charisma is what a ruler acting as overlord must use as means.

左: 民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear about.

國: 我君是事非事土也 The ruler is the one whom I serve; it is not the case that I serve the land.

國: 其亡之不恤而羣臣是憂 His exile is what does not trouble him, but his council of ministers are those for whom he feels distress.

國: 將天下是王 The whole world is what he is going to rule.

詩: 四國是咷 The four states—they are what he corrected.

國: 實沈之墟晉人是居 The ruins of Shih Ch'ên—the people of Chin will dwell there (*deliberate archaizing?* nr)

左: 盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝乃歆 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, “...that we will adhere to T'sui and Ch'ing.” Yen-tzu looked up at the sky and sighed and said, “I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state.” Only then did he smear his mouth with blood.

diɛŋ throw 26 提

diɛŋ 1.5 serving spoon; key 159 匙 鋌

diɛŋ 3.5 ?ko bean curd or miso? 豉

民: 炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽 [米→]末渾豉麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

diɛŋ diɛr 2.4 mother (江淮 *dial*) 417 媿

diɛŋ 2.4 towel or kerchief 幌

diɛŋ 2.4 correctly dressed, spiffy 146 裊

diɛŋ 1.5 ko hawk 鷂

diɛŋ-diɛŋ ʰ so flying birds 提提

diɛŋ-diɛŋ ʰ 說文: way of walking 提徒

diɛŋdiɛp “bean paste juice”—precursor of soy

sauc? 豉汁

diɛŋdiɛŋ diɛrdiɛr light-hearted, untroubled

22 怗怗

diɛŋpɛŋ 1.5 soo 提封 隄封 堤封

diɛŋmɛŋ ʰ ko plant, *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* 是母

diɛŋ 10 里 square (meas) 成

考: 方十里爲成或間廣八尺深八尺謂之漚 A square of 10 *li* is called *diɛŋ*. [The ditch] between them is 72" wide and 72" deep and is called *ɕiwək*.

diɛŋ 1 ʰ city wall; walled city 城

呂: 奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏綵作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, Kun-wu invented pottery and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls.

戰: 有城市之邑 town with wall and marketplace 孟: 三里之城 a city wall of three *li*

後: 時京師脩起宮室濬繕城隍 At that time in the capital they were repairing and erecting palace buildings and dredging and improving the city walls and moat.

史: 城守 go into seige defense. [守 *nuc*, 城 *nuc ad*] 藝: 鄴城西北立臺皆因城爲基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

戰: 魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛目壞城郭且爲棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken the inner and outer city walls and were about to make a hearse-way and do the burial.

後: 宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of itself formed a mound.

史: 故堅革利兵不足以爲勝高城深池不足以爲固嚴令繁刑不足以爲威 Thus hardened hide and sharpened weapons are not enough to cause victory. High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security. Stern orders and many penalties are not enough to cause respect.

史: 若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

史: 雖得燕城秦計固不能守也 Ch'in reckons that even if they gain some cities of Yen, they definitely won't be able to hold them.

淮: 刑者遂襲恩者恩者逃之於城下之廬 The one who had been punished conspired with the one who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.

釋: 國城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.

史: 城中益空無人又因貧 The city became ever more empty and depopulated, and poorer as well.

戰: 曷爲久居此圍城之中而不去也 Why have you remained so long in this besieged city without departing?

後: 乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed umpty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.

史: 秦民初言令不便者有來言令便者衛鞅

曰此皆亂化之民也盡遷之於邊城 Of the Ch'in people who had formerly called the laws harmful, some now came forward to call them helpful. Wèi Yang said they were all disturbers of society and transferred them all to forts on the frontier.

後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk."

宋：日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名為羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall.

b. fig.

藝：河圖曰崑崙之墟五城十二樓河水出焉 *River Diagrams* says, "The stones of the K'un-lun are in five walls and twelve towers. The Yellow River emerges there."

dièng build a city wall (around) 城

左：楚子使選射城州屈復蒞人焉 The Ch'u leader had Wei She build a wall around Chou-ch'ü and restored the people of Chia to it.

dièng 1.42 ^{rst} complete 成 誠 緘

呂：事成 the deed was done

國：天事官成 The affairs of Sky are accomplished by bureaus.

漢：食足貨通然後國實民富而教化成 When food is sufficient and goods trade freely, only then is the state solid and the people rich; then indoctrination can succeed.

史：毛羽未成不可以高蜚 If feathers and wings are not yet filled out they cannot be used to fly high.

史：愚者聞成事智者睹未形 Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones discern what has not yet taken form.

衡：夫人有文質乃成 Only a man with both ground and figure is complete.

淮：萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

國：自子之行晉無寧歲民無成君 Since you went, Chin has not had a year of peace nor the folk an established ruler.

絕：轉死為生以敗為成 He turned doom into salvation and made success from failure. [nr]

史：春秋文成數萬其指數千 The graphs in the Ch'un-ch'iu add up to several tens of thousands, the topics to several thousands.

史：儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

史：民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is the place of the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.

楚：九折臂而成醫 Break your arm nine times and you will have become a doctor.

非：共琴而不能成曲 trying to play the same cithern, they could not produce a tune

晉：棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

漢：風行俗成萬世之基定然後唯陛下所幸耳 When our customs have become current and our usages established, and a basis has been laid for continuing for myriad generations, then let anything be just as YIM wishes.

史：說一諸侯而成封侯 They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. 釋：並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

釋：丘一成曰頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也再成曰陶丘於高山上一重作之如陶甃然也 Hills that are formed one of each are called "buttes." They are formed in a single sudden rising and have no differences of height or size. Formed doubly they are called "pot hills." Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove. 越：利之無害成之無敗生之無殺與之無奪 Benefit them while harming none; prosper them while ruining none; let them live while killing none; give to them while taking nothing away.

莊：魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I planted them. When grown, they held five *diūk*.

國：優施告我君謀成矣將立奚齊丕鄭曰子謂何曰吾對以中立 "Shih the jester told me the ruler's plan is complete. He means to install Hsi-ch'i." P'ei Cheng said, "What did you say?" "I replied that I would remain neutral."

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

呂：汝天下之國士也幸汝以成而名 You are the finest knight in the world. I will spare your life so that you can make your reputation.

淮：洞同天地渾沌為樸未造而成物謂之太一 It was the entirety of sky and earth; it was completely chaotic and amounted to just a lump of raw material; it had yet to become active and form things. We call it the big blob.

後：宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of itself formed a mound.

選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzù-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander,

who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

b. *phēp* Completion

淮：武王崩成王幼少周公繼文王之業 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King.

後：父成帝時為太樂令 His father was Grand Music Master in the time of the Completion Emperor.

dièng 3.45 ^{rst} flourish, grow well 21 盛 賊 釋：五達曰康康昌也昌盛也車步併列並用之言盛也 With five lanes it is called *k'ang*; *k'ang* is *fiang*; *fiang* is *dièng* "flourishing"; parallel lanes of vehicles and foot traffic using it simultaneously is what "flourishing" means.

衡：盛夏 the height of summer

漢：盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down.

衡：寒溫濕盛雖物傷人 When cold and heat get really severe they wither crops and hurt people.

釋：雹砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也 *b'ók* "hail" is *p'óg* "ballista"; what it hits is all broken to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming bombardment.

莊：列御寇為伯昏無人射引之[盈一]盛貫 Lieh Yü-kou gave Po-hun-wu-jeñ a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took it to its utmost.

史：及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

漢：自三代之盛胡越不與受正朔非彊弗能服威弗能制也 From the time when the three dynasties flourished, the northern and southeastern barbarians have never joined us in accepting the proper calendar. They cannot be conquered by anything but force nor kept in order by anything but the fear of power.

藝：昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

後：帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, leading the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in ambush on the line of retreat.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

b. *opp* 衰

衡：一壽之間一衰一盛 Within the space of a lifetime, one is now straitened, now flourishing.

衡：夫福禍隨盛衰而至代謝而然 Now, good and ill fortune follow each other in ascendance and decline, each taking charge and retiring in turn.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age.

dìng load; carry [cf 贏] 21 盛

大：蚌蛤龜珠與月盛虛 Mussels, clams and smurfies fill and empty with the moon.

非：今有千金之玉卮通而無當可以盛水乎 Take for example a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats that is open and has no bottom; can it hold water?

史：為革囊盛血。He made a leather bag; it was filled with [lit "held"] blood

史：膀胱重九兩二銖縱廣九寸盛溺[九]升九合 The bladder weighs nine ounces two scruples and is 9" across. It holds 1.9 *sheng* of urine.

dìng 1.42 ^{wt} genuine, entire 21 成 誠

孟：是誠何心哉 What, indeed, could I have had in mind by that?!

非：民者固服於勢難治 The populace definitely submit to power, and that is genuinely easy to use to make people submit.

史：利誠亂之始也 夫子罕言利者常防其原也 Profit is surely the beginning of chaos. The master seldom spoke of profit, because he always blocked off that source.

藝：丞相曰總領天下誠難治 The premier said, "Ruling the world in coordinated fashion, it is genuinely difficult to keep in order."

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch'iu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention."

b. concentrated, single-minded

新：志操精果謂之誠反誠為殆 If one's ambitions are unmixed and resolute, we call him dedicated. The opposite of dedicated is slack.

新：誠動可畏謂之威反威為囹 If one acts resolutely so as to inspire respect it is called being formidable; to invert formidable is contemptible.

淮：楚賢良大夫皆盡其計而悉其誠齊師愈強 The best and brightest officers of Ch'ü put forth their most dedicated efforts to make all the plans they could, but the Ch'ü force only got stronger.

衡：夫至誠猶以心意之好惡也 Now perfect dedication still comes from the likes and dislikes of the heart.

漢：今誠以吾眾為天下倡宜多應者 If we now wholeheartedly make our body of men the leaders of the world, surely there will be many who respond.

衡：精誠所加金石為虧 What is hit with total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged.

史：此皆誠誑之所致 These have in common their being brought about by concentrated unity.

越：今欲授國於札臣誠耕於野 If now YM wishes to confer the state upon Cha, YS will go and farm in a distant place in entire sincerity.

史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

史：臣聞越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野豈其士卒眾哉誠能奮其威也 I have heard that King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh. How could that have been due to their armies' multitude? It was because their dedication was able to arouse their will to dominate.

衡：或曰未至誠也行事至誠若鄰之呼天而霜降杞梁妻器而城崩何天氣之不能動乎夫至誠猶以心意之好惡也有果之物在人之前去口一尺心欲食之口氣吸之不能取也手撥送口然後得之夫以果之細易轉去口不遠至誠欲之不能得也況天去人高遠其氣莽蒼無端未乎 One might object that this falls short of perfect single-mindedness. If one does a thing with perfect single-mindedness, like Tsou Yen crying to sky and making frost, or the wife of Ch'i Liang weeping and making the wall crumble, how could it be that sky would not be moved? Now perfect single-mindedness still comes from the likes and dislikes of the heart.

Let there be a piece of fruit just ahead of a man, a foot from his mouth. His heart wants to eat it, his breath draws it to his mouth, but he cannot take it. Not until he grasps it with his hand and conveys it to his mouth can he get it. Now if perfect single-mindedness cannot get this piece of fruit it wants so much, small and round and easy to roll though it is, how much the less so the sky, so high and far from men, its vapor so inchoate and endless?

史：哀王於是乃倍從約而因儀請成於秦 The Lamented King thereupon repudiated the treaty of vertical alliance and depended on Yi to seek to make up with Ch'in.

史：大王事秦秦必求宜陽成皋 If YGM serves Ch'in, they will surely demand Yi-yang and Ch'eng-kao. 戰：三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰

分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千里之權者地利也 韓必取鄭矣王曰善果取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the three states of former Chin had smashed Chih-po, they proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan Kuei said to the king of Hán, "When we divide the land we must be sure to get Ch'eng-kao." The king said, "Ch'eng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant has heard that a thing only one li across that will wield the leverage of a thousand li is advantageous terrain. And the thing that will let even ten thousand men conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate. Let YM adopt YS's proposal and Hán will surely take Ch'eng."

The king approved; he went ahead and accepted Ch'eng-kao. When it came time that Hán took Ch'eng, they did set about it from Ch'eng-kao.

dìng *l'í* *wang* weaving implement 箴筐

dìng *g'í* *wang* 2nd king of Chou 成王 周

dìng *l'í* *ōg* city name, later called 洛邑 成呂：晉文公...定天子于成周 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin...established the emperor in Ch'eng-chou. 史：成王即位周公之屬傅相焉迺營成周洛邑以此為天下之中也 When the Completion King acceded, the entourage of the Duke of Chou tutored and assisted him. Then they enclosed and developed Lo city at Ch'eng-chou, taking this to be the center of the world.

dìng *to* town name 成都

dìng *d'í* *ang* *l'í* *wan* title given by 秦 to X 成陽君

dìng 3.21 ^{vb} be cautious, be meticulous 146 慎 慎 昏 昏

左：衣服附在吾身我知而慎之 Clothing adjoins my person; I am aware of it and careful of it.

禮：君子慎以辟禍篤以不揜恭以遠恥 A courtier is cautious, to avoid trouble; steadfast, not to be chivvied; humble, to be well clear of embarrassment.

衡：諸言毋者教人重慎勉人為善 All these "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.

晉：君慎不可東行 You must take particular care not to allow yourself to go east.

史：願君慎勿出於口 I would like YL to be scrupulous about letting no such words pass your lips. [慎 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

左：疆場之事慎守其一而備其不虞 Serving on the frontier, keep vigilant while things are as usual and prepare for the unexpected.

國：古之聖王唯此之慎 This is just what the ancient sage-kings were cautious of.

非：舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is suited to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then income will be more than you need.

呂：故染不可不慎也 Thus it is not acceptable not to pay careful attention to the dyeing of cloth.

淮：君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其隳廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts

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because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugn integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

顏:學為文章先謀親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

呂:是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦悞罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

b. be bothered

方:慎濟曙怒溼恒憂也宋魏或謂之慎或曰曙 *djēn*, *tsiər*, *tsiəm*, *njōk*, *f'əp* and *g'wān* are “be troubled.” In Sung and Wei some call it *djēn*, or some say *tsiəm*.

djēn 1.17 ^{nc} servant (fusion of 侍人?) 臣

國:吾何德之務而有是臣也 What have I been doing right in order to have such a servant?

左:寡君之二三臣札瘥天昏 A few of my ruler's servants have died young of pestilence.

鼂:臨制臣下 dominate and control his servants and subordinates

國:事君不貳是謂臣 It is serving the ruler without deviating that is called “acting as a servant.” 史:韓魏不能支秦必入臣於秦 Hán and Wei cannot hold off Ch'ín; they would have to join Ch'ín in a subordinate role.

衡:周宣王殺其臣杜伯而不辜 The Pious King of Chou killed his servant Tu Po, who was not guilty.

衡:案古篡畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.

呂:人臣亦然號令不感則不得而使矣 Your servants are like that also. If your orders are not perceived, they cannot be put to employment.

史:尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

戰:凡群臣之言事秦者皆姦臣非忠臣也 Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch'ín is a treasonous minister, not a loyal one.

淮:羣臣輻湊莫敢專君 All the servants are attached like the spokes of a wheel, none daring to monopolize the ruler.

戰:宋君奪民時以為臺而民非之無忠臣以掩蓋之也 That his people condemned the Sung ruler when he usurped their seasonal labor to build towers was because he had no faithful retainer to shield him from it.

國:君君臣臣是謂明訓 The ruler acting as ruler, the servant acting as servant is what is called giving a clear example. [nr]

孟:不好臣其所受教 They do not like to make ministers of those from whom they have received instruction.

史:明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

史:夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? 戰:今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

淮:成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

b. 3rd p for 1st p *humilific self-ref* “your servant”

左:君不察臣之罪使有司討臣以干戈 YL does not inquire into YS's guilt but has those in charge punish YS with armed force.

淮:有客衣褐帶索而見曰臣能呼 There was a stranger who appeared for audience wearing kudzu-cloth, with a rope for a belt, who said, “I can shout.” 晏:使狗國者從狗門入今臣使楚不當從此門入 An emissary to a country of dogs would enter through a dog-door. I am emissary to Ch'ü and should not enter through this door.

史:臣等謹與博士議 We, your servants, have carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning.

c. *fig.*

史:是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕為之臣也 This is surely the cause of Hán and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch'ín but no great thing to serve them.

djēn 2.16 ^{nc} kidney 腎

管:曰五藏酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 They are called the five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

黃:陰中之太陰腎也 The supreme *yin* among the *yin* is the kidneys.

djēn ^{nc} 說文: ko plant 莛

djēn 3.21 iron hoop 鉞

djēng'ä ^{nc} servants, lower ranks 臣下

鼂:臨制臣下 dominate and control his servants and subordinates

djwəd 3.13 taste 362 噉

djwan ^{nc} hearse w/solid wheels 輜

djwan 1.30 hasten, quickly 邁

史:詩曰相鼠有體人而無禮人而無禮何不邁死 “The ode says, ‘Look at the rat; it has limbs/ If

a man lacks ceremony/ If a man lacks ceremony/ How does he not soon die?”

djwan ^{nc} ko fish (not *ljwan*) 鯿

djwan ^{nc} solid-wheeled cart 輶

djwan stdw wrapping sheaves 400 圖 篋

djwan 1.30 ^{mp} surname *ar djwan* 歟

djwan 1.30 to suck, to draw in with the breath *ar djwan* 362 歟

djwan calf muscle of leg 400 腓

djwan stamp (feet) *ar twān* 踹

djwan 3.33 廣韻: 相責 accuse 342 誦

djwan 3.33 to apply a plumb line 246 摟

djwan 3.33 “minor assiduity” 衷

djwan ljwan 2.28 cut meat *c* 342 膊

djwan 1.18 to soak 13 淳 滄

djwan clear, pure 醇 醕 淳

漢: 醇酒 undiluted wine

衡: 淳酒 undiluted wine

說: 醇不澆酒也 *djwan* is undiluted wine

djwan 1.18 pure 246 純

禮: 父母存冠衣不純素孤子當室冠衣不純采 While either parent is alive, his dress and cap are not entirely of undyed cloth. While head of household with both parents deceased, his dress and cap are not entirely of dyed cloth. [both 純 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

衡: 聖人純完行無缺失 [矣 →] 己 Geniuses are pure and complete and what they do is without flaw or mistake—it's that simple.

釋: 虹攻也純陽攻陰氣也 *g'ung* “rainbow” is *kung* “conquer”; pure Yang conquers Yin energy

莊: 純樸不殘孰為犧尊 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block?

搜: 求索止得駁狗無白者脚曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ch'ing said, “A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed.”

衡: 上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?

djwan 1.18 ^{nc} quail 鶉

djwan ^{nc} ko bell 鐃

djwan 1.18 Kg: pair me: equal 342 淳

djwan well-cooked, well prepared 臺

djwan meas of dist (15 尺) 純

djwan ^{nc} ko edible water plant *Brasenia*

purpurea 蓴 蓴

djwan worried 497 忛 慙

djwan ^{nc} moray eels 鯢

djwan ljwan ^{nc} femur? 釋名: 膝頭曰膊

膊

djwəngjwo pln, cap. of dukedom of 周 淳

于

djwəngjwo pln, cap. of 杞 淳于

djwəngjwo ^{nc} ko bell (ex pln?) 鐃 鈎

djwəngjwok'wən ^{mp} man name 淳于髡

史: 淳于髡齊人也博聞強記學無所主 Shun-yü K'un was a native of Ch'í. He was widely read and had a superb memory. He did not specialize in any

particular doctrine.

史：威王八年楚大發兵加齊 In the eighth year of the Frightener King, Ch'ü mobilized against Ch'ü on a large scale.

史：齊王使淳于髡之趙請救兵齋金百斤車馬十駟淳于髡仰天大笑冠纓索絕王曰先生少之乎髡曰何敢王曰笑豈有說乎髡曰今者臣從東方來見道傍有饑田者操一豚蹄酒一[盂→]盃祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家臣見其所持者狹而所欲者奢故笑之於是齊威王乃益齋黃金千溢白璧十雙車馬百駟髡辭而行至趙趙王與之精兵十萬革車千乘楚聞之夜引兵而去 The king of Ch'ü sent Shun-yü K'un as envoy to Chao to ask for a rescue force; he provided him with a hundred catties of bronze and ten chariots with teams. Shun-yü K'un looked up at the sky and laughed so hard the cord of his capstrings broke. The king said, "Do you consider that too little, sir?" K'un said, "How would I dare?" The king said, "Perhaps there is some explanation for your laughter?" K'un said, "Recently I came from the east. I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, 'May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness.' I saw how stingy was what he brought and how extravagant was what he wanted and so I laughed at him. Then the Frightener King of Ch'ü increased his provision to a thousand *díet* of gold, ten pairs of white jade circlets and a hundred chariots with teams. K'un made his farewells and left for Chao. The king of Chao gave him 100,000 first-rate soldiers and 1,000 armored chariots. When Ch'ü heard of that they withdrew at night.

díwənd'ioŋ 300 342 淳耀 淳耀 淳耀
díwənd'ók medicinal taste 淳毒

釋：苦酒淳毒甚者酢苦也 Vinegar: stuff w/strong medicinal taste. Sour-bitter.

díwəŋ díwəŋ 1.6 who? 536 誰

論：子行三軍則誰與 If you went out as supreme commander, who would you go with?

詩：葛生蒙楚藟蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

左：南冠而縶者誰也 Who is the one wearing the southern cap who is tied up?

左：主晉祀者非君而誰 Who is the officiant of the sacrifices of Chin, if not you, sir?

呂：國無尉其誰可而為之 The state needs a comptroller, who might be able to fill the post?

國：將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live his whole life in Ch'ü and that was all; he said, "I am free of the worries of office, and who cares for anything else?"

呂：民死寡人將誰為君乎 If the people die, to whom are we to be ruler?

左：戎有中國誰之咎也 If barbarians are in possession of Chinese territory, who is to blame for that?

非：其子而食之且誰不食 If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?

宋：使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名為羅敷 His Excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of

whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'ü family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

a. *sko* idiomatic *conn* w/者

史：堯又曰誰可者 Yao then asked again, "Who would be acceptable?"

衡：誰致之者 Who brought that about?

díwər ㄉㄧˊ 誰

díwər 1.6 the back, the buttocks? cf 臀 572 腓

díwərk'io who? 誰居

díwəŋ'á who? 誰何

díwər 3 ㄉㄧˊ jade tablet as insignium 268 瑞

竹：二十年景雲見 In the twentieth year bright clouds appeared. *Commentary*: 景雲之瑞赤方氣與青方氣相連赤方中有兩星青方中有一星 *The insignia of the bright clouds: the energy of the red side connected to the energy of the green side, and on the red side there were a pair of stars, on the green side one star.*

衡：瑞見福安得不至 Once the good omen has appeared, how can the good fortune not arrive?

díwər 1.5 ㄉㄧˊ round basket holds grain 400 筥

díwər 3 ㄉㄧˊ evidence of sky's blessing 268 瑞

dúwá 1.5 ㄉㄨˊ legendary craftsman 倕 垂

dúwá 1.5 ㄉㄨˊ frontier 520 陲 垂

左：虔劉我邊陲 You cut off and annexed my borderland.

dúwá 1.5 ㄉㄨˊ hang down, droop 268 垂 𦍋

左：垂其翼 It droops its wings.

衡：旌旗垂旒旒綴於杆 A flag or banner hangs from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff.

衡：有龍垂胡鬚下迎黃帝 There was a dragon with drooping beard and whiskers that came down to welcome Huang Ti.

莊：今夫燦牛其大若垂天之雲此能為大矣而不能執鼠 A yak, now, is as big as the clouds hanging in the sky; it can deal with big things but it cannot catch a mouse.

詩：容兮遂兮垂帶擗兮 His ceremonial knife, ah, his sash-embellish, ah! How they sway as they hang from his belt!

衡：桀紂之君垂腴尺餘 The rulers Chieh and Ch'ou had more than a foot of sagging fat.

漢：西颯沉陽秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢 Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

搜：有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres.

莊：背遂巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-K'ou and bade him come forward.

b. *fig*

草：上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

荀：垂事養民拊循之呢嘔之冬日則為之饘粥夏日則為之瓜瓠以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也 To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of

their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

選：木則樅栝椶栳梓楓槲嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱鬱薜蘿藟藟樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

衡：著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They stick down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality. 晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'ü-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tz'ü-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

dúwá 3.5 sleep [r *díwər*? cf 說 *shuad* "rest overnight"] 268 睡

戰：讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran down to his foot.

史：孝公既見衛鞅語事良久孝公時時睡弗聽 When the Filial Earl gave audience to Wèi Yang he talked business for a long time; the earl paid little attention and even dozed from time to time.

dúwá 2.4 ㄉㄨˊ ko shrub 葦

dúwá ㄉㄨˊ teetery, precarious 268 陲

dúwá 1.5 ㄉㄨˊ mountain name 圖

dúwá 1.6 ㄉㄨˊ buttock, haunch 572 腓

dúwá ㄉㄨˊ 垂棘

左：晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsin Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公黜驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

b. *meton* for the famous jade circlet

選：褰以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釵銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸髮垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-

green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Chüi-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

diwiasniwər ^{nc} hanging strap for mounting carriage 268 垂綬

diwadiwan ^{nc} armor skirt 268 垂緣

d'

diab 2.4 lick *sua* 括? 482 吒

di'an 1.28 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko cat ++p 戲 虺

di+ar 1.37 ^{nc} snake, viper 393 蛇 虺

抱: 蛇若中人以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

衡: 博勞食蛇 Shrikes eat snakes.

衡: 山海經言四海之外有乘龍蛇之人 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness says that beyond the pale of civilization are men who drive dragons and snakes.

抱: 吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

戰: 嫂蛇行匍伏 His elder brother's wife crawled like a snake.

山: 有獸焉其狀如牛而白首一目而蛇尾其名曰蜃 There is an animal there shaped like a cow, with a white head, one eye and a tail like a snake. It is called *piwər*.

衡: 世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When ordinary people paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.

戰: 為蛇足者終亡其酒 The one who put legs on his snake wound up forfeiting the drink.

管: 螭者一頭而兩身其形若蛇 Kuei: has a single head but a pair of bodies, shaped like snakes.

淮: 使之衝腐鼠蒙蟒皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

藝: 鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛蕨之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

b. *exemplar of predatory behavior*

左: 吳為封豕長蛇 [The state of] Wu act the part of fat boars and long snakes.

c. *considered uncanny, ominous*

左: 初內蛇與外蛇鬪于鄭南門中內蛇死六年而厲公公聞之問于申繻曰猶有妖乎對曰人之所忌其氣燄以取之妖由人興也人無覺焉妖不自作人棄常則妖興故有妖 When this began an inside snake fought an outside snake at the south gate of Chêng, and died. Six years later the Cruel Earl entered. The marquess heard of it and asked Shên Hsi, "Does it seem there was an omen?" He replied, "What people deny themselves, their vital force flares forth to seize. Omens arise from people without their having willed them. Omens do not arise spontaneously: when people abandon established norms omens arise, and that is why there are omens.

呂: 其妖孽有[生→]星如帶有鬼投其[隕→]碑有菟生雉雉亦生鴿有[螟→]螟集其國其音匈匈國有游蛇西東 Among the ill omens are

stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails, swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise *hung-hung*, traveling snakes west and east.

淮: 神虺能斷而復續而不能使人勿斷也 A magic snake can reconnect itself if severed but it cannot prevent people from severing it.

晏: 今日寡人出獵上山則見虎下澤則見蛇殆所謂不祥也 Today We went hunting. Whenever We climbed a mountain We saw a tiger; whenever We descended into a swamp We saw a snake. Those must be what are called inauspicious omens.

晏: 上山見虎虎之室也下澤見蛇蛇之穴也 If you see a tiger when you climb a hill, that's because it's the tiger's den. If you see a snake when you go down into a swamp, that's because it's the snake's hole.

diat 4.17 sort sticks for Yi Ching divination 165 擿 揲 拈

diat 4.17 ^{nc} tongue (**diab** + **-t!** -t ← -p!) 482 舌

史: 張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不 Chang Yi said to his wife, "Look and see if my tongue is still there." 漢: 昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻脣斷其舌 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed its tongue.

b. *meton voice*

詩: 白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可為也無易[由→]油言無曰苟矣莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with/ Do not let your words flow freely/ Do not say, "It was unintended./ Polish up what I said."/ What is said can no longer be withdrawn. [The tongue is compared to the [roughly] tongue-shaped jade tablet. A ruler having uttered some casual insult tells his nunciatus to rephrase it as one might polish a flaw out of jade.]

孟: 今也南蠻馭舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shrike, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tsêng-tzu!

戰: 夫晉獻公欲伐鄆而憚舟之僑存苟息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices." So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance.

史: 今子釋本而事口舌困不亦宜乎 Now you have laid aside the basics and made talking your business. Isn't it fitting that you are in straits?

漢: 谷子雲筆札樓君卿唇舌 Ku Tzu-yün for brush and writing-strips, Lou Chün-ching for lips & tongue. [nr]

diat ^{nc} to dress leather? 碟 鞞

diatkiwat ^{nc} 方言: ko cricket 蚪蚱

diatliag ^{np} 字彙補: country in east south sea 碟里

diak 4.24 ^m eat 623 食

呂: 其為利甚厚乘車食肉 The profit it produces is extremely great, so as to afford to ride in a carriage

and eat meat.

管: 死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而為之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates, so why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.

漢: 食人月一石半五人終歲為粟九十石餘有四十五石 Eating 1½ *diak* per person per month, for five people that amounts to 95 *diak* in a year. There is a surplus of 45 *diak*.

衡: 魯公牛哀病化為虎搏食其兄同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he mauled and ate his elder brother.

衡: 妊婦食兔生子缺唇 If a pregnant woman eats rabbit the child will have a harelip.

莊: 弟子曰吾恐烏鸛之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."

呂: 庖人調和而弗敢食故可以為庖 A cook measures and blends but does not dare taste [the food]; thus he can be employed to function as cook.

衡: 使生人不飲食而徒以口啖肴食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

淮: 螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晡塚下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

孟: 君子之不耕而食何也 How is it that courtiers eat without plowing?

衡: 蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

非: 古者丈夫不耕草木之實足食也 In ancient times the men didn't plow, because there was enough wild fruit to eat.

國: 見其涓人疇王呼曰余不食三日矣 The king saw his valet Shou and shouted, "I haven't eaten for three days!"

衡: 人食鮭肝而死 When people eat porpoise liver they die.

非: 待市食 We need the market to eat.

衡: 蟲之食穀者 insects that eat crops

淮: 狗彘不擇齷齪而食餼 Pups and shoats eat whatever they find from any dish at all.

藝: 去冬至一百五日即有疾風甚雨謂之寒食 One hundred five days after the winter solstice then there are high winds and heavy rain. That is called "Cold Eating".

b. *meton to get a living*

漢: 古之所予祿者不食於力不動於末 In ancient times, those who were given stipends did not work for a living nor were they active in trade.

藝: 漢舊儀曰皇后食三十縣曰湯沐邑 The Former Regulations of Han says that the empress subsisted on revenue from thirty counties, called "bathwater cities".

c. *eat as usual diet*

淮: 鴈門之北狄不穀食 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. [穀食 *fac-obj*]

d. *fig.*

史: 秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶

食之傳國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking Hân and Wei, there being no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit, not stopping until they approached the capitals.

肉食⇒肉

d'jak 4.24 eat slowly 623 蝕

d'jak 4.24 eclipse 蝕 食

左:冬十月朔日有食之 In winter, in the tenth month, at the new moon the sun was eclipsed.

釋:日月虧日食稍稍虧如蟲食草木葉也 Diminutions of the sun and moon are called "eclipse"; they are gradually encroached and diminished, like bugs eating leaves of plants and trees.

漢:星辰不字日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞

The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked.

漢:有日蝕地震之變 There were prodigies like solar eclipses and earthquakes.

d'jaklədək ^{nc} retainer, hanger-on 食客

d'jakəkjək get thin even though eating properly cf 毗 食 儻

d'iang 1.16 ride, drive carriage 26 乘

管:衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬 He wears yellow clothes and a yellow hat and drives a carriage with a yellow canopy drawn by small horses.

左:禽之而乘其車繫桑木焉以徇齊壘 He took him prisoner and mounted his chariot. He tied a mulberry root to it and thus rode around the Ch'i breastworks.

左:良夫乘乘甸 Liang Fu rode in the carriage of a mid-rank minister.

藝:異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樽蒲 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

衡:山海經言四海之外有乘龍蛇之人 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness says that beyond the pale of civilization are men who drive dragons and snakes.

史:君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

戰:乘舟舟漏而弗塞則舟沉矣 When you're in a boat and it springs a leak, if you don't plug the leak the boat is sure to sink.

釋:二百斛以下曰艇其形徑艇一人二人所乘行者也 Below two hundred *hu* [displacement? cargo capacity?] call them *d'iang*; their shape is straight. They are crewed by one or two people.

淮:舟在江海不為莫乘而不浮 A boat on the river or the sea does not stop floating just because no one is aboard.

史:蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days. [1st 乘]

b. fig. "drive fast horse" = "employ great powers"
呂:辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]

決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness. 淮:不智而辯慧[懷→]選給則[棄→]乘驥而[不式→]或 To have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to get lost while driving Chi.

露:不智而辯慧[環→]選給則迷而乘良馬也 To have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift horse in the wrong direction.

d'iang 3.47 dominate, overcome (*swa* 勝?)

pron? 26 乘

戰:今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

戰:此皆能乘王之醉昏而求所欲於王者也 These are all ones who can take advantage of the king's being fuddled with drink to get what they want from him.

淮:月望日奪其光陰不可以乘陽也 When the moon is full the sun steals its radiance, because Yin cannot overcome Yang.

淮:今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

漢:人君不理則賈賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

史:蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days. [2nd 乘]
選:乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated/ Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

b. fig.

藝:菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂垂蔭綠向我池邊生乘望望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

d'iang 3.47 ^{nc} wheeled vehicle (meas; *rel to* 兩?) 26 乘

左:車一乘 one chariot w/team

左:將盟齊人加於載書曰齊師出竟而不以甲車三百乘從我者有如此盟 When they were about to conclude the treaty, the Ch'i people added

this language to the official record: "We swear by this treaty that whenever a Ch'i force goes beyond its borders we will follow with three hundred chariots." 史:五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

釋:如乘曰乘丘四馬曰乘一基在後似車四列在前似駕馬車之形也 If it resembles a cart and horses it is called "team hill." Four horses are called a team. One base is at the rear and resembles a sled, while four rows in front resemble harnessed horses: the shape of a cart and horses.

左:晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

釋:甸乘也出兵車一乘也 *d'iang* "set of villages" is *d'iang* "set of chariot and team"; it furnishes one war chariot w/team.

b. *count of chariots used as meas of state power*
孟:萬乘之國弑其君者必千乘之家 The killer of the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots is assured of an estate of a thousand chariots.

戰:兩萬乘之國 a pair of ten-thousand chariot states
漢:故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand chariots will have merchants with ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow.

戰:今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.
非:欲以與萬乘致功必先踐之妻妾 If one wishes to present one's accomplishments to a powerful ruler, one must first demonstrate them to one's wives.

d'iang 1.44 ^{nc} cord; marking-line 171 繩

荀:木直中繩輅以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with compasses. 荀:猶繩墨之於曲直也 like the relation of cord-and-ink to straightness

隋:以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼弧間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

d'iang 1.44 to mark, to regulate 171 繩

史:君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子 Moreover, you face south and refer to yourself by the royal We; every day you place more restrictions on the highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch'in.

衡：時人愚憊不知相繩責也 The people of the era were simpletons and it did not occur to them to upbraid each other.

d'iàng ^{nc} boundary path 嗟 膝 朕

莊：體盡無窮而遊無朕 Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam without bound.

淮：凡物有朕唯道無朕 All things have limits; only the Way has no limits.

淮：進退諛伸不見朕壑 It goes forward and backward, bends and straightens, without seeing any barrier. [nr]

淮：藏無形行無迹遊無朕 Dormant, he is formless; he acts without trace, he roams without bounds.

d'iàng set, group [horses, books, fields] 乘

d'iàng ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鮓

d'iàng ^{np} river name in 齊 澗

d'iàng ^{np} name of 亭 in 吳 暎

d'iàng something like 况? cf 媵 贖 乘

d'iàng ^{np} river name 澗

d'iàng 1.44 to cite as example 303 誦

d'iàng 3.47 ^{nc} minister's carriage 26 甸

左：良夫乘甸 Liang Fu rode in the carriage of a mid-rank minister.

釋：甸乘也出兵車一乘也 *d'iàng* "set of villages" is *d'iàng* "set of chariot and team"; it furnishes one war chariot w/team.

d'iàng 1.44 geld a horse 駢

d'iàng-d'iàng ^{nb} so offspring 繩 繩 懼 懼

d'iàng-d'iàng ^{nb} used of offspring 懲 懲

d'iar 3.6 posthumous title 4 諡 諡

衡：誄生時所行爲之諡 In eulogizing what he did during his lifetime they devise a posthumous title for him.

衡：黃帝之世號諡有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.

d'iar 3.6 ^v show 4 示

左：袒而示之背 pulled off his robe and showed him his back

左：期年狄必至示之弱矣 A year from now the Ti will surely be upon us; we have shown weakness.

左：示之璧曰活我吾與女璧己氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circle and said, "Let me live and I will give you this jade." Mr. Chi said, "And if I kill you, where could the jade go?"

衡：指示我 Point it out to me.

非：爲人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私爲巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故爲隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders

flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

淮：古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斷金器不鏤衣無[隅→]鬪差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming Tang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

b. fig.

戰：是不亦大示天下弱乎 Surely this is to give the world a grand show of weakness.

呂：倒戈弛弓示天下不用兵 Putting the spears point downward and unstringing the bows to show the world one will not use weapons.

史：文身斷髮示不可用 marked their bodies and cut their hair short to show their ineligibility

衡：名布爲侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

衡：示不負死以觀生也 to show that they do not turn away from the dead, as an example to the living 漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

d'iar ^{np} pln 示

d'iam d'iam 2 mulberry fruit 115 黠 甚

d'io ^{nc} oak 杼

d'io trough 28 杼

d'io extract, educe 28 杼

d'io 3 to sell cf 賣 **d'io** 28 售

衡：居善疾售之貨 goods that don't spoil in storage and that sell quickly

衡：寶貨難售 Precious goods are hard to sell.

d'ia 3 ko vessel cf 匱 425 詰

d'iauk d'iauk 4.3 redeem with money (pledge or crime) 29 贖

淮：有能贖之者取金於府 If someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury.

史：妾願入身爲官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a government slave to commute her father's sentence of mutilation and permit him to start anew, having reformed his ways.

漢：民以飢餓自賣爲人奴婢者皆免爲庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves on account of starvation are all released from bondage

and will become commoners.

d'iak 4.22 musk of deer 麝

d'iak 4.22 hit with arrow 105 射 斝

國：平公射鵠不死使豎襄搏之失 The Level Marquess shot a quail which did not die, so he sent the servant-boy Hsiang to catch it but it got away.

國：唐叔射兕于徒林噎以爲大甲 Tang-shu shot a rhino in the Tu forest, killed it with the first shot and made 'big armor'.

史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

衡：若射真虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?

逸：日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時爲妖十日並出故爲羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

衡：觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Those who observed his hitting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good. [1st ex]

d'ia 3 ^m shoot (at) 175 射 斝

藝：逢蒙作射 Fèng Měng invented archery.

史：射六百步之外 shoot beyond six hundred paces 莊：列御寇爲伯昏無人射引之[盈→]盛貫措杯水其肘上發之適失復沓方矢復厲當是時猶象人也 Lih Yü-kou gave Po-hun-wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took to its utmost. He balanced a cup of water on his elbow. As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner. All this time he was like a statue.

莊：是射之射非不射之射也嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 This is shooting for shooting's sake; it isn't shooting when one wouldn't shoot. Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

左：日旰不召而射鴻於囿 It was getting late in the day and he had not sent for them, but was shooting at geese in his park.

戰：有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery."

國：一人善射百夫決拾 One man displays skilful archery and a hundred others put on their arm-guards.

孟：猶射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It is like shooting arrows from beyond a hundred paces; that they reach the target is due to your strength; that they hit the bullseye is not due to your strength.

呂：共射其一招 all shoot at one target 呂：射魚指天 shoot at a fish while aiming at the sky 衡：知九十老人王父所游射 He knew where a ninety-year-old man's grandfather used to go for

casual shooting.

衡：觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Those who observed his hitting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good. [2nd ex]

ḍ'īāg 麝 爾雅：small deer, musk valuable 麝 **ḍ'īāgkung** “marksman” giant water bug *Lethocercus indicus* 射工

抱：又有短狐一名蠃一名射工一名射影其實水蟲也狀如鳴蜩狀似三合盃有翼能飛無目而利耳口中有橫物[角弩↓]如聞人聲緣口中物如角弩以氣爲矢則因水而射人中人身者即發瘡中影者亦病而不即發瘡不曉治之者煞人其病似大傷寒不十日皆死 Then there is the *shortfox*, also called *watersprite*, also called *marksman*, also called *shadowshooter*. Actually it's a water bug. It is shaped like the singing cicada. Its shape resembles a drinking-cup of three ko. It has wings and can fly. It lacks eyes but has very sharp hearing. In its mouth there is a thing running crosswise. If it hears a human voice it pulls the thing in its mouth like bending a bow, making its breath into an arrow and shoots water at him. If it hits the person's body, ulcers break out at once. If it hits the person's shadow, illness also ensues but does not break out in ulcers at once. Those who hadn't noticed it and leave it untreated are killed. The sickness is like massive cold-damage; all die of it within ten days.

Another sermon on the irreconcilability of traditional Chinese nature study with modern biology (citations all from sources quoted in 本草綱目): this insect is common throughout southern China and southeast Asia, where it is eaten as a delicacy. It is the largest insect in order Hemiptera, as big as some of the largest beetles (大如雞子). It has compound eyes and is attracted to light at night. It lacks mouth parts, feeding instead through a penetrating rostrum (頭有一角) through which it injects a digestive fluid. It will attack humans (the North American species is called “toe-biter”), and the pain of this injection is said to be among the most agonizing of all insect bites and stings. The length of this rostrum is exaggerated in traditional accounts. Like all insects, it has six legs, the two rear pair adapted for locomotion and the front pair adapted for grasping its prey, small fish and aquatic arthropods. (The drawing in 本草綱目 shows three pair of locomotive legs.) The front legs, when not in use, are held in flexed position; with just a bit of imagination they can be seen as a bow, with the rostrum as an arrow. The business about shooting people is made up based on this fancied resemblance and the very real pain of its bite.

Any creature that injects fluid into its prey and retrieves it as food should be viewed as a possible disease vector, which might account for the 60-70% mortality rate (十死六七也) reported by traditional sources, but entomologists generally regard *L. indicus* as not a vector. Serious diseases acquired from other sources might be falsely attributed to this bug.

Giant water bugs share with their cousins the stink bugs a defensive behavior in which they exude a pungent chemical (溪毒) from abdominal scent glands. Sources make no particular

distinction between this and the imaginary vapor shot at shadows.

ḍ'īāgxiāng deer musk as medicine 麝麝 **ḍ'īāg** 4.5 fruit [what kind?] (時 + -?) 實

衡：人之有胞猶木實之有扶也 Humans' having a placenta is like trees' and fruit's having bark and rind. 語：嘗百草之實察酸苦之味 He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes.

ḍ'īēt 4.5 實 full, complete, genuine (盛 + -t?) 296 實

衡：取水實於大盃中 to fetch water and fill up a big āng

國：令司正實爵與史蘇 told the *siāgliēng* to fill a cup and give it to the scribe Su

藝：有桃大實 There were peaches that had grown big and ripe.

史：橐駝良馬必實外廄 Your outer stables will be replete with camels and fine horses.

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster,

then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

漢：絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢污也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up.

漢：食足貨通然後國實民富而教化成 When food is sufficient and goods trade freely, only then is the state solid and the people rich; then indoctrination can succeed.

詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋 椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈窶彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh! [Ref not negligible fruit but habit: invasive, quick-spreading dense ground cover. As ruler image, has many referents, most prominently aggrandizement of his territory and enrichment of his retinue.]

衡：自剖其腹盡出腹實 He cut open his abdomen and totally eviscerated himself.

荀：故王者富民霸者富士僅存之國富大夫亡國富筐篋實府庫 Kingly ones enrich their folk; lordly ones enrich their soldiers; states that barely survive enrich their officials; doomed states enrich their coffers and fill their storehouses.

太：竈無實乞于鄰 Nothing in the stove; beg from a neighbor.

衡：有不神之實 has an unspiritual solidity

b. fig.

管：言實之士 an officer whose promises come true 史：夫事秦必割地以效實故兵未用而國已虧矣 Now if you serve Ch'in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play.

衡：未必有其實事也 They haven't necessarily got the actual thing for them to do.

釋：不能實其然否 We cannot determine whether it is true or not.

史：賢其說而不計其實 You assume their proposals are clever but you do not work out their practical aspects.

隋：夫人目所望不過十里天地合矣實非合也遠使然耳 If a human eye looks more than ten li, sky and earth have merged. Really it's not that they merge; distance makes it so, that's all.

淮：頭蚤與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different things.

國：我有卿之名而無其實 I have the title of minister but not the reality.

戰：是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂之名 Thus we do one thing and gain both substance and name, and moreover get a name for having stopped violence and brought order to chaos.

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博踴鞠者 Lin-tzū is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

莊：勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”. What is meant by “three-at-morning”? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, “Three at morning and four at evening.” The monkeys were all angered. He said, “Well, then, four at morning and three at evening.” The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

衡：由是以論癰疽之發亦一實也氣結閉積聚爲癰潰爲疔創流血出膿膿癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行不通也 Analyzing it from this, the outbreak of pustules and of ulcers are also the same essential reality. When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles. Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.

衡：功名之下常有非實之加 Beneath a reputation for accomplishment often there are spurious accretions.

史：攻周實不足以利聲畏天下 Attacking Chou is not in fact worth it, and the report of it will frighten the whole world.

史：夫實得所利尊得所願燕趙棄齊如脫躡矣 If in tangible things they get what they think valuable, and in terms of prestige they get what they want, Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

列：王實以爲清都紫宮鈞天廣樂帝之所居 To the king it seemed genuinely to be Clear Capital, Purple Mystery, Balance-sky, All-delights, places where the Ancestor might dwell.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲

降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender. 隋: 天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

名實⇒名

ḍiət 4.5 volume of a container 實

考: 盆實二舖厚半寸 脣寸 A basin has a volume of two *fu*, a thickness of half a *tsun* and a lip of one *tsun*.

莊: 魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I planted them. When grown, they held five *ḍiak*.

民: 凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss. 搜: 偃佺者槐山採藥父也好食松實形體生毛長七寸兩目更方能飛行逐走馬 Wu Ch'uan was an herb-gatherer of Mt. Hui. He liked to eat pine nuts. His body and limbs sprouted hair seven inches long, and both his eyes became square. He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

荀: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充襯加之以丹研重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華艷以為實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

ḍiət [sko pronoun—rel to 是?] 實

左: 鬼神非人實親 Humans are not things to which bogles form close attachments.

左: 人實不知非龍實知 It is humans who are unintelligent; it is not dragons that are especially intelligent.

國: 晉人殺懷公於高梁而授重耳實為文公 Chin killed the Remembered Marquess at Kao-liang and handed over to Ch'ung-er. He was the one who became the Cynosure Marquess.

國: 以晉國之克也為己實謀之曰微我晉不戰矣 You assume the victory of the state of Chin to be because it was you who planned it, saying, "If not for me, Chin would not have fought."

國: 今三川實震是陽失其所而鎮陰也 In this case, it was all three rivers that shook. That was because Yang was misplaced, suppressing Yin.

顏: 共叔之死母實為之 As to the death of the Reverend Sibling, it was his own mother who caused it.

ḍiən 1.17 *nc* spirit 146 神

(V. note under 鬼神)

衡: 神恍惚無形出入無間 Spirits are nebulous and formless and go in and out where there is no gap.

衡: 能行食之物不得為神 Things that can walk and eat don't qualify as spirits.

藝: 天有常神人死為鬼 Sky has unchanging spirits; when people die they become ghosts.

淮: 傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.

左: 秋七月有神降于莘惠王問諸內史過曰是何故也對曰國之將興明神降之監其德也將亡神又降之觀其惡也故有得神以興亦有以亡虞夏商周皆有之王曰若之何對曰以其物享焉其至之日亦其物也王從之 In the autumn, in the seventh month, there was a spirit that descended in Hsin. The Benevolent King asked Kuo, the interior tally-keeper, why that had happened. Kuo replied, "When a state is about to flourish, a clear-sighted spirit descends on it, to observe its deservingness. When one is about to perish a spirit will again descend on it, to observe its evil. Thus there are cases of flourishing by getting a spirit visit, but also cases of perishing by that. It happened each time in the cases of Shun, the Hsia, the Shang and the Chou." The king said, "What should be done about it?" "Offer to it its particular thing. The day on which it arrived, that is its thing." The king followed that advice.

國: 余不愛衣食於民不愛牲玉於神 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people, nor do I begrudge sacrificial animals and jades to the spirits.

左: 夫民神之主也...今民各有心而鬼神乏主 The folk are the host medium of the spirits...now the folk have each his own mind but the ancestral spirits lack a host medium.

衡: 上帝公神也 The supreme ancestor is an overall deity.

國: 民和而後神降之福 Spirits only send down good fortune when the folk have attained harmony. 禮: 山川神祇有不舉者為不敬不敬者君削以地 If some of the spirits of the hills and rivers had been unattended-to, it was considered disrespect; in a case of disrespect, the ruler was deprived of some of his territory.

左: 神不歆非類 Spirits do not savor what is not of their own kind.

國: 夫神以精明臨民者也故求備物不求豐大 Spirits look down at the folk with pure cognition, so they seek completeness of the sacrificial objects rather than abundance.

詩: 崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

呂: 孟春之月日在營室昏參中旦尾中 其日甲乙 其帝太皞 其神句芒 其蟲鱗 其音角 The first month of spring: the sun is in Ying-shih. At sunset Shen is at zenith; at dawn Wei is at zenith. Its days: first and second of the ten-day cycle. Its ancestral spirit: Tai Hao. Its bogle: Kou-mang. Its critter: scaly ones. Its note: *chiaio*.

淮: 昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣

In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to Kun-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence. 列: 周穆王時西極之國有化人來...穆王敬之若神事之若君 In the time of the Splendid King of Chou there came a magician from the far west... The Splendid King revered him as a spirit and served him as a ruler.

晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.

(1) *they can reward or punish human conduct*

左: 神聰明正直而壹者也依人而行 Spirits are clear-sighted, straightforward, upright and unvarying. They act according to what people do.

晏: 古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

左: 神福仁而禍淫 The spirits bring good fortune to kindness and ill fortune to licentiousness

左: 於神為不祥於德為愆義於人為失禮 To the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's reputation as deviating from the standard and to other people as a breach of decorum.

衡: 且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

b. *mentation as a faculty of the heart*

後: 丁寧再三留神於此 bring your mind to bear on this again and again

呂: 知神之謂得一 it is recognizing spirit that is called "attaining unity"

淮: 神託於秋豪之末而大宇宙之總 Their spirit could be set on the tip of an autumn hair, yet it is larger than the whole universe.

淮: 神不馳於胸中智不出於四域 His spirit did not gallop within his breast nor did his cognizance go beyond the four bounds.

選: 精神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

c. *神明 intellectual capacity*

莊: 勞神明為一而不知其同也謂之朝三 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one while not recognizing the sameness—we call that "three-at-morning".

漢: 此所以神明不遺而聖賢不廢也故各當其世而立功德焉 This is how their intelligence was not lost nor their supreme competence wasted. Thus each responded to his era by getting things done and getting credit for that.

尉: 所謂天子者四焉一曰神明二曰垂光三曰洪敘四曰無敵 此天子之事也 There are four aspects to what we call *emperor*: first, innate intelligence; second, the sending-down of an aura; third, overwhelming order; fourth, having no rivals. This is

the business of the emperor.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書容成造曆胡曹爲衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲爲車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of passage of their genius on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

草：探蹟[鉤→]釣深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind.

精神⇒精

diên 1.17 ^{vt} magical 146 神

衡：泗水却流不爲神怪也 The Szü River reversing its course does not count as an uncanny marvel. 衡：故有五鳳神[雀→]爵甘露黃龍之紀 Thus there were the reign-periods *Five Pongs, Magic Sparrow, Sweet Dew and Brown Dragon*.

藝：神人所護何險之有 What danger can there be for one protected by a man with supernatural power?

晏：上帝神則不可欺上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme deity is supernatural then he cannot be deceived; if the supreme deity is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

藝：神異經 The Book of Magical Marvels [book title] 藝：天命不可稽神器不可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

衡：有不神之實 has an unspiritual solidity

搜：有神術 He had magical skills.

淮：神蛇能斷而復續而不能使人勿斷也 A magic snake can reconnect itself if severed but it cannot prevent people from severing it.

衡：或曰死人之精神於生人之精 Some say dead people's essence is more oogabooga than living people's essence.

淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

衡：簪草稱神龜稱靈矣 The milfoil plant is called magical and the tortoise is called inspired.

列：吾與王神遊也形奚動哉 YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved?

藝：必信於神靈而符合於天地也 He must be seen by divine intelligence to be sincere and must match the tallies of sky and earth.

淮：昔者師曠奏白雪之音而神物爲之下降風雨暴至平公癡病晉國赤地 In ancient times when Shih Kuang played the sounds of *White Snow* then supernatural beings arrived, a violent storm arose, the Level Marquess became palsied and the land of Chin went barren.

晉：漢武雅好神仙…遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

衡：使聖人達視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與

鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

漢：昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻脣斷其舌

謂去曰前殺昭平反來畏我今欲靡爛望卿使不能神 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed its tongue. She told Ch'ü, "Before when I killed Shao-p'ing she came back to haunt me. This time I want to pulp Wang-ch'ing to deny her power to do that."

列：穆王幾神人哉 The Splendid King came so near being a supernal man!

藝：神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves.

diênông 神農

語：民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於神農以爲行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

藝：神農時民食穀釋米加燒石上而食之 In the time of Shên Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them. 漢：[食貨]二者生民之本興自神農之世 [Food and goods] the two things, the basis of giving life to the people, originated back in the time of Shên Nung. 孟：有爲神農之言者 There was one who advocated the sayings of Shên Nung.

淮：昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

呂：唯彼天符不周而周此神農之所以長而堯舜之所以章也 Only Sky's validating mark is all around without going around. This is how Shên Nung excelled and how Yao and Shun were eminent.

抱：噎死者不可譏神農之播穀 One choking to death on food may not blame Shên Nung for planting grain.

淮：昔者神農之治天下也神不馳於胸中智不出於四域懷其仁誠之心甘雨時降五穀蕃植春生夏長秋收冬藏月省時考歲終獻功以時嘗穀祀于明堂明堂之制有蓋而無四方風雨不能襲寒暑不能傷 Long ago when Shên Nung ruled the world, his spirit did not gallop within his breast nor did his cognizance go beyond the four

bounds. He held his humane pure heart within and the gentle rain fell on time and all the crops sprang up flourishing. In spring they came up, in summer they matured/ In autumn they were harvested and in winter they were stored/ By month he inspected, by season he examined; at year's end he presented fruits/ Tasting the grains in their season, making *ku-sacrifice* in the Ming T'ang/ The pattern of the Ming T'ang has a cover but no sides. Wind & rain cannot invade it nor heat & cold harm it.

diênôngdiég 神農氏 clan of Shên Nung 神農氏 史：軒轅之時神農氏世衰諸侯相侵伐暴虐百姓而神農氏弗能征 In the time of Huang Ti, the clan of Shên Nung had declined in each generation; the barons agressed against each other and oppressed the people, and the clan of Shên Nung was unable to correct them.

diênghwân 神漢

diwan 1.30 ^{nc} ship 350 船 船

戰：魏王與龍陽君共船而釣 The king of Wei went fishing, sharing the boat with Lord Lung-Yang. 淮：有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that comes from another direction.

史：共[粉→]粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.

史：秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'ü, over three thousand *li* away.

史：舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食 If they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft would carry fifty men with food for three months.

衡：同車共船千里爲商 They ride in the same cart and share a boat to travel a thousand *li* in the role of merchants.

漢：吳地以船爲家以魚爲食 In the land of Wu they make their homes in boats and their diet of fish.

藝：楸船於岸而步戰 They staked the boats to the bank and did battle on foot.

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced.

diwat 4.6 ^{nc} road, street; way, art 25 術

說：邑中道也 It's a road within a city.

b. **fig.**

衡：方術 techniques of pharmacology

衡：圖宅術 the arcane art of house-layout (ie what is now called *fêng shui*)

衡：甲乙之術獨施於宅不設於田何也 Why is it that the geomantic technique of the twelve branches is only applied to dwellings and not applied to fields?

史：此在吾術中而不悟 This is the sort of thing I was trained for, yet it escaped me entirely.

非：安術有七危道有六 Of techniques for security, there are seven; of ways to danger, there are six.

新：取與[攻]守不同術也 Taking and defending have no method in common.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age.

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love

for Confucian ways.

史：[跡→]跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾[持]浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.

史：且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom.

淮：孔墨之弟子皆以仁義之術教導於世然而不免於備 Confucians and Mohists all teach the doctrine of kindness & rightness to the world, but they do not avoid trouble.

非：凡人臣之所道成姦者有八術 Altogether there are eight ways by which a minister can consummate his treachery.

衡：方今古射事之工據[正→]任術數 The experts of our own time who prognosticate affairs rely on technical methods.

史：太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以顯名其術長於權變 The Grand Historian says that Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes.

晉：漢武雅好神仙世祖尤耽讖術遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals (Grand-martial was even more besotted by the art of fortune-telling) so he allowed

Wèn-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆為戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

呂：師操不化不聽之術而以彊教之欲道之行身之尊也不亦遠乎 If a teacher takes a skill that will be without effect and will be ignored, and teaches it by force, and wants his way to be put in practice and his person to be honored, he would be a long way from it indeed.

衡：作道術之書發怪奇之文 [The King of Huainan's retinue] devised texts of techniques of the Way and issued writings of marvelous oddities.

搜：有神術 He had magical skills.

晉：詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

非：釋法術而心治堯不能正一國 To set aside models and techniques and govern by one's own ideas—Yao couldn't do it.

衡：韓子之術明法尚功 Hân [Fei] tzu's way makes the laws patent and promotes for accomplishment.

晉：法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法術三以論策術 No fewer than three days would

suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

d'iwat 4.6 follow, transmit 25 述論：述而不作信而好古竊比於我老彭 I transmit; I don't initiate. I trust and love history. I venture to associate with me—Old P'êng.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

d'iwat 4.6 **nc** glutinous millet 朮 林史：詔吏遺單于林糲金帛絲絮佗物 He ordered officials to send the Shan-yü millet, yeast, bronze, silk cloth of various sorts and other things.

d'iwat **nc** needle (“takes-through”) 25 鉢 林 **d'iwat** **nc** cord 紵

d'iwat 爾雅：hole in clothing? 25 袂 **d'iwat** **np** river name 沫

d'iwat **nc** sword cover *ar d'iwat* 襜 **d'iwat** 4.6 flower buds 25 葍 **d'iwatde'ig** master of a technique 術士

d'iwat 3.22 **va** follow 25 順 慎荀：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

淮：鴈順風以愛氣力 Wild geese fly downwind so as to conserve energy.

隋：古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Ch'in first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.

b. *fig.* 後：嫺都性婉順 Hsien-to was obedient by nature. 孟：天下順之 The world follows them.

淮：其行悅而順情 His actions are relaxed and accordant with nature. 釋：[掣]頓之使順己 [“control”] is to make them bow down and submit to oneself

漢：數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

莊：游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being and allow nothing individual in it.

漢：刑輕於它時而犯法者寡衣食多於前年而盜賊少此天下之所以順陛下也 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders; clothing and food are more abundant than in former years, so there are not so many bandits—this is sky's way of according with YIM.

戰：秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不

可以使民政教不順者不可以煩[大]臣今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, “We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day.” [豐 or 滿 *prob intrusive gloss*]

b. *phép* Complaisant 後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

d'iwat 2.17 **nc** shield 盾 楯左：射之中楯瓦 He shot at him and hit the ridge of his shield

非：楚人有鬻矛與楯者 There was a man of Ch'u who sold spears and shields.

d'iwat 1.18 **nc** lip 362 唇 脣 脣左：諺所謂輔車相依脣亡齒寒者其馮說之謂也 What the saying refers to as “Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold”—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

釋：風兗豫司橫口合脣言之風汎也 Wind: in Yüan, Yü and Szü they broaden the mouth and close the lips to say it: “wind” is *p'iwatm*.

呂：單脣乾肺 wear out the lips and dry the lungs 史：反脣 to frown? scowl?

藝：郭舍人曰薑[妃女→]衛姓脣甘如飴 Kuo Shê-jên said, “Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wèi; they are sweet as honey-cake.”

草：十日一筆月數丸墨領袖如皂脣齒常黑 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month. Their collars and sleeves look as if they need laundering; their lips and teeth are always blackened.

漢：昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻脣斷其舌謂去曰前殺昭平反來畏我今欲靡爛望卿使不能神 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed its tongue. She told Chü, “Before when I killed Shao-p'ing she came back to haunt me. This time I want to pulp Wang-ch'ing to deny her power to do that.”

b. *meton.* 漢：谷子雲筆札樓君卿脣舌 Ku Tzu-yün for brush and writing-strips, Lou Chün-ch'ing for lips & tongue. [*nr*]

選：思風發於胸臆言泉流於脣齒 Gusts of thought arise in my breast/ fountains of words emerge from the mouth.

c. *also of inan.* 考：鬲實五穀厚半寸脣寸 A *li*-tripod has a

volume of five *hu*, a thickness of half a *ts'un* and a lip of one *ts'un*.

d'iwən 2.17 lick, suck 362 吮

衡：兔吮毫而懷子 Rabbits get pregnant by licking their fur.

釋：剛吮也吮得山肥潤也 *swən* “cistern pond” is *d'iwən* “suck”; because it sucks up the mountain’s fertile nourishment.

d'iwən 1 ^{nc} borders of river 362 派 滸

d'iwən ^{np} star name 盾

d'iwən 2.17 lay hand on, fondle *ar d'eiwən* 25 揶 揶

d'iwən 2.17 ^{nc} gate lintel; balustrade rail? 楯

d'iwən to lead forth 25 楯

d'iwən 1.18 hillock 200 陴

d'iwən 2.17 high 200 陴

ń

(Most of these words might more plausibly be reconstructed with initial *g-* instead of *ń-*.)

ńiá ziar 2.4 you 2 爾尔尔

左：苟能納我吾使爾為卿 If you can get me in I will make you a state minister.

晏：爾何來為 What have you come here to do?

禮：爾來何遲也 Why have you arrived so late?

左：爾用先人之治命余是以報 You followed the sound-minded order of our former ruler, and thus I repaid you.

左：爾有母遺繫我獨無 You have a mother to whom to send it; when it comes to me, I alone have none.

詩：保右命爾變伐大商 I shall protect and help you and appoint you, to march and attack the great Shang.

詩：無忝爾所生 Do not shame yourself to those from whom you got life.

孟：由射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It's like shooting from beyond a hundred paces; if the arrows reach the target, that is due to your strength; if they hit the bullseye, that is not due to your strength.

國：帝命曰使晉襲於爾門 Ancestor has ordered: Chin will be allowed to invade to your gate.

ńiá ńiég or, also, as well 433 爾

選：爾其為狀也則乃洩澗激濺浮天無岸 If we consider its form, it flows freely and overflows, gushing up to the sky with no shore.

ńiá luxuriant 244 爾

ńiá fusion of 如此 爾

後：大言曰臣本謂宜爾 He loudly proclaimed, “I said at first that it was fitting.”

ńiá zieb pickled meat w/bones *ar ńiá ńieb*

ńiá ńáb 449 爾

ńiá ńgá ^{np} book *Abundant Euphuism* 爾雅

藝：竇氏家傳曰竇洽治爾雅舉孝廉為郎世祖與百寮大會靈臺得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤世祖異之問群臣莫知唯攸對曰名誕鼠詔問何以知之攸曰見爾雅詔案視書如攸言賜帛百疋詔諸侯子弟從攸受爾雅 *The Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the *Er Ya*. In the citations for filiality and frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household. The emperor had a great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual Acuity. They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous. The emperor thought it odd and asked the assembled officials, but none of them

recognized it. Only Yu replied, “It is called *d'ieng-mouse*.” He asked how Yu knew that and Yu said, “From the *Er Ya*.” He ordered that the book be consulted for verification, and it was as Yu had said. He conferred a hundred bolts of silk and ordered that the sons and younger brothers of nobles should be taught the *Er Ya* by Yu.

ńiá ńgá elegant writing 爾雅

ńiak 4.18 ^{vt} be similar, be such 122 若

孟：以若所為若所欲猶緣木而求魚也 To pursue such a desire using such deeds is like climbing a tree to grope for fish.

釋：其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to fit the string.

莊：刀刃若新發於硎 The blade of the knife is as if newly come from the mold.

史：秦王聞若說必若刺心然 When the king of Chin hears such a proposal, it will be like a stab in the heart.

漢：視之若易行之甚難 To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

淮：身若不勝衣言若不出口 He carried himself as if his clothes were too heavy for him; he spoke as if he barely had a voice.

史：大直若誦道固委蛇 The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding.

戰：女以為何若 What do you make of it?

草：若人顏有美惡豈可學以相若耶 Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not; how could they be made like each other by imitation? 釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

呂：譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like sharpening the weapons; that is in order to prepare for an attack.

b. *w/ńeg* be as good as

淮：夫鷗目大而視不若鼠鼯足眾而走不若蛇物固有大有小眾不若少者 An owl, for instance, has large eyes but it can't see as well as a mouse; a millipede has many legs but can't go as fast as a snake. There definitely are things of which the large aren't as good as the small and the many not up to the few.

淮：不能予人若不若焚之 If you can't bring yourself to give it away, better burn it.

國：擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 In choosing among felicities, the heaviest is best; in choosing among calamities, the lightest is best.

ńiák ńiak 4.18 pick; select; if 433 若

說：若擇菜也 *ńiak* is “pluck herbs.”

2. *fig* select

國：若夫二公子而立之 choose one of the ruler's two sons and establish him [for 楊樹遂]

B. if (“should we choose”)

左：君若苟無四方之虞則願意假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.

衡：若射真虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?

左：若為夷棄之使事齊楚其何瘳於晉 If you are going to cast us aside on account of the Yi barbarians, forcing us to serve Chi'i and Chi'u, how would that improve things for Chin?

呂：若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?!

史：使我居中國何渠不若漢 Suppose I dwelled in the Central States, how could I not be the equal of Han?

左：若晉君朝以入則婢子夕以死夕以入則朝以死 If it is morning when the Lord of Chin enters then it will be evening when your servant and her children will die; if it is evening when he enters, it will be morning when they die.

C. *idioms*

1. 若何 what to do?

國：死者若何作也 How can a dead man come alive?

2. 若 X 何 what to do about X?

左：是可若何 What can be done about it?

3. 若 X 何 *rhet* what has that do with X?

左：若之以虎也棄社稷 How can you justify discarding the state for the sake of Hu?

國：其若為諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

ńiak 4.18 or, (*like* 及; = 而或?) 433 若

左：其以丙子若壬午作乎 Might it happen on [the day] *ping-tzū* or *jen-wu*?

衡：其病若死則背在下而腹在上 When they are sick or dead their backs are below and their bellies above.

衡：如屋上人在東危若西危上其與屋下坐人相去過三丈矣 If the man on the roof is on the east end or the west end then his distance from the man sitting under the roof will be more than three *d'iang*.

ńiak 4.18 terminates staves *isma* 如 122 若

ńiak 4.18 you 126 若

史：若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

史：公叔座召鞅謝曰今者王問可以為相者我言若王色不許我 Kungshu T'so summoned Yang and apologized, “A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that.”

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

ńiak skin of bamboo (culm sheaths?) 534 箬

ńiak ^{np} 邑 都

ńiakhān ^{num} a certain number 若干

ńiakg iwən sko bogles in 淮南子地形訓 若菌

ńiakngog royal title in Ch'u 若敖

ńiakśiwər ^{np} pln 若水

ńiakhīgog ^{num} a certain number (“so-and-so many”?) 122 若而

左：夫婦所生若而人 Those born to the principal wife, so-and-so many people.

ńiakhīgog ko fruit of 石榴 榴榴

ńiakb' iwə the likes of that 若夫

This is not a word but a phrase comprising the stative verb 若 “be like” and the pronoun 夫 “that

one." It is worth an entry of its own, since it should be distinguished from other phrases written with the same sequence of graphs.

呂:若夫期而不當言而不信此殷之所以亡也己以此告王矣 That sort of not keeping agreements and not being true to one's word is how Yin came to perish. He has already conveyed that to YM. [若 put fac || 寧 etc]

呂:若夫有道之士必禮必知然後其智能可盡 When it comes to those of the officer class who have the Way, one must treat them with courtesy and understanding if their full intelligence and ability are to be gotten. [若 put fac || 寧 etc]

呂:若夫內事親外交友必可得也 Such things as serving one's parents within the family and connecting to allies without are surely achievable. [若 put fac || 寧 etc]

草:若夫褒杜崔 [沮→] 詛羅趙忻忻有自臧之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself? [若 put fac || 寧 etc]

Distinguish 若 "choose" plus 夫 "that one": 國:若夫二公子而立之 choose one of the ruler's two sons and establish him [folg 楊樹達] [若 fac] b. also in sense of "if"

隋:若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

Distinguish 若 "deal with" plus 夫 "that one": 呂:夫無父而無師者餘若夫何哉 As for one who has neither father nor teacher, what am I supposed to do with him? [若 fac]

niang 1.38 push 攘 數

史:於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hán got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, "I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Chín."

niang 3.41 ^m yield; make obeisance; accept (opp 辭) 123 讓 攘

呂:堯以天下讓於子州支父 Yao abdicated the world to Tzū Chou Chih Fu.

莊:堯讓天下於許由 Yao abdicated the world to Hsü Yu.

非:湯以伐桀而恐天下言己爲貪也因乃讓天下於務光而恐務光之受之也乃使人說務光曰湯殺君而欲傳惡聲于子故讓天下於子務光因自投於河 Having attacked Chieh, T'ang feared that the world would say he was avaricious, so he abdicated the world to Wu Kuang. But he feared Wu Kuang would accept the abdication, so he had someone else explain things to Wu Kuang. "T'ang killed his ruler and wants to pass on the evil repute to

you; that is why he is abdicating the world to you." So Wu Kuang threw himself into the Yellow River.

史:燕王專任子之己而讓位 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tzū-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him.

漢:廉讓生而爭訟息 Modesty and deference come into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease.

漢:陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.

後:長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

衡:許由讓天下不嫌貪食侯 Hsü Yu relinquished the whole world; he is not to be suspected of coveting a peerage.

釋:吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞其志也 "Wu" is "forestall"; Tai Po resigned his position and did not become ruler, so they sent him here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition.

晏:公孫接田開疆曰吾勇不子若功不子逮取桃不讓是貪也然而不死無勇也皆反其桃 [擊→] 契領而死 Kung-sun Chieh and T'ien K'ai-chiang said, "Our bravery is not as good as yours, nor do our feats come up to yours. To take the peaches rather than yielding them to you was greedy. To be so and not to die is to lack bravery." They both gave back the peaches and died by cutting their own throats.

niang 3.41 ^m reprimand (tone diff?) 295 讓

史:罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客安人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that.

史:齊魏伐趙趙王讓蘇秦 Ch'i and Wei attacked Chao. The king of Chao berated Su Ch'in.

niang 2.36 good soil 244 壤

釋:壤濃也肥濡意也 **niang** "good soil" is **niang** "dew-soaked"; fertile and damp is the sense.

非:赤壤 ?uncultivated soil?

淮:河水之深其壤在 [山→] 岑 The depth of the Ho: its bottom mud is now on its high banks. [nr]

淮:古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

niang 1.38 rich, abundant 244 穰

漢:世之有飢穰天之行也禹湯被之矣 It is due to the movement of sky that some eras suffer famine, others abundance. Yü and T'ang were subject to that.

niang 2.36 rich, abundant 244 穰 壤

niang 2.36 dewy (令壤壤?) 244 壤

釋:壤濃也肥濡意也 **niang** "good soil" is **niang** "dew-soaked"; fertile and damp is the sense.

niang remove 125 攘

詩:攘之剔之其棧其柘 They removed them, they cut them, the wild mulberries, the mulberries.

niang rite to expel demons (swa 攘?) 125 攘

晉:卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow." 史:見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一 [孟→] 孟祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness." [nr]

niang 2.36 oppose, disturb [tone] 125 攘

niang 爾雅: "press on" 125 攘 攘

史:韓魏之所以重畏秦者爲與秦接境壤界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'in is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

niang 2.36 方言: fat 244 膿

niang coiled rope forms inside casting mold 289 鑲

niang ^m pln, fief of 魏冉 穰

niang 1.38 說文: fussy, interfering 125 孃

niang pith of gourd 183 瓢

niang 1.38 go hastily ++p 125 躑 躑

niang 2 fire 爨

niang 1.38 ^{nc} critter stb ko 狨 獾

niang 1.38 hair disarrayed 囊

niang 1.38 切韻: stalk of grain 244 穰

niang 2.36 shout, holler 嚷

niang 2.36 ko bug like small grasshopper 蟻

niang 3.41 ^m 道木 ?road tree? 穰

niang 3.41 fretful 125 懷

niang-niang th heavy with dew 濃濃

niang-niang th so good fortune (sort out tones) 穰穰

niang-niang th so the things of the world 壤壤

niangg'â ^{nc} ko plant (辭海: Zingiber mioga) ++p 387 藨荷

nianghiog ^{nc} ko plant ac 香菜 穰菜 藨菜

niat 4.17 hot 222 熱

釋:暑煮也熱如煮物也 **sió** "hot" is **lió** "boil": hot like boiled things

釋:熱蒸也如火所燒也 **niat** "hot" is **niwat** "burn", like what fire burns

隋:日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the yang of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.

niat'iwat "hot nibbles? hot sips?"—food served with wine? 熱啜

史:陰告廚人曰卽酒酣樂進熱啜反斗以擊之 He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

nian 1.30 ^{vs} be so; be true 然

呂:說淫則可不可而然不然是不是而非不非 If explanation is carelessly done then one accepts what is unacceptable and believes what is untrue,

holds wrong to be right and vice versa.

莊：有待而然 depend on something else to make it so
荀：是人之所生而有也是無待而然者也 This something people are born with. This is something that is so without depending on anything else.

衡：世信祭祀謂祭祀必有福又然解除謂解除必去凶 Everyone believes in sacrifices and ceremonies, claiming that they must surely bring good fortune. They also assume exorcism is valid, claiming that exorcism must surely expel ill fortune.

論：王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner?'" The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 莊：非物不然無物不可 There is no such thing as an object of which nothing is true, an object to which nothing is applicable.

釋：暈捲也氣在外捲結之也日月俱然 "halo" is "bend"; vapor is bent around binding it on the outside; both sun and moon get this way

呂：命也者不知所以然而然者也 "fate" is what is so although we do not know how it comes to be so
衡：一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.
呂：非獨染絲然也 It isn't only dyeing silk that is like that.

戰：非獨此五國爲然而已也天下之亡國皆然矣 Nor is it that only these five states may be considered to have been so and that's all. Doomed states all over the world have always been so.
新：時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

2. 然後，然而，然且

呂：舟車之始見也三世然後安之 When boats and carts first appeared, people did not feel safe in them until three generations had passed

孟：見賢焉然後用之 He does not employ him until he sees competence in him.

孟：見不可焉然後去之 He does not get rid of him until he sees unacceptable things about him.

管：死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而爲之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates. Why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.

淮：雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might at some opportune occasion stumble onto something, nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.

史：妾一僵而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於笞 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping.

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北 Though Ch'u has a reputation for

wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing.

荀：西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.
史：然且王行之者將以取信於齊也 That withal YM will do this is because you intend by it to earn the trust of Ch'i.

3. echoes 如

釋：御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* "attendant"... speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.
釋：於高山上二重作之如陶竈然也 Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove.

4. 自然

文：物必有自然而後人事有治也 A thing must have some way in which it behaves of its own accord before people can do anything to control it.

衡：天道自然非人事也 The way of sky makes itself so; it is none of men's doing.

衡：非自然也而天然之也 Not because it is so of itself but because sky makes it so.

衡：春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.
史：爲善者天報之以福爲惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

衡：天地合氣萬物自生猶夫婦合氣子自生矣萬物之生含血之類知飢知寒見五穀可食取而食之見絲麻可衣取而衣之或說以爲天生五穀以食人生絲麻以衣人此謂天爲人作農夫桑女之徒也不合自然故其義疑未可從也 Sky and earth mingle their energy-vapor and things bring themselves into existence, just as when a husband and wife mingle their energy-vapor a child will then bring itself into existence. When things come into existence, those of them that have blood become aware of hunger and cold, see that the five grains can be eaten and take them and eat them, see that silk and hemp can be worn and take them and wear them. Some explain this on the assumption that sky has brought the five grains into existence so as to feed people and has brought silk and hemp into existence so as to clothe people. This is to claim that sky made servants of farmers and mulberry-girls on behalf of other people. That does not tally with what happens of its own accord, so this explanation is dubious and is not to be followed.

衡：試依道家論之天者普施氣萬物之中谷愈飢而絲麻救寒故人食衣衣絲麻也夫天之不故生五穀絲麻以衣食人由其有災變不欲以譴告人也物自生而人衣食之氣自變而人畏懼之以若說論之厭於人心矣如天瑞爲故自然焉在 If we try explaining it according to the Taoists, what sky does is to apply vapor equally among all the things of earth. Grain alleviates hunger, and silk and hemp keep out cold, so people eat grain and wear silk and hemp. Sky does not intentionally give life to the five grains and to silk and hemp so as to feed and clothe people, just as it does not intend to

warn people by having disasters and anomalies. Things come to life of their own and people eat and wear them; vapor changes of its own and people are awed and frightened by it. If we use such a theory to explain it, it is all hidden in men's hearts. If sky's signals are the cause, where is self-so-ness? Where does non-contriving lie?

衡：何以[知]天之自然也以天無口目也案有爲者口目之類也口欲食而目欲視有嗜欲於內發之於外口目求之得以爲利欲之爲也今無口目之欲於物無所求索夫何爲乎 How do we know that sky is so of itself? Because sky has no mouth or eyes. I point out that things that contrive are all those of the category having mouths and eyes. The mouth wants to eat and the eye wants to look. Having preferences and desires within they issue forth without; the mouth and eyes want things and get them and benefit by them. This is the contriving of desire. Here we have no desire of mouth and eyes for anything and nothing to seek for, so what contriving could there be?
衡：何以知天無口目也以地知之地以土爲體土本無口目無地夫婦也地體無口目亦知天口目也使天體乎宜與地同使天氣乎氣若雲煙雲煙之屬安得口目 How do we know sky has no mouth and eyes? We know it by earth. Earth's parts are of dirt, and dirt never had any mouth or eyes. Sky and earth are husband and wife, so if no mouth and eyes are among the parts of earth we know that neither has sky a mouth and eyes. Do we suppose sky to be a solid body? Then it ought to be the same as earth. Do we suppose sky to be vapor? Vapor is like clouds and smoke. A thing like clouds and smoke/

Where would it get mouth and eyes? [nr]
衡：或曰凡動行之類皆本[無有爲]有欲故動動則有爲今天動行與人相似安得無爲曰天之動行也施氣也體動氣乃出物乃生矣由人動氣也體動氣乃出子亦生也夫人之施氣也非欲以生子氣施而子自生矣 One might object that all things that move and act from their origin desire things, so they stir from quiescence, and they contrive things. In this case, sky moves and is just like humanity in that regard, so how it not contrive anything? I say when sky moves acts it applies vapor. When its parts move the v emerges and things are then given life. It is like humans applying vapor; the parts move and the vapor emerges and a child is given life. Now when humans apply vapor, it is not that they want to have a child, but the vapor is applied and the child comes alive of its own.

He will not say that parents' intercourse causes a child—the act's result but not its motive. Removing unintended consequences from the class of caused occurrences is the sort of lawyerly verbal trick to which ordinary-language philosophy is apt to descend. If Wang really had the scientific outlook that has been imputed to him, he would instead argue that, just as he pointed out a few lines above, sky and earth have no parts analogous to the body parts of humans, so the analogy to their generative acts is forced and misleading. But he accepts the analogy in this case where it supports his claim, which is about the use of a word, not about the classification of natural events. The word contrive in this essay can best be understood as meaning

they
feed
mulberry
w leaves

something like "make" or even "manufacture."

衡:天動不欲以生物而物自生此則自然也施氣不欲為物而物自為此則無為也謂天自然無為者何氣也恬淡無欲無為無事者也老聃得以壽矣老聃稟之於天使天無此氣老聃安所稟受此性師無其說而弟子獨言者未之有也 When sky moves it does not intend to give life to things; things come alive of their own. This, then, is being so of itself, not contriving anything. What do we call the vapor of being so of itself and not contriving things? It is calmness, without desire, without contrivance, without busyness. Lao Tan got it and lived a long life by it. Lao Tan received it from sky. If we suppose sky lacked this vapor, then where did Lao Tan receive this life-nature? A student never initiates doctrine on his own when his teacher has never said that before.

衡:或復於桓公曰以告仲父左右曰一則仲父二則仲父為君乃易乎桓公曰吾未得仲父故難已得仲父何為不易夫桓公得父任之以事委之以政不復與知皇天以至優之德與王政而譴告人則天德不若桓公而霸王之操過上帝也 Someone made a report to the Foursquare Marquess of Chi and he said, "Tell Uncle." A servant said, "Tell this to Uncle; tell that to Uncle. What an easy thing to be a ruler!" The marquess said, "It was hard enough before I got Uncle; why shouldn't it be easy now?" The Marquess got Uncle and handed over his affairs to him and entrusted him with the government and paid no more attention to it. If vast sky with its superb power hands over government to a king and then issues warnings to the people that would mean that the power of sky is not equal that of the Foursquare marquess and the deeds of a senior baron surpass those of the high deity.

衡:或曰桓公知管仲賢故委任之如非管仲亦將譴告之矣使天遭堯舜必無譴告之變曰天能譴告人君則亦能故命聖君擇才若堯舜受以王命委以王事勿復與知今則不然生庸庸之君失道廢德隨譴告之何天不憚勞也 One might object that the marquess knew that Kuan Chung was competent so he passed the burden on to him. Had it been anyone but Kuan Chung, he also would have had to admonish him. When Sky encounters a Yao or a Shun it never has admonitory anomalies. I say: if Sky has the power to warn a ruler then it also has the power to ordain a sage ruler, deliberately selecting one with genius like Yao or Shun, conferring on him the royal command and deputing to him the royal responsibility and taking no further notice of his work. In this case that is not what happens. It brings forth a quite ordinary ruler, and when he loses the way and neglects his influence it follows with admonitory announcements to him. Why doesn't Sky save itself the effort?

衡:曹參為漢相縱酒歌樂不聽政治其子諫之咎之二百當時天下無擾亂之變淮陽鑄偽錢吏不能禁汲黯為太守不壞一爐不刑一人高枕安臥而淮陽政清夫曹參為相若不為相汲黯為太守若郡無人然而漢朝無事淮陽[無]刑錯者參德優而黯威重也計天之威德孰與曹參汲黯而謂天與王政隨而譴告之是謂天德不若曹參厚而威不若汲黯重也 When Ts'ao Shen was premier of Han, he gave himself over to wine, women and song and paid no attention to government.

When his son remonstrated, he had him given two hundred strokes of the rod. At that time there were no anomalous disturbances anywhere in the world. When false coiners in Huai Yang could not be stopped by the officials, Chi Yen was made governor and without destroying a single furnace or punishing a single man, the administration of Huai Yang became honest while he slept in comfort on a high pillow. Ts'ao Shen was premier as if he wasn't premier and Chi Yen was governor as if his commandery was unpopulated. That the Han empire nonetheless had no trouble nor had Huai Yang anyone punished was because Shen's influence was so superior and Yen's moral force so preponderant. If we reckon the influence and moral force of Sky, how do they compare to those of Ts'ao Shen and Chi Yen? Then to say that Sky confers government on the king and follows with admonitory announcements to him is the same as saying that Sky's influence is less potent than that of Ts'ao Shen, its moral force less preponderant than that of Chi Yen.

衡:蓬伯玉治衛子貢使人問之何以治衛對曰以不治治之夫不治之治無為之道也 When Chü Po-yü was governing Wèi, Tz'u-kung had someone ask him, "What means do you use to govern Wèi?" He replied, "I govern by non-governance." Now government by non-governance is the way of non-contrivance.

衡:或曰太平之應河出圖洛出書不畫不就為不成天地出之有為之驗也張良游泗水之上遇黃石公授太公書蓋天佐漢誅秦故命令神石為鬼書授人復為有為之效也

Objection: in response to supreme pacification, a diagram comes out of the Ho and a writing comes out of the Lo. No brushstrokes, nothing done; no contriving, nothing completed. That they came from Sky and Earth is proof that there is contrivance. Chang Liang travelling by the Szü river met the venerable old man of the brown stone who gave him Tai Kung's book which turned out to be an indication that Sky would help Han to punish Ch'in and therefore ordered a divine stone to make a demonic writing to give to a man; by the same logic, another proof there is contrivance.

衡:曰此皆自然也夫天安得以筆墨而為圖書乎天道自然故圖書自成晉唐叔虞魯成季友生文在其手故叔曰虞季曰友宋仲子生有文在其手曰為魯夫人三者在母之時文字成矣而謂天為文字在母之時天使神持筆墨刻其身乎 I say these all happened of themselves. Now, how would Sky be able to make diagrams and writings with brush and ink? T'ang Shu Yü of Chin and Ch'eng Chi Yu of Lu were born with marks on their hands, so Shu was called Yü and Chi was called Yu. Chung-tzü of Sung was born with marks on her hand that said she would be wife to Lu. When these three were in their mothers the marks were already completed. So if you say Sky wrote these marks, when they were in their mothers did Sky send a spirit to take an awl and scratch those marks into their bodies as if with brush and ink?

衡:自然之化固疑難知外若有為內實自然是以太史公紀黃石事疑而不能實也趙簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側後出見人當道則前所夢見在帝側者也論之以為趙國且昌之

狀也黃石授書亦漢且興之象也妖氣為鬼鬼象人形自然之道非或為之也 Metamorphoses that happen of themselves can be puzzling and hard to recognize. Outwardly it is as if they were contrived, while within they actually happen of themselves. The Grand Historian in recording the business of the brown stone was unsure and could not verify it. Chao Chien-tzü dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the High Ancestor. Later he went out and saw a man standing in the road and it was the same man he had previously dreamed of seeing at the side of the High Ancestor. I analyse that as a foreshowing that the state of Chao would prosper. The brown stone conferring the writing was another fore-image, of the rise of the Han. Ominous vapor makes ghosts, and ghosts resemble humans; that is a way things happen of themselves, not because of something contriving them.

衡:草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章 When plants and trees come to life/ Their flowers and leaves are fresh and green/ All of them are bent and folded/ Looking like the patterns of writing. [mr]

衡:謂天為文字復為華葉乎宋人或刻木為楮葉者三年乃成孔子曰使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡矣如孔子之言萬物之葉自為生也自為生也故能并成如天為之其運當若宋人刻楮葉矣觀鳥獸之毛羽毛羽之采色通可為乎鳥獸未能盡實春觀萬物之生秋觀其成天地為之乎 If sky contrives writing, does it by the same logic contrive flowers and leaves? Once a Sung man carved wood to form a leaf of wild mulberry and it took him three years to finish the job. Confucius said, "If it took the earth three years to make a single leaf, then there wouldn't be many things in nature with leaves." If Confucius had it right then leaves on things in nature spring up for their own sake, so they can all be finished at the same time. If Sky contrived them, the delay would be like that of the Sung man making a wild mulberry leaf. Look at the feathers and fur of birds and animals. Could anyone go through them all and paint the colors of their feathers and fur just right? Nor can birds and animals exhaust the reality of this. Look at how everything comes to life in spring and to fruition in fall; could sky and earth contrive that?

衡:物自然也如謂天地為之為之宜用手天地安得萬萬千手并為萬萬千手物乎諸物在天地之間也猶子在母腹中也母懷子氣十月而生鼻口耳目發膚毛理血脈脂膜骨節爪齒自然成腹中乎母為之也 Things come about of themselves. If you claim sky and earth contrive them, it ought to use hands to accomplish the job. How could sky and earth simultaneously contrive billions and billions of things with billions and billions of hands? All things lie between sky and earth like a child lying in its mother's womb. The mother having received the child's energy-vapor, in the tenth month it is born. Did its nose, mouth, ears, eyes, hair, skin, nerves, blood, veins, fingers, fat, bones, joints, nails and teeth all form themselves inside the mother's belly? Or did she contrive them?

衡:偶人千萬不名為人者何也鼻口耳目非性自然也武帝幸王夫人王夫人死思見其形道士以方朮作夫人形形成出入宮門武帝大

驚立而迎之忽不復見蓋非自然之真方士巧妄之偽故一見恍忽消散滅亡有為之化其不可久行猶王夫人形不可久見也道家論自然不知引物事以驗其言行故自然之說未見信也 Why is a human effigy absolutely never called a person? Because its nose, mouth, ears and eyes did not naturally form themselves of their own nature. The Martial Emperor especially favored one of his wives named Wang. After she died he longed to see her likeness again. A Taoist adept contrived her simulacrum by means of his esoteric techniques, and when it had taken form it moved in and out of the palace gate. The Martial Emperor was astonished. He stood and welcomed her, whereupon she suddenly disappeared. It turned out not to be the natural real woman but the contrivance of the adept's clever deception. Thus it appeared once, vaguely, then dissipated and vanished. The changes made by contrivance, in their inability to be sustained for long, are like the simulacrum of the Wang wife not remaining visible for long. The Taoists, in their exposition of things being so of themselves, neglect to adduce physical evidence to verify that their account is valid. Thus the theory of self-so-ness has not been generally accepted.

衡：然雖自然亦須有為輔助耒耜耕耘因春播種者人為之也及穀入地日夜長夫人不能為也或為之者敗之道也宋人有閔其苗之不長者就而握之明日枯死夫欲為自然者宋人之徒也 But even things that happen by themselves require contrivance to support and assist them. Plowing and harrowing the land and waiting until spring to sow the seed are human contrivance. But when it comes to the grain in the ground growing day and night, humans cannot contrive that. A misguided attempt to force it to happen would be just the way to spoil it. A Sung man, anxious about his sprouts not growing, went and pulled them up. The next day they had all withered and died. Those who want to force things to happen of themselves are of the school of that Sung man.

衡：問曰人生於天地天地無為人稟天性者亦當無為而有為何也曰至德純渥之人稟天氣多故能則天自然無為稟氣薄少不遵道德不似天地故曰不肖不肖者不似也不似天地不類聖賢故有為也 You may ask, "If people are engendered by sky and earth without sky and earth's contrivance, and their life-process goes by what sky has provided them, they ought also to refrain from contriving, yet they do contrive. Why?" I answer that a man who is entirely imbued with perfect influence has been richly provided with the energy-vapor of sky. Thus he is able to model himself on sky in naturally not contriving. If one has received a sparse, thin energy-vapor he does not follow the influence of the way and does not resemble sky and earth. Thus he is called a bungler. "Bungler" is "not resemble." That is, he does not resemble sky and earth, nor is he similar to geniuses and highly competent people. Thus he contrives things.

This is folk-etymology in the service of philosophy. V. note under 不肖.

衡：懷銀紵紫未必稷契之才積金累玉未必陶朱之智或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿命有貧富知不能殺性命有貴賤才不能進退成

王之才不如周公桓公之知不若管仲然成桓受尊命而周管稟卑秩也案古人君希有不學於人臣知博希有不為父師然而人君猶以無能處主位人臣猶以鴻才為庸役故貴賤在命不在智愚貧富在祿不在頑慧 Hoarded silver and stored purple cloth may not imply the talent of a Chi or a Hsieh; piled gold and heaped jade may not imply the knowledge of Chu of T'ao. Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city. Thus in official life those of identical talent can be destined disparate ranks, while in private life those of equal intelligence may be fortunated differing wealth. There are degrees of wealth and poverty granted that intelligence cannot increase or decrease; there are degrees of high and low rank destined that talent cannot promote or demote. The talent of Ch'eng Wang was not equal to that of Tan, Duke of Chou; the intelligence of the Foursquare Marquess was not up to that of Kuan Chung. But Ch'eng and Foursquare had the destiny to be honored while Tan and Kuan were ordained to be of lower rank. Looking at antiquity, few are the cases in which the rulers did not learn from their ministers, few the cases in which those of broad understanding were not tutors and teachers.

Nonetheless, the rulers still with their incompetence occupied the ruling position and the ministers still with their vast talent acted as flunkies. Thus high or low rank depends on destiny, not on whether one is intelligent or stupid; wealth or poverty depends on fortune, not on whether one is frivolous or serious. 衡：世之論事者以才高當為將相能下者宜為農商見智能之士官位不至怪而訾之曰是必毀於行操行操之士亦怪毀之曰是必乏於才知殊不知才知行操雖高官位富祿有命才智之人以吉盛時舉事而福至人謂才智明審凶哀禍來謂愚暗不知吉凶之命盛衰之祿也 People who discuss matters nowadays assume that one with high talent ought to become a general or minister, while one with low ability is suited to be a farmer or merchant. When they see a talented man to whom office and position do not come, they marvel at it and blame him, saying he must be defective in conduct; while in the case of one of distinguished conduct they also marvel and criticise him, saying that he must be lacking in talent. They utterly do not recognize that although one's intelligence and conduct may be high, rank, position and wealth are a matter of destiny. If an intelligent man initiates some affair at an auspicious time of expansion and good fortune comes, people say his intelligence is penetrating and accurate; but if at an inauspicious time of decline and ill-fortune results, they call him stupid. They do not recognize that good and bad luck are due to destiny, that expansion and decline are due to fortune.

ńjan 1.30 burn 222 然 燃 難

衡：使火燃以水沃之可謂水賊火 Suppose fire to be burning and we sprinkle water on it; that could be called "water murdering fire."

衡：案火滅不能復燃以況之死人不能復為鬼明矣 Going by the fact that an extinguished fire cannot resume burning, by analogy with that it is clear that dead people cannot return to become ghosts.

淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火 When the sun-kindler

faces the sun it kindles and produces fire.

藝：普天皆滅焰匝地盡滅煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 卍]

ńjan 1.30 fiery red 222 然

ńjan 2 fear 燠

ńjan 1.30 terminates adjuncts (initial assim to final of adjunct?) 然

ńjan (surname) (ar ńjan) 然

ńjan 1.30 dog meat ar ńjanwan 狀

ńjan 1.30 echo 噉

ńjan 1.30 onomat for murmuring voices 噉

ńjantsog nc ko tree 燃棗

ńjap 4.29 garrulous 482 講 聒

ńjap 4.29 checkbone; jaw muscle 47 頤

ńjap 4.29 way some critters move 蚺

ńjapngjə ńjapngjəb so mountains 聒 聒

ńjapngjə ńjapngjəb quivering of jaw muscle 482 顫 顫

ńjapntu ńjapntu garrulous 482,530 講 咬

ńjam 2.50 dye 449 染

呂：墨子見染素絲者而嘆 Motzū saw some people dyeing silk and sighed.

呂：非獨染絲然也 It isn't only dyeing silk that is like that.

呂：故染不可不慎也 Thus it is not acceptable not to pay careful attention to dyeing.

b. stain, blot

後：且馮貴人家墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汗染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

ńjam 2.50 dip 267 染

左：染指於鼎嘗之而出 Before going out he dipped his finger into the cauldron and tasted it.

ńjam 3.55 sko sauce for meat 449 染

呂：子肉也我肉也尚胡革求肉而為於是具染而已因抽刀而相啖至死而止 "You're meat. I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat? Just add sauce to this, that's all." So they drew their knives and devoured each other until they died.

ńjam 1.52 nc sideburns, whiskers [2t] 643 髯

髯 髯 頰

釋：在頰耳旁曰髯 [Hair] on the cheek beside the ear is called "whiskers."

衡：龍髯拔 The dragon's whiskers were pulled out.

ńjam 1.52 chew 482 嚼

ńjam 2.50 graceful 224 姆

ńjam 1.52 nc broad hem on robe 621 袂 袂

ńjam nc 說文: rim of tortoise shell 621 龜

ńjam nc lady's wedding gown 袂 袂

ńjam nc plants flourishing 苒

ńjam 說文: soo 爇

ńjam 1.52 說文: ko edible snake 482 蚺

ńjam 3.55 pickle 449 染

ńjam 2.50 mp kosps 玊

ńjam-ńjam 𠄎 moving gently or slowly? 244

冉冉 冉冉 髻髻

宋: 盈盈公府步冉冉府中趨坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Tall and imposing when he walks in public offices/ Dignified even when he must hurry on business/ Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim him extraordinary.
 髻髻-*hiam* *hiam* ㄏㄧㄢˊ ㄏㄧㄢˊ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 482 誦誦
 髻髻-*ngiug* ㄋㄩㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 學生 of Confucius 冉有
 髻髻-*siæg* ㄙㄨㄟˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 爾雅: ko bug 本草: ko hairy caterpillar w/irritating spines 蝨蝨
 髻髻-*ziab* 1.7 then; and 272 而

A. *btw nuc* or *sent*, first sets stage for second

非: 白而往黑而來 It was white when it left but was black when it returned.

荀: 蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two claws.

呂: 與人出而不與人入 not to return with the men they went out with.

非: 夔非一足也一而足也 It wasn't that K'uei had only one leg; it was that one of him was enough.

多: 何爲而可 What to do to be all right?

管: 主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.

左: 殺而埋之馬矢之中 killed him and buried him in a pile of horse dung

孟: 斲而小之 cut them and make them smaller
 孟: 君子之不耕而食何也 How is it that courtiers eat without plowing?

左: 知難而退 When he notices difficulties, he retires.
 衡: 我食寒菹而得蛭 I was eating cold pickles and came across a leech.

左: 口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you broke the agreement.

莊: 化而爲鳥 [the fish] metamorphoses and turns into a bird

呂: 鼠前而兔後 it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

莊: 嚙而噬不噉 cries but its throat does not get sore.
 管: 死而不振 die and never arise.

呂: 長乎楚而楚言 grows up in Ch'ü and speaks Ch'ü dialect

山: 穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.

左: 爲其所得者棺而出之 made coffins for those they had got and sent them out

荀: 人積耕耨而爲農夫 Men become farmers by practice of plowing and cultivating.

釋: 日在西而見於東 when the sun is in the west [the rainbow] appears in the east

國: 一言而有三施 does favors for three by speaking once.

荀: 是人之所生而有也是無待而然者也 This something people are born with. This is something that is so without depending on anything else.

荀: 所失微而其爲亂大者禮也 What makes great trouble if mishandled a small amount is ritual.

外: 夫賢者所以不爲存而亡者何也 How is it that competence did not bring about preservation but doom?

列: 五府爲虛而臺始成 The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished.

多: 而已 that's all [lit "and stop"]

非: 楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之

楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

1. *rarely, connects app sent*

呂: 故不義迫生也而迫生非獨不義也 Thus living wrongly is a cramped life, but cramped lives are not only living wrongly. [2 *compl app sent conn by 而*]

呂: 夫孝三皇五帝之本務而萬事之紀也 Now filiality was the basic obligation of the three greats and is the control-string of all things.

戰: 鄭魏者楚之國而秦楚之強敵也 Chêng and Wèi, by their nature, are the buffer states of Ch'ü, while Ch'in is Ch'ü's strong enemy.

淮: 農事廢女工傷則飢之本而寒之原也 If agriculture is neglected and women's work harmed that is the root of famine and the origin of cold snaps.

史: 皆周太王之子而王季歷之兄也 both were sons of the Grand King of Chou and elder brothers of King Chi-li

史: 今夫蜀西僻之國而戎翟之倫也 Now this Shu is a western frontier state of the same type as the Jung and the Ti.

B. *btw nuc & pre-nuc el*

1. *after subj*, this subj in particular

左: 國君而讐匹夫懼者甚衆矣 If the rulers of states are going to take ordinary men as personal enemies, that's going to frighten a great many people.

孟: 管仲而知禮孰不知禮 If even Kuan Chung recognizes propriety, who does not recognize propriety?

左: 有非言之物而言 There are cases of things speaking that ought not to speak.

淮: 一人而獨兼有之 for one man alone to monopolize it

莊: 舉世而譽之而不加勸 If even the whole world praises him, he is not more eager.

淮: 萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

孟: 賢者而後樂此 none but a capable one could enjoy this

淮: 故一人之身而三變者所以應時[矣→]也 Thus three changes within the life of one man were his way of responding to the needs of the times.

2. *after l-shifted obj*, this obj in particular

非: 其子而食之且誰不食? If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?

左: 上所不爲而民或爲之 What their superiors do not do, some folk may yet do.

鹽: 日月之光而盲者不能見雷電之聲而聾人不能聞 The blind cannot even see the light of the sun and moon; the deaf cannot even hear the noise of thunder and lightning.

b. *also obj of co-nuc*

漢: 狂夫之言而明主擇焉 An intelligent ruler finds things to agree with even in a madman's talk.

3. *after loc as topic*, at this place in particular

左: 隊而相見 meet when you are in the pit

左: 壘而降 surrendered while still in their breastworks
 左: 阻而鼓之 beat the attack drums against them even though they are in straits

左: 隘而不列 in a defile and not arrayed

4. *after time-phr as topic*, at this time in particular

左: 瓜時而往 It was at melon time that they went.

國: 優施教驪姬夜半而泣 Shih the actor

國: 優施教驪姬夜半而泣 Shih the actor instructed Lady Li to weep in the middle of the night.

呂: 夏至之日而欲夜之長 to want the night to be long even though it is the day of the summer solstice

5. *after co-nuc*, in this manner in particular
 非: 夫冰炭不同器而久 Now, ice and coals do not last long in the same bowl.

衡: 異器而處 lying in different pots

戰: 高枕而臥 to have a high pillow to sleep on

後: 手足異門而出 His hands and feet went out through different gates.

戰: 何塗之從而致之齊 What road to follow to deliver them to Ch'i?

C. *the two clauses need not have the same subj*

左: 有兄而無慧 had an older brother who was addepleted

戰: 秦王有愛女而美 The king of Ch'in had a favored daughter who was beautiful.

左: 有巫者而見我焉 There will be a sorcerer who will see me there.

非: 有瓦器而不漏 There is an earthenware vessel that doesn't leak.

史: 驅趙而攻燕 They will urged Chao to attack Yen.

戰: 腹擊爲室而鋸 Ru Chi had a house built and it was big.

左: 斷肘而死 They cut off his forearm and he died.

左: 己弗能有而以與人 He couldn't keep it himself yet he gave it to someone else.

衡: 用力須筋骨而彊 Exerting strength takes muscles and bones and they must be strong.

衡: 周宣王殺其臣杜伯而不辜 The Perspicuous King of Chou killed his servant Tu Po, who was not guilty.

呂: 荆人有遺弓者而不胥索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

呂: 與之尸而弗取 if we let them have their dead and they don't accept them

三: 然觀操軍船艦首尾相接可燒而走也 But I observe that the boats and ships of Ts'ao's army are all together head-to-tail. They can be burned and we flee.

D. "or" like 若

戰: 擢筋而餓死 to have one's tendons pulled out or to die of starvation [ref to two unrelated events]

淮: 贏天下之憂而海內之事者 those who take on the burden of the whole world's sorrows or all civilization's business

淮: 今夫地黃主屬骨而甘草主生肉之藥也 Take for example foxglove, a herb specific for knitting bones, or licorice, one for building flesh.

E. *interch w/以 (qv & v next) in direction clauses*

方: 自關而西秦晉之間 west of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin

苑: 東風則草靡而西風則草靡而東 In an east wind the weeds bend down to the west; in a west wind the weeds bend down to the east.

而後⇒後

非 X 而 Y⇒非

髻髻-*ziab* variant of 以 *qv 而*

孟: 此率獸而食人也 This is to lead on animals to

eat people.

史：君召先生而卜相 Our ruler summoned you to divine about a chief minister.

左：武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 Warriors captured them in the field by their strength; a wife has released them in the capital by her wife.

呂：國無尉其誰可而爲之 The state needs a comptroller; who might be able to fill the post?

呂：所欲得而爲君 the one they wanted to obtain and make their ruler

史：願王舉國而聽之 I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel. [而 ~ 以 B.7]

非：而有知見也人且匿女而無知見也人且意女 If you see by means of disingenuous things, other men will hide things from you. If you see by means of not disingenuous things, other men will guess your intentions. [both 而 ~ 以]

戰：鄒忌以爲然乃說王而使田忌伐魏 Tsou Chi thought it would work, so he made a proposal to the king to have T'ien Chi attack Wei.

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the “vertical men” say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers. [而成封侯 ~ 以成封侯]

搜：雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

niag = 而已耳

孟：直不百步耳是亦走也 [Those who ran fifty paces] only didn't run a hundred paces, that's all; such was still running away.

戰：狡兔有三窟僅得免其死耳 A clever rabbit has three holes, and still may barely escape death.

淮：彼直求名耳 Those ones are merely seeking reputation.

史：高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 The High Emperor said, “Stop it. I was only joking.”

史：何往爲祇取辱耳 What would we accomplish by going? We would only bring shame on ourselves.

隋：夫人目所望不過十里天地合矣實非合也遠使然耳 If a human eye looks more than ten li, sky and earth have merged. Really it's not that they merge; distance makes it so, that's all.

史：能用秦柄者獨張儀可耳 For someone able to take Ch'in by the handle, only Chang Yi would do. 列：左右曰王默存耳 His servants said, “YM has only been sitting still.

史：以爲儒者所謂中國者於天下乃八十一分居其一分耳 He took it that what the Confucians called The Central States occupied only one portion of eighty-one into which the world was divided.

晉：棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-ping is to

ensure our being captured, that's all.

niag variant of 如 而

呂：而言之興響 like the relation of speech to echo 淮：有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之 When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it.

niag variant of 耳 = 而已 而

左：鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒而 If ghosts still seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry?

niag you, your 126 而

左：將加而師 They will send a force against you.

左：吾與而盟無入而封 I will make a treaty with you not to enter your borders.

左：余知而無罪也入復而所 I know that you have done nothing blameworthy. Go in and resume your place.

國：曩而言戲乎抑有所聞之乎 What you said a while ago, was that a joke or did you get it somewhere?

呂：汝天下之國士也幸汝以成而名 You are the finest knight in the world. I will spare your life so that you can make your reputation.

史：若善守汝國我願且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

niag 2.6 nc ear 203 耳

國：不穀雖不能用吾愁莫之於耳 Though this unfortunate one is unable to make proper use [of your remonstrances] I might utilize them to plug my ears 衡：耳不聞宮商曰聾 If the ear does not hear *kung* and *shang*, one is called deaf.

非：千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人此人所以簡巫祝也 The noise, “A thousand years, ten thousand years,” clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people. This is why shaman's prayers are slighted by other people.

漢：文帝十二年有馬生角於吳角在耳前上鄉 In the twelfth year of the Cynosure Emperor a horse in Wu grew horns. The horns were ahead of the ears and pointed upward.

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds.

釋：在頰耳旁曰髯 [Hair] on the cheek beside the ear is called “whiskers.”

b. *fig.*

戰：耳可懷挾 [The nine cauldrons'] handles can be embraced by the arms.

c. 耳目 the senses

淮：釋術數而任耳目其亂必甚矣 If you abandon method and make decisions solely on the immediate evidence of your senses, you are sure to make the disorder much worse.

漢：匱萬姓之力以從耳目 You deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses.

鼎耳⇒鼎

niag 3.7 fishbait 253 餌 餌

呂：善釣者出魚乎千仞之下餌香也 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep, because his bait is smelly.

淮：魚不可以無餌釣也 Fish cannot be hooked without bait.

b. *fig.*

戰：以垣雍餌王 baiting YM with [a promise to cede the town of] Yüan Yung

niag **ziab** nc ear-gem 203 珥

釋：珥耳也言似人耳之在面旁也 *niag* “ear-ornament” is *niag* “ear”; referring to its resembling the ear in being at the side of the face.

釋：珥氣在日兩旁之名也 “ear-ornament” is the word for vapor being on both sides of the sun.

niag **ziab** 3.7 dumpling 5 餌

釋：餌而也相黏而也 “dumpling” is “sticky;” they stick to each other.

niag **ziab** to unite 125 聊 而

非：人不知以其愚心而聖人之智 People don't know how to augment their obtuseness with the intelligence of the sages.

niag **ziab** boil 13 脲

史：宰夫脲熊蹯不熟 The steward boiled bear paws and did not cook them thoroughly.

niag 3.7 nc sinew 餌 耳

niag **ziab** cut ear-tuft 203 餌

niag **ziab** assist 2 餌 餌

戰：臣有父嘗餓且死君下臺飡餌之 Once when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him.

niag **ziab** 3.7 nc corner of mouth 203 呬

niag sneer 呬

niag a fungus 柄

niag **ziab** 3.6 cut off ear 203 呬

niag nc ko plant 蒔

niag mp mountain name 呬

niag 說文：hearse 輶

niag many 244 佈

niag warm water 沔

niag 3.7 mislead ar tl 253 誨

niag 1.7 mp pln 阿

niag 2.6 mp river name 洱

niag spur, hook, point 餌

niag **niab** 1.7 cheek whiskers 203 髯 而

niag **niab** show sincerity to spirits in sacr; 山海經註：以血塗祭 smear sacr w/blood 聾

niag **ziab** 1.7 wrinkled? pleated? 263 襞

niag **niab** 1.7 near, close to 2 而

niag **ziab** 1.7 集韻：lip 203 呬 呬

niag **niük** nc roe 鱮

niag **niük** nc ko fish 鱮

niag-**niag** **ziab**-**ziab** 卍 so six reins “hanging, flapping”-NCB 377 耳耳

niag **ymag** mp river name 洱海

niag **siö** nc sko flying squirrel or fruit bat? 耳

鼠 鼠鼠

niang 1.44 repeat, repeated 244 仍 仍

niang 3.47 pull, push 125 扔 仍

搜：仍取杵焚之 He pulled out the pestle and burned it.

niang 3.47 nc wild-growing plants 244 苳 苳

niang 1.44 爾雅：因也 “press on”? 125 仍

niang nc 5g-grandchild 仍孫

niang 1.44 go to, arrive at 125 迓 仍 仍 迓

niang 說文：lavish 244 訥

niang good fortune 244 訥

niang 3.47 recognize 認

niang 3.47 mount carriage 26 杓

niang 3.47 ko tree 杓

niang-**niang** 卍 陜 陜

niang **tiä** recently 125 乃者

niang **tsag** yet again 244 仍再

史：仍再出擊胡 once more went out to smite the Hu
njəŋ'wəŋ 方言：dial form of 瞋眴 睚眦
njət dull 324 鈞 鈞

njəŋ zjəŋ 2.16 ^{va} be indifferent to 129 忍
 國：不忍小忿 not to put up with a minor irritation
 苟：忍諛詢 put up with derision
 多：忍人 be indifferent to people (ie callous to their fate)
 史：秦王欲遣之口弗忍言 The king of Ch'in wanted to send him but could not bring himself to utter the words.

新：惻隱憐人謂之慈反慈爲忍 If one pities the grieving and feels others' pain it is called compassion; to invert compassion is callousness.

顏：所住之堂終身鎖閉弗忍開入也 For the rest of his life he kept the house where she had lived locked up, never able to bear to open and enter it.

淮：忍羞 bear humiliation, put up with being insulted

njəŋ zjəŋ 3.21 ^{nc} unit of length ~1m? 仞 仞
 管：此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

戰：將加己乎十仞之上 is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead

呂：善釣者出魚乎千仞之下 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep.

njəŋ 3.21 ^{nc} blade; blade edge 刀 刃

淮：其衣致煖而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

考：爍金以爲刀凝土以爲器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

莊：刀刃若新發於礪 The blade of the knife is as if newly come from the mold.

衡：人以刀相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab each other with knives, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.

衡：塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravening tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

多：白刃 a freshly sharpened blade

njəŋ speak diffidently 訥

njəŋ 3.21 recognize 2 認 仞 仞

njəŋ Kg; plentiful 物

njəŋ flexible, strong & supple 129 鞞 鞞 鞞
 呂：難者曰白所以爲不物也黃所以爲不堅也黃白雜則不堅且不物也 Someone objected to that, "White is what makes it inflexible and yellow is what makes it not hard. With yellow and white mixed it is neither hard nor flexible."

njəŋ ^{nc} wheel chock 鞞

淮：發鞞 to unchock chariot wheels

後：鞞吾車於箕陽兮秣吾馬於潁潁 Halt my cart south of Mount Chi, ah/ Feed my horses on the bank of the Ying.

njəŋ ^{va} to cut, slash with sword 刃

非：公請自刃於廟 The Marquess begged to commit

suicide with his sword in the ancestral temple.

njəŋ ^{nc} ko poisonous plant 芬

njəŋ ^{nc} ko tree 枳 枳

njəŋ glue 黏

njəŋ 3.21 ^{nc} pillow slip 物

njəŋ 2.16 ^{np} riv name 忍

njəŋ zjəŋ 3.6 ^{num} two 2 二 式 貳

A. the cardinal number

左：食不二味 his food did not have two tastes [ie was unspiced? just one dish?]

左：河漢各二 from the Yellow River and the Han river, in each case there were two

多：二十 twice ten, ie twenty

孟：擇於斯二者 choose between these two

多：二女 two daughters

孟：天無二日民無二王 The sky does not contain two suns; the folk do not have two kings.

孟：是二天子矣 This would have made two emperors.

孟：滕更有二焉 T'eng K'eng had two of those.

孟：樂正子二之中四之下也 Yüeh ch'eng-tz'ü is between the two and below the four.

非：貴妾不使二后 to increase the rank of a harem girl without letting her become a second queen [二 *fac* "cause-to-be-duplicated"]

左：陪臣干弑有淫者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two cannot be recounted without contradiction yet the Grand Historian sets both down without distinction.
 淮：二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

B. the ordinal number

衡：五行二曰火 The second of the five elements is called fire.

梁：二者欲更鑄九鼎 For the second thing, I want to cast a new set of nine cauldrons.

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

njəŋ zjəŋ ^{va} transfer allegiance 2 貳

國：事君不貳是謂臣 It is serving the ruler without deviating that is called "acting as a servant."
 國：荀息曰吾聞事君者竭力以役事不聞違命君立臣從何貳之有 I have heard that one who serves a ruler exhausts his strength in his service. I have never heard of disobeying orders. While the ruler is in place, the servant follows. How could there be any departure from that?

njəŋ sour date tree 楸

njəŋ w'əŋ stb 伏羲 and 神農 二皇

njəŋ t'jəŋ ^{np} Chou after its partition into 東西; (=兩周) cf 三晉 二周

漢：及周之衰分而爲二天下莫朝周周不能制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court there any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.

njəŋ səm diverse (cf 再三) 二三 二參

詩：二三其德 He tries to please everyone.

左：一與一奪二三孰甚焉 Now giving, now confiscating—what sort of inconstancy is worse than that?

左：寡君之二三臣札瘥天昏 A few of my ruler's servants have died young of pestilence.

論：二三子 you gentlemen

njəŋ səm two or three, a few 二三

孟：吾於武城取二三策而已矣 In [the book] Wu Ch'eng I accept only a few slips, that's all.

njəŋ b'jəŋ ^{nc} sko critter (supernatural?) 貳負
njəŋ zjəŋ 4.26 ^{va} enter 24 入

呂：與人出而不與人入 not to return with the men they went out with.

淮：君子不入獄爲其傷恩也不入市爲其俸廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it inpugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

管：此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

衡：入市門曲折亦有巷街 When one enters the gate of the market, there too, is a tangle of streets and alleys.

淮：刺則不能入 they would not pierce if thrust

呂：五入而以爲五色矣 It went in [the dye] five times and was made five colors. [五色 is *obj* of 爲]

國：入而背外內之賂 when he regained his state, he repudiated the bribes he had offered both denizens and foreigners

史：煩大巫嫗爲入報河伯 I will trouble the great shamaness to go into the river because of that and report to the River Boss.

墨：盜何遽無從入 How could robbers have nowhere from which to enter?

衡：入官 take office, begin tenure

呂：出則以車入則以輦務以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and within [their palace compounds] they take palanquins, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

衡：神恍惚無形出入無間 Spirits are nebulous and formless and go in and out where there is no gap.

史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

b. one of the traditional four tones

切：秦隴則去聲爲入眾益則平聲似去 If it's in [the accent of] Ch'in and Lung, then "going" becomes "entering"; if in Hsüeh or Yi, "level" is like "going".

c. *mil.* invade cf 師

春：宋人衛人入鄭 Sung men and Wei men invaded Ch'eng.

左：昔歲入陳今茲入鄭不無事矣 Last year we invaded Ch'ên; this year we invaded Ch'eng. We certainly have not lacked things to keep us busy.

墨：入國而不存其士則亡國矣 If you invade a state and don't allow their officers to keep their ranks, you will not hold the country.

史：秦雖欲深入則狼顧恐韓魏之[議→]儀其後也 Though Chin may want to strike deep, they would be nervous about it, fearing that Hán and Wei would attack their rear.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

d. *of the sun* to set

山：是山也西望日之所入 From this mountain one looks west to where the sun sets.

衡：今日西轉不復見者非入也 In fact, that the sun rolls west and does not reappear is not because it has gone inside.

衡：察物近則大遠則小故日出入為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

隋：春秋分之日正出在卯在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當晝盡今夜亦五十刻何也

At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that? 隋：當日入西方之時其下之人亦將謂之為中也 When the sun sets in the west, the people who are then under it would say that it is noon.

e. *fig.*

史：韓魏不能支秦必入臣於秦 Hán and Wei cannot hold off Ch'in; they would have to join Ch'in in a subordinate role.

n̂iəp income (*r nap*?) 5 入

國：牧協職工協草場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

後：田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.

非：舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is suited to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then income will be more than you need.

n̂iəp ɕiəp 4.26 *tus* twenty (*fus* of 二十) 廿

金：廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.

史：維[二十→]廿九年皇帝春游覽省遠方 In the 29th year the emperor made a spring journey to inspect distant places.

n̂iəp ɕiəp 1.49 bear burden 207 任

孟：匠人斲而小之則王怒以為不勝其任矣 If the carpenters cut them to be smaller, YM will be angry, assuming that they will no longer support the load.

莊：汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

國：任大惡三行將安入 Bearing the burden of three great evils, if you go, where will you get in?

釋：擔任也任力所勝也 *tām* "carry on shoulder" is *n̂iəp* "bear burden"; to bear the burden of which one's strength is capable.

釋：男任也典任事也 *nəm* "man" is *n̂iəp* "bear burden"; he is responsible for work.

草：齟齬以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

石：無任 [*phrase found on grave-markers of some corvée laborers*]

戰：曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'"

韓：三公者何曰司空司馬司徒也司馬主天司空主土司徒主人故陰陽不和四時不節星辰失度災變異常則責之司馬山陵崩[竭→]腐川谷不流五穀不植草木不茂則責之司空君臣不正人道不和國多盜賊下怨其上則責之司徒故三典其職憂其分舉其辯明其隱此三公之任也 What are the three ducal ministers? They are the minister of works, the minister of war and the minister of manpower. The minister of war is responsible for the sky, the minister of works for the earth and the minister of manpower for the people. Thus if yin and yang are not in harmony, if the four seasons are not in rhythm, if the stars lose their regularities, if disasters and anomalies distort normality then we task the minister of war with that. If mountains collapse, if stream valleys do not flow, if the five grains do not grow nor plants and trees flourish, we task the minister of works with that. If ruler and minister are not aligned, if the way of man is not in harmony, if there are many thieves and robbers in the land and inferiors resent their superiors then we task the minister of manpower with that. Thus the three ducal ministers keep their duties in control, worried about the demarcations, offering their analyses and making clear what had been obscure. These are the responsibilities of the three ducal ministers.

n̂iəp ɕiəp 3.52 *we* give | take load 207 任

淮：任車 to load a cart [with goods]

衡：任車 a loaded cart

非：夫踶馬也者任前而舉後 Now, the way a kicking horse does it is to put its weight on its forequarters and raise its hindquarters.

b. *fig.*

後：譚以父任為郎 Tan was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father.

史：燕王專任子之己而讓位 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tzū-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him.

戰：明日任之於王 The next day he recommended him in service to the king.

民：有點葉天折之患不任作布也 They suffer from loss of leaves and wilting and do not make good cloth. 家：長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths. 淮：所任者得其人則國家治上下和群臣親百姓附所任非其人則國家危上下乖群臣怨百姓亂 If he has got the right man for the task he assigns him then the state will be in order, superior and inferior will be in harmony, the civil service friendly and the populace loyal. If he has got the wrong man for the task he assigns him then the state will be parlous, superior and inferior at odds, the civil service resentful and the populace disorderly.

漢：五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

戰：齊桓任戰而伯天下 The Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i employed war to become overlord of the world.

淮：釋術數而任耳目其亂必甚矣 If you abandon method and make decisions solely on the immediate evidence of your senses, you are sure to make the disorder much worse.

越：壽夢以巫臣子狐庸為相任以國政 Shou-mêng entrusted the governance of the state to Hui-yung, son of Wu-chên.

淮：曰余[任→]在天下誰敢害吾意者 He said, "I rule the world! Who dares obstruct my will?" [藝文類聚 *cites this, replacing* 余任 *with* 予在.]

淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾螭捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

n̂iəp 3.52 pregnant (←任 "carry"?) 207 妊 妊 衡：妊婦食兔生子缺唇 If a pregnant woman eats rabbit the child will have a harelip.

n̂iəp ^{nc} skirts, flaps, lapels 衽 衽

戰：出其父母懷衽之中 they leave the enfolding bosoms of their parents

史：臨菑之塗車轂擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家股人足志高氣揚 The streets of Lin-tzū are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

n̂iəp 2.47 bed mat 207 衽

衡：得病寢衽畏懼 When they get sick they take to

their beds in fear.

戰：歸至家妻不下[紆→]衽嫂不為炊 When he got back home, his wife wouldn't lay out his bedding and his elder brother's wife wouldn't cook for him.

h̃jəm 1.49 ^m stem 9 壬

h̃jəm 2.47 think of 念 *niəm* 482 恧

h̃jəm 2.47 說文：擻也言稍甚也 utmost, ie a bit over the top 626 𠄎

h̃jəm 2.47 soft, weak, mushy 224 脛 𦉳 壬 集 荏 枉 枉

h̃jəm harvest, year 482 稔

h̃jəm or *niət*? 惹

h̃jəm ^{mp} pln 荏

h̃jəm 2.47 ^{nc} oil seed, *Perilla ocimoides* 荏

h̃jəm 1.49 reliable 207 恧

h̃jəm 1.49 blade nicked (edge soft?) 482 鉞

h̃jəm 1.49 rely on 207 恧

h̃jəm 2.47 ^{nc} meat broth, gravy 224 肩

h̃jəm 3.52 official stipend for a woman 207 任

h̃jəm 1.3 beard of grain 稭

h̃jəm 1.3 ko tree stb like sandalwood 楫

h̃jəm 1.3 to beat, pound 224 搯

h̃jəm 1.3 decorative needlework 緝

h̃jəm 2.2 cord, rope 緝

h̃jəm 3.3 saddle pad decoration 緝

h̃jəm decorations of fur & feathers 244 𦉳

h̃jəm felt appliqué 244 鞞

h̃jəm 2.47 underclothes 衽

h̃jəm *niəm* weave 5 紆 紆

h̃jəm *kiə* ^{nc} goods wagon 任車

呂：為商旅將任車以至齊 He drove a goods wagon to Chi for a traveling merchant

h̃jəm *g'iaɪp* playing the bully (t3?) 任俠

h̃jəm *s'io* ^{nc} ko large bean 荏菽

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* gradual 荏苒

選：百年信荏苒何用苦心魂 A century passes truly slowly/ What use in giving pain to your soul?

藝：荏苒冬春謝寒暑忽流易 Gradually winter and spring withdraw/ Unnoticed, heat and cold flow in each other's stead.

h̃jəm *s'io* 爾雅：ko fruit 棗 棗 棗 棗

h̃jəm *s'io* ^{nc} ko bird, ?*Parus major* 荏雀

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 1.9 ^v go to cf 街 125 如

左：鄭伯如周 The Earl of Chêng went to Chou.

左：厚從州吁如陳 Hou accompanied Chou Yü to Chên.

左：公將如棠觀魚者 The marquess intended to go to Tang to gawk at the fishermen.

釋：女如也婦人外成人也 *niə* “woman” is *h̃jə* “go to”: wives connect outside the family and go to other people

戰：今子東國之桃梗也刻削子以爲人降雨下溜水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳

Now you are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man. When the rains pour down, the Tzû river will rise and float you off. Then where will you go, swirling away?

b. fig. if

史：如今人方爲刀俎我爲魚肉何辭爲 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

漢：如不置聽於庶事不論材而授位殫天下之財以奉淫侈匱萬姓之力以從耳目近詭諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良賢俊失

在巖穴大臣怨於不以雖無變異社稷之憂也

If you do not pay attention to all that there is to do, and confer ranks without considering talents, if you use up the wealth of the world to support profligacy, deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses, promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance, punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous ministers, the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns and high ministers resenting their unemployment, then even though there may be no ominous uncanny events, still the nation is in danger.

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 1.9 ^v resemble 122 如

左：如二君故曰克 They were like two rulers, so it says “conquered.”

左：遂爲母子如初 They went on to act as mother and son as they had originally.

戰：譬之如張羅者 Comparing, it's like setting nets. 國：獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found something like an earthen um that had a sheep in it

戰：謁者難得見如鬼 Your ushers are as hard to get to see as ghosts.

戰：與秦城何如不與何如 How will it be if we give Chi in the forts, and how will it be if we don't? 越：敢不如命 Would I dare not do as you order?

2. “X 不如 Y” Y rather than X

左：子般怒使鞭之公曰不如殺之是不可鞭也 Tzû-pan was enraged and had him whipped. The ruler said, “Better to have killed him; this one is not to be whipped.”

左：不如早爲之所無使滋蔓 Better make a place for him soon and not let him get even more unruly.

B. idioms

1. “如何” how to go about it?

衡：韓子欲獨任刑用誅如何 Prof. Hân wants solely to rely on punishment and strict accountability; how?

2. “如 X 何” how to deal with X?

論：不曰如之何如之何者吾未如之何也已矣 Someone who isn't always saying, “How can I deal with it?”—I have no way to deal with him.

孟：一薛居州獨如宋王何 What could a lone Hsüeh Chü Chou do by himself to the king of Sung?

3. “何 X 如之” what X could be more |less so?

左：以與向戌向戌辭曰君若猶辱鎮撫宋國而以偏陽光啟寡君群臣安矣其何如之若專賜臣是臣與諸侯以自封也其何罪大焉敢以死請乃予宋公 [The Marquess] offered it to Hsiang Hsü, who declined in these words: “If YL will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure. What gift could equal that? If you present it to me alone, then I will have brought out the barons as means to gain a fief for myself. What crime could be greater than that? I dare request this at the risk of my life.” So it was given to the Duke of Sung.

左：社稷有主而外其心其何貳如之 While the altars of land and grain have a master, what could match for disaffection the turning of one's allegiance outward?

左：君貺之以大禮何樂如之 What happiness could compare to the great honor YL has done me?

A case of reanalysis: The idiom 何 X 如之 is for some reason unique to the 左傳, where it occurs

half a dozen times. (Its equivalent in other texts is typically something like X 孰 Y 焉 “what X could be more Y than that:” which also occurs in the 左傳) In the folg passage from the 禮記, the 左傳 idiom is reanalysed as if it were a paraphrase of 如之何 X “how could I X?” That gives the impression (as does the use of 蓋 for 盍) that the author of this passage, and perhaps the compiler of much of the work, was writing in a self-consciously old-fashioned style of which he had a shaky grasp. The idiom is again used in its 左傳 sense by 潘岳 (ob AD 300).

禮：蓋行乎...不可君謂我欲弑君也天下豈有無父之國哉吾何行如之 “Why not go?” ...

“It won't do. Our ruler has said that I want to kill him. Is there any state in the world that has no fathers? How could I go?”

有如⇒有

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 2.8 you 126 汝 女

左：死將訟女於天 If I die I will denounce you to Sky.

戰：女以爲何若 What do you make of it?

左：示之璧曰活我吾與女璧己氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circlet and said, “Let me live and I will give you this jade.” Mr. Chi said, “And if I kill you, where could the jade go?”

藝：叔母謂曰鳥有文章汝後必有文章 His aunt told him, “The bird had elegant plumage; you, too, will have literary talent later in life.”

史：若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

莊：汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

非：而有知見也人且匿女而無知見也人且意女 If you see by means of distinguishing things, other men will hide things from you. If you see by means of not distinguishing things, other men will guess your intentions.

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 1.9 *if* 而, *trans* “if” or “or else”? 123 如

戰：是非反如何也 If this is not because they will turn back then why is it?

h̃jəm *g'iaɪb* 2.8 rotten 13 茹 敗

呂：以茹魚去蠅蠅愈至 If you try to use rotten fish to drive away flies, even more flies will come.

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 3.9 marsh, boggy ground 244 澤 洳

h̃jəm *g'iaɪb* 方言: sticky (dial) 13 敝

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* eat, swallow 253 茹

藝：其魚則橫海之鯨突机孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* 1.9 adverb termin (cf 然) 122 如

h̃jə 2.8 ^{mp} river name 汝

h̃jəm *h̃jəm* interlaced roots 120 茹

h̃jə 1.9 ^{nc} madder plant 茹

h̃jəm *g'iaɪwər* calculate, examine (rel to 數?) 114 茹

njio ^{nc} quail 鷺
njio 1.9 equal, same 122 伽
njio bamboo-skin boat caulking 筴
njio 1 ko tree 架
njio voracious 茹
njio to feed animals 244 茹
njio ^{np} riv name 茹
njio 1.9 ^{nc} riv name 洳
njio ^{np} 漢縣 name 茹
njio ^{rst} weak 289 弱 弱
 管：敵國疆而與國弱 The opposing states are strong and the allied states are weak.
 戰：是強秦而弱趙也以益愈強之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.
 史：今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏 Suppose YGM were to ally with Ch'in; then surely Ch'in would weaken Hán and Wei. Ally with Ch'i and Ch'i will surely weaken Ch'u and Wei.
 史：凡天下戰國七燕處弱焉 There are a total of seven warring states in the world, and Yen stands as weakest among them.
 非：夫上侵弱君而下傷人民者大罪也 Now, to encroach and weaken the ruler above and to injure the populace below are great crimes.
 左：期年狄必至示之弱矣 A year from now the Ti will surely be upon us; we have shown weakness.
 戰：是不亦大示天下弱乎 Surely this is to give the world a grand show of weakness.
 淮：強掩弱 The strong oppress the weak.
 衡：不能飲食則身羸弱 If one cannot eat or drink then one becomes weakened.
 吳：弱者給廩養斯 Weaker people supply service and support
 史：今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏 If now YGM allies with Ch'in then Ch'in must consider Han and Wei weak; if you ally with Ch'i then Ch'i must consider Ch'u and Wei weak.
 史：燕固弱國不足畏也 Yen is certainly a weak state and is worth scant consideration.
 漢：及周之衰分而為二天下莫朝周周不能制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court there any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.
njio rushes for matmaking 289 弱
njio ko bird 鷺
njio 4.18 ko medicine 弱
njio 4.18 where lotus stalk enters mud 弱
njio ^{np} river name 弱水
njio ^{nb} thin cloth (loc *wd*?) 弱絁
njio 2.30 disturb, trouble 120 擾 擾
 漢：天下方擾諸侯並起[令一]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere.
njio 1.32 plants for fuel 534 蕘
njio 2.30 wind round, bind (cf 擾) 289 繞 繞
 淮：傷死者其鬼繞時既者其神漠 Those who die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.

漢：除苛解繞 he lifted oppressions and undid bonds
 選：月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?
njio ^{nc} intestinal worm 289 繞
 史：飲以芫華一撮即出繞可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.
njio 1.32 ^{rst} ample, abundant; be rich in 244 饒
 戰：沃野千里蓄積饒多 Your irrigated land stretches a thousand *li* and your stored grain is in enormous quantity.
 史：地孰饒食無飢饉之患 The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage. [饒 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]
 史：南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yemên; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.
njio ^{nc} scabbard 繞
njio 3.35 entangle, ensnare 289 繞
njio ^{np} pln 繞
njio 1.32 oar 167 橈
njio 3.35 increase, exceed 244 饒
njiodiang ^{np} Han 郡 name 汝陽
njionam ^{np} Han 郡 name 汝南
njioho ^{nc} ko plant 藜蘆
njio 4.1 ^{nb} flesh; the "meat" of a pierced disk (cf 棘?) 128 肉 穴 穴
 國：偃之肉腥臊將焉用之 Yen's flesh is ?raw?; how would you use it?
 淮：今夫地黃主屬骨而甘草主生肉之藥也 Take for example foxglove, a herb specific for mending bones, and licorice, one for building flesh.
 史：肉袒 to bare upper body in penitence
 釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *tliaor* "members" is *d'iaor* "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.
 衡：肉暴長者曰腫 flesh that suddenly grows is called "swelling."
 呂：子肉也我肉也尚胡草求肉而為於是具染而已因抽刀而相啖至死而止 "You're meat. I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat? Just add sauce to this, that's all." So they drew their knives and ate each other's flesh bite by bite until they died.
 釋：筋力也肉中之力氣之元也 "Sinew" is "strength"; the source of the energy within the flesh.
 b. also of non-human animals
 圖：橐駝畜肉鞍是被 The camel is a curious beast/A flesh saddle is what it wears.
 戰：蚌方出曝而鵲啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body.
 論：三月不知肉味 For three months he failed to recognize the taste of meat.
 非：唯人肉[-]未嘗 Human flesh was the only kind he had never tasted.
 藝：同業等憐其貧給米宍終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

c. also of coins
 漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.
 西：文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侖人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, Têng T'ung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.
 黍肉⇒黍
njio ^{np} ko 匈奴 嚼
njiodiak eat a meat diet (meton for high rank) 肉食
 左：其鄉人曰肉食者謀之又何問焉 His fellow villager said, "High-ranking men are dealing with it. What could you add to that?"
 晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於蕪耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]
njio ^{np} **njab** 1.46 soft 224 柔 韃 脂 錄 鏹
 荀：血氣剛強則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.
 新：剛柔得適謂之和反和為乖 If rigidity and flexibility can be well-adjusted it is called harmony; to invert harmony is to be dissident.
njio ^{np} **njab** 2.44 make pliable, soften wood for bending 224 韃 揉 燻 韃 徯
 荀：木直中繩輮以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with compasses.
njio ^{np} **njab** 2.44 trample ("soften?") 240 蹂
njio ^{nc} fertile field 244 蹂
njio 3.49 ^{nc} felloe of a wheel 289 輮
njio 1.46 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蝮
njio ^{nc} 爾雅: horse 駮
njio ^{np} **njab** 2.44 pawprint, spoor 482 內
njio (prn) 蹂
njio feast meat 128 蹂 肫
njio ^{np} **njab** warm 249 沮
njio 1.46 (opp 剛) even (of number) 289 柔
 淮：凡日甲剛乙柔丙剛丁柔以至于癸 For all days, first is odd, second is even, third is odd, fourth is even and so all the way to tenth.
 禮：外事以剛日內事以柔日 External business is done on odd-numbered days, internal business on even-numbered days.
 衡：禮曰內事以柔日外事以剛日剛柔以慎內外不論吉凶以為禍福 Rites says tend to internal business on an even-numbered day and external business on an odd-numbered day. Odd and even are to be paid attention with regard to external and internal, but it makes no distinction of auspicious and inauspicious to cause good or ill fortune.
njio 1.46 ^{np} river name 深
njio 1.46 ko cuttlefish 289 鮓
njio 1.46 kosp 珠
njio 1.46 kosp 瓊
njio ^{np} **njab** trample into mush? cf 蹂 躪 482 蹂 躪 蹂 躪

𨋖 *xiōng xiōng* 1.1 **nc** weapon, war chariot 105 戎

左：凡晉楚無相加戎 Chin and Ch'u will always refuse to send troops against each other.

三：平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字 [Wang] P'ing was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs.

𨋖 1.1 **mp** name of ethno group 244 戎

左：二年春公會戎于潛 In the spring of his second year, the marquess held a meeting with the Jung in Ch'ien.

左：戎有中國誰之咎也 If barbarians are in possession of Chinese territory, who is to blame for that? 隋：中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

國：獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

史：發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

史：戎王使由余於秦由余其先晉人也亡入戎能晉言聞繆公賢故使由余觀秦 The king of the Jung sent Yu Yü as emissary to Ch'in. Yu Yü's ancestors were Chin people who fled to the Jung and could speak Chin language. He heard that The Splendid Earl was a good ruler, and so sent Yü as emissary to observe Ch'in.

國：挾以骨齒牙為猾戎夏交梓 Caught between jaws/ Teeth and fangs making an ugly mouth/ Barbarian and Chinese fighting each other. 藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆為戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

b. *hamped together with* 狄 (翟)
漢：其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫蠹之而已 Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

史：臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉願爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

c. *meton.*

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Chin, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

犬戎⇒犬

𨋖 1.1 bushy[?] ($\frac{1}{2}$ binome?) 244 戎

𨋖 1.1 **nc** ko bean 戎

𨋖 great 244 戎

𨋖 1.1 爾雅: big strong horse 244 駘 戎

𨋖 **nc** you, your 126 戎

𨋖 **nc** ko ape w/silky fur utm cloth 244 狨

𨋖 sheep's wool 244 絨

𨋖 fine fur, silky hair; felt 377 絨

𨋖 1.1 fine cloth 244 絨 狨

𨋖 1.1 to help 戎 狨

𨋖 1.1 push, shove 戎 狨

𨋖 1.1 ko fish 鱧

𨋖 warhorse 戎馬

准：人主有伐國之志邑犬群噪雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

漢：甸六十四井也有戎馬四匹兵車一乘牛十二頭甲士三人卒七十二人干戈備具是謂乘馬之法 *A diang* is 64 *tsieng*. It has four warhorses, one war chariot, twelve oxen, three knights in armor and 72 soldiers completely armed. This is called the chariot-and-horse law.

𨋖 2.9 suckle 249 乳

釋：抱之嬰前乳養之 holds it [ie an infant] in front of the breast to nurse it

准：乳狗之噬虎也伏雞之搏狸也恩之所加不量其力 That a dog nursing pups will bite a tiger, or a brooding hen will strike at a raccoon-dog, is because they don't measure the odds concerning what they love.

𨋖 *xiōb* 1.10 wet, soak 626 濡 溷 澇

准：求魚者濡 One who gropes for fish gets soaked. 釋：硯研也研墨使和濡也 *ngian* "inkstone" is *ngian* "grind fine"; grind the ink fine so it will be evenly moistened.

釋：壤壤也肥濡意也 *niang* "good soil" is *niang* "dew-soaked"; fertile and damp is the sense.

史：真人者入水不濡入火不熱陵雲氣與天地久長 "True man": he goes into water and is not wetted; he goes into fire and is not burned. He rises above the clouds and is coeval with sky and earth.

禮：濡肉齒決乾肉不齒決 Moist meat is bitten through; dried meat is not bitten through.

西：武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

𨋖 *xiōb* 1.10 Confucian, didactic (*phon fit w/師 v good; assoc w/"weak" perh punning jibe by inimical schools?*) 29 儒

衡：前孔子之時世儒已傳此說 Before the time of Confucius, the scholars of those ages had already disseminated this theory.

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.

衡：案世間能建塞塞之節成三諫之議令將檢身自敕不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they

are by and large Confucians.

史：叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun T'ung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'u, and the Han king was pleased. [儒服 *fac-obj*]

後：性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs. 衡：卑位固常賢儒之所在也 Low ranks are certainly where capable Confucian scholars are typically found.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

非：儒者博乎曰不也...博貴臬梟者必殺梟殺梟者是殺所貴也儒者以為害義 "Do Confucians play *pák*?" "No...in *pák* the owl ranks highest, and the winner must kill the owl. That is to kill what one ranks highest, and Confucians take that as harmful to public morals."

非：或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?

衡：坑殺儒士者言其皆挾經傳文書之人也 Burying Confucian scholars alive means because they all were men who upheld the classics and transmitted literary writings.

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways.

後：意非毀俗儒 He enjoyed contradicting and deriding scholarly mediocrities.

衡：論賢儒之才既超程矣人怪其仕宦不進官爵卑細以賢才退在俗吏之後信不怪也夫如是而適足以見賢不肖之分睹高下多少之實也 Having established that the intellectual power of an accomplished scholar goes off the scale, our contemporaries are astonished that when appointed to office such scholars do not advance, remaining in low posts, with all their erudition, yet shoved below common ordinary functionaries. This is not really astonishing. It is only because things are this way that we can see the difference between skill and incompetence, and can make out what is really high and really low, really abundant and really sparse.

衡：龜生三百歲大如錢游於蓮葉之上三千歲青邊緣巨尺二寸著生七十歲生一莖七百歲生十莖神靈之物也故生遲留歷歲長久故能明審 A tortoise that has lived for three hundred years is the size of a coin and can wander about on a lotus leaf. At three thousand years it is in the vigor of its youth; the circumference of its shell is a foot and two inches. A milfoil that has lived seventy years puts forth one stalk; after seven hundred years it has put forth ten stalks. These are divinely insightful beings, and so their life-process is slow and lingering. They pass

through many, many years and so are able to clearly discriminate the truth.

衡: 實賢儒之在世也猶靈著神龜也計學問之日固已盡年之半矣銳意於道遂無貪仕之心及其仕也純特方正無員銳之操故世人遲取進難也針錐所穿無不暢達使針錐末方穿物無一分之深矣賢儒方節而行無針錐之銳固安能自穿取暢達之功乎 A Confucian scholar is like the tortoise and milfoil in relation to other men of his age. If we count the days of his training and education, they assuredly use up at least half his life. Their concern is focused on the progress of the Way; they have no lust for office. When they are appointed to office they are utterly un-cliquish, square and straight. They have no smooth, sharp practices. To their contemporaries, they are slow to decide and they go forward with difficulty. Whatever a needle or awl pierces, it goes right through. Suppose the end of a needle or awl were flat, its penetration into a thing would not even be a fraction of an inch. Competent Confucians go like a flat-ended bamboo joint, lacking the sharpness of a needle or awl. So how could they force themselves through to penetrate to success?

衡: 且驥一日行千里者無所服也使服任車 [與→]與駕馬同[音→]昔驥曾以引鹽車矣垂頭落汗行不能進伯樂顧之王良御之空身輕馳故有千里之名今賢儒懷古今之學負荷禮義之重內累於胸中之知外劬於禮義之操不敢妄進苟取故有稽留之難無伯樂之友不遭王良之將安得馳於清明之朝立千里之跡乎 Another point is that Chi ran a thousand *li* in a day because he was not harnessed to anything. If he had been harnessed to a loaded cart he would have the same reputation as an ordinary nag. Chi was once harnessed to a salt wagon; he hung his head and sweated and could go nowhere. Po Lo looked after him and Wang Liang drove him and he galloped lightly all by himself; thus he has the name for going a thousand *li*. In our case, competent Confucians carry within themselves the learning of past and present and bear the weight of ceremony and right behavior; within they are tied by their cognizance and without they are hooked by their principles. They dare not go forward carelessly or decide heedlessly. Thus they have the difficulty of being held back, and without friends who were like Po Lo, without the luck to get a boss who was like Wang Liang, how would they get to gallop through a career in an uncorrupt court and leave a trail of a thousand *li*?

𠄎 *níu* 3.10 child; mild 289 孺

左: 汝忘君之為孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?

非: 令孺子懷錢挈壺壘而往酤 Have a child put coins into his shirt front, pick up the jug and pot and carry them to the wine shop.

釋: 兒始能行曰孺 When a child first becomes able to walk, it is called a toddler.

𠄎 *níu* weak, timid 289 懦

左: 宮之奇之為人也懦而不能強諫 The personality of Kung-chih-ch'i is diffident; he can't make a strong protest."

𠄎 *níu* *nc* jacket 襦

宋: 緙綺為下裙紫綺為上襦 Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

𠄎 *níu* pliant, soft 289 腠

𠄎 *níu* 2.9 full-bodied, thick 244 醜

𠄎 *níu* *nc* ko critter 獮

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 soft supple leather 289 需

𠄎 *níu* 2.9 knob, boss, protusion 188 乳

𠄎 *níu* 2.9 廣韻: soft 289 乳

𠄎 *níu* 2.9 grasp with fingers 643 搆

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 warm, to heat 365 煖

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 "tree ear" fungus 203 需

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 molten metal 224 鑄

史: 墮名城殺豪俊天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄 [鑄→]鑄以為金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 color of sun 395 暉

𠄎 *níu*? *nc* ko tree? 楸

𠄎 *níu* 1.10 sound spook makes + +p 靄靄

𠄎 *níu* 4.3 *vc* disgrace 127 辱

呂: 辱莫大於不義 No disgrace is greater than that of improper conduct.

荀: 凡人莫不欲安榮而惡危辱故唯君子為能得其所好小人則日微其所惡 Everyone without exception wants security and repute and hates insecurity and stigma. Thus only the courtier is to be considered able to get what he likes; the petty man daily brings about what he hates.

史: 子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?

晉: 賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食糞踵於華屋疏飯糞跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

B. as *nuc* *adj*, *honorif* "condescend to" *implying* status of one addressed is so high as to be lowered by his taking any action at all

左: 君何辱討焉 What reason have you to punish them? [lit "What of-them would YL deign to punish?"]

左: 君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet so as to be among the army of our ruler, we servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.

𠄎 *níu* moist, succulent 289 溽

𠄎 *níu* variegated 綵

𠄎 *níu* mat or pad to sit or lie on 289 蓐 蓐

𠄎 *níu* ample 蓐

𠄎 *níu* lazy 289 嫗

𠄎 *níu* *nc* Confucianist 儒家

史: 叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢 [家儒→]儒家宗 Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

𠄎 *níu* *sc* sko bogle 蓐收

國: 如君之言則蓐收也天之刑臣也 If it is as YL says then it is Ju-shou. It is Sky's executioner.

𠄎 *níu* 1.3 bushy; multiply 244 冗 茸 氄 聳 草: 蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作

軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

𠄎 *níu* 3.3 so flying hawk 鷂

𠄎 *níu* 2.2 類篇: small bugs move 虻

𠄎 *níu* 2.2 redundant cf 借 244 冗 冗

𠄎 *níu* light chariot (=戎?) 輶

𠄎 *níu* push, nudge *ar* 𠄎 *níu* cf 扔 125 輶

𠄎 *níu* 2.2 *nc* pln 坑

𠄎 *níu* 3.3 long garment worn by bogles 襖

𠄎 *níu* 1.3 so bugs moving 蚱

𠄎 *níu* 1.3 ko tree 244 茸

𠄎 *níu* *nc* "Confucianists" 儒者

衡: 儒者說聖太隆 Confucians give an extremely lofty account of sages.

史: 儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

非: 儒者博乎曰不也...博貴梟勝者必殺梟殺梟者是殺所貴也儒者以為害義故不博也 "Do Confucians play *pák*?" "No...in *pák* the owl ranks highest, and the winner must kill the owl. That is to kill what one ranks highest, and Confucians take that as harmful to public morals. Therefore we don't play *pák*."

非: 或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?

荀: 故儒者將使人兩得之者也墨者將使人兩喪之者也是儒墨之分也 Thus Confucians are ones who will get others to succeed in both ways; Mohists are ones who will get others to fail in both ways. Such is the distinction between Confucians and Mohists.

𠄎 *níu* *sc* Confucian scholars ("teachers-and-students") 儒生

衡: 文史更事儒生不習也 Mandarins accomplish things, while scholars do not recount them. [ie they recite the deeds of ancient men, not those of their contemporaries.]

衡: 夫文吏之學學治文書也當與木土之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

衡: 歸非於儒生付是於文吏也 They blame the Confucian scholars for being wrong and praise the civil officials for being right.

史: 叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.

史: 叔孫通因進曰諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共為儀願陛下官之 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, "The Confucian schol-

ars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers.”

hīāg 2.35 confused 120 惹

hīāg cf 諾 喏

hīāg ^{np} surname 偌

hīāg 2.35 切韻: dried plants (wag: *Hedychium coronarium*) 534 若

列: 雜芷若以滿之 He had it filled with a mixture of angelica and ginger lily.

hīāg 1.37 ^{np} pln 若

hīāgk'iang ^{np} tribe name 廣韻 *ar hīāg* 姑羌

hīār hīāg 2.4 near 125 邇爾

左: 以隨之辟小而密邇於楚楚實存之 Given the remoteness and smallness of Sui and its being very near to Ch'u, it is Ch'u that has preserved it.

國: 砥其遠邇 allow for their distance

楚: 西施斥於北宮兮仇侏倚於[彌→]邇檻 Hsi Shih is banished to a remote apartment while deformed hags loll against nearby pillars.

b. *fig*

晏: 勇力之士無忌于國貴戚不薦善逼邇不引過 Strong and brave gentry deferred to no one in the capital. High-ranking families did not put forward those who had done well, nor did his cronies mention those who had done wrong.

hīār 2.4 = 而矣 說文: 余詞之必然也 爾後: 臣本謂宜爾 All I said at first was that it was fitting.

荀: 定楚國如反手爾 Putting the state of Ch'u into good order would be as [easy as] turning over one's hand, that's all.

hīār hīāg 2.4 = 如是? 說文: 余詞之必然也 爾

hīār hīāg 2.4 or, also, as well like 然 433 爾

hīār 2.4 terminates reduplicatives isma 然 爾

hīāg 1.5 baby, child, son 249 兒 兒 兒

莊: 兒子終日嚶而嚶不嘔 A child cries all day but its throat does not get sore.

釋: 兒始能行曰孺 When a child first becomes able to walk, it is called a toddler.

越: 爲兒時好種樹禾黍桑麻五穀 While he was still a child, he loved to plant and transplant grain, millet, mulberry, hemp and the five grains. [cf *prec*]

隋: 列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一

小兒曰我以日始出人去近而日中時遠也一

小兒曰我以爲日初出遠而日中時近也言初

出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤

蓋此不爲遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰

日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不

爲近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzū says, “Confucius

traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He

asked what it was about. One said, ‘I think the sun is

closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.’ One said,

‘I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.’ The

one who said it was closer at sunrise said, ‘When the

sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has

been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because

what is far is small, what is distant near?’ The one

who said it was farther at sunrise said, ‘At sunrise it is

chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one’s

hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is

near is hot, what is far cold?’

hīāg 1.5 to bond as parent & child 2 呢 兒

荀: 垂事養民附循之呢嘔之冬日則爲之餽粥

夏日則爲之瓜瓠以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也

To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and

coddle them, making them porridge on winter days

and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of

their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

淮: 汜論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢捩呢齷之鄰

也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to dam the space

between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed

the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

楚: 將呢嘗[栗→]粟斯嚶嚶儒兒以事婦人乎

寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dis-

semble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child

to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a

rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

hīāg 4.5 ^{nc} sun; day; daytime 五代刊本切韻

r hīāg 222 日

隋: 晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and

sunset the sun’s color is red, but at noon it is white.

圖: 十日並出草木焦枯羿乃控弦仰落陽鳥

Ten suns came out at once/ Plants and trees were

parched and withered/ Yi then twanged his bowstring/

Looking up, he brought down the Yang crow.

左: 冬十月朔日有食之 In winter, in the tenth

month, at the new moon the sun was eclipsed.

左: 顧曰爲私誓州綽曰有如此日 He looked back

and said, “Give me your personal oath.” Chou Ch’o

said, “I swear by the sun.”

莊: 昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday’s sun has

already gone and will never return.

列: 日之所入 where the sun sets

選: 行行日已遠人馬同時飢 We have marched

and marched until daylight is long gone/ Men and

horses are both very hungry.

釋: 幼少也言生日少也 *yōg* “young” is *shōg*

“junior”, referring to how few days one has been alive.

月: 先立春三日太史謁之天子曰某日立春

Three days before Li-ch’ün the Grand Scribe reports it

to the emperor: “Such-and-such a day: Li-ch’ün.”

左: 爲日久矣 It has been for a long time now

史: 國一日見攻雖欲事秦不可得也 If some

day your state is attacked, though you may wish to

submit to Ch’in, that will not be possible.

衡: 沐書曰子沐令人愛之卯日沐令人白

頭 The Shampoo Book says if you wash your hair on

the first day of a ten-cycle it makes people love you,

and if you wash your hair on the fourth day it makes

your head turn white.

史: 人一日一夜凡一萬三千五百息 A man

takes 13,500 breaths in 24 hours.

史: 寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長

計也 Our age is young and our experience on the

throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range

planning for the nation.

晉: 往百日還百日攻百日以六十日爲休息

一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to

return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for

rest—one year would definitely suffice.

選: 佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Some day I will

approach the point at which I can be said to have

exhausted its mysteries in detail.

a. *as top*, in bygone days

國: 文公在狄十二年狐偃曰日吾來此也非

以狄爲樂可以成事也 When the Cynosure Mar-
quess had been among the Ti for twelve years, Hu Yen
said, “When we came here some time ago, it was not
that we thought we would live permanently among
the Ti, but that they could be of use in our enterprise.

b. *as nuc adj*, every day

荀: 日參省乎己 daily introspective stock-taking

戰: 予日望之 I hope for it more every day.

國: 時日及矣 The time draws closer every day.

史: 君又南面而稱寡人日繩秦之貴公子

Moreover, you face south and style yourself “lone

man”; every day you place more restrictions on the

highest-ranking scions of the house of Ch’in.

管: 不悛則法數日衰而國失固 If [the ruler]

does not reverse this course of action then the laws

and regulations will become weaker every day and the

state loses its firmness.

淮: 日行一度 The sun moves one degree per day.

戰: 魏日以削 Wei declined daily.

後: 然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久

But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heart-

land has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at

their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

(1). *rechup*

漢: 直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕

天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and

shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and

punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design

and the curtailment of the hopes of the people—YS

ventures to concern himself with that.

c. 有日 the date is known

戰: 葬有日矣 A date had been set for the interment.

d. 無日, 亡日 the date is not known

衡: 人飲食無日鬼神何故有日 There are no set

days on which people eat and drink; Why should

ghosts and spirits have such set days?

漢: 絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢污也竭亡

日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse

is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only

pools and puddles—it won’t be long before it dries up.

多: 亡無日矣 may perish at any time—life has

been put in imminent danger

e. 日夜 non-stop

呂: 禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞

When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled

unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers

to flow through and cutting through the blockages.

戰: 秦王喟然愁悵遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a

gasp, the king of Ch’in suddenly realized he had cause

for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel

day and night to reach Wei.

史: 人民之眾車馬之多日夜行不絕鞞鞞

殷若有三軍之眾 The people are so numerous and

the horses and carts so many that they cease moving

neither day nor night; the rumble of traffic and the

buzz of voices is like that of an entire nation’s army.

史: 衡人日夜務以秦權恐悵諸侯以割地

Advocates of horizontal alliance focus on constantly

brandishing the power of Ch’in to frighten the barons

into ceding land.

史: 且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而

成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搢腕

目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is

that the “vertical men” say many exciting things that

are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

njɛt 廣韻: fusion of 如-2 迨

njɛt 4.5 **nc** post-horses 駟

njɛt 4.5 arrive (如 +t?) ++p 2 迨

njɛt 4.5 stick to 13 糾

njɛt 4.5 **nc** pillow slip cf 相 叨

njɛtɬiɔŋ sun at zenith, high noon 日中
隋: 日中正在上 The sun at noon is directly overhead.

淮: 飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent rain and the sun at zenith don't last even a minute.

衡: 察物近則大遠則小故日出入為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

隋: 晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.

隋: 當日入西方之時其下之人亦將謂之為中也 When the sun sets in the west, the people who are then under it would say that it is noon.

njɛtɬiɔk Hsiung-nu lesser royalty 日逐

選: 骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwalto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *njɛtɬiɔk* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

njɛtnəm 印 Indo-China 日南

梁: 漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡其徼外諸國自武帝以來皆朝貢後漢桓帝世大秦天竺皆由此道遣使貢獻 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-tê to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery. All countries beyond its borders have come to court and paid tribute since the time of the Martial Emperor. In the time of the Foursquare emperor of later Han, Rome and India both sent embassies by this route to pay tribute.

說: 似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.

njɛn 1.17 benevolence 2 仁 忝 忝

新: 心兼愛人謂之仁反仁為戾 If one's heart cares for all others equally it is called kindness; to invert kindness is to be cruel.

左: 仁人之言其利博哉 The benefit of a benevolent man's words is broad indeed!

後: 人溺不拯則非仁也 If a man is drowning and you do not save him, that is to scorn pity.

國: 居處好學慈孝於父母聽惠質仁發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

衡: 仁聖之物至天下將為仁聖之行矣 When a benevolent and wise creature appears, the world is going to perform benevolent and wise deeds.

論: 子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 Polished words, an ingratiating countenance—rare is there kindness!

露: 不仁而有勇力材能則狂而操利兵也 To have courage, strength, talent and skill without

compassion is to wield a sharp weapon while insane.

衡: 不仁人間之不亦難乎 If malicious people take advantage of it, you would have bad trouble.

左: 以公子目夷為仁使為左師以聽政 He thought the duke's son Mu-yi was a good man and made him left thingummy, in which position he had charge of government.

衡: 曾子載於仁而儒生載於學 Tsêng-tzu bore a burden of benevolence while a Confucian scholar bears a burden of study.

晏: 古冶子曰二子死之治獨生之不仁 Ku Yeh-tzu said, "It would show a lack of feeling for me to live through this after they both died in it"

國: 以怨報德不仁 To return ill will for good will is inhumane.

b. often paired w/義 "good deeds & good behavior"

孟: 彼以其富我以吾仁彼以其爵我以吾義 Let them use their wealth and I will use my kindness; let them use their rank and I will use my good conduct.

淮: 孔墨之弟子皆以仁義之術教導於世然而不免於備 Confucians and Mohists all teach the doctrine of kindness & rightness to the world, but they do not avoid trouble.

史: 竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house is humanity & rightness. [nr]

呂: 其離仁義亦遠矣 Its departure from kindness and good behavior is definitely far.

非: 夫子疾由之為仁義乎 Are you troubled by my doing acts of kindness and right behavior, Confucius?

莊: 道德不廢安取仁義 Where would we get [prescriptive] kindness and right behavior if the subtle influence of natural rightness had not been set aside?

淮: 率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德性失然後貴仁道失然後貴義 If one acts in according to natural development, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power. Only after natural development has slipped from control do we value human sympathy. Only after The Way has slipped from control do we value prescribed conduct.

njɛn 1.17 **nc** person; other people 2 人

戰: 非得人力則不能割劇矣 Except by getting the power from a man are not able to cut and wound. 論: 其為人也發憤忘食 The kind of man he is, he gets so enthusiastic he forgets to eat.

左: 其為人也多矣 What that population is like, it is huge.

釋: 室實也人物實滿其中也 *siet* "house" is *d'iet* "full"; people and things entirely fill it up.

a. in *pln* 人, *pln* is home of record: not necess *ego's* birthplace, nor even a place *ego* may ever have visited, but the place to which *ego's* lineage traces 藝: 王昭君者齊國人也 Wang Chao-chün was from Ch'i.

史: 司馬相如者蜀郡成都人也 Szü-ma Hsiang-ju was from Ch'engtu in Shu commandery.

b. any man, one

山: 食之殺人 If you eat it, you die.

戰: 犬猛不可叱叱之必噬人 The dog was too fierce to be scolded; if one scolded it, it would bite him.

釋: 頤...上下咀物以養人 The chin...goes up and down chewing things to nourish one.

史: 天之與人以相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

c. other people, not oneself

孟: 人人親其親長其長 Treat others as people; treat their parents as parents and their elders as elders.

論: 自己所不欲勿施於人 What you don't want for yourself, don't do it to others.

戰: 請伐人之與國 requesting to attack other

people's allied states

管: 取人以人者其去人也亦用人 Those who hire men on account of other men, when they come to fire them will also do it on account of other men.

戰: 以謀人為利 They assume they will benefit by plotting against others.

淮: 分人之兵 divide the other side's forces

淮: 人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror.

左: 於神為不祥於德為愆義於人為失禮 To the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's reputation as deviating from the standard and to other people as a breach of decorum.

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

d. counter

晏: 公怒曰為我殺兵二人 The marquis got angry and said, "Kill two of those weaponers for me."

管: 材女樂三千人 Three thousand talented flying nuns.

e. as *nuc* *adj*, like a man

左: 家人立而啼 The boar stood up like a man and cried out.

山: [狴狴]伏行人走 [An ape] walks crouched over but runs like a man.

f. as *nuc* *adj*, each man

非: 與子事一人焉 Let you and me each take service with one of them.

後: 賜錢二千 donate coins, two thousand a man 非: 予之人百金 He gave each of them a hundred ducats.

風: 立談者人異綴文者家舛 The setting-out of discussions differs from writer to writer and the putting-together of words is distinct from school to school.

漢: 食人月一石半五人終歲為粟九十石餘有四五石 Eating 1½ *diak* per person per month, for five people that amounts to 95 *diak* in a year.

There is a surplus of 45 *diak*.

(i). also *redup*

孟: 焉得人人而濟之 Where did he get that business of taking them across one by one?

史: 楚戰士無不一以當十楚兵呼聲動天諸侯軍無不人人懾恐 None of the warriors of Ch'u is less than a match for ten; the army of Ch'u shakes the sky with its shout; the armies of the other lords are afraid of them to the last man.

史: 上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

漢：明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方
輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top,
laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept
their individual responsibilities and all around us
converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there
be any rebels?

人間⇒間

美人⇒美

宮人⇒宮

njēn ^{nc} ko plant 芒

njēn 1.17 ^{nc} stdw roofs 杙

njēng'wāng ^{nc} ko mythical monster

predating humanity 人皇

藝：人皇九頭 Titanthrop had nine heads.

衡：天地開辟人皇以來隨壽而死若中年夭
亡以億萬數 From the beginning of sky and earth,
since the time of the titanthrop, the number of people
who lived out their lives and died, or perished before
their proper time, has to be millions and millions.

njēnnjio ^{nc} dugong 人魚 鯨魚

njēnnjio ^{nc} giant salamander *Cryptobranchus
japonicus* 人魚

njēnljwād humankind 人類

呂：天地不能兩而況於人類乎 Sky and earth
cannot have it both ways at once; how much the less
so humankind?

njēnsjəm ^{nc} ginseng 人蔘 人蔘 人蔘

njēnnjwāt ^{nc} the human organism 人物

衡：或以人物或以禎祥或以光氣 Some
[manifest it] in their corporeal persons, some by
auspicious omens, some by glowing auras.

衡：天氣動怪人物者也 It is a case of sky energy
activating and agitating the human organism.

衡：精神行與人物相更 the spirit roams and
interacts with corporeal humans

人：人物志 “Treatise on Human Nature” [book title]

njwāt to dip, soak 13 搗 揆

njwāt 4.17 to burn 222 爇

史：真人者入水不濡入火不爇陵雲氣與天
地久長 “True man”: he goes into water and is not
wetted; he goes into fire and is not burned. He rises
above the clouds and is coeval with sky and earth.

淮：毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋爇五穀毋焚積聚
毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't
dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't
burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't
confiscate their livestock.

njwād ^{nc} gnat, tiny mosquito 虻 芮 蚋

國：螻蟻蜂蠅皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants,
wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the
more a ruler or a minister?

njwād ^{nc} shield handle 芮

史：韓卒之劍戟…皆陸斷牛馬水截鵠鴈當
敵則斬堅甲鐵幕革拔啖芮無不畢具 The
swords and spears of the Hán soldiers...all cut through
cows or horses on land, swans or geese [?] on water.

Faced with the enemy they slice through hard armor
and iron shinguards. Leather armguards and shield
handles are all provided.

njwād peg, pin, tenon 5 桷

njwād ^{nc} river junction 5 芮 汭

njwād ^{nc} 芮

史：及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望
伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King
came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in
Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang
and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

njwād ^{nc} ko bamboo 筍

njwād 3.13 ^{nc} sleeve 142 袂

njwād njwāt hot, burn 炳

njwād-njwād th 說文：so plants sprouting
芮芮

njwād-njwād th hassle, assault 5 拊 拊

njwan wiggle 廣韻 *ar njwan* 400 螟 蠕

njwan 2.28 soft, weak 13 奕 輒 軟 慳

新：臨制不犯謂之嚴反嚴爲軟 if in carrying
out orders one permits no exceptions it is called being
stem; to invert sternness is weakness.

njwan 2.28 ko white quartz (some stb white
w/red veins) 礪 璠 瑛 瑛

njwan ^{nc} ko tree 楸

njwan 1.30 soft ground along river bank (*ar
nwān*) 13 塹

njwan 集韻：leg ailment 腭

njwan see 史紀天官書 奕

njwan 2.28 seaweed 400 蕘

njwan 2.28 tree fungus 400 蕈

njwan 1.30 ?compress? a seam 襖

njwan 3.33 silver 鑄

njwan 1.30 folded, overlapped seam in

clothing 裯

njwan 1.30 push, shove 472 搨

njwan 1.30 玉篇：褐：kudzu cloth? 襖

njwan 2.28 說文：clothes shrink 縵 襖

njwan 3.33 ground at foot of wall; land btw

inner & outer walls 塹 塹

njwan 2.28 to weave 縵

njwan nwān GSR 134e 懦

njwānsju soo 輿輸

njwān 3.22 intercalary 355 閏

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國
舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary
month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent
with four others on an imperial commission to all

commanderies and principalities to select promising
candidates and to inquire into those who neglected
their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment
of the people.

njwān 1.18 ^{nc} cow 7 feet high 犝 犝

njwān 3.22 nourish, irrigate 355 潤

史：五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土
水曰潤下 The five elements: first is called water, sec-
ond fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth. Water
refers to irrigating and going downward.

語：天…養育群生一茂一亡潤之以風雨曝之
以日光溫之以節氣[降→]凌之以殞霜 Sky...
nourishes all living things, which flourish, then perish.
It wets us with storms, dries us with sunlight. It warms
us by tempering energy-vapor, chills us by sending frost.
釋：氛粉也潤氣著草木因寒凍凝色白若粉
之形也 *b'jwān* “hoarfrost” is *piwān* “flour”; the
nourishing vapor adheres to plants and trees and
freezes due to cold; its color becomes white like the
appearance of flour

釋：眀吮也吮得山肥潤也 *swān* “cistern pond” is
d'jwān “suck”; because it sucks up the mountain's
fertile nourishment.

釋：眀吮也吮得山肥潤也 *i'jwān* “runoff ditch”
is *d'jwān* “lick”; because it licks up the mountain's
fertile nourishment.

njwān 3.22 gloss, sheen 潤

語：無膏澤而光潤澤 Their brilliant gloss emerges
without any polish [vamish?].

njwān 1.18 rub, scrape 472 搨

njwān 3.22 ko tree 楸

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwān* 1.18 eyes move *ar njwan*

ziwān 585 睜

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwān* 2.17 downy 襁

njwānsjak stdw learning (?) cf 潤澤 潤色

njwāndjio intercalation 閏餘

njwānd'āk shiny, glossy 355 潤澤

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwār* 16 hanging capstrings 268 蕤 蕤

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwār* tassel 268 綏

禮：緇布冠績綏 Cap of black linen, colored tassel.

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwār* 2.4 hang down 268 蕤 蕤

njwār 1.6 禾四把 (長沙 *dial*) four handfuls

of ripe grain (ie small sheave?) 稜 稜

njwār'iwār ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 委 萎 萎 萎

~~*njwān*~~ *njwāb* 1.6 to dye 449 搨

~~*njwān*~~ *ziwār* 2.4 ^{nc} ovary of flower, seed

capsule (cf 蕤 etc) 268 葢 蕊 榮 蕤 蕤

njwār 1.5 廣韻：bow legs, bow-legged 57 痿

njwār 1.5 grasp with fingers 472 搨

njwār 1.5 廣韻：wind dies 颯

njwār 3.5 interior, inside 5 拊 桷

Apicals: *t, t', s, ts, ts', d, d', n, l, z, dz, dz'*

t

tâ târ 1.35 ^{vs} many; too many; most **200** 多
 非: 入多 Income exceeded estimates.
 國: 所怒甚多 He makes far too many people angry.
 孟: 鄰國之民不加少寡人之民不加多何也
 The neighbor states' populations do not grow less and my population does not grow more; why is that?
 衡: 從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be re-computed.
 孟: 不為不多 can't be considered not much
 呂: 今世學者多非乎攻伐 The doctrinaires of the present generation mostly condemn attack.
 史: 其處吉凶別然否多中於人 In sorting out good and ill omens and distinguishing what is so from what is not they are more often accurate than humans are.
 隋: 動而光上賦歛重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.
 藝: 洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.
 中: 今夫天斯昭昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉今夫地一撮土之多及其廣厚載華嶽而不重振海河而不洩萬物載焉今夫山一卷石之多及其廣大草木生[之→]焉禽獸居之寶藏興焉今夫水一勺之多及其不測電鼉鯨龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.] Consider earth in the quantity of one pinch of dirt; when it comes to be wide and deep, it supports the Hua mountain and finds it not too heavy, supports the sea and the rivers and they do not overflow. Everything rides on it. Consider mountains in the quantity of a handful of stones; when they come to be wide and big, foliage and trees live among them, birds and animals occupy them and troves of valuables arise from them. Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles, alligators, sharks, dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it.
 草: 草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways.
 b. *as fac*, to have many, have a lot of (*V. note under 寧*.)
 淮: 上多故則民多詐矣 If their superiors often resort to contrivance then the folk will often employ deceit. [多 *put caus fac*, 故 *詐 obj*]
 山: 其木多棕其草多竹 Its trees are mostly windmill palms, its foliage mostly bamboo. [多 *put caus fac*, 棕, 竹 *obj*]

衡: 前埋蛇之時多所行矣 Before he buried the snake he had done many things. [多 *fac* 所行 *obj*]
 後: 多所殺傷 It killed or wounded many. [多 *fac*]
 史: 三晉多權變之士 The three states of former Chin had many pragmatists.
 隋: 星明...國多君子 If this constellation is bright...there will be many cultivated men in the state.
 露: 春秋之辭多所況 The phrasing of the *Chün-Chiu* has many instances of analogy.
 史: 商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨望者 Lord Shang acted as premier in Chin for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment. [多 *fac* 怨望者 *obj*]
 衡: 案世間能建塞蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自救不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians. [多 *fac* 儒生 *obj*]
 莊: 惠施多方其書五車 Hui Shih knew how to do many things. His books made five cartloads. [多 *fac* 方 *obj*, 五 *fac* 車 *obj*]
 史: 長安地狹上林中多空地棄 The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. [多 *fac* 空地棄 *obj*]
 呂: 言心相離而上無以參之則下多所言非所行也所行非所言也 If words and intent differ, and superiors have no source of evidence by which to resolve that, then the inferiors will have many cases of what they say not being what they do and of what they do not being what they say. [多 *fac* 所言非所行也所行非所言也 2 *app sent as obj*]
 左: 是亦多言矣豈不或信 This one has said so many things, some would have to be true.
 論: 夫子聖者與何其多能也 Is Confucius a Sage? How do you account for his having so many abilities?
 論: 吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.
 呂: 甘水所多好與美人 Places with sweet water have many amiable and attractive people.
 呂: 惑主多官而反以害生 Misguided rulers have lots of bureaucracy and thereby contrarily harm life.
 衡: 雷之所擊多無過之人 There are many innocent people among those struck by lightning.
 非: 其姑以為多私而出之 Her mother-in-law thought she was keeping too much to herself and sent her away.
 c. *as nuc adj (fac?)*, too often, too many or much
 左: 多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.
 左: 不足以害吳而多殺國士不如已也 They would not be enough to harm Wu, and it would kill too many of the state's best knights. Better drop it.
 後: 莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.
 三: 帝欲邀討之朝議多以為不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.
tâ târ 1.35 ^{vs} successful **351** 多
 史: 天下不多管仲之賢而多鮑叔能知人也

The world did not consider the talent of Kuan Chung to have been successful so much as they did the ability of Pao Shu to assess men.
 史: 反古者不可非而循禮者不足多 Going against antiquity is no grounds to be deemed failure, nor is following ritual sufficient to be called success.
tâ târ 1.35 only **640** 多
 論: 多見其不知量也 They only show that they don't know how to measure.
tâ 3.38 toddle, as young child 踉
tâ 3.38 廣韻: 語助聲 哆
tâ 1.35 ^{mp} surname 彥 爾
tâ târ 2.33 廣韻: slackjawed **268** 哆 頰
tâ 1.35 stdw manner of walking 踉
tâk droplets **100** 沱
tâk'â'â' camel? cf 橐駝 駝
tâg 3.11 jealous 妒 妬
 史: 太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy when the come to dwell in the harem. All men, it does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet suspicion when they enter the court."
 衡: 戚施彌妬 The ugly are most jealous.
 戰: 鄭袖知王以己為不妒也 Chêng Hsiu knew that the king assumed she was not jealous.
tâg 3.11 ^{nc} woodworms **154** 蠹 蠹 蠹
 淮: 山生金反自刻木生蠹反自食人生事反自賊 In yielding metal, mountains contrarily gash themselves; in letting borers live in them, trees /contrarily consume themselves; in undertaking enterprises, people contrarily attack themselves.
tâg see K'g Shu G1 2006 12 訛
tâg 3.11 destroy, destruction **154** 斲 殲 圉
 詩: 后稷不克上帝不臨耗斲下土寧丁我躬 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.
tâg belly of 肚 **561** 臍 臍 臍
tâg 3.11 ^{mp} 疔 疔
tâg 3.11 nipple ulcer **154** 疔
tâg'iar bloat in horses & cows **561** 臍 臍
tâng 1.39 ^{vt} oppose; match; meet; face; ought [to] **164** 當 撞
 龜: 二不當一 two are not a match for one
 衡: 百賤不能當一貴乎 Cannot a hundred lowly ones match one high one?
 史: 吾騎此馬五歲所當無敵 I have ridden this horse for five years and never found its equal in a match.
 後: 以金銀為錢錢十當金錢一 They coin gold and silver; ten silver coins equal one gold coin.
 隋: 日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.
 史: 以韓卒之勇被堅甲蹙勁弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hân soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.
 隋: 凡占兩軍相當必謹審日月量氣 Always in

divining about two armies facing each other one must carefully examine haloes about the sun or moon.

史：兵出而相當不出十日而戰勝存亡之機決矣 It would be no more than ten days from the time their forces first went forth and clashed that the outcome of victory or defeat, surviving or perishing, would be determined.

呂：辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness. 漢：越非有城郭邑里也處谿谷之間篁竹之中習於水門便於舟地深味而多水險中國之人不知其勢阻而入其地雖百不當其一 Yüeh has no walled cities and towns. They live in ravines among bamboo thickets. They are experienced in river fighting and facile in their use of boats. The land is gloomy. There are many cataracts. If Chinese invade their land while unfamiliar with the difficulties of the terrain, a hundred will not prevail against one.

b. be at a place

衡：當風鼓箠 fan oneself while in the wind

呂：君舉臂而指所當者莒也 YL raised your arm and pointed, and what was at that place is Chü.

禮：凡奉者當心提者當帶 Carry a thing with both hands at heart level; with one hand, at belt level.

c. be at a time

多：當今之時 at this point in time

莊：當是時猶象人也 All this time he was like a statue.

史：如令子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth mentioning? [ie as your reward]

後：初譚著書言當世行事二十九篇號曰新論 T'an first wrote a book called *New Discussions* in twenty-nine *pien* about the practices of his contemporaries.

衡：當時可齊國溫魯地寒乎 Do we consider it possible that at the same time, the state of Ch'i is hot and the land of Lu is cold?

漢：此所以神明不遺而聖賢不廢也故各當其世而立功德焉 This is how their intelligence was not lost nor their supreme competence wasted. Thus each responded to his era by getting things done and getting credit for that.

戰：陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以為揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last

really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time."

d. face a responsibility

國：居官者當事不避難 In office, one does not avoid the difficulties in what one is tasked with.

呂：期而不當言而不信此殷之所以亡也 Making appointments and not meeting them, speaking and not saying truth—these were the means of the destruction of Yin.

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

史：三年伊尹攝行政當國以朝諸侯 In the third year, Yi Yin, acting as regent, assumed control of government operations; in the capacity of head of state he summoned the barons to court.

藝：得此桃者當告以道要 The one who gets these peaches will become eligible for me to tell him the core of the Way.

後：長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

越：壽夢卒諸樊以適長攝行事當國政 When Shou Mêng died, Chu Fan assumed provisional control as eldest son, and took over the government.

漢：牛又當自齋食加二十斛重矣 The oxen will also have to transport their own fodder. When we add 20 *hu*, it's gotten heavy.

禮：為人子者父母存冠衣不純素孤子當室冠衣不純采 How a son behaves: while either parent is alive, his dress and cap are not entirely of undyed cloth. While head of household with both parents deceased, his dress and cap are not entirely of dyed cloth.

e. face a penalty

晏：昔者嬰之所以當誅者宜賞今所以當賞者宜誅是故不敢受 The reason I formerly was subject to punishment is why I ought to have been rewarded; the reason I now am subject to reward is why I ought to be punished.

史：於是下董仲舒吏當死詔赦之 Thereupon he had Tung Chung-shu arrested on a capital charge, but issued an order pardoning him.

漢：當斬左止者答五百 Those sentenced to have the left heel chopped off will instead get five hundred lashes.

衡：禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL; even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

f. subj 當 *nuc* ought to

三：當閉反開當開反閉豈得事宜邪 Opening when you ought to close, closing when you ought to open—you just don't get it, do you?

後：趙忠曰議當時定 Chao Chung said, "The question ought to be resolved in timely fashion."

釋：侍時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也 *diag* "serve" is *diag* "occasion"; without the boss saying anything, he always at the right time supplies what he ought to bring forward.

衡：菹中不當有蛭 There should not be leeches in pickles.

選：何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part.

陳：此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

史：當其時巫行視小女家好者云是當為河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife."

tāng 3.42 right, proper 164 當 譜

史：循其兩股以至於陰當尚溫也 Feel both his thighs as far as the genitalia; they ought to be still warm.

tāng 3.42 *nc* fend off, ward off 164 當 擋 攔

孟：彼惡敢當我哉 How dare he resist me?!

衡：有人當道僻之不去 A man was blocking the road, and when chased he would not go away.

史：子始與蘇秦善今秦已當路 You began on good terms with Su Chin, but now he has blocked your path.

莊：汝不知夫螻蟻乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

tāng 1.39 ko tree 檔

tāng 3.42 *vt* bottom of vessel, crotch of trousers 164 當 檔 檔

晏：寸之管無當天下不能足之以粟 A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom.

非：今有千金之玉卮通而無當可以盛水乎 Take for example a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats that is open and has no bottom; can it hold water?

tāng 1.39 crotch of trousers; trouser leg 164 檔

tāng 2.37 party, group 黨 黨

語：忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝 When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

國：此其黨半國矣 this one's faction has taken up half the state already

漢：淮南厲王殺辟陽侯以黨諸呂故 The Cruel Prince of Huainan killed Lord Pi-yang because he had made a faction of the members of the Lü family.

史：盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents.

戰：王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.

史：夫斷右臂而與人鬥失其黨而孤居求欲毋危豈可得乎 Now if you fight a man having cut off your right arm, if you dwell alone, bereft of your cronies, you may wish to be out of danger but can that be?

衡：盜賊莊躡橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces,

and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

tāng 2.37 straight talk 方言: 知 164 黨

tāng 3.42 ^{nc} 說文: big basin 切韻: big urn, some say well brickwork 21 甕

tāng 1.39 ko ornament, ear-dangle 164 璫

tāng 1.39 to stop short *ar t3* 164 檔

tāng sound of drum 廣韻 *ar tīang* 饗

tāng 1.39 pegs holding cart axle 164 檔 簷

tāng 1.39 small hand gong 167 鐃

tāng 3.42 good sense, apposite talk 164 諧 讖

tāng 3.42 切韻: 不中 (?) 檔

tāng 1.39 切韻: ko bamboo 簷

tāng 1.39 玉篇: 水也 river? water? *cf* 湯 滄

tāng 2.37 ^{mp} riv name *ar t'āng* 瀼

tāng 1.39 ko fish *ar t3* 鱖

tāng 3.42 廣韻: 閩人 關

tāngkung 2.37 sko water critter perh a crustacean 鱸魚

tāngg'o ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 當魴

tāngnāng ^{nc} avo 蟪蛄? 蟪蛄

tāt 4.12 afraid 怛

tāt flare up (sc fire) 烜

tāt shouting 呌

tāt 4.12 soft leather + *p* 鞞

tāt-tāt ^{nc} grieved 怛怛

tātkiəŋ ^{mp} 2-ary wife of last Shang ruler 妲己

tād 3.14 ^{nc} sash, belt 14 帶

詩: 容兮遂兮垂帶悸兮 His ceremonial knife, ah, his sash-emblem, ah! How they sway as they hang from his belt!

衡: 帶約其要 A belt cinches his waist.

淮: 衣不給帶冠不暇正 dressing, he neglected a belt; putting on his hat, he didn't bother to straighten it

衡: 自帶以上可見自帶以下不可見 From the belt upward they were visible; from the belt downward, invisible.

禮: 凡奉者當心提者當帶 Carry a thing with both hands at heart level; with one hand, at belt level.

荀: 墨子雖為之衣褐帶索噴菽飲水惡能足之乎 Though Motzu wear kudzu-cloth with a rope belt and eat beans and drink water for it, could he make that enough?

淮: 有客衣褐帶索而見曰臣能呼 There was a stranger who appeared for audience wearing kudzu-cloth, with a rope for a belt, who said, "I can shout."

呂: 其妖孽有[生→?]星如帶有鬼投其[陣→]

碑有菟生雉雉亦生鳩 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.

楚: 被薜荔兮帶女羅 with creeping fig as garment and hanging lichen as belt

淮: 使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

左: 公使大史固歸國子之元真之新篋製之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzu. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a

winding-sash on it.

b. *fig.*

史: 秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以為固 The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around.

冠帶⇒冠

tād 3.14 to wear at belt 14 帶

史: [秦]簡公六年令吏初帶劍 In the sixth year of the Pespicious Earl, civil officials were first ordered to wear swords.

tād 3.14 ^{vt} to border, lie along boundary 14 帶

鹽: 趙中山帶大河 Chao and Chung-shan lie along the great Ho river.

選: 逶迤帶滌水 go winding along the Lu river

tād ^{nc} 方言: long narrow 艇 艘

tād 3.14 方言: examine? 諤

tād 赤癩白癩 female illness 癩

tād 3.14 river name 糜

tād lintel of arch, xpiece of silkworm frame

atop 植 285 標

tād 3.14 crooked, slanting 靡

tād/tāi- 3.14 廣韻: fall down 方言注: 江

東 *dial* 踣

tām ^{nc} food-serving basket (meas) 簞

論: 一簞食一瓢飲 one serving-basket of food and one gourd of drink

孟: 民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

tām 1.25 entire, lone 640 單

荀: 單足以喻則單單不足以喻則兼 If single suffices to illustrate, then single; if not then double.

草: 但貴剛難省煩損復為單務取易為易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single

[*eg replacing 蝮 w/虫*]; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

選: 機不虛掎弦不再控矢不單殺中必疊雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it transfixes both of a brace.

史: 從弟子女十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後 Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness.

tām 2.23 exhaust 441 勩 擅 亶 殫 單

荀: 事之以貨實則貨實單而交不結 If you yield up goods and treasures to them, the goods and treasures will be used up and the alliance will not be cemented.

呂: 單唇乾肺 wear out the lips and dry the lungs

淮: 宋君亡其珠池中魚為之殫 The Lord of Sung lost a gem and all the fish in the pond perished because of it.

史: 魏居領阨之西都安邑與秦界河而獨擅

山東之利 Wei is situated west of the pass in the range, having An-yi as its capital, sharing a border with Ch'in at the Yellow River, and monopolizes all the profit from east of the mountains.

淮: 殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉 To despoil the assets of the world to satisfy the desire of the one man—no calamity could be more profound.

淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows,

the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

漢: 泰山之雷穿石單極之紆斷幹水非石之鑽

索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

tām cinnabar 162 丹

農: 水銀...鎔化還復為丹 Mercury...when heated it returns to being cinnabar.

tām ^{rst} color of cinnabar, vermilion 丹

說: 緹帛丹黃色 *Vieg.* silk of red-brown color

國: 莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其楹 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

衡: 釣者以木為魚丹漆其身 A fisherman makes a lure of wood and lacquers its body in colors.

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫

浮滄澗隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory.

Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/

Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

tām 3.28 dawn 162 旦

隋: 滅夜五刻以益晝漏謂之昏旦 When we take five notches from the night and add them to the day's drainage we call that morning and evening twilight.

詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

tām 2.23 sincere 亶

tām ^{nc} single [unlined] garment 640 禪

tām 2.23 wide, copious, lavish 413 亶 俎

tām box containing ancestral tablet 匣

tām 2.23 suffering, distress 112 檀

tām 3.28 ^{nc} ko bird 鳴

tām cut (*cf* 刪) 342 剗

tām white stone 研

tām 3.28 黃病 (*also sef*) 疸

tām 3.28 shanty, crude shelter 亶

tām 3.28 small cup 291 亶

tām 2.23 slow, late 413 嬾

tām 2.23 to whip 658 担 笞

tām 2.23 廣韻: small 鞞 291 鞞

tân 1.0 plant name 丹
tân-tân 卍 laboriously, agonizingly 旦旦
tâng'iwet 卍 pln 丹穴
tâng'u very thick 單厚
tânngân cinnabar cf 丹沙 丹研
 苟: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充槨加之
 以丹研重之以青犀象以爲樹琅玕龍茲華
 以爲實人猶莫之拍也 Even if the limbs were
 covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin
 filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin
 filled with gold, the whole thing decorated
 with vermilion and with chased bronze,
 with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks
 like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and
 sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one
 would dig it up.
tân'ju 卍 man name 丹朱
tânsa cinnabar cf 丹研 丹沙
 農: 丹沙...能化爲汞 Cinnabar...can
 change into mercury.
 史: 事化丹沙諸藥齊爲黃金矣 He took
 up the changing of cinnabar and all sorts
 of materia medica into gold.
tânşjo red book? red writing? 丹書
tân'b'âk very thin 單薄
tân'âtsiwad 卍 first of 12 cyclic 歲 單
 闕 歲
târ 3.38 suffering, distress 癯 憚
târ 2.33 篇海: 被 wear? suffer? 移
târ 2.33 dangling? broad, thick? 163 鞞
tâp 4.28 廣韻: so pounding earth (cf 礪)
 都 盍切 盍 sef 揭? 託
tâp 4.28 bamboo knocking (廣韻 r) 611 筭
tâp 4.27 玉篇: garment 245 褐
tâp 4.28 to droop 245 塌
tâp 4.28 to hit 611 搨
tâp 4.28 說文: big ears 245 聶
tâp 4.28 sound of bumping each other 611 翳
tâp 4.28 hook 24 剔
tâp 4.28 so lotus leaves on water 蒼 菜
tâp'wan 鮮卑名 塌頓
tâm 1.51 carry on shoulder 285 擔 儋
 釋: 擔任也任力所勝也 *tâm* "carry on
 shoulder" is *âtam* "bear burden"; to bear
 the burden of which one's strength is
 capable. [split bin?]
 戰: 羸滕履躡負書擔囊 He girded his
 loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his
 books on his back and slung his sack
 over his shoulder.
 選: 擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder
 a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to
 melt for gruel.
tâm 2.49 卍 gall bladder 膽
 越: 懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He
 hung a gall bladder at the doorway and
 whenever he went in or out he tasted it
 and did not spit it out.
 人: 不得雄之膽則說不行 If he hasn't
 got the gall bladder (stb source of
 courage) of a dominant male then his
 proposals will not be accepted.
 b. meton.
 史: 使天下無罪之人肝膽塗地父子
 暴骸骨於中野不可勝數 They caused
 innocent people all over the world to
 leave their innards smeared on the
 ground and the skeletons of fathers and
 sons to lie exposed in the borderlands,
 in uncountable number.
tâm 1.51 卍 jar 甌
tâm 3.54 burden 285 擔
 宋: 行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見
 羅敷脫帽著幘頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘
 其鋤來歸相怒

怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees
 Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and
 smoothes his beard/ When a youngster
 sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and
 dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop
 their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/
 Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just
 sit and stare at Lo-fu.
tâm 1.51 meas of volume, stb two 石 207 儋
tâm 2.49 big splotch of dirt; to tattoo a
 criminal's face (cf 點) 540 黥
tâm 1.51 pendant ear lobes 245 瞻
tâm 1.51 pendant jowls? 245 頰
tâmkjæk 2.49 ko tree 蒼棘
tâmçâm 1.51 stupid-looking ismoo 頰
tâm'isj **tâm'jâb** ethno groups (1 north,
 1 south) ears st reach shoulders 245 儋
 耳 瞻耳
tâm'to **tâm'gâb** 2.49 ugly ("droop-face")
 頂顛
tâm'b'jûk 2.49 ko flower 蒼萸
tâmmjâd 卍 country near India 擔袂
++ tâg 1.37 to open (rel to 礫 垢?) 18 麥 慘
++ tar 3.40 big mouth 268 哆
++ tâg 2.35 wood across bull's horns 164 觥
 說: 觥拳獸也 We lead an animal by its
 horn-baulk.
tat 4.15 chirp 晰
tar 2.35 hit, beat 247 打
 晉: 狗忽然作聲甚急有如人打之者
 The dog suddenly began to make very
 loud urgent noises as if someone were
 beating it.
 民: 炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃
 白相雜細擊蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾
 或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs:
 break them and put them into a copper
 bowl. Scramble them until the yellow
 and white are mingled. Chop white of
 onion fine, add ground salt, mix with
 bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry
 them. Very tasty!
tâm'â **tâmbab** waterlogged, swamped 626
 渚澤
tæk 4.25 get (becomes erg?) 21 得 罍 罍
 呂: 若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得[以→]
 矣 If done that way, then it can be
 learned who is deft or clumsy, stupid or
 smart, brave or fearful.
 非: 賞厚則所欲之得也疾 If rewards
 are lavish then the obtaining of what
 one seeks is quick.
 抱: 得之未咲者 one who gets things
 before there are any indications
 左: 得敝無存者以五家免 Whoever
 finds Pi Wuts'un will be excused,
 along with his squad-mates, from
 further service.
 淮: 星月之行可以曆推得也 The
 motion of the stars and moon can be
 predicted by calculation.
 荀: 西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國
 得而用之 The western wilderness has
 skins, hides, and variegated furs, but
 the central states get the use of them.
 韜: 史編曰編之太祖史疇爲禹占
 得皋陶兆比於此 The scribe Pian said,
 "My remote ancestor the scribe Ch'ou
 divined for Yü. He got Kao Yao. The
 indication was comparable to this one."
 孟: 焉得人人而濟之 Where did he
 get that business of taking them
 across one by one?
 新: 辭令就得謂之雅反雅爲陋 If
 one's communications are effective it is
 called urbanity; to invert urbanity is
 vulgarity.
 史: 雖得燕城秦計固不能守也 Ch'in
 reckons that even if they gain some
 cities of Yen, they definitely won't be
 able to hold them.
 史: 子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If
 you had not

read books and gone about lecturing,
 how could you have sustained this
 humiliation?
 史: 安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則
 民安擇交而不得則民終身不安 The
 basis of population security lies in
 discrimination in foreign relations. If
 that is done right, the population is
 secure. If done wrong, the population
 will never be secure.
 戰: 起所以得引兵深入多倍城邑發
 梁焚舟以專民[以→]心掠於郊野以
 足軍食 As to what I, Ch'i, gained by
 that, they withdrew their forces deep
 within the country, abandoned many
 of their forts and towns, opened dams
 and burned boats to concentrate
 people's minds and foraged their own
 countryside to eke out the army's
 rations.
 漢: 去與地餘戲得袖中刀答問狀服
 欲與昭平共殺昭信答問昭平不服以
 鐵鍼鍼之彊服 Ch'ü was sporting with
 Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve.
 He had her interrogated under whipping
 as to what she had intended to do with
 it, and she confessed that she and
 Chao-p'ing had meant to kill Chao-hsin
 together. He had Chao-p'ing
 interrogated under whipping and she
 did not confess. Jabbed with iron
 needles, she confessed under duress.
 史: 求蓬萊安期生莫能得 He sought
 An Chisheng of P'eng-lai but no one
 could find him.
 b. 得 + *nuc* get to, be allowed to,
 succeed in
 淮: 念慮者不得臥 One who is
 mulling over plans cannot get to
 sleep.
 藝: 答云君不得停 He replied, "You
 may not stay."
 衡: 夫天安得以筆墨而爲圖書乎
 Now, how would Sky find it possible
 to make drawings and writings with
 brush and ink?
 漢: 田中不得有樹用妨五穀 They
 may not have trees in the crop fields
 so as to harm the grain.
 淮: 得以所有易所無以所工易所拙
 They get to exchange what they have
 for what they lack and exchange what
 they are good at for what they are
 poor at.
 漢: 兵革無時得息也 Resort to arms
 will never find an end.
 史: 高帝曰得無難乎 The High
 Emperor said, "Can you make it
 without vexations?"
 孟: 子噲不得與人燕子之不得受
 燕於子噲 Tzü-k'uai had no business
 to give Yen to someone else, nor had
 Tzü-chih any business to accept it
 from him.
 隋: 磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以
 左迴焉 The millstone is fast, the
 ant slow, so it cannot but follow the
 millstone and rotate left on it.
 左: 求見公辭焉以沐謂僕人曰沐
 則心覆心覆則圖反宜吾不得見也
 He sought an audience but the
 marquess declined as he was washing
 his hair. He said to the attendant,
 "When one washes one's hair, one's
 heart is turned upside-down. If one's
 heart is upside-down, one's estimates
 are backward. It is best that he not
 be permitted a meeting."
 漢: 高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶
 者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor
 was once ill and disinclined to meet
 anyone. He lay down in his private
 apartments and instructed the
 doorman that he had no permission
 to admit any official.
 史: 夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥
 故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen
 serious wounds all over his body, but
 since he then had a wondrous medicine
 worth ten thousand ducats, he was
 able to avoid dying.
 衡: 能行食之物不得爲神 Things
 that can walk and

eat don't qualify as spirits. (*lit* "get to be considered")
釋: 涂度也人所由得通度也 *d'o* "path" is *d'og*
"cross", that by following which people get to pass
through and cross

史: 國一日見攻雖欲事秦不可得也 If some
day your state is attacked, though you may wish to
submit to Ch'in, that will not be possible.

衡: 人奴之道得不答罵足矣 In the way of being
another man's servant, it is enough to avoid being
whipped and cursed.

戰: 一攻而不得前功盡滅 If this one attack fails
all your former accomplishments will count for nothing.

呂: 天使人有欲人弗得不求天使人有惡人
弗得不辟 Sky makes people want things, and
people cannot help but seek them; sky makes people
dislike things, and people cannot help but avoid them.

左: 苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to
be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions
dare he pick and choose among?

衡: 豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工
得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky
in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far
from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and
Nü-kua could repair it.

呂: 人臣亦然號令不感則不得而使矣 Your
servants are like that also. If your orders are not per-
ceived, they cannot be put to employment.

漢: 夫劉之爲字卯金刀也正月剛卯金刀之利皆
不得行 Now 劉 as a graph is 卯, 金 and 刀. Neither
the *kángmǒg* of the first month nor the profit of the
gold-knife can get to move.

戰: 使得耕稼以益蓄積 allows them to plow and
sow so as to increase their stores

史: 賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得
長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having
made his farewells and departed, he heard that Ch'ang-
sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself
that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in
disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

c. 得 + *nuc* have to, need to

史: 得更求好女後日送之 We must make another
search for a pretty woman; in a few days we will send
her.

得意⇒意

tək 4.25 influence 26 德 德直聽惠得
*Much effort has been expended in search of a
word in a major European language that closely
approximates this word's meaning in Chinese.
There is none. Waley's virtù has many virtues but
misses the mark in important respects. My "influ-
ence" attempts to synthesize and generalize its many
aspects, but I would seldom translate tək as "influ-
ence" in context.*

*This word is homophonous with 得 "get" with
which it is pruned in glosses. It is plausibly relatable
to words like 植 *tək* "sow, plant" and 箬 *d'og* "bam-
boo shoots". Its usual graph 德 is also used to write
təng "rise, raise," which also means for a harvest to
come in amply. Its referent is roughly "the harvest
one will reap from the crop one has sown and
cultivated," but this basic notion has ramified in so
many directions that no one word will do to
translate it into English.*

Tək is a quality which all things possess in their

*own fashion, like 性 *siəng* "developmental nature"
except that *siəng* comes from sky and cannot be al-
tered, while *tək*, like a crop, is partly determined by
the nature of the seed but also largely influenced by
the cultivator's actions. In politics, it is the ability to
influence others' behavior as contrasted to 力, the
ability to compel others' behavior. More generally of
humans' relation to their society, it is a blend of do-
goodery, charisma, political influence, kinship status,
reputation, mutual back-scratching, log-rolling and
personal character that defies general translation but
is seldom difficult to understand in specific context.*

*The tək of humans affects not only other humans,
but also the universe in general; in addition to hum-
ans other creatures, even inanimate objects, have
tək that interacts with that of other things in ways
that can be described by the mutual influences of
the five elements and yin-yang. The workings-out
of tək among humans can be understood in psych-
ological terms that apply to humans in all societies,
but in the larger sense one can only comprehend
what a CC writer means by tək through a complex
of culture-specific concepts that go back to the stone
age, were developed and ramified in the Chün-chü
and Chan-kao eras and further systematized during
the Han dynasty.*

說: 惠外得於人內得於己也 *tək* is outward get-
ting from other people, inward getting from oneself.

准: 率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德性失然
後貴仁道失然後貴義 If one acts in according to
natural development, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-
given developmental nature, call it The Power. Only
after natural development has slipped from control do
we value human sympathy. Only after The Way has
slipped from control do we value prescribed conduct.

釋: 德得也得事宜也 *tək* "influence" is *tək* "gain".
One knows the best way to react to a situation. [NB *This
is not a gloss; it is merely a pun. v under 事宜*]

a. *unspecified as to its nature*

語: 天生萬物以地養之聖人成之功德參合而道
術生焉 Sky engenders the myriad things and uses
earth to nourish them. Sages complete that process;
their efficacy being verified, ways and techniques arise
from that.

史: 周道之興自此始故詩人歌樂思其德 The
rise of the way of Chou began from this. Thus the
poets recalled in song and music what they owed him.

國: 夫目以處義足以踐德口以庇信耳以聽
名者也 Now the eyes are things for dwelling on
rightness, the feet things for treading in goodness, the
mouth a thing for guarding one's reliability and the
ears things for paying attention to words.

史: 驕衍嗜有國者益淫侈不能尚德若大雅
整之於身施及黎庶矣 Tsou Yen observed that
those who controlled states got more unbridled and
extravagant, no longer able to make their character
their highest consideration as in the Greater Elegan-
tae, "Get it right in your own person, then apply it to
the multitude." [I don't find this in the Mao Odes.]

漢: 盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma
expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down.

漢: 何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯
舜下配三王朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之
所睹聞也 What is to be done so as to make obvious

the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former
emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high
antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? That
We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to
extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is
something all you gentlemen and officers have heard
and seen. [*Rivers of blood would flow in the effort to
extend that 休德 "beneficent charisma".*]

史: 群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以爲表
經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the
accomplishments and transformative power of the
emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to
be a sighting-post for going straight.

衡: 魯君無感驕之德 The ruler of Lu had not the
attractive power to bestir a unicorn.

國: 吾何德之務而有是臣也 What have I been
doing right in order to have such a servant?

史: 孟軻乃述唐虞三代之德是以所如者不
合 Mencius rather taught about the influence of Yao
and Shun and the three dynasties, so wherever he
went he failed to be appreciated.

b. *inanimate*

史: 天地剖剖以來五德轉移 Ever since sky and
earth first separated, the five influences have rotated
in alternation.

易: 陰陽合德而剛柔有體 When Yin and Yang
joined forces, soft and hard acquired embodiment.

語: 功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees']
efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and
wither away.

露: 雨布施而均其德 When the rain falls and gets
on things, its benefit is uniform.

(1) *human-inanimate*

衡: 謂天譴告曾謂天德不若淳酒乎 If you say
sky gives warnings, would you go so far as to say the
influence of sky is less than that of undiluted wine?

准: 無爲爲之而合于道無[爲一]言言之而通
乎德 It contrives things by contriving nothing, so it
harmonizes with the Way. It says things by saying
nothing, so it penetrates to the Power.

淮: 昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作
井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖命愈多而德愈薄矣
In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing,
it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi
invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and
spirits moved away to K'un-lun. The more abilities they
acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

c. *political*

呂: 用武則以力勝用文則以德勝 Military victory
is by force; political victory is by winning minds.

史: 有德則易以王無德則易以亡 If you have
good will it is easy to become king by dint of that; if
you lack good will it is easy to perish by dint of that.

(1) *among peers*

左: 君其修德而固宗子何城如之 Let YL strengthen
your political position and firmly ensconce the juniors
of your clan—how could a wall be stronger than that?

左: 吾乃今知周公之德與周之所以王也 Only
now do I recognize the charisma of the Duke of Chou
and the reason for Chou's assuming the kingship.

史: 發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎
來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent
tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him
and the eight Jung came to submit.

左：不度德不量力不親親不徵辭不察有罪犯五不避而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength; he did not treat relatives as family; he did not demand an explanation nor did he inquire who was guilty. Having blundered into these five errors, in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

國：今趙孟相晉國以主諸侯之盟思長世之德歷遠年之數猶懼不終其身 Now, as premier of Chin, Chao Méng is to preside over the treaties of the barons, plan for increasing of political influence among contemporaries and calculate numbers for distant years, always fearful that he may not live to accomplish that.

國：其君在會步言視聽必皆無謫則可以知德矣 When at the meeting, its ruler's gait, speech, looking and listening must all be done impeccably for others to recognize what is owed to him.

國：夫敬德之格也 Now respectful behavior is the 'molding-frame' of good will.

孟：今天下地醜德齊莫能相尚 Now all nations have roughly equal area and similar status, so none can claim superiority over any other.

人：偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德為目兼德之人更為美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

(2) *toward subordinates*
左：霸王將德是以 Charisma is what a ruler acting as overlord must use as means.

史：禮樂所由起積德百年而後可興也 As to where ritual and music arise from, they can only be brought into action after a regime has built its moral influence for a century.

史：湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫嘻之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."

史：五殺大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌諸春者不相杵此五殺大夫之德也 When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater. This is how he came to be regarded by the folk.

選：周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸 Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures.

草：興至德之和睦 Bring about the social harmony of perfect good will.

論：道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we

guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.

漢：此所以神明不遺而聖賢不廢也故各當其世而立功德焉 This is how their intelligence was not lost nor their supreme competence wasted. Thus each responded to his era by getting things done and getting credit for that.

左：民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear of.

莊：非德也而可長久者天下無之 There is no such thing as one who is able to last a long time by any other means than strong popular support.

後：皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

衡：德令 imperial order pardoning prisoner 史：王無重世之德於韓魏而有累世之怨焉 YM has not accumulated generations of good will with Hán and Wèi; rather, you have piled up generations of ill-will.

國：古之明王不失此三德者故能光有天下 The intelligent kings of old did not lose grasp of these three generators of good will; thus they were able to possess the whole world.

國：先王之於民也懋正其德而厚其[性→]生 The way the former kings treated the folk was that they worked hard to keep their good will in the right direction, and to improve their livelihood.

論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention to last rites and continue remembrance for a long time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those who are lavish.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武象世廣德以為子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only Tan kept to himself, saying nothing. [德美 *subj-nuc*]

d. reputation
詩：德音孔[膠→]膠 His good reputation is very eminent.

孟：德之流行速於置郵而傳命 Reputation gets around faster than transmitting orders by pony express.

左：於神為不祥於德為愆義於人為失禮 To the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's reputation as deviating from the standard and to other people as a breach of decorum.

衡：非魚聞武王之德而入其舟鳥知周家當起集於王屋也 It is not because the fish, hearing of The Martial King's reputation, jumped into his boat, nor because the crow, recognizing that the house of Wen Wang was on the rise, roosted on his rooftop.

e. gratitude
淮：今世之為禮者恭敬而伎為義者布施而德 In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating,

while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.

新：施行得理謂之德反德為怨 If there is logic in how one's largesse is carried out it is called deserving of gratitude; to invert deserving gratitude is to cause resentment.

詩：二三其德 He tries to please everyone.

國：以怨報德不仁 To return ill will for good will is inhumane.

論：以德報怨何如 What about returning good will for ill will?

史：遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment.

國：是以小怨置大德也 This is to set aside a great debt of gratitude for a petty grievance.

國：王德狄人將以其女為后 The king was grateful to the Ti barbarian people, and was going to make one of their women his queen.

國：王一舉而棄七德 By choosing once YM discards seven kinds of good will.

淮：所生者弗得所殺[非→]弗怨 The ones brought to life feel no gratitude to him, nor do the ones killed bear him resentment.

左：穆公不忘舊德俾我惠公用能奉祀於晉 The Awesome Earl did not forget old debts of gratitude; he caused our Kind Marquess to be able to present the state sacrifices in Chin.

戰：人之有德於我也不可忘也吾有德於人也不可不忘也 When someone has given me cause for gratitude, that should not be forgotten. When I have given someone cause for gratitude, that should not be kept in mind.

國：吾聞事君者從其義不阿其惑感則誤民民誤失德是棄民也民之有君以治義也義以生利以豐民若之何其民之與處而棄之也必立太子 I have heard that one who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors. If he errs he misleads the folk; if the folk are misled, their good will goes awry. Such is to discard the folk. The reason they have a ruler is to ensure things are done properly. Doing things properly is how to prosper, and prosperity is to enrich the folk. It is the folk among whom we live—how could we discard them? We must establish the heir-apparent.

論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention to last rites and continue remembrance for a long time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those who are lavish.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, *which has these two lines in the reverse order*) says, 'There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer.' It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort."

f. it *outranks* 義, *which outranks* 力
淮：五帝貴德三王用義五霸任力 The five sovereigns valued charisma; the three kings used right action; the five overlords relied on force.

史：書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡 It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish.

g. it is not always good

國：狄豺狼之德也 The Ti have the 德 of wolves.

史：桀有亂德鼎遷於殷 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin.

淮：陰謀逆德 You plan in secret to do what will turn people against you.

五德⇒五

tak 𠵼 river name *or* **tjak** 得

takj'ung laudable personal conduct 德行

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不葺采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

論：德行顏淵閔子騫冉伯牛仲弓言語宰我子貢政事冉有季路文學子游子夏 For personal conduct, Yen Yüan, Min Tzū-ch'ien, Jan Po-niu and Chung Kung. For rhetoric, Tsai Wo and Tzū-kung. For conduct in office, Jan Yu and Chi Lu. For learning, Tzū-yu and Tzū-hsia.

官：各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

史：五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

taklièng amnesty, pardon 德令

衡：是故德令降於殿堂命長之囚出於牢中 Thus the pardon is issued in the audience hall and the prisoner whose fate is to live longer is released from the jail. [rime?]

tag 3.19 bear up, carry on head ?-b 285 戴 帶

左：晉大夫三拜稽首曰君履后土而戴皇天皇天后土實聞君之言 The grand officer of Chin made triple obeisance with kowtow and said, "YL treads Prince Earth and wears Sovereign Sky on your head. It is Prince Earth and Sovereign Sky who hear what YL says."

淮：帶角 to have horns, as deer or cattle

管：衣黃衣冠黃冠黃蓋乘小馬 He wears yellow clothes and a yellow hat and drives a carriage with a yellow canopy drawn by small horses.

b. take with one

戰：戴八百金入秦 took eight hundred ducats to Ch'in

史：孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 Kung Chiu had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."

tag 2.15 𠵼 to classify, to rank 495 等

tag 2.15 bad (sc conduct) 245 𠵼

tag 1.16 *stb sua* 𠵼 "stupid" (rel to 貸?) 245 呆

tag wear clothing ?-b 285 襪

tənggəʔ tərngər cf 貸駢 **t'ənggəʔ** 𠵼狀

tagno hunoz 戴午

tagšiang 𠵼 the hoopoe *Upupa epops* ("wears-headpiece?") 285 戴勝

taghiəm 𠵼 爾雅: sa 戴勝 the hoopoe ("bears-burden-on-head?") 285 戴雋

təngəm təbnəm 𠵼 the hoopoe *Upupa epops* 𠵼 戴雋 285 戴南

təng 1.45 𠵼 ascend; (dist 登) 26 登 德 德 躋

左：周麾而呼曰君登矣鄭師畢登 He waved [the flag] in a circle and shouted, "Our ruler is up."

Then all the Ch'eng force went up.

尉：古者士有什伍車有偏列鼓鳴旂麾先登者未嘗非多力國士也先死者亦未嘗非多力國士也 In ancient times, when the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays, the drums sounded and the flags signalled, those who first ascended [the wall] were none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state, and those who first died were also none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state.

衡：龍登玄雲神棲崑崙 The dragons went up to the dark clouds and the gods moved away to Kunlun.

衡：王良登車馬不罷驚 When Wang Liang is in the chariot the horses never get tired or refractory.

衡：登樹怪其枝不能動其株 If you climb a tree and shake the branches you cannot make the trunk move.

說：德升也从 𠵼 聲 "ascend" is "go up"; from 𠵼, 𠵼 is phonetic

荷：吾嘗跂而望矣不如登高之博見也 I have tried standing on tiptoe and looking afar; one doesn't get as broad a view as climbing a height.

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

荷：不登高山不知天之高也 Without climbing a high mountain, one may not recognize that the sky is even higher.

國：登叔隗以階狄 elevate the fromx so as to bring the Ti upstairs

後：姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 Those who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲崑崙命愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to Kun-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

təng 2.43 stair step; rank, class 495 等

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不葺采椽不刮 The Mohists also

exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

b. fig

荀：等貴賤分親疏序長幼 to rank high and low, separate near and far and order old and young
戰：耕稼以益蓄積養孤長幼以益其粟繕治兵甲以益其強增城浚池以益其固 to plow and sow, increasing their stores, to feed orphans and educate young men, increasing their manpower, to put their arms and armor in good order, increasing their strength and to heighten their walls and dredge their moats, increasing their defenses

荀：貴賤有等則令行而不流 If high and low have ranks then orders get carried out and do not go astray
史：明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

藝：初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger. [等 *put caus fac*]

禮：王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

隋：日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvarying thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If there is no army outside then the emperor has lost control and many of the populace will revolt. If the halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks five colors there will be sorrow.

後：又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of beauty, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

c. etc, and others

史：臣等謹與博士議 We, your servants, have carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning.

藝：同業等憐其貧給米完終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

漢：於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 It was then (134 BC) that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

漢：後昭信病夢見昭平等 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others.

史：弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for

years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

後：崔廣等以為舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

təng^m (harvest) come in well 21 登 德 德 戰：年穀不登穡積竭盡 Their grain crop failed and their reserves have been used up.

隋：不明失常穀不登 If it is not bright and fails to stay constant, the harvest will be bad.

təng 1.45 lamp 26 燈 鐙

təng 3.48 stone bridge 26 磴

təng 1.45 ko vessel (dist 登) 21 登 鐙

təng 3.48 rising slope 26 陞 嶝

təng 1.45 ko long-handled parasol 26 簦

呂：或遇之山中負釜蓋簦 Someone happened to come across him in the mountains; he bore a cookpot on his back and held up a parasol.

təng beautiful 燈

təng 3.48 ko furniture platform, table or bed (cf 陞) 26 登 橙

təng 3.48 ^{nc} divides water flow 燈

təng small weighing-balance (cf 等) 26 戥

təng 3.48 stirrup 26 鐙

təng 1.45 kosps 燈

təng 3.48 ^{mp} mtn name 臺

təng-təng^{nb} so soo 登登

təng-təng^{nb} onomat 燈燈

təngkã to ascend as 登 假

列：能窮當身之樂猶百年乃[祖一]殂世以為登假焉 He was able to maximize the delights available during his lifetime, but still he died after a hundred years. The world assumed he had ascended.

təngd'əng 切韻：long 21 倭儻

təngd'əng^{sb} lethargy of illness 673 倭登 倭 燈

təngd'əg^{nc} road leading up an incline to a building 26 燈道

təngwəng dull-witted 678 燈槽

təp 4.27 sko garment 廣韻 ar **təp** 284 袴

təp 4.27 respond, answer 563 荅 答 畚 富

藝：答云君不得停 He replied, "You may not stay."

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

təp 4.27 wet 626 溆

təp 4.27 hook 563 鍬 割

təp hit 611 搭 搭

təp 4.27 attach 563 搭 搭

təp 4.27 small beans 荅

təp-k'əp^{sb} so waves piling up 匍匐

選：涸泊柏而地颯磊匍匐而相廝 Suddenly they spread out, rising at a different angle/ Heaping, jostling and squeezing, they bump each other.

təm river bank 626 澗

təm 1.50 soak, soaked in pleasure 626 媮 媮

耽 耽

b. fig.

晉：漢武雅好神仙世祖尤耽識術遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals (Grand-martial was even more besotted by the art of fortune-telling) so he allowed Wên-chêng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li (General Lüan Ta) to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

təm 1.50 look downwards 137 眈

təm 2.48 pierce; thrash 24 攄 攄

təm 2.49 silk cap pendants 245 紉

təm 2.48 sludge; black 540 黠

təm 3.53 shade, darkness 540 庑

təm 3.53 horse steps forward 240 駟

təm 3.53 so sleeping horse 駟

təm 2 ^{mp} horse name 駟

təm 2.48 hem? of a garment 衽

təm 3.53 front of official office 衽

təm 1.50 color of sunset 眈

təm 1.50 soak, soaked [sort out] 626 湛

təm 2.48 urn 甌

təm 2.48 sko pottery 甌

təm 1.50 urn holding one 石 甌

təm-təm^{nb} so water dripping 622 漉 漉

təmləm ugly 煩 顛 煩 顛

təg 2.13 玉篇：metal 鋏

təg 2.13 玉篇：gap 154 罅

tiad 3 base of flower, base 296 蒂 蒂

tiad ko illness 帶

tiad super 帶

tiad 3.12 pick up w/fingertips 字彙 ar **d'iet**

槌 帶

tiadtung rainbow 蜺 蜺 蜺 蜺

釋：虹...又曰蜺 蜺 rainbow...is also called **tiadtung**

tiang'ieg^{nc} ko small horse 驛 驛

tiap paralysed 輒

tiap suddenly, instantly, forthwith 529 輒

史：五嫁而夫輒死人莫敢娶 She had been married five times and her husbands had died suddenly, so no one dared to propose to her.

衡：人以刃相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.

隋：今掘地一丈輒有水天何得從水中行乎 In fact, if you dig one *chang* into the ground, suddenly you get water. How could the sky travel through water?

漢：每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

衡：人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悖也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution, then sky's governance is out of order.

史：有一人徙之輒予五十金以明不欺 One man moved it and he immediately gave him fifty

ducats to make it clear that he would keep his word.

史：御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.

晉：俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨 With no more ado a dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

tiap 4.30 so flowing blood 377 涉

tiap 4.29 small leaves 377 葍

tiap 說文：鈞 643 鈞

tiap 4.30 ko basket 椹

tiap 4.30 cars hang down 245 聶

tiap 4.30 廣韻：split-bamboo whip 377 笞

tiap 4.30 廣韻：hit, beat 377 捫

釋：震戰也所擊[輒一]批破若攻戰也 “Thunder” is “battle.” Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle.

tiap 4.30 廣韻：submit? descend? 執

tiap 4.30 廣韻：fall down 245 跣

tiap 4.30 篇海：enter 24 天

tiap-tiap^{nb} so flowing blood 377 喋 喋

tiapsiap run 運 ar **ts'eb³ ts'jab³** 166 運 逮

tiam 2.51 blotch (cf 黧) 115 點

tiam 2.51 flaw in gem, defect [2 t] (occas *uf* 掛 掇?) 115 玷 玷

詩：白圭之玷尚可磨也 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away.

tiam 3.56 ^{nc} clay stand for cups 207 玷 店

tiam 3.56 ^{nc} corner of room, depository→

warehouse (cf 塵) 649 店 玷

tiam^{mp} man name 葳

tiam 2.51 kindle a fire; stir up a dormant fire 293 點

tiamtiam ko hairknot 髻 髻

tiamtieg stdw woman's looks (rel to 掃?) 點 婦

tiamtwã **tiamtwâr** estimate weight by heft (“raise & lower”?) 26 戥 掇

tiamtwât estimate weight by heft (“raise & lower”?) 26 戥 戥

tian 3.32 rear (of army) 572 殿

tian 爾雅：ko plant 蕓

tian complain 497 殿

tian 2.27 ^{nc} statute, standard text 146 典 敷

月：太史守典奉法 The grand clerk keeps the archives and presents the laws.

禮：及夫日月星辰民所瞻仰也山林川谷丘陵民所取財用也非此族也不在祀典 When it comes to the sun, moon and constellations, these are what folk look up to. Mountains, forests, rivers, valleys,

hills and heights are where folk get their supplies. Anything not of this type is not within the canon of sacrifices.

漢：漢氏諸侯或稱王至于四夷亦如之達於古典繆於一統 Some nobles of the royal family take the title *king*, and even some of the non-Chinese do that. This departs from the ancient statute and deviates from the single line of descent.

tiān 2.27 ^{we} be | put in order cf 振鎮 400 典
左：命我先人典司宗祏 bade my ancestor take charge of the ordering of tablet-cases in the ancestral temple

漢：充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典蠻夷 Ch'ung-kuo immediately arose and submitted, "T'ang is a drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians. 衡：劉子駿掌零祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

衡：懷銀紵紫未必稷契之才積金累玉未必陶朱之智或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城 Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city.

釋：男任也典任事也 *nam* "man" is *nám* "bear burden"; his business is to bear the burden of work.

tiān 2.27 ko jade 璵

tiān 2.27 black 467 黷

tiānxiāo complain 殿屎 唸叫

tiānnǎk bassackward? recalcitrant? 殿還

tiānnǎk ^{nc} official in chg of court music 400 典樂

tiāntiānkūkwāk seneschal of vassal states 典屬國

漢：武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴見留二十年不降還置為典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.

藝：典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

tiānlǐng keeper of statutes 400 典令

戰：曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'"

tiāo 2.11 bottom, base, foundation 296 底 氏
藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

tiāo ^{nc} constell. name, part of *Libra* 氏

隋：氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

tiāo 2.11 push off; bump; transgress 抵 抵

tiāo 2.11 ^{nc} lodge 邸

tiāo 1.12 to lower 低

衡：穀價低昂 The price of grain is lowered or raised.

tiāo 3.12 root, base 296 抵

漢：形氣發于根柢兮柯葉彙而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

tiāo ^{nc} ram 羝

tiāo 1.12 western tribes 氏

tiāo 1 be ill 疵

tiāo 2.11 ornate bow 張

tiāo 2.11 stop, obstruct 579 底

國：今戾久矣戾久將底底著滯淫誰能興之 We settled in a long time ago. Settling in, we find it difficult to move. If we can't move, get stuck, get mudbound, who can get us out of it?

tiāo ^{nc} ko screen 邸 [butting horns 觝 牴

tiāo 2.11 方言: meet, join; 說文: cattle

tiāo 1.6 ^{nc} ko bird like little green sparrow 鶉

tiāo 玉篇: have the vapors 低

tiāo **tiēg** big 172 袞

tiāo 1.12 ^{nc} black stone from e. Shantung used to dye silk 礬

tiāo **tiēg** 3.12 pluck 287 抵

tiāo 2 go to, go as far as 觝

tiāo 1.12 so going 說文: 趨 hurry?! ++p 越

tiāo 2.11 大車後也 軛

tiāo 3.12 the back; the hams, the buttocks ++p 296 骹

tiāo 2.11 steep slope 說文 秦 *dial* 陴

tiāo 2.11 suppurating ear infection 4 聾

tiāotāng ko warship 舳 舳

tiāo ^{nc} 說文 方言: short garment 袷 襦

tiāo ^{nc} "blocking pillar" rock formation in Sanmen Gorge of Yellow River 砥柱 底柱
晏：鼉銜左驂以入砥柱之流 A giant turtle seized the ruler's left outer horse in its mouth and took it into the current of the Tichu.

tiāoniāo ^{nc} *Adenophora remotiflora* 蓂 莈

tiāozhāng ^{nc} ko ram chuf sacrifice 羝羊

tiāo 2.5 embroidery 635 黻

tiāo 3.56 drop, plunge cf 沈 267 墊 埵 壘
後：嘗於陳梁間行遇雨巾一角墊時人乃故折巾一角以爲林宗中其見慕皆如此 Once while traveling in the area of Ch'ên and Liang he was caught in rain and a corner of his hat drooped. His contemporaries then purposely bent one corner to make "Lin-tung hats." Such was the extent to which everything about him was admired.

tiāo 3.56 ^{nc} river name 墊

tiāo ^{nc} offspr of principal wife 506 嫡 適

左：並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder.
國：一介嫡女 one daughter of the principal wife
史：西周武公之共太子死有五庶子毋適立 When the Reverent Heirson of the Martial King of West Chou died, there were five other sons, none in the proper line to made heirson.

史：陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏[誅→]鉢以頸血汙地 If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle, smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.

史：后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse

into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

隋：氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

tiēk barb of arrow 鏑 鏑

史：韓卒[超→]越足而射百發不暇止遠者[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]弁心 When the Hân soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

b. *meton for pointed weapons*

史：墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鋦鏑以爲金人十二以弱天下之民 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged and pointed weapons and cast twelve metal men to weaken the people of the whole world. [*scholium*: 鑄音鏑箭鏑也 read *tiēk*, meaning arrowhead]

tiēk ^{nc} hoof, pig's trotter 287 蹄 蹄

tiēk door bar? 495 梃

tiēk archery target cf 的 172 楛

tiēk 廣韻: root 商

tiēk ^{nc} ko vessel 甌

tiēk drop of liquid 滴 滴

tiēk ^{nc} eldest son of principal wife? 適長
越：壽夢卒諸樊以適長攝行事當國政 When Shou Mêng died, Chu Fan assumed provisional control as eldest son, and took over the government.

tiēg cut off 2.11 提

禮：牛羊之肺離而不提心 The lungs of an ox or sheep are removed but don't sever the heart.

tiēg 3.12 ancestor spirit or god (cf 氏) 662 帝
V. note under *tien* 天.

淮：昔共工與顓頊爭爲帝 Of old, Kung-kung fought with Chuan-hsü to be top god.

國：帝命曰使魯襲於爾門 Ancestor has ordered: Chin will be allowed to invade to your gate.

呂：天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

衡：趙簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側 The Perspicacious Patriarch of Chao dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the Ancestor.

衡：前所夢見在帝側者 the one he had previously dreamed of seeing next to the Ancestor

列：王實以爲清都紫宮鈞天廣樂帝之所居 To the king it seemed genuinely to be Clear Capital, Purple Mystery, Balance-sky, All-delights, places where the Ancestor might dwell.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

v also 五帝

tiēg 3.12 emperors of anc times 帝

多：黃帝, 帝舜, 帝禹 Tancestor, Ancestral Shun,

Ancestral Yü.

左: 宋祖帝乙 Sung traces its lineage to Ancestral Yi [next-to-last ruler of Shang]. [祖 *fac* "take-as-ancestor"] 史: 吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I proposed the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened.

史: 賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十百年以成帝王乎 Typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could they bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?

b. from 3rd C BC, imperial ruler of China
史: 以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign.
史: 今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋巨竊為大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.
史: 十一年齊秦各自稱為帝月餘復歸帝為王 In 288 BC both Ch'i and Ch'in took to calling themselves emperors; a bit over a month later they both rescinded *emperor* and returned to being kings.
隋: 若帝淫佚政不平則奎有角 If the emperor is self-indulgent and indolent, or government is unfair, Stride will have horns.

史: 秦為西帝燕為北帝趙為中帝立三帝以令於天下 Ch'in would become emperor in the west, Yen in the north and Chao in the center; establishment of three emperors would be the means of commanding the world.

史: 采上古帝位號號曰皇帝 I select the appellation of the ancient rank of emperor; my appellation is to be "Great Emperor."

史: 太后曰帝倦矣何從來 The empress said, "Your emperorship is tired; where have you come from?"
衡: 謂漢不太平者漢無聖帝也 They claim that Han's not having made tranquility supreme is because Han lacks genius emperors.

後: 今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?
tieng 3.12 head-word to posthumous epithet of emperor (after Ch'in) 帝

金: 廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.

廣: 風俗通云武帝時丘仲所作也 The Fêng Su Tung says that it was devised by Ch'iu Chung in the time of the Martial Emperor (140-86 BC).

tieng 3.12 examine cf 謁 165 諦 帝

tieng 1.12 fingers 591 搯

tieng 集韻: goddess of the 圍室 婦

tieng tieng 3.12 comb-pin 495 搯

tieng tieng tieng leather shoe 377 鞞

tiengkiweg big belly or **tieng'ieg** 172 臍胛

tieng'ök mp myth emp 帝譽

tieng'iweg soo (stdw alienation?) 帝備

tieng'ungdieng mp family name 帝鴻氏

tiengdz'ieg? mp pln 鞞慈

tieng 1.43 nt stem 4 丁

骨: 丁丑卜羽翌戊寅不雨允不雨 Inquire on *ting-ch'ou* (day): next *wu-yin* (day) it won't rain. [later] In fact it didn't rain.

釋: 丁壯也物體皆丁壯也 **tieng** is *tsiang*; all the members are *tiengtsiang* "healthy."

tieng 1.43 strong 丁

藝: 耆老甘味於堂丁男耕芸於野 The old and retired enjoy tasty food in the houses/ The strong men plow and cultivate in the fields.

tieng mp star name (in constell 室) 定

tieng 3.46 nc forehead 26 顛 定

tieng 2.41 nc top of head 26 丁頂

史: 生而首上圩頂故因名曰丘云字仲尼姓孔氏 He was born with a steeply pitched cranium and was thus named Ch'iu, or so it is said. His nickname was Chung-ni and his surname K'ung.

南: 古者樽彝皆刻木為鳥獸鑿頂及背以出內酒 In ancient times, for serving-vessels they carved wood into the form of birds and animals, then cut holes into the top of the head and the back to allow pouring wine in and out.

藝: 魃鬼人形眼在頂上 The drought demon has human shape. Its eyes are in the top of its head.

tieng pre-cooked food 259 定

tieng 2.41 nc pot w/3-4 legs, some w/lids 259 鼎 昇

This vessel is a stock pot or stew pot. Its legs raise it above a floor so a fire can be built under it. Not needing to be placed on a stove it can be made quite large. Some were too heavy to be lifted by one man, and had to be moved by a strong bar, called *given* 鉉, thrust through the handles ("ears" *ziob* 耳). Their typical use was to cook the meat for feasts, and most were gaudily decorated.

衡: 釀酒於罌烹肉於鼎 We brew wine in a tun and boil meat in a cauldron.

人: 函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will hold an ox is not suitable to stew a chicken.

左: 染指於鼎嘗之而出 Before going out he dipped his finger into the cauldron and tasted it.

衡: 舉鼎不任絕脈而死 tried to lift a cauldron that was too heavy for him, broke a blood vessel and died

b. symbols of sovereignty valued as spoils of war
非: 齊伐魯索讒鼎魯以其厲往 Ch'i attacked Lu and sought the Ch'an cauldron; Lu sent a replica instead.

史: 桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six hundred years, Ch'ou of Yin became violently oppressive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.

戰: 據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about

左: 郟鼎在廟章孰甚焉 The cauldrons of Kao are in your ancestral temple; what could be more blatant than that?

藝: 神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味昔黃帝作鼎象太一禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They

can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves. Huang Ti had cauldrons made with the image of the Big Blob. When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

九鼎⇒九

tieng 1.43 nc a bell 167 丁

tieng nc tadpole 丁

tieng 1.43 to strike 171 丁

詩: 后稷不克上帝不臨耗敦下土寧丁我躬

Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.

tieng 說文: make gold foil? 171 釘

tieng (prn) 釘

tieng 2.41 說文: to beat (*dist* 丁) 切韻 *ar*

tieng' / t'ong 171 打

tieng 2.41 nc flail 171 楸

tieng mp mtn name ("baldy") 26 嶺

tieng mooring stone; killick 15 碇 碇 碇 碇

tieng bright flame 火

tieng 說文: jade sound 玎

tieng boil, pustule, carbuncle 263 疔

tieng 說文: post title 玎

tieng 3.46 steamer 錠

tieng-tieng nb at ease 鼎鼎

tiengtieng nc 爾雅: ko bug 叮蟻

tiengkung 說文: pheap of a 齊 ruler 玎公

tiengg'iang healthy, vigorous (s+n?) 丁彊

衡: 身氣丁彊 The body is vigorous.

tienghieng nc cauldron's lifting-handle 鼎耳

國: 乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, "From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do."

史: 有雉登鼎耳雉 There was a pheasant that mounted a cauldron-handle and crowed.

tiengtung nc cattails *Typha spp* eg *orientalis* 葦葦

tiengnieng nc thing in royal chariot 丁寧

tiengnieng 廣韻: top of head 頂顛

tieng-nieng repeat (swa next?) 叮嚀 丁寧

後: 丁寧再三留神於此 bring your mind to bear on this again and again

tieng-nieng so ocean water 滂滂 滂滂

選: 葩華馱汎滂滂濞濞 Bursting outward,

collapsing inward, endlessly boiling.

tieng-nieng stdw looking 叮嚀

tieng-nieng std dirty ear, some say tinnitus 叮嚀

tiengneng 2.41 sko poison plant 葶藶 葶藶

山: 有草焉其狀如蘇而赤華名曰葶藶可以毒魚 There is a plant there shaped like perilla but with red flowers. Its name is *tingneng* and it can be used to poison fish.

tiengtieng mp north ethno group 丁令 丁

零 丁靈

漢: 丁令比三歲入盜匈奴 Tingling raided the

territory of the Hsiungnu in three consecutive years.
tiengtsiang healthy & strong (s+n?) 丁壯
淮: 賤長貴壯俗尚氣力 They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high energy.

釋: 三十曰壯言丁壯也 Age thirty is *tsiang*; it means *tiengtsiang* "healthy."
釋: 丁壯也物體皆丁壯也 *tieng* [cyclical] is *tsiang*; all the members are *tiengtsiang* "healthy."

tiēt 4.16 blockage 579 窒

tiēt? swelling 17 膾 膾

tiētwtət 4.16 unceasing blather 25 喋 喋

tiēd 3.12 sneeze 嚏 嚏

tiēd stem of fruit cf 支 591 寔

tien 1.29 fall down, overturn 26 顛 顛 槓 槓 偵 蹟

左: 顛見老人結草以亢杜回杜回躓而顛故獲之 Ko saw an old man plaiting weeds to hold Tu Hui, who tripped on them, fell on his head and was thus captured.

b. fig.

國: 高位寔疾顛厚味寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly empoisoned.

tien 1.29 top of mountain 巔

tien 1.29 **nc** top of head 26 顛 顛

tien **nc** top of tree 槓 槓

tien illness, madness 497 癡

tien **nc** eyetooth 齲

tien 1.29 high & distant 顛

tien **np** tribe name 滇 滇 顛 顛

史: 靡莫之屬以什數滇最大 There are dozens of types of *Mi-mo*; the *Tien* are the largest of them.

選: 文成顛歌的 *Tien*-folk singing of Wên-ch'êng

b. *meton.* region later called 雲南

史: 滇王與漢使者言曰漢孰與我大 The king of *Tien*, speaking with the Han envoy, said, "Which is larger, Han or us?"

tienliak **nc** 爾雅: ko plant 顛 蕨

tien'ia **np** lake name 滇池 滇池

tienlieng **np** pln 巔 陰

tiok reins 鞚

tiok 4.23 **nc** bright; bullseye of target; blaze on animal's face 172 的 的 駒

非: 爭為持的 vie with each other to hold the target for him

tiok 4.23 **nc** 爾雅: lotus seeds 172 芡 的 芡

tiok belly; ribs 561 肋

tiok 4.23 arrive cf 迪 166 弔 吊

tiokgliok shining white 172 的 皜 玳 瑯

tiog 3.34 condole 弔 吊

後: 帝親臨弔賜塋地 The emperor mourned for him in person and granted land for a grave mound.

史: 及渡湘水為賦以弔屈原 When he came to cross the Hsiang river he made a *fu* to mourn Ch'ü Yüan.

淮: 湯沐具而蟻蚤相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice mourn each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

晉: 天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes.

His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

史: 蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰是何慶弔相隨之速也 When Su Ch'in had audience with the King of Ch'i, he bowed twice, looked down and congratulated him, looked up and condoled. The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?"

史: 楚王怒曰寡人不興師發兵得六百里地群臣皆賀子獨弔何也 The king of Ch'u said angrily, "We have obtained six hundred *li* of land without raising a strike force or issuing weapons, and all the officials are cheering—why are you alone mourning?"

tiog 3.34 to fish w/ hook & line 28 釣 釣

呂: 善釣者出魚乎千仞之下餌香也 A good fisherman can bring a fish up from more than ten *jen* deep, because his bait is smelly.

戰: 魏王與龍陽君共船而釣 The king of Wei went fishing, sharing the boat with Lord Lung-Yang.

淮: 魚不可以無餌釣也 Fish cannot be hooked without bait.

衡: 釣者以木為魚丹漆其身 A fisherman makes a lure of wood and lacquers its body in colors.

b. fig.

草: 探蹟(鉤)釣深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind.

tiog **np** man name 貂

tiog **nc** Kgr: reed (Sun) 苕

tiog to beat 167 杓

tiog 1.31 **nc** dark-furred mustelid prob *Martes*

spp eg *melampus*, usu tr "sable" 115 貂 貂

戰: 黑貂之裘 a cloak of black marten

tiog **np** surname 刁

tiog [musical] sound (cf 調) 詁

tiog pick up, handle (cf 調) 詁

tiog sever 剖 別

tiog tiab 2.29 membrum virile 245 屨

tiog 3.34 childhood disease 172 癯

tiog short; dog w/short tail 矧

釋: 三百斛曰綱綱(貂)矧也(貂)矧短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

tiog 1.31 look very carefully 鷗

tiog 2.29 burn 炮

tiog tiab 1.31 **nc** broad shallow boat 377 舫

釋: 三百斛曰綱綱(貂)矧也(貂)矧短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

tiog 2.29 be sad, hurt, downhearted 245 忉

tiog-tiog tiab-tiab **so** fluttering 刁刁

tiog-g'an tiab-g'an tough, macho 696 雕 捍

tiog'tiu spoon & pot? (pron?) 刁斗

選: 羽書時斷絕刁斗晝夜驚 At times he lost contact with his base; spoons and pots clanged alarms day and night. [why shlep gongs when cookpots will serve?]
tiogt'ang inconstant 佯 僞

tiogsieng form of madness ("fishing for stars"?

"deceived by flashing lights"?) 172 躑 躑

tiogliog **nc** 爾雅: ko bird ac 剖 葦 鳥 鷄

tiogdz'ag take part in funeral ceremony

(pron?) 弔 祠

tiog carve 彫 雕 鷗 瑠

史: 漢興破觚而為圓斲雕而為朴 When Han arose, they broke off the flanges and made things round, hacked off the carving and made things plain.

tiog tiab 2.29 **nc** bird 377 鳥

釋: 鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward. 莊: 鳥高飛以避矰之害讎鼠深穴乎(神)坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

淮: 見鳥跡而知著書 saw bird tracks and recognized how to write books

戰: 譬之如張羅者張於無鳥之所則終日無所得矣張於多鳥處則又駭鳥矣必張於有鳥無鳥之際然後能多得鳥矣 Comparing, it's like setting nets. If you were to set the net in a place with no birds you wouldn't get anything. If you were to set the net in a place with many birds, you would frighten the birds. You must set it between where there are birds and where there are none, and only then will you get many birds.

b. paired w/獸 (cf 禽)

孟: 鳥獸之害人者消 Creatures that harm people are exterminated.

tiog tiab **nc** ko eagle ac 鷂 78 鷂

漢: 廣曰是必射鷂者也 Kuang said, "These must be eagle hunters."

tiog wither, fade 326 凋 彫 彫 鷗

衡: 寒溫濕盛彫物傷人 When cold and heat get really severe they wither crops and hurt people.

b. fig.

左: 今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讎並作 Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides.

史: 今秦有敵甲凋兵軍於澠池 Now Chin has worn-out armor and used-up weapons. We are drawn up for battle at Min-chih.

tiog 3.34 **nc** twining climbing plants; Kgr:

mistletoe ar **niog** 葛 藹

tiog 方言: once it's gone it never comes back (pron?) 326 丟 丟

tiog 說文: bones flexible 鯛

tiog **nc** ko fish 鯛

tiog large 172 齋

tiog tiog 釘 缺 釘

tiog stone house 碉

tiog look thoroughly 鷗

tiog-tiog 2.29 suspend 刁

tiog-tiog **so** deep 開 開

tiog-g'an tiab-g'an tough, macho 696 雕 捍

史: 地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民雕捍少慮 Their land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their

customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

tīōgg'o ^{nc} pith of Zizania 蔞葫 蔞菰
tīōgtīōg ^{nc} ko bird 彫周

tīōg-tīōg ^{sb} deepness, obscurity 寫窅

to **tāg** 1.11 ^{nc} city, administrative center 12 都

釋：國城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.
史：居三年[作為]築冀闕宮庭於咸陽秦自雍徙都之。Three years later they built the Chi-ch'üeh and palace halls in Hsien-yang and moved from Yung to make it their new capital.

史：王赧時東西周分治王赧徙都西周 In the time of king Nan, the government of Chou was split into eastern and western divisions. King Nan shifted his capital to West Chou.

史：於是上曰本言都秦地者婁敬婁者乃劉也 Then the emperor said, "The one who originally mentioned making our capital in Ch'in territory was Lou Ching, and Lou is none other than Liu." [都 *fac*, 地 *obj* "make territory into capital"]

史：魏居領阨之西都安邑與秦界河而獨擅山東之利 Wei is situated west of the pass in the range, having An-yi as its capital, sharing a border with Ch'in at the Yellow River, and monopolizes all the profit from east of the mountains.

史：魏遂去安邑徙都大梁 Wei thereupon left An-yi and shifted their capital to Ta-liang.

選：漢之西都在於雍州寔曰長安 The western capital of Han is in Yung-chou and is called Ch'ang-an.

史：渡噶沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hu'fo and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

史：秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶食之傳國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking Hân and Wei, there being no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit, not stopping until they approached the capitals.

漢：初高祖時令諸侯王都皆立太上皇廟 Originally, at the time of the founding emperor, it was ordered that ruling nobles should all establish ancestral temples to the founder's father in their capitals.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

to 1.11 ^{nc} sko office? 都

I've only found one example of this, in 淮南子 in a context that makes it clear that this must be some kind of office, but if so, why is it not mentioned elsewhere? As a facile guess, this word is the 都 of 都候, 都尉 and other such compounds.

淮：何謂五官東方為田南方為司馬西方為理北方為司空中央為都 What do we mean by "five offices"? East is minister of agriculture. South is marshal. West is magistrate. North is minister of works. Center is overseer?

to **tāg** 2.10 length of wall 12 堵

to **tāg** 2.10 to see (rel to 圖?) 12 睹 覩 睹

戰：睹貌而相悅者人之情也其錯之勿言也

Seeing their appearances and being pleased with each other is a natural human reaction. Drop the matter and say no more of it.

史：以耳目之所睹記臣何負於魏成子 From what you personally remember seeing, how am I to be rejected in favor of Wei Ch'êng-tzu?

史：愚者聞成事智者睹未形 Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones discern what has not yet taken form.

史：騶衍睹有國者益淫侈不能尚德若大雅整之於身施及黎庶矣 Tsou Yen observed that those who controlled states got more unbridled and extravagant, no longer able to make their character their highest consideration as in the Greater Elegancies, "Get it right in your own person, then apply it to the multitude." [I don't find this in the Mao Odes.]
漢：朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也 That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen.

to **tāg** 2.10 ^{nc} banner (rel to 睹?) 18 幟

to **tāg** stomach, belly ++p *sua* 胎 胎? 561 肚

to 2.10 kosps 堵

to **tāg** 2.10 gamble 29 賭

to 1.11 ^{nc} plant name 都

to 2.10 beautiful stone *ar g'o* 店

to **tāg** 1.37 tower atop wall *ar d'ia* 12 闕

to **tār** ^{nc} lotsovem (cf 聚) *dial vo* 諸? 163 都
釋：國城曰都者國君所居人所都會也 Those cities of a country that are called *to* are where the country's ruler dwells and people congregate.

to **tāb** 1.34 ^{nc} knife or 1-edged sword 341 刀
左：闔以刀弑之 The doorkeeper assassinated him with a knife.

莊：刀刃若新發於礪 The blade of the knife is as if it had newly come from the mold.

史：割雞焉用牛刀 Why use a cow-butcher's cleaver to cut up a chicken?

史：如今人方為刀俎我為魚肉何辭為 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

史：刀筆 writing implements (*knife for erasures? or for keeping brush pointed? seems it's both*)

釋：書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is apparatus for writing. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

法：刀不利筆不鈔 If the knife isn't sharp, the writing-brush isn't pointed.

藝：御史大夫曰刀筆之吏臣執之 The head of civil service said, "The officers of pen-and-knife: I control them."

釋：貂炙全體炙之各自以刀割出於胡貂之為也 *māk* roast: roast the whole thing over fire, and each carves with his own knife; from the doings of the *māk* barbarians.

b. coin shaped like knife

漢：貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食

They make the cash levies huge so as to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy so as to confiscate food from them.
衡：伯夷委國饑死不嫌食刀鉤 Po-yi relinquished his country and starved to death; he is not suspected of coveting a penny or a shilling.

to **g** 3.37 invert 100 倒 到

非：夫楊橫樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

呂：倒戈弛弓示天下不用兵 Putting the spears point downward and unstringing the bows to show the world one will not use weapons.

呂：公之學去尊今又王齊王何其到也 Sir, your doctrine rejects paying homage, yet in this case you acknowledge the royalty of the king of Ch'i. Why the reversal?

抱：千歲蝙蝠色白如雪集則倒懸腦重故也 The thousand-year bat is white as snow. When it perches it hangs upside-down because its brain is heavy.

to **tāb** 3.37 arrive (rel to 還?) 563 到

史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most.

後：母平生畏雷自亡後每有雷震順輒圍冢泣曰順在此崇聞之每雷輒為差車馬到墓所 When she was alive the mother had been afraid of thunder; after she died, whenever it thundered Shun would immediately circle the grave mound crying, saying, "I'm here." When Ch'ung heard of it, whenever it thundered he would immediately send a horse and carriage to the gravesite for him.

b. also of time

史：漢家常以正月上辛祠太一甘泉以昏時夜祠到明而終 The experts of the Han empire regularly sacrificed to Big Blob at Sweet Fountain on the first *hsin* day in the first month. They began the ceremony when it got dark and continued until daylight.
絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, T'ai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed T'ai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

to ^{nc} ko tree 杻

to **g** heartwood 27 杻

to 2.32 fall down 100 倒

to 1.34 ^{nc} ko fish 鮒

to **tōk** 3.37 big, high-grown 21 薊

to **g** ^{nc} sheath or scabbard 刀室 刀鞘

to **g** ^{nc} man name 覩斯贊

to ^{nc} country name 都盧

to **g** ^{nc} inspector of troops 都師

戰：文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食 The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?"

to **g** ^{nc} title granted by 趙 都平君

to **g** ^{nc} 1.11 total (r *t'āb* *iwām*?) 498 都凡

to **g** ^{nc} sko imperial officer 都尉

三：將軍侯印各五十紐郎將印百紐校尉都尉印各二百紐 fifty each of stamps for the ranks of general and marquess, a hundred stamps for the rank of household general and two hundred each for the ranks of *hsiao-wei* and *tu-wei*

藝：東觀漢記曰始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰窻下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 *The Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'ang'an made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".

隋：中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-peï*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

tòk 4.2 oversee 12 督 毒

史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懾處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

tòk ample; favor 654 竺 竺

tòk 4.2 firm, staunch, true 654 篤

詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈窶彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

釋：篤築也築堅實稱也 *tòk* "staunch" is *t'òk* "build." It claims to build firm and solid.

准：夏蟲不可與語寒篤於時也 One cannot tell of cold to a summer insect, since it is fixed to that season. 語：言子病甚篤 The report that my son's illness is severe is true.

禮：君子慎以辟禍篤以不揜恭以遠恥 A courtier is cautious, to avoid trouble; steadfast, not to be chivvied; humble, to be well clear of embarrassment. 顏：生而聰慧帝及后並篤愛之 From birth he was very bright, and the emperor and empress both persisted in indulging him.

tòk 4.2 ^{nc} seam in back of coat 616 裂

tòk 4.2 soo 罽

tòk'j'áik so diseases; acute? hard to cure? 篤劇

tòk'iem 方言：襪襪

tòg 3.37 ^{vb} pray for benefit *ar* t2 654 禱 禱

隋：祭祀祝禱事 activities like sacrifices to the dead and for the harvest and various supplications 論：王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂

也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner'?" The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 史：始皇還過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水使千人沒水求之弗得 Returning, the first emperor passed P'êng-ch'êng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River. He send a thousand divers down, but did not get them. 搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'êng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?"

tòg 2.32 beat, pound 167 擣 擣 搗 搗 搜：一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff?

tòg 2.32 ^{nc} island 174 島 隴 嶼

漢：樂浪海中有倭人分為百餘國依山島為國渡海千里復有國皆倭種 In the Korea sea are the *w'ar* people. They utilize a mountainous island as their country. If you pass a thousand *li* farther on the sea there are additional countries, all of the *w'ar* race. 選：影沙巖石蕩颺島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

tòg' tab 1.0 ^{nc} shallow boat NCB *ar* **tog** 626 刀

tòg 2.32 說文：redoubt 174 塙

tòg 3 ^{nc} ko tree 榷

tòg 3.37 ^{mp} surname 受

tòg 3.37 back seam of coat 616 禱

tòg 2.32 troubled 禱

tòg d'ìòg gutache 擣

tòng 1.2 winter 168 冬

衡：春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves. 呂：秋早寒則冬必煖矣 If the autumn gets cold early then winter will certainly be warm.

准：陰陽不能且冬且夏 Yin and Yang cannot make both winter and summer at once.

衡：冬雷人謂之陽氣洩 When there is thunder in winter people say Yang vapor is leaking out.

山：穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.

漢：胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the Northern tribes are extremely cold in fall and winter and extremely windy in spring and summer. [甚 *put caus fac*]

tòng 1.2 說文：ko plant (called 苕苕?) 苕

tòng 1.2 ^{nc} ko bamboo 筴

tòng 2.2 muddy (sc water) *ar* **t'òng'** 462 渾

tòng'j'ied winter solstice 冬至

藝：冬至後百五日皆絕火寒食云為介子推 On the hundred and fifth day after the winter solstice they put out their fires and eat cold food. They say it is on behalf of Chieh Tzü Ch'ui.

tòng'j'ied ^{mp} 1 of the 24 氣 periods 冬至

隋：今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this case, *Great Cold* is two periods after *Winter Solstice* is

because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated. That *Great Heat* is two periods after *Summer Solstice* is because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

t'ò 1.37 angry *ar* **t'ò** 謔

t'ò t'òg 1.37 wood across bull's horns *ar* **tag** 164 斛

t'ò t'òg 1.37 horns spreading wide 21 斛

t'òt'ò t'òdn'òb blather, speak loosely w/o regard for accuracy 集韻 *ar* **si'òdn'ò** 謔 謔 謔 拏

t'òdn'ò tangled weeds 120 藉 奴

t'òdn'ò 2.35 stuck together 繆 絮

t'òdn'ò 2.35 waterlogged, swamped 湄 澤

t'òk 4.4 chop, hack? chisel? plane? trim w/adze? shave w/drawknife? 154 斲 斲 斲 斲

淮：老子曰夫代大匠斲者希不傷其手 Lao-tzū says, "Now, those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter rarely do it without hurting their hands."

荀：積斲削而為工匠 They become builders and carpenters by practice of cutting and planing.

呂：大匠不斲 The construction supervisor does not cut wood.

孟：匠人斲而小之則王怒以為不勝其任矣 If the carpenters cut them to be smaller, YM will be angry, assuming that they will no longer support the load.

淮：古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅一]齟差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

t'òk 4.4 to peck, as fowl grain 167 啄 喙 啄 戰：黃雀...喙白粒 The sparrow...pecks the white grains. 戰：蚌方出曝而鷸啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body. 戰：蜻蛉...俛啄蚊虻而食之仰承甘露而飲之 The dragonfly...bends down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.

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t'òk 4.4 beat, strike, pound (eg. w/hammer) 167 槌 碌 琢

淮：椎固有柄不能自槌 A hammer definitely has a handle, yet it cannot pound itself.

釋：薄碌肉 to pound meat making it thin

漢：昭信出之椽杵其陰中 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved and hammered a spike into its groin.

b. fasten by driving a stake

藝：椽船於岸而步戰...以且蘭有椽船牝虬處乃改其名為牝虬 They staked the boats to the bank and did battle on foot...because Chü-lan had a place to drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed its name to "Upright Stake." [prob *fetymo of loc pln*]

t'òk 4.4 carve stone 154 琢

孟：今有璞玉於此雖萬鎰必使玉人彫琢之至於治國家則曰姑舍女所學而從我則何以異於教玉人彫琢玉哉 For example, you would surely have a jade-man carve a lump of raw jade, even one worth zillions. When it comes to governing a state, to say, “Drop your learning for a while and obey me,” how would that differ from teaching jade-men to carve jade?

tütk 4.4 castrate 154 馘 剝

tütk 4.4 to drip 100 涿

tütk 4.4 to blame 167 涿 椽

左：衛侯辭以難大子又使椽之 The Marquess of Wèi refused, pleading troubles of his own, and the heir-apparent sent a messenger to accuse him.

tütk 4.4 𣶒 river name 關

tütk 4.4 𣶒 Han 郡 name 涿

tütk 4.4 clothes reach ground *ar* **tuk** 561 褻

tütk 4.4 𣶒 集韻: man name 顏濁濁

tütk 4.4 buttocks; anus 100 涿

tütk 4.4 dangling, drooping *ar* **d'iab** 154 剝

tütk 4.4 𣶒 mountain name (“skull?”) 涿鹿

史：於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂禽殺蚩尤 Thereupon Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Ch'ih-yu at the Cho-lu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Chih-yu.

淮：黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Ch'i fought a battle with the Hu.

漢：黃帝有涿鹿之戰 Huang Ti fought the battle of Cho Lu.

tükmuktiög 𣶒 green woodpecker, *Picus* sp.

啄木鳥

tüg 3.50 beak 167 喙

tüg 1.47 ko bird 鳴

tüng 3.4 stupid *ar* **xung** 戇 戇

tüng 1.4 stake, post 377 椿

tu 2 𣶒 constell. name, parts of Sagittarius, ac 南斗斗

語：位之以眾星制之以斗衡。It locates us with the many stars, measures us with the Dipper and Balance.

隋：以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼弧間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

南斗⇒南

北斗⇒北

tu **teb** 1.47 𣶒 helmet (*rel* to 頭?) 305 兜 兜

tu **tüg** 1.47 bag 561 兜

tu 𣶒 說文: horse's feedbag (*cf* 斗? 豆?) 筩

tu **tug** 2.45 measure of volume stb 10 升 or 12 斤? 斗

晉：比視已死吐黑血斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a *tou* of black blood.

搜：一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff?

史：平斗桶權衡丈尺 He regularized measures of volume, weighing balances and measures of length.

tu **tug** 𣶒 ladle, dipper 28 斗

史：乃令工人作為金斗長其尾令可以擊人 Then he had an artisan fashion a golden ladle, making its handle long so that it could be used to hit a man. 衡：以一斗水灌冶鑄之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 Throw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter and the eruption of vapor will make a *p'ial-liat* sound like thunder.

tu 2.45 𣶒 pln 陡

tu 2.45 vertical (of wall or cliff) 陡 陡

tuk 4.1 cloaca, anus 100 豚 后

tuksuk 𣶒 切韻: 動物 sko critter 穀 穀 穀

tug 3.50 𣶒 fight, cause to fight 167 鬥 鬪 鬪

左：困獸猶鬥況國相乎 Even an exhausted animal will fight; how much the more so the chief minister of a state?

戰：不鬪一卒不頓一戟 without sending a single soldier to fight or blunting a single lance

吳：鬪心 the will to fight

史：夫與人鬥不搯其亢[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

史：民勇於公戰怯於私鬥 The people were fierce in general warfare but timid in private quarrels.

戰：使公孫子與徐子鬪 Suppose a son of YL's family were to get into a fight with a schoolfellow.

史：漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

淮：為智者務於巧詐為勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.

隋：中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反鬥兵連年 China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years.

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzü is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

藝：共姦通之至鬥爭相殺 They gang-raped her in such a brawl that they fell to killing each other.

漢：越非有城郭邑里也處巖谷之間篁竹之中習於水鬥便於用舟地深味而多水險中國之人不知其勢阻而入其地雖百不當其一

Yüeh has no walled cities and towns. They live in ravines among bamboo thickets. They are experienced in river fighting and facile in their use of boats. The land is gloomy. There are many cataracts. If Chinese invade their land while unfamiliar with the difficulties of the terrain, a hundred will not prevail against one.

b. also of verbal disputation

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzü says, “Confucius

traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, ‘I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.’ One said, ‘I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.’ The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, ‘When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?’ The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, ‘At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?’

tu **teb** 1.47 small hole, small tear 24 剝 剝

tugkieg fighting cock; cockfight 167 鬪雞

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzü is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football. [鬥雞 *fac-obj*]

tugglam 𣶒 warship 門 艦

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

tugtug 𣶒 flightless bird w/manlike face 鷓鴣 **tung** 1.1 east 東

淮：禹乃使太章步自東極至于西極二億三萬三千五百里七十五步 Yü had T'ai Chang walk from the East Pole to the West Pole; it was 233,500 *li* and 75 paces. 左：漢東之國隨為大 Of the states east of the Han, Sui counts as the largest.

左：鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chêng invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East Gate incident.

左：投玉於東楹之東 He threw the jade to the east of the east pillars.

史：王不如東蘇子 YM had best let Mr. Su go east. 孟：卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

淮：河水出崑崙東北陬 The Yellow River originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.

戰：東國有魯連先生其人在此 There is a Mister Lu Lien from the eastern states and the man himself is here now.

淮：東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps a compass and governs spring.

釋：地接淮泗而東南傾 Where the land touches the Huai and Szü it tilts toward the southeast

左：使齊之封內盡東其畝 He bade Ch'i orient all fields within its borders to the east.

國：十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.

選：我心何怫鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.

tung 2.1 𣶒 manage 12 董

風：推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論董其是非而綜其詳[矣

言→] 嘗也實為難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

tung 3.1 freeze 168 凍

晏: 景公令兵搏治當騰冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weapons to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

tung 3.1 ^{mc} ridgepole 26 棟

釋: 棟中也居屋之中也 *tung* "ridgepole" is *tìōng* "middle"; it sits in the middle of the roof.

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

b. *meton*

選: 棟宇已來未之有兮 Since the invention of the roof there has never been such a one.

c. *fig.*

國: 太子國之棟也 The heir-apparent is the ridge-pole of the state.

tung 3.1 violent rain 167 凍

tung 3.1 milk 廣韻 *ar tung* (*loan wd?*) 508

渾

列: 獻白鶴之血以飲王具牛馬之渾以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

tung 3.1 noise of drum 167 渾

tung 爾雅: ko plant cbutm sandals, ropes 董

tung ^{mc} 說文: big mound 262 塚

tung ^{mp} country name 棟

tung (*prn*) 棟

tung 3.1 to strike, to attack 167 棟

tung 1.1 way of going 棟

tung 1.1 ^{mp} river name 凍

tung 1.1 cold 168 凍

tung 1.1 ko fish 鯨

tung 2.1 noise of stone 167 佟

tung 1.1 so beautiful shape 鷓

tung 1.1 方言: hub cap (*dial*) 262 鍊

tung 2.1 maundering on 377 諫

tung 2.1 ko bamboo 筍

tungkwān 1.1 ko bird 鷓鴣

tungkwān 1.1 ^{mp} buidng name 東觀

tungymag ^{mp} Han 郡 name 東海

tunggiwāt ^{mp} pln, barb country of Han time 東越

tunggiwān ^{mp} Han 郡 name 東郡

tunggiōg ^{mp} state formed from part of Chou after its partition 東周

史: 蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 Su Chin was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in

Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

tunggiēn ^{mp} man name 董賢

後: 及董賢為大司馬聞譚名欲與之交 When Tung Hsien became Grand Marshal he heard of Tan's reputation and wanted to get in touch with him.

tungtōk ^{mp} late Han general 董卓

後: 董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

tungd'ieg ^{mp} country name 東鯤

漢: 會稽海外有東鯤人分為二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

tungd'zōngsio ^{mp} early Han literatus 董仲舒

史: 董仲舒廣川人也以治春秋景景時為博士 Tung Chung-shu was a man of Kuang-ch'uan. On account of his mastery of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* he became Doctor of Letters in the reign of Ching Ti (156-140 BC).

衡: 董仲舒揚→揚子雲文之鳥獲也 Tung Chung-shu and Yang Hsiung were the Wu Huo of writing.

漢: 元光元年...五月詔賢曰朕聞昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所獨莫不率俾周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸教通四海海外肅春北發渠搜氏羌徠服星辰不孛日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書鳴虡何施而臻此與今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟猗與偉與何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 In 134 BC...in the fifth month there was an imperial rescript to the most capable: "Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient. Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures and doctrine pervaded the four quarters. Nations from beyond the wilderness, Hsiao-shên, Pei-fa, Chü-sou and Ti-ch'iang came to submit. The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked. Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings. Alas, what shall we do to reach this state? Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing. Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming? What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen. The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person." It was then that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun

Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

tunghio ^{mp} mountain name 嶺如

tungtsiēng ^{mp} constell. name part of Gemini 東井

隋: 東井八星天之南門黃道所經天之亭候 Eight stars of *tungching*: south gate of sky, where ecliptic goes through, tower watchman of sky.

tungdia ^{mp} pln 東曉

tungd'iar ^{mp} east barbarian (*sa* 夷?) 東夷

tungpiēm ^{mc} ko plant 菓風

tungpiek ^{mp} constell name part of Pegasus (= 壁) 東壁

隋: 東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

tungpiwangsāk ^{mp} man name 東方朔

漢: 上年二十九乃得太子甚喜為立祿使東方朔枚舉作祿祝 HIM was enormously pleased at age 29 to have got an heir-apparent. For that he instituted a fertility rite and had Tung-fang Shuo and Mei Kao compose an invocation for it.

藝: 皇帝曰日月星辰和四時...郭舍人曰齧 [妃女→] 衛姓脣甘如飴東方朔曰迫窘詰屈幾窮哉 The emperor said, "Sun, moon and stars harmonize the four seasons."...Kuo Shê-jên said, "Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wèi; they are sweet as honey-cake."

Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up."

[I wonder if the line ascribed to 東方朔 *qv* is meant, like that ascribed to 郭舍人, to be jocular. If so, I don't get the joke. I perceive no puns in it; I see no resemblance to the graphs in the emperor's line in any style of handwriting I know.]

tungpiwān an eastern ally of Ch'in 東藩

史: 今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊為大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM. 戰: 韓魏以故至今稱東藩 Hán and Wei to this day call themselves eastern allies of Ch'in for that reason.

tutāt 1.47 ^{sub} stop trying 兜詛

tutap tebtap 1.47 ^{sub} dilly-dally 兜搭

tusug tugsug shake up, make active (*sem* assoc w/*Skt dhru:ta* 頭陀) cf *d'uksuk* 獨使 167 抖擻 斗藪

tusug tugsug 方言: scatter, broadcast (秦晉 *dial*) 郭璞 pick up & scatter 167 抖藪

tutut teb-neb stammer, be at loss for words 530 諛譎

tāk 4.20 spread out; rip open 154 磔 砵

tāk 說文: plant leaves 芴

tāk 廣韻: 磔也 drop, throw down? 167 砵

tāk 集韻: pass with hand, hand over 116 搽

tāk rice gruel or paste 粿

tākgāk ko western critter 磳磳 磳磳

tākilo wine filter; one says lintel 杙櫨

tākmāk ^{mc} ko bug 蚪蝓

tākmāk hybrid of ass and cow!? (taken?) 駝

駝 犴狴

tākmāng ko small boat 舢舨

täg 3.40 sputter 266 咣 吒 吒

täg 3.40 brag, boast, exaggerate 116 託
釋: 假蹇也偃息而卧不執事也蹇跛蹇也病不能
作事今託病似此而不宜執事役也 *iän* is *kiän*;
one crouches to rest and lies down, not tending to
business. *kiän* is *puáküan* "limping"—being sick
and unable to work; in this case he exaggerates his
sickness to resemble this and he is not suited to carry
out work assignments.
晉: 詭託近於妖妄誕難可根源 Fraudulent
imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens;
contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty
be traced to its source.
täg 3.40 beautiful woman 654 姪
tägsäg wide open 18 挖抄
tägmjær med plant, *Scutellaria baicalensis* 莪
菟
täng unroll a scroll cf 趟 (cf 磔 坵?) 18 幘
täng roll over? cf 幘 18 趟
täng 2.38 straight, sc stretched rope 28 紵
täng 1.28 玉篇: pull (ie straighten?) 28 紵
täng 2.38 unfurl 28 掙
täng 2.38 look straight at cf 瞳 171 盯
tän 1.28 run; hide (*dial ver* of 藏?) 徛
tän 2.26 吳 *dial p* of 蓋 *tsän* (集韻 *r tjan*)
291 椹
顏: [吳人]呼蓋為竹簡反故以木傍作展代蓋
字 [Wu people] pronounce *tsän* as *tsak* *iän*, so they
add a 木-flank to 展 to substitute for the graph 蓋.
tän 1.28 廣韻: 謾 謾
täp 4.31 pierce with needle 24 筴
täp 4.31 ^{nc} ko small vividly-marked bug 虱
täptjæt pointless talk 謔謔
täptjæt lurch into a person 倅倅
täb 3.38 集韻: leaves drop 268 點
民: 有點葉天折之患不任作布也 They suffer from
loss of leaves and wilting and do not make good cloth.
täm 3.58 stand for a long time, wait (cf 榦) 集
韻 *ar t1* 335 站
täm 1.54 stand still 335 赴
täm 3.58 too salty 鹹
täm 3.58 ^{mp} pln 汪
tämnem sound of talking 377 詰誦
tæk 4.21 blame, find fault 154 謫 謫 適
國: 其君在會步言視聽必皆無謫則可以知
德矣 When at the meeting, its ruler's gait, speech,
looking and listening must all be done impeccably for
others to recognize what is owed to him.
史: 賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得
長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having
made his farewells and departed, he heard that Ch'ang-
sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself
that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in
disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.
tæk 4.21 to pluck 518 摘
淮: 逮至衰世鑄山石鐸金玉 [摘一]摘蚌蜃消
銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate
age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave
bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and
iron, to the detriment of all things.
tæk ^{nc} 4.21 rung of ladder; xpiece of silkworm
frame, atop 样 495 持 桿 摘
tæk not reluctant 倘
tæk 4.21 stare directly at 171 瞞
tæk 4.21 flaw 154 璣

tækxiäk bad 倚倖
tæg flesh between ribs 膾
täng-täng ^{nb} onomat 丁丁 杵杵
täng-täng? ^{sb} jade sound 玎玲
tök 4 great, high, distant, very bright 172 卓
倬 倬倬
衡: 聖人卓絕與賢殊 Sages are unreachably far
above [mere] competence.
tökliök high, eminent 172 卓礫
衡: 卓礫時見往往皆然 Eminence appears at the
appropriate time; that is always the way it happens.
töküan uniquely? unmistakeably? 172 卓然
衡: 逢時遇會卓然卒至 They came to the time,
found the opportunity, and *tök*-ly it arrived.
tög 3.36 ^{nc} basket for catching fish (Kg's *tau-*
ex 集韻) 28 罩
tögnög 玉篇: 黃鳥 ko sparrow? 鵲鵲
tög tab ^{nc} a cover 305 罩
tög tab 3.37 a cover 305 罽
tög 2.31 ^{mp} SW tribes (*vo log!*) 獠
tög 1.33 廣韻: 言相調 嘲
tög 3.36 類篇: go not straight 趨
tög tab 3.36 說文: cover a bird to keep it from
flying away 305 翟
tög tök big, high-grown 21 筍
tög-tög ^{nb} so fish 罩罩
tögtäng jump (趨 *t1,3*) 趨趨
tögd'jær 爾雅: ko bird 鶉雉
tja! 2 mother 集韻 *ar tsä* 417 馳 她
tjak 4.18 don clothing 232 著
搜: 汝著衫汗火燒便潔也卓覺果有衫在側
汗輒火流之 "If you put the shirt on and it gets dirty,
if it is bumed in a fire it will straightaway come clean."
When Cho woke up, there was indeed a shirt beside
him. When it got dirty, immediately fire cleansed it.
宋: 行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見羅敷脫
帽著幘頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怒
怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets
down his carrying-pole and smooths his beard/ When
a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and
dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/
Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to
quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.
tjak cut, hack 154 斫
tjak surname 偕
tjak put, place 集韻 *ar d'jak* 232 措
tjak hit 集韻 *ar d'jak* 167 措
tjang 1.38 ^{ve} stretch, string (bow, lute), open
(umbrella, canopy), tighten (net) 21 張
隋: 天圓如張蓋地方如棋局 Sky is round like an
opened parasol; earth is square like a chessboard.
左: 我張吾三軍而被吾甲兵以武臨之 We
have spread out our three armies and put on our
armor and weapons so as to overawe them with
military power.
史: 五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋
When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he
didn't sit down to ride when tired, nor did he open a
parasol when it was hot.
衡: 口有張歛聲有外內 The mouth may be open
or closed, the sound external or internal.
釋: 諸機樞皆開張也 All catches and hinges are
opened.
釋: 其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its

shape is bent on one side and straight on the other,
like bending a bow to fit the string.
呂: 琴瑟不張 the lutes were not strung
後: 理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張
Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a
string that won't tune is removed and replaced.
衡: 獵者張羅 Hunters set nets.
藝: 上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin
superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to
chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."
呂: 用民有紀有綱壹引其紀萬目皆起壹引
其綱萬目皆張 For employing the people there is
also a control-string and a drawstring. When one pulls
the control-string the loops all open. When one pulls
the drawstring the loops all tighten. [*nr*]
非: 善張網者引其綱不一攝萬目而後得則
是勞而難引其綱而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本
綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls
the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops
one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult.
When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught.
Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace;
the wise man controls the officials, not the populace.
戰: 譬之如張羅者張於無鳥之所則終日無
所得矣張於多鳥處則又駭鳥矣必張於有鳥
無鳥之際然後能多得鳥矣 Comparing, it's like
setting nets. If you were to set the net in a place with
no birds you wouldn't get anything. If you were to set
the net in a place with many birds, you would frighten
the birds. You must set it between where there are
birds and where there are none, and only then will
you get many birds.
呂: 爲之張朝 they held open court for him
三: 頃之煙炎張天人馬燒溺死者甚眾軍遂
敗退還保南郡 In a while smoke and flame spread
across the sky. So many men and horses were burned
to death or drowned that the army retreated in defeat,
returning to their fortification at Nan commandery.
漢: 廣令其騎張左右翼而廣身自射彼三人
者殺其二人人生得一人果匈奴射鵠者也 Kuang
ordered his cavalymen to open formation to right
and left, and Kuang himself shot those three men,
killing two of them and capturing the third alive; they
were indeed Hsiungnu eagle hunters.
b. *fig.*
衡: 法制張設未必奉行 Laws having been promul-
gated are not necessarily accepted and carried out.
左: 隨張棄小國 If Sui gets puffed up they will
abandon the smaller states.
tjang 1.38 steer a boat away from shore 21 張
淮: 一謂張之一謂歛之 Ordering the steersman
now to bear off shore, now to close it.
tjang ^{nc} (meas) 402 張
tjang 2.36 ^{ve} grow 21 長 長
史: 所生長 where he was born and grew up
衡: 且夫物之生長無卒成暴起 Furthermore, in
the growth of things, none of them show a sudden
development or violent emergence.
呂: 陰陽之和不一類 The harmony of Yin and
Yang does not cause only one kind of thing to grow.
戰: 長幼以益其眾 educate young men, increasing
their manpower
b. older, grown up
史: 太子夷皋少晉人以難故欲立長君 The

heir-apparent, Yi-kao, was young. They of Chin wanted to install a grown-up ruler.

c. *fig.*

禮：赦不可長欲不可從志不可滿樂不可極
Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged, nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.

史：大王利其十城而長與彊秦為仇 YGM feels the ten cities to be to your benefit, but you are fomenting the enmity of powerful Ch'in.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

tjang vs^t 2.36 senior (*sua prec*) 21 長 晏：臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct and set aside the younger and [re]-establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

呂：先生之年長矣非有它子也 Your years are advanced, elder sir, and it is not as if you had other sons.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未酬少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

左：少長於君君暱之雖諫將不聽 He is hardly older than the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he did protest, they would ignore him."

呂：為五伯長 became senior of the five overlords

禮：不恩君王不累長上不閔有司 They do not disgrace their rulers nor do they get their superiors into trouble nor do they hassle those in office.

史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most.

禮：士不名家相長妾 A gentleman does not address by given name either his major domo or the most senior of his secondary wives.

晏：上無君臣之義下無長率之倫 Above they lack behavior proper to rulers and servants; below they lack rank-order proper to leading and following.

b. *also of non-humans*

大：有羽之蟲三百六十而鳳皇為之長 There are 360 kinds of feathered creatures; the phoenix is senior among them.

c. 長幼 age-ranking

荀：等貴賤分親疏序長幼 to rank high and low, separate near and far and order old and young

左：朝以正班爵之義帥長幼之序 Court assemblies are to regulate what is proper to each rank and to arrange the ordering of senior and junior.

家：長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths.

語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger.

漢：八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節 At eight *sui* [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home.

晏：此皆力攻勅敵之人也無長幼之禮 These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy. They observe no protocol of senior and junior.

tjang 3.41 *ve* swell, bloat 21 張脹癢癢

衡：馬食鼠屎而腹脹 When horses eat rat dung they get bloat.

tjang 3.41 *nc* curtain 164 帳 張

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch'i general and brought them to his own general.

tjang *nc* leader, administrator 21 長

戰：五國約而攻秦楚王為從長 The five states formed a coalition to attack Ch'in, with the king of Ch'u acting as boss of the vertical bloc.

戰：今夫蜀西辟之國而戎狄之長也 This Shu, by contrast, is a worthless country way out west, and is only the leader of some barbaric tribesmen.

史：蘇秦為從約長并相六國 Su Ch'in became administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and simultaneously acted as premier to all six states.

tjang very good (sc a person) 長

呂：武王入殷聞殷有長者 When the Martial King entered Yin, he heard that there were good men there.

史：後有長姣美人 In their harems will be great beauties and pretty women.

史：素信謹稱為長者 He was naturally steady and reliable and had a reputation as a decent chap.

史：其為人沈深好書其所游諸侯盡與其賢豪長者相結 He was this sort of man: he deeply loved books, and at whatever feudal court he visited, he made friends of all the good men who were capable and exemplary.

tjang 3.41 sand dunes 垺

tjang *mp* constell. name part of *Hydra* 張 隋：張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.

tjang provisions 糧

tjang *mp* southern ocean 漲 浪

tjang ghost of man eaten by tiger 佞

tjang *mp* vast; overflowing *ar* t21 漲 浪

tjang 1.38 *nc* plant name 莠

tjang-tjang *nb* reckless 佞 佞

tjangk'ian *mp* man name 張騫

tjangx'ang reckless 佞 悖

tjangg'wäng cake 358 餠 餠

tjangg'wän 方言: ko cake 358 餠 餠

tjangg'wä *mp* man name 張華

藝：張華善說史漢 Chang Hua was good at expounding the Shih Chi and Han Shu.

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底乃得一穴匍匐行數十里漸見明曠郭宮館金寶為飾明踰三光人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處至最後所飢長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢乃問詣九處名及求住答云君不得停還問張華當知乃復行出交州還洛問華九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊為螭龍初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom. There he found a cave. He crawled empty *li* and gradually began to see light. The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries. The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this. When he reached the rearmost place he got hungry. A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger. Then he asked to have the names of the nine places pointed out to him, and wanted to visit them. The reply was, "You may not stay. When you return, ask Chang Hua. He should know." So he went back. He emerged in Chiao-chou. When he returned to Loyang he asked Chang Hua. "The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon. The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger."

tjangngia *mp* man name 張儀

戰：尚曰張儀者秦王之忠信有功臣也 Shang said, "Who Chang Yi is, he's the most upright, steadfast and efficacious servant of the king of Ch'in."

戰：司馬錯與張儀爭論於秦惠王前司馬錯欲伐蜀張儀曰不如伐韓王曰請問其說 Szu-ma T'so debated Chang Yi before the Benevolent King of Ch'in. Szu-ma T'so advocated attacking Shu. Chang Yi held it better to attack Hán. The King said, "Let me hear your proposals."

戰：對曰魏善楚下兵三川襄轅緱氏之口當屯留之道魏絕南陽楚隨南鄭秦攻新城宜陽以臨二周之郊詎周主之罪侵楚魏之地周自知不救九鼎寶器必出據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下天下莫敢不聽此王業也 He replied, "Make up with Wei and treat Ch'u well. Send troops down to Three Rivers. Stop up the passes of the mountains Huan-yüan and Hou-shih. Block the Tun-liu road. Wei cuts off Nan-yang and Ch'u threatens Nan-ch'eng. We attack Hsin-ch'êng and Yi-yang, thereby threatening outlying districts of both Chou states, demanding the reckoning for the Chou ruler's misdeeds. We invade territory of Ch'u and Wei and Chou will realize of their own accord that they will not be rescued. Their nine cauldrons and all their treasures must then come out. To grasp the nine cauldrons and lay one's

hands on the archives, to get control of the emperor so as to give orders to the whole world and have none of them dare to disobey—that is a deed fit for a king.”

戰：今夫蜀西僻之國而戎狄之長也弊兵勞眾不足以成名得其地不足以爲利臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之市朝也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎狄去王業遠矣 “This Shu, by contrast, is a worthless country way out west, and is only the leader of some barbaric tribesmen. Wearing out our weapons and exhausting our armies against them is no way to make a reputation, nor is the gaining of their land worth anything to us. I have heard that those who compete for reputation do so in the court and those who compete for profit do so in the market. Now Three Rivers and the Chou household are the court and market of the world; yet if YM does not compete there, preferring to compete with barbarians, that is very far from any deed fit for a king.”

戰：楚攻魏張儀謂秦王曰不如與魏以勁之魏戰勝復聽於秦必入西河之外不勝魏不能守王必取之 Ch'ü attacked Wei. Chang Yi said to the king of Ch'in, “It would be best to ally with Wei to strengthen them. If Wei is victorious, they will return to being obedient to Ch'in and will give us the land beyond West Ho. If not, Wei will be unable to hold it and YM is sure to take it.”

史：張儀者魏人也始嘗與蘇秦俱事鬼谷先生學術蘇秦自以不及張儀 Chang Yi was a man of Wei. At first he was apprenticed, together with Su Ch'in, to the Kuei-ku master to study doctrine. Su Ch'in thought himself not up to Chang Yi.

史：張儀已學游說諸侯嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧共執張儀掠數百不服醜之其妻曰嚙子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不其妻笑曰舌在也儀曰足矣 When Chang Yi had finished his studies he went about lecturing the barons. Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'ü. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, “He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet.” A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn't confess, and they let him go. His wife said, “Oh, my! If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?” Chang Yi said to his wife, “Look and see if my tongue is still there.” She laughed and told him that it was. He said, “That's all I will need.”

史：蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負念莫可使用於秦者乃使人微感張儀曰子始與蘇秦善今秦已當路子何不往游以求通子之願張儀於是之趙上謁求見蘇秦 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them. He thought about the fact that no one could be installed in office in Ch'in, and sent someone in secret to bestir Chang Yi thus: “You began on good terms with Su Ch'in, but now he has blocked your path. Why don't you make the journey and see if you can communicate your wishes to him?” Chang Yi then went to Chao and submitted a request for audience with Su Ch'in.

史：蘇秦乃誠門下人不爲通又使不得去者數日已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食因而數讓之曰以子之材能乃自令困辱至此吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 Su Ch'in then admonished his staff not to grant entry and moreover not to permit him to depart for some days. When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations. After that, he frequently berated him, saying, “With your talent, you have yet brought yourself to this state of distress and disgrace. It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.”

史：張儀之來也自以爲故人求益反見辱忿念諸侯莫可事獨秦能苦趙乃遂入秦 When Chang Yi first arrived he considered himself an old comrade and sought to improve his situation from it but was on the contrary insulted. Angered, he considered that, none of the barons being suitable for him to take service with, only Ch'in was capable of making trouble for Chao, and so he went to Ch'in.

史：蘇秦已而告其舍人曰張儀天下賢士吾殆弗如也今吾幸先用而能用秦柄者獨張儀然貧無因以進可耳吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意子爲我陰奉之 Su Ch'in afterward told the other residents, “Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal. Now I have had the luck to be employed first, but as someone able to take Ch'in by the handle, only Chang Yi would do. But he is poor, and lacks support for his advancement. I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, and so summoned him and humiliated him so as to arouse his ambition. Support him secretly for me.”

史：乃言趙王發金幣車馬使人隨張儀與同宿舍稍稍近就之奉以車馬金錢所欲用爲取給而弗告張儀遂得以見秦惠王惠王以爲客卿與謀伐諸侯 Then he spoke to the king of Chao about supplying gold, cloth, horses and chariots to send someone to follow Chang Yi secretly, lodge in the same hostel as him, gradually approach and get close to him, offering the chariots, horses and money. Whatever he needed he got it supplied but told no one about that. By that means Chang Yi was enabled to proceed to audience with the king of Chao. The Benevolent King made him a visiting minister and plotted against the other barons with him.

史：蘇秦之舍人乃辭去張儀曰賴子得顯方且報德何故去也舍人曰臣非知君知君乃蘇君蘇君憂秦伐趙敗從約以爲非君莫能得秦柄故感怒君使臣陰奉給君資盡蘇君之計謀今君已用請歸報 The man from Su Ch'in's hostelry then took his leave. Chang Yi said, “I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?” His housemate said, “I was not I who took your true measure. That was Su Ch'in. Su was concerned that Ch'in might attack Chao, breaking up the vertical pact. He assumed no one but you could get a handle on Ch'in. Thus he moved you to anger and had me secretly provide you with funds, so as to keep his plan intact. Now you have got office. I want to return and report.”

史：張儀曰嗟乎此在吾術中而不悟吾不及蘇君明矣吾又新用安能謀趙乎爲吾謝蘇君

蘇君之時儀何敢言且蘇君在儀(甯→)庸渠能乎 Chang Yi said, “Oh, dear! This is the sort of thing I was trained for, yet it escaped me entirely. Now it is obvious that I am not a match for Su. Also, while still new in my post, how would I be able to plot against Chao? What would I dare say when the hour belongs to Su? While Su is alive, what will I be able to do?”

史：張儀既相秦爲文撤告楚相曰始吾從若飲我不盜而璧若答我若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 After Chang Yi became premier of Ch'in, he wrote a message-board warning the premier of Ch'ü: “At first, when I was at a drinking party of yours, I did not steal your jade circlet. You had me beaten. Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.”

史：苴蜀相攻擊各來告急於秦秦惠王欲發兵以伐蜀以爲道險狹難至而韓又來侵秦秦惠王欲先伐韓後伐蜀恐不利欲先伐蜀恐韓襲秦之敝猶豫未能決 Pa and Shu attacked each other and both reported their emergency to Ch'in. The Benevolent King of Ch'in wanted to send a force to attack Shu, but believed that it would be hard to reach, the road being narrow and constricted, and also that Hán would come and attack Ch'in. The king feared that if he first attacked Hán it would not work out to his benefit, while if he attacked Shu first, he feared that Hán would take advantage of Ch'in's resources being stretched. He could not resolve his dilemma.

史：司馬錯與張儀爭論於惠王之前司馬錯欲伐蜀張儀曰不如伐韓王曰請聞其說 Szü-ma Ts'o debated Chang Yi in the presence of the Benevolent King of Ch'in. Szü-ma Ts'o wanted to attack Shu. Chang Yi said it would be better to attack Hán. The king said, “Let me hear your proposals.”

史：儀曰親魏善楚下兵三川塞什谷之口當屯留之道魏絕南陽楚臨南鄭秦攻新城宜陽以臨二周之郊誅周王之罪侵楚魏之地周自知不能救九鼎寶器必出據九鼎案圖籍挾天子以令於天下天下莫敢不聽此王業也 Yi said, “Ally with Wei and befriend Ch'ü. Send forces down to the three rivers. Close the entrances to the ?ten valleys. Block the Tunliu road. Wei will cut off Nanyang and Ch'ü will menace Nancheng. Ch'in will attack Hsin-ch'eng and Yi-yang to menace the outskirts of the two Chou. Demand restitution for the transgressions of the Chou king and invade territory of Wei and Ch'ü. When Chou sees that they cannot rescue it [不 r pueat], the cauldrons and treasures will emerge. To lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about, no one in the world daring to disobey us—this is the path to kingship.

史：今夫蜀西僻之國而戎翟之倫也敝兵勞眾不足以成名得其地不足以爲利臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 Now this Shu is a western frontier state of the same type as the Jung and the Ti. If we wear out our weapons and exhaust our people, there's no fame to be had in it; if we get their land, there's no profit to be had in it. I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and

compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

史：司馬錯曰不然臣聞之欲富國者務廣其地欲彊兵者務富其民欲王者務博其德三資者備而王隨之矣今王地小民貧故臣願先從事於易夫蜀西僻之國也而戎翟之長也有桀紂之亂以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊得其地足以廣國取其財足以富民繕兵不傷眾而彼已服焉拔一國而天下不以爲暴利盡西海而天下不以爲貪是我一舉而名實附也而又有禁暴止亂之名 Szu-ma Ts'o said, "Not so. I have heard that one who wants to enrich his state must enlarge his territory, one who wants to strengthen his arms must enrich his people, and one who would be king must give everyone some reason to support him. If all three resources are present kingship will follow from that. Now YM's territory is small and the people poor, so I would like to apply ourselves first to what is easy. This Shu is a western frontier state, but it is the senior of the Jung and Ti tribes, and it has chaos worthy of Chieh and Ch'ou. For Ch'in to attack it would be like letting wolves at a flock of sheep. Getting their land will suffice to enlarge our state; getting their assets will be enough to enrich our people and refurbish our weapons. They will surrender before we have sustained many casualties. We take an entire nation and no one considers it aggression. We make all the western wilderness pay off for us, and no one considers us greedy. This is for use to acquire both reputation and reality in one undertaking and also to get the reputation of having put down violence and stopped chaos.

史：今攻韓劫天子惡名也而未必利也又有不義之名而攻天下所不欲危矣臣請謁其故周天下之宗室也齊韓之與國也周自知失九鼎韓自知亡三川將二國并力合謀以因乎齊趙而求解乎楚魏以鼎與楚以地與魏王弗能止也此臣之所謂危也不如伐蜀完 "On the other hand attacking H'an and bullying the emperor will get us a bad reputation and yet is not sure to be profitable. We will have the reputation of doing what we shouldn't, and will have attacked a state whom no one in the world wishes to put in danger. Shall I set forth the reasons? Chou is the ruling household of the world and the ally of Ch'i and Han. If Chou realizes of its own accord that it is going to lose the nine cauldrons, and Han realizes of its own accord that it is going to lose Three Rivers, they will take their two separate states and merge their forces and coordinate their plans, and will rely on Ch'i and Chao while begging for rescue from Ch'u and Wei. If they give the cauldrons to Ch'u and land to Wei, YM will not be able to prevent that. That is what I call peril, not like the self-sufficiency of attacking Shu."

史：惠王曰善寡人請聽子卒起兵伐蜀十月取之遂定蜀貶蜀王更號爲侯而使陳莊相蜀蜀既屬秦秦以益彊富厚輕諸侯 The Benevolent King said, "Good. We will follow your advice if We may." Ultimately they mobilized to attack Shu, taking it in the tenth month. They then stabilized it, demoted the king to the rank of marquess, and sent Ch'ên Chuang to be its premier. After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

史：秦惠王十年使公子華與張儀圍蒲陽降之儀因言秦復與魏而使公子繇質於魏儀因

說魏王曰秦王之遇魏甚厚魏不可以無禮魏因入上郡少梁謝秦惠王 In the tenth year of the Benevolent King of Ch'in he sent Kung-tzu Hua and Chang Yi to besiege P'u-yang. They reduced it. Yi then suggested returning it to Wei and sending ruler son Yao as hostage to Wei. Yi followed that by explaining to the king of Wei that Ch'in had treated Wei with great generosity. Wei had no reason not to observe protocol. Wei then yielded Shang commandery and Shao-liang to express gratitude to the Benevolent King. 史：惠王乃以張儀爲相更名少梁曰夏陽儀相秦四歲立惠王爲王居一歲爲秦將取陝築上郡塞其後二年使與齊楚之相會齧桑 The Benevolent King then made Chang Yi premier, and changed the name of Shao-liang to Hsia-yang. When Yi had served Ch'in as premier for four years he elevated the title of its ruler to "king". A year later he became general of Ch'in and captured Shan. He built a barrier at Shang commandery. Two years after that he was dispatched to take part in the meeting between Ch'i and Ch'u at Nieh-sang.

史：東還而免相相魏以爲秦欲令魏先事秦而諸侯效之魏王不肯聽儀秦王怒伐取魏之曲沃平周復陰厚[*]張儀益甚 He resigned his premiership when he returned east and acted as premier of Wei on behalf of Ch'in, wanting to get Wei to serve Ch'in first so the other barons would follow suit. The king of Wei was unwilling to heed Yi. The king of Ch'in was angered. He attacked and captured Ch'ü-wo and P'ing-chou from Wei. He continued to support Chang Yi in secret even more lavishly. [Some word meaning "support" or "serve" has dropped out here.]

史：張儀慚無以歸報留魏四歲而魏襄王卒哀王立張儀復說哀王哀王不聽於是張儀陰令秦伐魏魏與秦戰敗明年齊又來敗魏於觀津秦復欲攻魏先敗韓申差軍斬首八萬諸侯震恐 Chang Yi was embarrassed; he had nothing to return and report. When he had stayed in Wei four years, the Prospering King of Wei died and the Lamented King succeeded him. Chang Yi resumed his proposals to the Lamented King; the Lamented King paid him no heed. At that, Chang Yi secretly got Ch'in to attack Wei. Wei fought Ch'in and was defeated. The next year, Ch'i also came and defeated Wei at Kuan-chin. Wanting to defeat Wei again, Ch'in first defeated general Shen Ch'ai of H'an, taking 80,000 heads. All the barons trembled in fear.

史：而張儀復說魏王曰魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒成四方守亭鄣者不下十萬梁之地勢固戰場也梁南與楚而不與齊則齊攻其東東與齊而不與趙則趙攻其北不合於韓則韓攻其西不親於楚則楚攻其南此所謂四分五裂之道也 Chang Yi then further said to the king of Wei, "The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square li; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers. From Ch'êng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there. Liang

shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with H'an on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts. The terrain of Liang is definitely that of a battleground. If Liang allies itself with Ch'u on the south but not with Ch'i then Ch'i will attack its east. Ally with Ch'i on the east but not with Chao then Chao will attack its north. If it does not get along with H'an then H'an will attack its west. If it does not stay close to Ch'u then Ch'u will attack its south. This is what I call a way that goes four or five directions all at once."

史：且夫諸侯之爲從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也今從者一天下約爲昆弟[刑→]割白馬以盟涇水之上以相堅也而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲恃詐僞反覆蘇秦之餘謀其不可成亦明矣 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations. Now the verticalizers have united the world, binding themselves to be as brothers, making their treaty with the sacrifice of a white horse on the bank of the Huan river, so as to strengthen each other. But blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Ch'in. Clearly they cannot be made to work.

史：大王不事秦秦下兵攻河外據卷衍[燕+]酸棗劫衛取陽晉則趙不南趙不南而梁不北梁不北則從道絕從道絕則大王之國欲毋危不可得也秦[折→]折韓而攻梁韓怯於秦秦韓爲一梁之亡可立而須也此臣之所爲大王患也 If YGM does not give allegiance to Ch'in, Ch'in will send down a force to attack He-wai, taking Ch'üan and Yen and Suan-tso. If Ch'in holds off H'an while attacking Liang then H'an will be intimidated by Ch'in. If Ch'in and H'an can be brought into alignment then the demise of Liang can be expected immediately. This is what troubles me on YGM's behalf.

史：爲大王計莫如事秦事秦則楚韓必不敢動無楚韓之患則大王高枕而臥國必無憂矣 Calculating for YGM's benefit, the best thing would be to give allegiance to Ch'in. If you do that, Ch'u and H'an will not dare to stir. With no worries from Ch'u and H'an YGM will have a high pillow to sleep on and the state will be out of trouble.

史：且夫秦之所欲弱者莫如楚而能弱楚者莫如梁楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Add to that that the one Ch'in most wants to weaken is Ch'u, and that the one most able to weaken Ch'u is Wei. Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

史：悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也大王不聽臣秦下甲士而東伐雖欲事秦不可得矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'u, and their victory over them will become assured. To diminish Ch'u and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'u and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—

this is no mean accomplishment. If YGM ignores my advice, Ch'in will send down armed men to attack eastward; then even if you wanted to submit to them, that could no longer be done.

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉臣聞之積羽沈舟群輕折軸眾口鑠金積毀銷骨故願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 Another thing is that the “vertical men” say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers. If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he not be dazzled? I have heard it said that enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle, many mouths melt metal and accumulated slander can grind bones. I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

史：哀王於是乃倍從約而因儀請成於秦張儀歸復相秦三歲而魏復背秦為從秦攻魏取曲沃明年魏復事秦 The Lamented King thereupon repudiated the treaty of vertical alliance and depended on Yi to seek to make up with Ch'in. Chang Yi returned to Ch'in and resumed the post of premier. Three years later Wei once again turned against Ch'in and made a vertical alliance. Ch'in attacked Wei and took Ch'ü-wo. The next year Wei again gave allegiance to Ch'in.

史：秦欲伐齊齊楚從親於是張儀往相楚楚懷王聞張儀來虛上舍而自館之曰此僻陋之國子何以教之儀說楚王曰大王誠能聽臣閉關絕約於齊臣請獻商於之地六百里使秦女[得]為大王箕帚之妾秦楚娶婦嫁女長為兄弟之國此北弱齊而西益[秦→]楚也計無便此者楚王大說而許之 Ch'in wanted to attack Ch'i. Ch'i and Ch'ü had a vertical alliance. Then Chang Yi went to Ch'ü as minister. When the Remembered King of Ch'ü heard that Chang Yi was to visit, he had the top-grade hostelry emptied and himself took up residence there. He said, “In this poor out-of-the-way state, what would you teach us?” Yi made this proposal to the king of Ch'ü: “If YGM is genuinely able to take my advice to close the borders to Ch'i and break the treaty, I would present six hundred *li* of land in Shang-Wu and I would send women from Ch'in to be serving-maids to YGM. Ch'in and Ch'ü would marry each other's daughters and would be brother states for a long time. This would weaken Ch'i to the north and aggrandize Ch'ü to the west. No other reckoning would be so beneficial as this.” The king of Ch'ü was very pleased and gave permission.

史：群臣皆賀陳軫獨弔之楚王怒曰寡人不興師發兵得六百里地群臣皆賀子獨弔何也陳軫對曰不然以臣觀之商於之地不可得而齊秦合齊秦合則患必至矣楚王曰有說乎 All the ministers expressed satisfaction; only Ch'en Chên expressed grief. The king of Ch'ü said angrily, “We have gained six hundred *li* of land without raising a strike

force or issuing weapons. All the ministers expressed satisfaction; only you expressed grief. Why is that?” Chên Chên replied, “Not so. From my viewpoint the land of Shang-Wu is unobtainable, but Ch'i and Ch'in will be reconciled, to our inevitable suffering.” The king of Ch'ü said, “Can you explain that?” 史：陳軫對曰夫秦之所以重楚者以其有齊也今閉關絕約於齊則楚孤 Chên Chên said, “The reason Ch'in considers Ch'ü important is the adherence of Ch'i to Ch'ü. Now if you close the borders to Ch'i and break the treaty Ch'ü will be isolated.” 史：秦奚貪夫孤國而與之商於之地六百里張儀至秦必負王是北絕齊交西生患於秦也而兩國之兵必俱至善為王計者陰合而陽絕於齊使人隨張儀苟與吾地絕齊未晚也不與吾地陰合謀計也 What could Ch'in want from an isolated state so much as to give six hundred *li* of Shang-wu land for it? When Chang Yi gets to Ch'in he will surely double-cross YM; that will mean, we having cut off relations with Ch'i on the north and made trouble for ourselves with Ch'in on the west, that the arms of both states will surely be at us. On YM's behalf a skilful plan would be to ostensibly break with Ch'i while secretly adhering to them. Send someone to follow Chang Yi. Should it turn out that he gives us the land, then would not be too late to break with Ch'i. 史：楚王曰願陳子閉口毋復言以待寡人得地乃以相印授張儀厚賂之於是遂閉關絕約於齊使一將軍隨張儀 The king of Ch'ü said, “I would rather Mr. Chên keep his mouth shut and not speak of it again until We have got the land.” Then he presented Chang Yi with a minister's seal and rewarded him lavishly. With that they went ahead and closed the borders to Ch'i and broke the treaty; he sent one general to follow Chang Yi.

史：張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王齊王大怒折節而下秦 When he returned to Ch'in, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months. The king of Ch'ü heard of it and said, “Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?” Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'i. The king of Ch'i got very angry and tore up the treaty and subordinated himself to Ch'in.

史：秦齊之交合張儀乃朝謂楚使者曰臣有奉邑六里願以獻大王左右楚使者曰臣受令於王以商於之地六百里不聞六里 With the rapprochement of Ch'in and Ch'i, Chang Yi went to court. He said to the Ch'ü emissary, “I have a tributary town of six *li*; I wish to present it to the servants of your great king.” The Ch'ü emissary said, “I received my orders from the king in terms of six hundred *li* of land at Shang-wu. I heard nothing of six *li*.”

史：還報楚王楚王大怒發兵而攻秦陳軫曰軫可發口言乎攻之不如割地反以賂秦與之并兵而攻齊是我出地於秦取償於齊也王國尚可存 He returned and reported to the king of Ch'ü, who got very angry and issued arms to attack Ch'in. Chên Chên said, “Have I permission to speak now? Better to turn around and cede land as a bribe to Ch'in and combine forces with them in an attack on Ch'i.

That would be for us to lose territory to Ch'in and recoup its equivalent from Ch'i. The kingdom could still be preserved.”

史：楚王不聽卒發兵而使將軍屈匄擊秦秦齊共攻楚斬首八萬殺屈匄遂取丹陽漢中之地楚又復益發兵而襲秦至藍田大戰楚大敗於是楚割兩城以與秦 The king paid no attention. He carried out the mobilization and send general Ch'ü Kai to strike at Ch'in. Ch'in and Ch'i attacked Ch'ü together, cut of 80,000 heads and killed general Ch'ü Kai. They went on to seize territory in Tanyang and Hanchung. Ch'ü sent out even more troops yet again to invade Ch'in. They got as far as Lan-tien and fought a battle. Ch'ü was hugely defeated. Then Ch'ü ceded two cities to make peace with Ch'in.

史：秦要楚欲得黔中地欲以武關外易之楚王曰不願易地願得張儀而獻黔中地秦王欲遣之口弗忍言張儀乃請行惠王曰彼楚王怒子之負以商於之地是且甘心於子 Ch'in made demands of Ch'ü that they wanted to get Ch'ien-chung, exchanging for it what lay beyond the Wu-kuan pass. The king of Ch'ü said, “I don't want to exchange land. I want to get Chang Yi, and I'll give you Ch'ien-chung for him. The king of Ch'in wanted to send him but could not bring himself to utter the words. So Chang Yi asked to be allowed to go. The Benevolent King said, “That king of Ch'ü is angry at your having double-crossed him about the land at Shang-wu. He wants to take out his anger on you.”

史：張儀曰秦彊楚弱臣善斬尚尚得事楚夫人鄭袖所言皆從且臣奉王之節使楚楚何敢加誅假令誅臣而為秦得黔中之地臣之上願[也] Chang Yi said, “Ch'in is strong, Ch'ü weak. I am on good terms with Chin Shang. He can get things done by Chêng Hsiu. The king always follows what she says. Furthermore, I will go as emissary to Ch'ü with YM's accreditation. How would they dare apply punishment? Supposing I can get the territory of Ch'ien-chung for Ch'in, I could wish for nothing more than that even if they did punish me.”

史：遂使楚[楚懷王至則→]至懷王不見因而囚張儀將殺之 He then went as emissary to Ch'ü. When he arrived the king did not give him audience but proceeded to imprison him, intending to kill him. 史：斬尚謂鄭袖曰子亦知子之賤於王乎鄭袖曰何也斬尚曰秦王甚愛張儀而[不→]必欲出之今將以上庸之地六縣賂楚美人聘楚以宮中善歌謳者為媵楚王重地尊秦秦女必貴而夫人斥矣不若為言而出之 Chin Shang said to Chêng Hsiu, “Do you also see that you are of little regard to the king?” Chêng Hsiu said, “What?” Chin Shang said, “The king of Ch'in is extremely solicitous of Chang Yi and will surely want to get him released. To this end, he will bribe Ch'ü with six counties of the territory of Shang-yung and a beautiful woman to wife, with the best singers in the palace to go with her. The king of Ch'ü considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife. You'd best think of something to say that will get him out.”

史：於是鄭袖日夜言懷王曰人臣各為其主用今地未入秦秦使張儀來至重王王未有禮而殺張儀秦必大怒攻楚妾請子母俱遷江南

毋為秦所魚肉也懷王後悔赦張儀厚禮之如故 Then Chêng Hsiu constantly spoke to the Remembered King, saying, "Every servant acts in the interest of his ruler. In this case, Ch'in sent Chang Yi as envoy before the territory had been transferred. That was how extremely important he considers YM. If you kill Chang Yi never having given him the proper ceremonies, Ch'in will surely attack Ch'ü in a rage. I would like to move, with all my children, to Chiang-nan, so as to prevent our being treated as mere beasts by Ch'in. The Remembered King had second thoughts. He released Chang Yi and accorded him lavish ceremony as before.

史：張儀既出未去聞蘇秦死乃說楚王曰秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以為固虎賁之士百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹積粟如丘山法令既明士卒安難樂死 When Chang Yi had got out but before he left, he heard that Su Ch'in had died. He then made this proposal to the king of Ch'ü: "The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around. Their shock troops number over a million, their chariots a thousand, cavalry ten thousand, and their stored grain is like hills and mountains. Their laws are entirely clear. Their officers and men are untroubled by difficulty and die happily.

史：主明以嚴將智以武雖無出甲席卷常山之險必折天下之脊天下有後服者先亡 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded. Even without sending forth armored soldiers, they would roll up the difficult terrain of Ch'angshan like a mat. They would surely break the back of the world, and if some in the world are late to submit, they will be the first to perish.

史：且夫為從者無以異於驅群羊而攻猛虎虎之與羊不格明矣今王不與猛虎而與群羊臣竊以為大王之計過也 Besides that, there is no way to distinguish making a vertical alliance from leading a flock of sheep to attack a fierce tiger. It is clear that tigers overmatch sheep. Now YM does not ally with fierce tigers but with a flock of sheep. YS takes the liberty of considering YM's plan to be mistaken.

史：凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立大王不與秦秦下甲據宜陽韓之上地不通下河東取成皋韓必入臣梁則從風而動秦攻楚之西韓梁攻其北社稷安得毋危 The strongest states in the world, if not Ch'in then Ch'ü, or if not Ch'ü then Ch'in, cannot both win in a struggle. If YGM does not join Ch'in, they will send armored soldiers to take Yi-yang; Hân's upper territory will be cut off. They will descend east of the Ho and take Chêng-ko. Hân will surely enter their service. Then Liang will go whichever way the wind blows. If Ch'in attacks the west of Ch'ü and Hân and Liang attack its north, how could the nation avoid danger?

史：且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也臣聞之兵不如者勿與挑戰粟不如者勿與持久 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom. I have heard a saying, 'Don't pick fights with those whose military force is stronger; don't vie to

outlast those whose stores are more than yours.

史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及為[已→]矣是故願大王之孰計之 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing. Thus I would like YGM to make a detailed plan for it.

史：秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食下水而浮一日行三百餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If a large boat is loaded with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, it can float down to Ch'ü, over three thousand *li* away. If they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft would carry fifty men with food for three months. If they float down the river they will cover over three hundred *li* in a day.

史：里數雖多然而不費牛馬之力不至十日而距干關干關驚則從境以東盡城守矣黔中巫郡非王之有 The mileage may be great, but in less than ten days without depleting the strength of oxen and horses they will come up against the defensive passes. With the defensive passes alerted, all east of the border will go into seige defense. Ch'ien-chung and Wu commandery will be out of YM's control.

史：秦舉甲出武關南面而伐則北地絕秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也夫[待→]恃弱國之救忘彊秦之禍此臣所以為大王患也 If Ch'in mobilizes and comes out through the Wu pass and attacks facing south then your northern territories will be cut off. If Ch'in attacks Ch'ü, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match. A reason I am troubled for YGM is that you rely on weak states and forget the strength of Ch'in.

史：大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣備守新城存民苦矣臣聞功大者易危而民敵者怨上夫守易危之功而逆彊秦之心臣竊為大王危之 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to Hsin-ch'êng, and the surviving populace suffered. I have heard that those who have great success are easily imperiled, and that people who are exhausted resent their superiors. To hold to an accomplishment that is easily imperiled while opposing the will of powerful Ch'in—on YGM's behalf I humbly call that dangerous.

史：且夫秦之所以不出兵函谷十五年以攻齊趙者陰謀有合天下之心 Furthermore, the reason that Ch'in has not sent troops out beyond the Han pass to attack Ch'i and Chao for fifteen years is that they have been secretly planning; they have a mind to unite the world.

史：楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中楚王大怒興兵襲秦戰於藍田此所謂兩虎相搏者也夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣願大王孰計之 Ch'ü has gone to war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not go to Ch'ü. More than seventy hereditary nobles and scepter bearers died. The

result was losing Han-chung. The king of Ch'ü was enraged. He called up troops and invaded Ch'in, doing battle at Lan-t'ien. This is what I call a pair of tigers attacking each other. For Ch'in and Ch'ü to weaken each other while Hân and Wei remain intact in control of their rear—no plan is more dangerous than that. I would like YGM to plan in complete detail for that.

史：秦下甲攻衛陽晉必大關天下之匈 If Ch'in sends down armored troops to attack Chin-yang in Wei, they will punch a big hole in the chest of the world. 史：大王悉起兵以攻宋不至數月而宋可舉舉宋而東指則泗上十二諸侯盡王之有也 If YGM raises all your forces to attack Sung, it could be taken in less than a few months. If you take Sung and aim north then the twelve barons above the Szü will all belong to YGM.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地乃詳有罪出走入齊齊王因受而相之居二年而覺齊王大怒車裂蘇秦於市夫以一詐僞之蘇秦而欲經營天下混一諸侯其不可成亦明矣 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory. Then he pretended to have committed some offence and fled. He went to Ch'i, whose king received him and made him premier. Two years later the truth came out. The king of Ch'i was enraged and had Su Ch'in pulled apart by wagons in the marketplace. It has now surely become clear that controlling the world and amalgamating the barons by employing the totally false and deceptive Su Ch'in could not have been done.

史：今秦與楚接壤壤界固形親之國也 Reality is that Ch'in and Ch'ü are definitely closely related states, since they share borders and abut boundaries. 史：大王誠能聽臣臣請使秦太子入質於楚楚太子入質於秦請以秦女為大王箕帚之妾效萬室之都以為湯沐之邑長為昆弟之國終身無相攻伐臣以為計無便於此者 If YGM is genuinely able to follow my advice, I want permission to have the heir-apparent of Ch'in come to Ch'ü to act as hostage and the heir-apparent of Ch'ü to go to Ch'in to act as hostage, to send women from Ch'in to be YGM's housemaids, and to turn over a city of ten thousand households to provide sustenance. We will grow into brother-nations and never attack one another. I take it that there is no plan more advantageous than this.

史：於是楚王已得張儀而重出黔中地與秦欲許之屈原曰前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以為大王烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可懷王曰許儀而得黔中美利也後而倍之不可故卒許張儀與秦親 Having got Chang Yi, the king of Ch'ü, thinking it a serious thing to let go Ch'ien-chung as a gift to Ch'in, wanted to assent to his proposal. Ch'ü Yüan said, "In the past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his perverted suggestions is just not acceptable." The Remembered King said, "To assent to Yi and get Ch'ien-chung is a good bargain. To repudiate it later would not do." So he wound up

accepting Chang Yi's proposal to ally with Ch'in.

史：張儀去楚因遂之韓說韓王曰韓地險惡山居五穀所生非菽而麥民之食大抵[飯菽→]菽飯糞羹一歲[不→]而收收不糶糟糠地不過九百里無二歲之食 When Chang Yi left Ch'u he proceeded to Hán. His proposal to the king of Hán said this: "The land of Hán is hilly and poor; you dwell among mountains. Of the five grains, only beans and barley grow there. In the people's diet, for the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves. You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff. Your land does not exceed nine hundred *li*. You lack the food of two harvests.

史：料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而廩徒負養在其中矣除守微亭郭塞見卒不過二十萬而已矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that includes service troops and sutlers. Leaving aside the garrisons of frontier guardposts and barriers in passes, I have seen troops to the number of at most two hundred thousand, no more.

史：秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士跼踵科頭貫[頤→]鞬奮戟者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

史：秦馬之良[戎兵之眾↓][探→]控前跌後蹄間三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.

史：山東之士被甲蒙冑以會戰秦人捐甲徒裊以趨敵左掣人頭右挾生虜 The soldiers east of the mountains don armor and helmet to join battle; The Ch'in remove their armor and rush toward the enemy barechested, slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right.

史：秦卒與山東之卒猶孟賁之與怯夫以重力相鏖猶烏獲之與嬰兒夫戰孟賁烏獲之士以攻不服之弱國無異[垂→]砸千鈞之重於鳥卵之上必無幸矣 The difference between Ch'in troops and the troops from east of the mountains is like that between Méng Pên and a cowardly common fellow. If they pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like Wu Huo compared to a baby. Sending soldiers like Méng Pên and Wu Huo to attack an un-submissive weak state is no different from crushing a bird's egg with a thousand-*chün* weight. You would be completely out of luck.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以疆霸天下夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說註誤人主無過此者 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world." [疆霸天下 || 富有天下] Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this.

史：大王不事秦秦下甲據宜陽斷韓之土地

東取成皋榮陽則鴻臺之宮桑林之苑非王之有也夫塞成皋絕上地則王之國分矣先事秦則安不事秦則危 If YGM does not submit to Ch'in, Ch'in will send down armed men to seize Yi-yang, cut off Hán's upper territory and go east to take Ch'êng-kao. If they block Ch'êng-kao and cut off your upper territory, YGM's state will have been split. If you are the first to submit to Ch'in, you will be safe; if not, you will be in danger.

史：夫造禍而求其福報計淺而怨深逆秦而順楚雖欲毋亡不可得也故為大王計莫如為秦秦之所欲莫如弱楚而能弱楚者[莫]如韓非以韓能疆於楚也其地勢然也今王西面而事秦以攻楚秦王必喜夫攻楚以利其地轉禍而說秦計無便於此者韓王聽儀計 "Now, if you cause misfortune but seek a repayment of good fortune, or let your plans be shallow while their resentment is deep, if you turn against Ch'in and follow Ch'u, though you may not want to perish, that cannot be had. Thus, to plan on YGM's behalf, it is best to side with Ch'in. Ch'in wants nothing more than to weaken Ch'u, but none can weaken Ch'u more than Hán can. It is not that Hán can become stronger than Ch'u; it's that the terrain is so. If now YGM faces west and serves Ch'in by attacking Ch'u the king of Ch'in will surely be pleased. No plan is more beneficial than this, to attack Ch'u and profit from their land while reversing your ill fortune and clearing your name with Ch'in." The king of Hán followed Yi's plan.

史：張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

史：使張儀東說齊湣王曰天下疆國無過齊者大臣父兄殷眾富樂然而為大王計者皆為一時之說不顧百世之利 He sent Chang Yi east to Ch'i as emissary to make this proposal to the Lost King: "Of the strong nations in the world, none exceeds Ch'i. Your great officers and senior male relatives are great and numerous, rich and happy. However, those who plan for YGM all make proposals for a single occasion; none consider the benefit of a hundred generations.

史：從人說大王者必曰齊西有疆趙南有韓與梁齊負海之國也地廣民眾兵彊士勇雖有百秦將無奈齊何大王賢其說而不計其實夫從人朋黨比周莫不以從為可 "The vertical men who address proposals to YGM invariably say that to the west of Ch'i there is strong Chao and to the south there are Hán and Liang. Ch'i is a maritime nation. Its land is broad, its people many, its arms strong, its soldiers brave. Though there were a hundred Ch'in, they could do nothing to Ch'i. YGM finds their proposals clever but you do not calculate their real world aspect. Those vertical men form factions and collude, all of them assuming a vertical alliance is all right.

史：臣聞之齊與魯三戰而魯三勝國以危亡隨其後雖有戰勝之名而有亡國之實是何也齊大而魯小也今秦之與齊也猶齊之與魯也 "I have heard that Ch'i and Lu fought three battles and Lu won all three, with the result that peril and loss of the state followed that. They had the repute of winning those battles but the reality of losing their state. Why was that? Because Ch'i is large and Lu small. Here the comparison between Ch'in and Ch'i is

like that between Ch'i and Lu.

史：秦趙戰於河漳之上再戰而趙再勝秦戰於番吾之下再戰又勝秦四戰之後趙之亡卒數十萬邯鄲僅存雖有戰勝之名而國已破矣是何也秦疆而趙弱 "Ch'in and Chao fought near the Yellow River and the Chang and Chao twice defeated Ch'in. They fought again near P'o-wu and Chao again defeated Ch'in. After four battles Chao had lost hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Han-tan barely survived. Although they had the repute of having won those battles, yet their state was already broken. Why was that? Because Ch'in is strong and Chao weak.

史：今秦楚嫁女娶婦為昆弟之國韓獻宜陽梁效河外趙入朝澠池割河間以事秦大王不事秦秦驅韓梁攻齊之南地悉趙兵渡清河指博關臨菑即墨非王之有也國一日見攻雖欲事秦不可得也是故願大王孰計之也 Now Ch'in and Ch'u have married their daughters to each other, becoming brother states. Hán turned over Yi-yang, Liang surrendered Ho-wai, Chao paid court as a vassal and gave up Ho-chien in submission to Ch'in. If YGM does not submit to Ch'in they will urge Hán and Ling to attack your southern territory. All the Chao army will cross the Ch'ing river and the Chih-po barrier, Lin-tzu and Chi-mo will not be YGM's. If some day your state is attacked, though you may wish to submit to Ch'in, that will not be possible. Thus I would like YGM to plan for this completely."

史：齊王曰齊僻陋隱居東海之上未嘗聞社稷之長利也乃許張儀 The king of Ch'i said, "Ch'i is remote and rustic, obscurely located at the shore of the east sea. We have never heard long-range planning for the benefit of the nation." He then gave his assent to Chang Yi.

史：張儀去西說趙王曰敝邑秦王使使臣效愚計於大王大王收率天下以實秦秦兵不敢出函谷關十五年 Chang Yi left and went west to make this proposal to the king of Chao: "Since YGM collected and led the world to contain Ch'in, their arms have not dared to emerge from the Han-ku pass for fifteen years.

史：大王之威行於山東敝邑恐懼伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 "The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

史：今以[大王→]秦之力舉巴蜀并漢中包兩周遷九鼎守白馬之津秦雖僻遠然而心忿含怒之日久矣今秦有敝甲凋兵軍於澠池願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 Now with the power of Ch'in we have taken Pa and Shu, annexed Han-chung, enveloped the two Chou, moved the nine cauldrons and hold the White Horse ford. Ch'in may be remote but our anger and resentment have grown for a long time. Now Ch'in has worn-out armor and used-up weapons. We are drawn up for battle at Min-

chih. We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture Po-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Chòu of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.

史：凡大王之所信爲從者恃蘇秦蘇秦焚惑諸侯以是爲非以非爲是欲反齊國而自令車裂於市夫天下之不可一亦明矣 All those who YGM believes can manage a vertical alliance rely on Su Ch'in. Su Ch'in misled the barons, making right into wrong and vice versa. He wanted to return to Ch'i, but had himself torn apart by wagons in the market place. It has now become clear that the world cannot be united his way.

史：今楚與秦爲昆弟之國而韓梁稱爲東藩之臣齊獻魚鹽之地此斷趙之右臂也夫斷右臂而與人鬥失其黨而孤居求欲毋危豈可得乎 Now Ch'u has become a brother state of Ch'in, Hán and Liang call themselves eastern-ally servants of Ch'in, and Ch'i has turned over lands producing salt and fish. This has cut off Chao's right arm. Now if you fight a man having cut off your right arm, if you dwell alone, bereft of your cronies, you may wish to be out of danger but can that be?

史：今秦發三[將]軍其一軍塞午道告齊使興師渡清河軍於邯鄲之東一軍軍成皋驅韓梁軍於河外一軍軍於澠池約四國爲一以攻趙趙服必四分其地 Ch'in will sent out three armies, one to barricade Crossroads, ordering Ch'i to raise a force, cross the Ching-ho river and form up east of Han-tan, one to form up at Ch'eng-kaio to hasten the Hán and Liang armies to Ho-wai, and one to form up at Min-chih. If the four nations cooperate as one in attacking Chao, when Chao surrenders they will surely divide up its territory four ways.

史：是故不敢匿意隱情先以聞於左右臣竊爲大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池面相見而口相結請案兵無攻願大王之定計 Thus we dare not conceal our intentions nor hide the truth, but give prior notice to all about us. If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-chih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack. I wish YGM would make a definite plan.

史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅綰事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, "In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.

史：先王襄群臣寡人年幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以爲一從不事秦非國之長利也乃且願變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦方將約車趨行適聞使者之明詔趙王許張儀張儀乃去 "The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state. So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Ch'in with cession of land to atone for our former faults. I was just about to sum-

mon my chariot to hurry there when I heard the clear message of the emissary." The king of Chao gave assent to Chang Yi, who then departed.

史：北之燕說燕昭王曰大王之所親莫如趙昔趙襄子嘗以其姊爲代王妻欲并代約與代王遇於句注之塞乃令人作爲金斗長其尾令可以擊人與代王飲陰告廢人曰卽酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之於是酒酣樂進熱噉廢人進樹因反斗以擊代王殺之王腦塗地其姊聞之因摩笄以自刺故至今有摩笄之山代王之亡天下莫不聞 He went north to Yen and made this proposal to the king of Yen: "There is none to whom YGM feels closer than Chao. Anciently the Prospering Patriarch of Chao married his sister to the king of Tai. Wanting to annex Tai, he agreed to meet the king at the Kou-chu barrier. Then he had an artisan fashion a golden ladle, making its handle long so that it could be used to hit a man. He had drinks with the king of Tai. He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, 'When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it.' Then when they had drunk enough to make them happy, he served a snack. The kitchen man came forward and ladled it out. Then he reversed the ladle and hit the king of Tai, killing him. The king's brain was smeared on the ground. When his sister heard of it she sharpened a hairpin to stab herself. Thus even today there is a mountain called 'Sharpened Hairpin'. Everyone in the world knows how the king of Tai perished. 史：夫趙王之復矣無親大王之所明見且以趙王爲可親乎趙興兵攻燕再圍燕都而劫大王大王割十城以謝今趙王已入朝澠池效河間以事秦 "The malevolence of the king of Chao allows him no friends, a thing YGM has seen for yourself, and yet you think him befriendable? The king of Chao has twice raised an army and besieged the capital of Yen, driving out YGM; you ceded ten forts to him to buy him off. Now the king of Chao has paid court as a vassal at Min-chih, turning over Ho-chien in submission to Ch'in.

史：今大王不事秦秦下甲雲中九原驅趙而攻燕則易水長城非大王之有也且今時趙之於秦猶郡縣也不敢妄舉師以攻伐今王事秦秦王必喜趙不敢妄動是西有彊秦之援而南無齊趙之患是故願大王孰計之 If now YGM does not submit to Ch'in they will send arms down through Yün-chung and Chiu-yüan and urge Chao to attack Yen. Then the Yi river and the long wall will not be in YGM's possession. Moreover, at the present time Chao is to Ch'in as a province or county; they would not dare raise a force and attack capriciously. If YGM submits to Ch'in, the king of Ch'in will be pleased. Chao will not dare to act capriciously. Then you will have the aid of strong Ch'in on the west and not have to worry about Ch'i and Chao on the south. I would like YGM to plan for that in detail."

史：燕王曰寡人蠻夷僻處雖大男子裁如嬰兒言不足以采正計今上幸客教之請西面而事秦獻恆山之尾五城 The king of Yen said, "We dwell on the outskirts like southern forest tribes. Though We are a grown man, Our mental capacity is like that of a child, not sufficient to choose the correct plan. Now that our honored guest has favored us with instruction, We ask permission to face westward and submit to Ch'in,

offering as tribute five forts at the tail of Hêng-shan." 史：燕王聽儀 The king of Yen did as Yi had told him.

史：太史公曰三晉多權變之士夫言從衡彊秦者大抵皆三晉之人也夫張儀之行事甚於蘇秦然世惡蘇秦者以其先死而儀振暴其短以扶其說成其衡道要之此兩人真傾危之士哉 The Grand Historian says, "The three states of former Chin had many pragmatists. Those who spoke of vertical or horizontal alliances and how strong Ch'in was were nearly all men of former Chin. The acts of Chang Yi were more extreme than those of Su Ch'in, but the world hates Su Ch'in because he died first and Chang Yi laid bare his shortcomings and called attention to them to bolster his arguments and consummate his horizontal way. To sum up, these two men were truly among those who lived at the edge!" [Last two refer to Chang Yi, the two before them to Su Ch'in. A bit clumsy, perhaps, but what a devastating double meaning he packed into 衡.]

tjangtsjag eldest son 長子

太：不替不爽長子之常 not discarded, not altered; the constancy of the eldest son

史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names may have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 shih.

tjangmam^{nc} eldest son 長男

tjanghjak^{nc} sko boss official? 長吏

tjangbiogsak^{mp} man name 張柳朔

tjangts'jo^{mp} pln 張楚

tjangpiug^{mp} man name [號公] 長父

tjangmiwo^{mp} man name 張武

tjat 4.17 wise 方言：知(知+!t) 165 哲 愜

草：余郡士有梁孔達姜孟穎者皆當世之彥哲也然慕張生之草書過於希孔顏焉 Among the worthies of my province are Liang Kung-ta and Chiang Mêng-ying, both ornaments to the intelligentsia of our age, but they admire the grass writing of Academician Chang more than they look to Confucius or Yen Hui.

新：秦國失理天下大敗眾擄寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰[攻→]工擊奪者爲賢[貴人↓]善突盜者爲[折→]折 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skilful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.

tjat 4.17 to sting 351 蜚

tjad head ulcers +p 癩

tjad 玉篇：赤白痢 ko dysentery 癩

tjan 2.28 unroll, unfold 400 展

草：雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

淮：[履→]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪 He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the whole world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the

crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai.

b. fig.
 選: 欲展清商曲念子不能歸 I want to develop the tune in Pure Shang mode/ But I keep worrying that you may not be able to return.
tʃian 2.28 roll over 400 輾
tʃian 3.33 𠄎 ritual robe 展
tʃian 2.28 simple, bare 禮
tʃian 3.33 simple, bare 禮
tʃian 1.30 move w/difficulty 遭 躓
tʃian 𠄎 辭海: sturgeon *Acipenser mikadoi* 鱠
tʃian white horse black spine *ar d'ân* 驢
tʃian 3.33 horse rolls in dust 400 驢 驢
tʃian 2.28 roll over 400 展
tʃian tʃian pellicle 400 𦏧
tʃiap 4.29 𠄎 man name "droopy ears" 245 耳
tʃiap 4.29 𠄎 說文: side of carriage box 643 輓
tʃiap 4.29 dried fish 177 魷
tʃiap 4.29 說文: ends of collar 廣韻 *ar f'iap* 643 輓 襠
tʃiap 4.29 廣韻: tree small leaves 377 椏
tʃiam 1.52 moisten 259 霑 沾
 莊: 麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也 涕泣沾襟 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels.
 史: 勃又謝不知汗出沾背愧不能對 Po pleaded ignorance of that also, and sweat dampened his back through embarrassment at not being able to reply.
 搜: 門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨雨甚而衣不沾漬 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain. It was raining very hard but her clothes were not soaked through.
tʃiam 方言: lapel 272 裊
tʃiak 4.24 𠄎 ascend; promote 26 陟 鷲
 詩: 陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros vessel/ Let me not suffer long.
 後: 陟隴山以踰望兮矜然覽於八荒 I climb Mt. Lung to gaze farther, ah!/ Viewing the dim distances in all directions.
 b. fig.
 藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.
tʃiak 4.24 sow, plant 26 植
tʃiak 4.24 to hit 抄
tʃiak 4.24 strong, healthy 鈔
tʃiak tʃiek 4.24 not much water 德滴
tʃiak tʃiang 𠄎 elder woman (*dial*) 21 植長
tʃiaŋ 2.6 𠄎 mus. note name 徵
tʃiaŋ 3.7 𠄎 put; put aside (*how rel to 真?*) 232 置 掃 植
 多: 置酒 serve drinks to a gathering
 史: 至禮畢復置法酒 When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made.
 衡: 取楊葉一一更置地 pluck poplar leaves and set them on the ground one after another
 釋: 負背也置項背也 *b'iŋŋ* "carry on shoulders" is *puwəŋ* "back"; place it on the neck and back

漢: 此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙問哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.
 考: 凡試廬事置而搖之以視其蝸也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.
 隋: 今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.
 史: 今既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.
 藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子為寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公為九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."
 b. fig.
 戰: 置吏 appoint an officer
 非: 欲治其外官置一人 If you want to govern the outside, to each office appoint just one man.
 史: 相秦六七年而東伐鄭三置晉國之君一救荆國之禍 In six or seven years as premier in Ch'in, he attacked Ch'eng to the east, installed a ruler in Chin three times, and once saved Ch'u from trouble.
 史: 集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.
 新: 於是為置三少皆上大夫也曰少保少傅少師是與太子燕者也 Then on that account they appointed three juniors, all high officials, called the junior guardian, the junior preceptor and the junior tutor. These were the ones who kept company with the heir-apparent.
 漢: 天下方擾諸侯並起[令一]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere.

漢: 是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事婁舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.
 藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂一]為之語曰竈下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".
 宋: 使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?" / Lo-fu had her refusal prepared/ "How could His Excellency be so utterly silly?"
 後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of beauty, harem-inmate, and selectwoman, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.
 梁: 漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-tê to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery.
 2. abandon
 國: 是以小怨置大德也 This is to set aside a great debt of gratitude for a petty grievance.
 史: 長吏終聽置之 The headman finally listened to them and dropped the idea.
 黃: 匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起一]起平[水一]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the incline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.
tʃiaŋ 2.6 defeat 𦏧
tʃiaŋ 1.44 𠄎 summon; query 303 徵
 史: 臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.
 史: 遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為綿蕞野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.
 左: 君子之言信而有徵故怨遠於其身小人之言僞而無徵故怨咎及之 What the superior man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to himself.
 論: 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也殷禮吾能言之宋不足徵也文獻不足故也足則吾能徵之矣 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Ch'i lacks evidence to verify it. The rituals of Yin I can talk about, but Sung lacks evidence to verify it. The reason is that

their documents are insufficient. If they were sufficient I would be able to adduce them as evidence.
 國：兄弟之怨不徵於他 The grievances of brothers are not referred to outsiders.
 史：千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人此人所以簡巫祝也 The noise, "A thousand years, ten thousand years," clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people. This is why shaman's prayers are slighted by other people.
 史：於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂禽殺蚩尤 Thereupon Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Chih-yu at the Cho-lu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Chih-yu.
 草：徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.
 漢：軍未戰先見敗徵可謂知兵矣 Having seen the evidence of defeat before the armies had clashed can be called cognizance of war.
 史：叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsieh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.
 國：夫國必依山山川崩川竭亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.
tjəŋ 1.44 stomach illness 癘
tjəŋ 1.44 說文：so flagstaff 於
tjəd 說文：arrive, attract 170 摯
tjad 3.6 hostage cf 替 296 質
 戰：樓許約秦魏太子為質紛彊欲敗之 Hsi Wu brought about a pact between Ch'in and Wei; the heir-apparent of Wei was to be a hostage. Fen Ch'iang wanted to abrogate it.
 史：太后明謂左右曰復言長安君為質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Ch'iang-an becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."
 史：相曰不可郢中立王是吾抱空質而行不義於天下也 The premier said, "It won't do. They will make a king of anyone in Ying. That would leave us holding a worthless hostage, having committed an impropriety to the whole world."
 史：已得講於魏[至→]質公子延因犀首屬行而攻趙 Having come to terms with Wei and having got Prince Yen as hostage, they attacked Chao, using Hsi Shou to muster the ranks.
 史：居頃之會燕太子丹質秦亡歸燕 A while later, it happened that at that time the heir-apparent of Yen was acting as hostage in Ch'in; he escaped and returned to Yen.
 史：令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質剝白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.
tjad stumble 579 躓
 左：顛見老人結草以亢杜回杜回躓而顛故獲之 Ko saw an old man plaiting weeds to hold Tu Hui, who tripped on them, fell on his head and was thus captured.

衡：過一鈞則躓仆矣 If it exceeds one *chiin* then he stumbles and falls down.
tjən 1.17 precious 356 珍 鈔 珍
 考：通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅飭力以長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rarities of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer.
 史：先列中國名山大川[通→]遼谷禽獸水土所殖物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable. Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.
 後：至桓帝延熹九年大秦王安敦遣使自日南徼外獻象牙犀角玳瑁始乃一通焉其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 In AD 166, Antoninus, king of Rome, sent an embassy from beyond the purlieus of Indochina to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell, that being our first contact with them. The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.
 隋：張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.
 語：昔宮之奇為虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times Kung-chih-ch'i advised the duke of Yü to refuse the bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.
 藝：元帝謂使者曰單于何所願樂對曰珍奇怪物皆悉自備唯婦人醜陋不如中國 The Reinigorating Emperor asked the emissary, "What would the Shan-yü like to make him happy?" The emissary replied, "He has all the rarities and curios he wants. It is only his wives who are ugly and dowdy, not like Chinese."
 梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price.
tjad ko bamboo implement *ar tjat* 質
tjən? complain *ar tjəm* 殿在詩 欵
tjar 1.6 ^{nc} callus (-b?) 311 胝 疵
tjar 1.6 ^{nc} grain just ripe 稊
tjərd'ia 呷縣 name *ar tjərd'ia* 氏池
tjap 4.12 rope, tether 639 繫
tjap 4.12 to bind 639 繫
 左：南冠而縶者誰也 Who is the one wearing the

southern cap who is tied up?
tjəp 4.12 to hobble (a horse) 639 羈
tjəp 4.12 an iron implement; a skewer 24 鈇
tjəp 4.12 teeth 341 齧
tjəp 4.12 sluggish (*au* 驚?) 579 驚
tjəm 3.52 to strike 611 搥
tjəm 1.49 lower hits upper 611 搥
tjəm 1.49 ^{nc} 集韻: chopping-block 26 枯 槌
tjəm 1.49 ^{nc} beating-block for clothes washing 611 砧 槌
tjəm 1.49 ^{nc} 廣韻: soo (sko base or support?) 207 拈
tjəm 3.52 excavate 267 窆
tjəm 3.52 red-black color 540 黓
tjəm 2.47 hatchet 戣
tjəm 1.49 sko wood-working tool 鋸
tjəm 2.47 說文: strike deep 枕
tjəm 2.47 seize (楚 *dial*) 639 枕
tjəwdr 1.9 ^{nc} pig 156 豬 猪
 衡：猪馬以氣吁之而生之 Pigs and horses breathed on him and kept him alive.
tjəwdr ^{nc} standing water 29 滌 都 猪
tjo 2.8 to store, to pile up 232 貯
 漢：夫積貯者天下之大命也 Accumulation and storage are the most important principle in the world.
tjo bag for clothes 561 褚
tjəwdr baldaquin over coffin 232 褚
tjəwdr place 172 宇
tjəwdr 3.9 set down, write 232 著 箸
 淮：見鳥跡而知著書 saw bird tracks and recognized how to write books
 選：著之于篇朕親覽焉 Write them down on rolls of strips and We will examine them in person.
 衡：著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They set down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow the reality.
 列：終身不著其術故世莫傳焉 Throughout his life he never set down any of his techniques, so no one in later times passed them on.
 史：及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生為太常所論箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior official.
 衡：誄生時所行為之謚 In eulogizing what he did during his lifetime they devise a posthumous title for him.
 後：初譚著書言當世行事二十九篇號曰新論 T'an first wrote a book called *New Discussions* in twenty-nine *pien* about the practices of his contemporaries.
 後：所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *pien* all together.
 南：顛...始著四聲切韻行於時 [Chou] Yung... first wrote "Exact Rimes in Four Tones", which had a vogue in his time.
 漢：太后...以故蕭相國甲第為安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.
 漢：以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而問獨數百千里阻險林叢弗能盡者視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the

passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of *li* distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

tjo 集韻: forwardaceous 紆

tjo ^{nc} standing dead tree (rel to 柱?) (phon 豬 abbrev?) 29 豕

tjo **tjag** 2.8 廣韻: 著任 著

tjo 2.8 fusion of 知於? 訃

tjo 2.8 worn-out clothes? burial clothes? 紆

tjokgjak ^{nc} 唐韻廣韻: peony 芍藥

tjog 1.32 morning 172 朝 龜

a. time of day

隋: 晝有朝有禺有中有晡有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening.
史: 君之危若朝露 Sir, you will not outlast the morning dew.

左: 君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

史: 紆為朝歌北鄙之音...夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Chòu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pln*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar.

莊: 勞神明為一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒為用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that "three-at-morning". What is meant by "three-at-morning"? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, "Three at morning and four at evening." The monkeys were all angered. He said, "Well, then, four at morning and three at evening." The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

b. paired w/夕 or 暮

詩: 朝夕不暇 Morning or evening we get no rest.

左: 若晉君朝以入則婢子夕以死夕以入則朝以死 If it is morning when the Lord of Chin enters then it will be evening when your servant and her children will die; if it is evening when he enters, it will be morning when they die.

淮: 禹遭洪水之患陂塘之事故朝死而暮葬 When Yü was hard-pressed with great floods and the breach of dikes, the dead were buried the same day.

c. length of time, interval

選: 不終朝而濟所屆 Before the morning ends we reach our destination. [終朝 *fac-obj*]

[一朝 is *fac-obj* in all of the next three examples.]
非: 用咫尺之木不費一朝之事而引三十石之任 He uses a few feet of wood and less than a morning's work, and [his drawbars] pull a load of thirty *djök*.

淮: 一朝而兩城下 Both cities fell in one morning.

淮: 柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立於魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three

battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

tjogkâ ^{nc} *pln* 朝歌

This is said to have been the site of the last capital of殷, later reduced to ruins called 殷墟 "the rubble of Yin". It was a functioning city in the Warring States and Han.

史: 紆為朝歌北鄙之音...夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Chòu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pln*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar.

史: 范中行氏反伐公公擊之范中行敗走丁未二子奔朝歌 The Fan and Chung-hang clans rebelled and attacked the ruler, who struck at them. Fan and Chung-hang were defeated and fled. On *ting-wei* the two family heads fled to Chao-ke.

tjog'jwen *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* 697 朝菌

莊: 朝菌不知晦朔蟋蟀不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall.

tjogseng ^{nc} mayfly 47 朝生

衡: 從當今至千世之後人可長如英英色如嫫母壽如朝生乎 A thousand generations after the present time, might people be the size of seed pods, ugly as Ma-mu and live as long as mayflies?

tjog'liog ^{nc} 方言: ko bug 蚋螻 蚋螻 蛸螻 蛸螻

tjök 4.1 ^{vn} construct 167 築 築

There is textual evidence, subject to correction by archaeology, of the structure of a substantial building: Its foundation was a stamped earth platform, which formed its floor. Its wooden wall pillars on stone plinths were tied with sturdy lintels which supported a timber-built roof covered with pottery tiles. The spaces between wall pillars were closed with wattle-and-daub, essentially basketwork plastered with potter's clay. There were also free-standing pillars to support the roof at interior points.

春: 秋築臺于秦 In fall they built a tower at Ch'in. 釋: 篤築也築堅實稱也 *tök*: "staunch" is *tök* "build." It claims to build firm and solid.

史: 今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋巨竊為大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.
後: 乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed empty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.

列: 穆王乃為之改築土木之功赫聖之色無遺巧焉五府為虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of fineness was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸

同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

左: 八年春石言于晉魏榆晉侯問於師曠曰石何故言對曰石不能言或馮焉不然民聽濫也抑臣又聞之曰作事不時怨讎動于民則有非言之物而言今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讎並作莫保其性石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築虞祁之宮 In spring of the eighth year a stone spoke at Wei-yü. The Marquess of Chin asked Shih Kuang, "Why did a stone speak?" He replied, "Stones can't speak. Someone or something was concealed there. If not then people misheard noise for speech. On the other hand, I have also heard that when work is initiated before it is normally scheduled and resentment is stirred up among the people then there are cases of things speaking that ought not to speak. Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides. Nothing keeps to its natural state. Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?" At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-ch'i. 非: 宋王與齊仇也築武宮謳癸倡行者止觀築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謳又賢於癸王召射稽使之謳行者不止築者知倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謳不勝於癸美何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擿其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built, and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding the *pisé* never got tired. The king heard of it and summoned him to be rewarded. He said, "The chanting of my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than mine." So the king summoned She Chi and had him chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders unaware of their fatigue. The king said, "No one stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting as beautiful as yours, Kuei?" Kuei replied, "Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of *pisé*, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two."

tjök 4.1 ^{nc} ko stringed mus instr played w/ bamboo striker 167 筑

史: 酒酣以往高漸離擊筑荆軻和而歌於市中相樂也已而相泣旁若無人者 After they had drunk enough, they would go on with Kao Chien-li playing the *tjök* and Ching Ko singing along with him in the marketplace, first sharing their joy and then afterward their tears, as if there were no one else nearby. [Commentary: 筑似琴有弦用竹擊之取以為名 A *tjök* is like a *g'iam*. It has strings and one uses a piece of bamboo to strike them, which is how it gets its name.]
史: 臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹笙鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzü is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at *parcheesi* or

football.

tjòk 4.1 **nc** bamboo 270 竹

山：其木多棕其草多竹 Its trees are mostly windmill palms, its foliage mostly bamboo.

衡：截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

b. a length of bamboo

漢：箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也未薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner 1/2" and all its joints planed flat.

衡：齊三日親自割竹 fasted three days and cut open the bamboo himself

選：絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

淮：故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

c. bamboo strips

釋：織竹曰箠 Of woven bamboo, [a quiver] is called "quiver."

衡：截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

非：先王寄理於竹帛 The ancient kings set down their reasoning on bamboo and silk.

後：楚越之竹不足以書其惡 All the bamboo of Ch'u and Yüeh would not suffice to record their evil.

tjòktsian bamboo in general? 竹箭

山：竹水出焉北流注于渭其陽多竹箭 The Bamboo River emerges there, flows north and empties into the Wei River. On its north bank is much bamboo.

tjòkliag **nc** browie call each other 築婁

tjòg 3.49 broad day 172 晝

隋：晝有朝有禺有中有晡有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening.

左：君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

左：夫鼠晝伏夕動 Now a rat hides by day and becomes active at night.

衡：人以夜臥晝起 Men sleep at night and get up at day.

爾：葉書聶宵炕 The leaves close up in daytime and open at night.

呂：吾國有妖晝見星而天雨血此吾國之妖也 There were omens in our state. Stars appeared in daytime and there was a rain of blood. Those were the omens in our state.

隋：春秋分之日正出在卯在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也

At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

b. 晝夜 non-stop

左：晝夜九日如子西之素 Working day and night it took nine days, as Tzu-hsi had originally said.

tjòg 2.44 gutache [?] 疔

tjòg 1 pull out 20 整

tjòg 2.44 **nc** (forearm?), elbow 289 肘

左：斷肘而死 They cut off his forearm and he died.

莊：措杯水其肘上 He balanced a cup of water on his elbow.

tjòg **tjab** twitter 嗚

tjòg cheat, impose upon cf 譟 28 俯

tjòg bluff, cheat; boast 172 譟 嘖

tjòg 3.49 beak 29 喙 味

tjòg **nc** sea critter st resemble human form 蚘

tjògtjiet pln 整屋 整座

tjòng 1.1 inside 27 中 衷

國：獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found something like an earthen pot that had a sheep in its interior
語：天下之名木也生於深山之中 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains.

非：邯鄲口中之虱也 Hantan would be a louse in the mouth. [ie helplessness to avoid being cracked between the teeth]

衡：在襁褓之中 while still being carried around wearing diapers

衡：諱厲刀井上恐刀墮井中也 There is a tabu against sharpening a knife at the well-head, for fear the knife will fall into the well.

非：宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup.

漢：銷鉛灌其口中 They melted lead and poured it into her mouth.

莊：莊子曰往矣吾將曳尾於塗中 Chuang-tzu said, "Be off with you. I will drag my tail in the mud."

非：士有從原中出者曰原三日即下矣 There was a knight who had come out of Yüan who said, "Yüan would have surrendered in three more days."

吳：如坐漏船之中 like sitting in a leaking boat

史：即將女出帷中來至前 Thereupon they escorted the woman from behind the curtain and brought her forward.

釋：水沃出所爲澤曰掌水停處如手掌中也 When the water slops out [of a spring], the swamp it makes is called *liang*; the water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm *liang* of the hand.

抱：或有來試人者則當顧鏡中 If it happens that one of them comes and accosts someone, they should look back into the mirror.

(1) *adj to off tile* in forbidden palace 禁中
OTH: Regular palace attendant 中常侍 was a concurrent title. These persons were permitted to enter the forbidden apartments. In the Former Han period, non-eunuchs were given this position. The Later Han dynasty gave it to eunuchs.

漢：郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是獨擢助爲中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the

response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

後：令中常侍趙忠監議 He appointed regular attendant of the imperial apartments Chao Chung to chair the meeting.

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace attendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang.

b. amongst

(1) in an interval of time (not nec exact middle)
隋：有兵不出年中 There will be resort to arms in no more than a year.

漢：元始中王莽爲安漢公專政 During Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government.

南：晉永嘉中賊曹嶷於青州發齊景公冢又得二樽形亦爲牛象 In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and also got two *tsun* and their form was also that of oxen.

方：自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *t'ap*.

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The Account of Peach Blossom Springs by Tao Ch'ien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

(2) among a group

衡：人之且死見百怪鬼在百怪之中 When people are about to die they see all sorts of oddities, and ghosts are among the many oddities.

黃：陽中之太陽心也 The supreme *yang* among the *yang* is the heart.

史：料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而廝徒負養在其中矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that includes service troops and sutlers.

露：天不言使人發其意弗爲使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions. It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go amongst them.

史：其事在商君語中 Details are in the account of Lord Shang.

(3) throughout

戰：郢中立王 They will crown anyone in Ying as king.
史：齊中稱其廉平 All of Ch'i proclaim his honesty and impartiality.

史：國中求賢者 seek bright men all over the land

釋：鞣鞣之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sâkdâk* are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are called throughout Central Asia.

史：公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.

晉：時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.

史：夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying. 莊：搜於國中三日三夜 He searched the whole country for three days and nights.

宋：坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.

爾：鬻[是一]鯁鯁 [two synonyms 郭璞 *scholium*: 大腹喙小...鼻在額上...胎生...江中多有之 *It has a big belly but its snout is small...its nose is above its forehead...it is born from a womb...there are many of them throughout the Yangtze.*]

c. the center

國：中立其免乎 If I remain neutral, would I be able to stay out of it?

釋：棟中也居屋之中也 *tung* "ridgepole" is *iông*

"middle"; it sits in the middle of the roof.

隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

漢：當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫擊之而已故天下稱明是為中策 At the time of the P'erspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control. They went all the way to the border and turned back. Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all. Thus everyone said they were smart. This is a mediocre strategy. [*neither best nor worst!*]

中古⇒古

tjông 3.1 ^m go to center 27 中

非：中門而立 stood at the center of the gateway

山：一目中其面而居 They have one eye which sits in the middle of the face.

淮：使人無度河可中河使無度不可 To prevent a man from crossing the Ho may be acceptable; to prevent him from crossing when he is already in the middle of the river is not acceptable.

淮：中流遺其劍 in midstream he lost his sword 藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

選：水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep

and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.

鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋髻骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

史：中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

b. *astron* be at meridian

呂：孟春之月日在營室昏參中旦尾中 其日甲乙 其帝太皞 其神句芒 其蟲鱗 其音角 The first month of spring: the sun is in Ying-shih. At sunset Shen is at zenith; at dawn Wei is at zenith. Its days: first and second of the ten-day cycle. Its ancestral spirit: Tai Hao. Its bogle: Kou-mang. Its critter: scaly ones. Its note: *chiaio*.

衡：日中近而日出遠 The sun at noon is closer and at sunset and sunrise is farther.

2. hit mark, score bullseye (cf 中 *tjông*)

孟：由射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It's like shooting from beyond a hundred paces; if the arrows reach the target, that is due to your strength; if they hit the bullseye, that is not due to your strength.

b. *fig*

非：中程者 those who meet the standard

藝：撞鐘擊鼓聲中詩 Sounding the gongs and striking the drums, the sounds fit the ode exactly.

史：軼復見孝公益愈然而未中旨 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. This one went somewhat better but still did not meet the point.

史：子何以中吾君吾君之驩甚也 How did you accord with my ruler so exactly? His delight in you is exceeding.

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

史：其處吉凶別然否多中於人 In sorting out good and ill omens and distinguishing what is so from what is not they are more often accurate than humans are.

史：上曰百金中民十家之產 HIM said, "A hundred ducats is exactly the produce of ten families."

衡：桂中藥 Cassia is perfect for medicine.

衡：何其不與行事相中得也 How is it that they do not correspond precisely with the conduct of affairs?

荀：木直中繩輒以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood so straight as to align with a stretched cord, if steamed to make a wheel its curve will align with compasses.

後：刑罰不中乃陷人於阱 If the criminal law is not applied accurately, that is simply trapping men in pitfalls.

tjông 1.1 integrity; loyalty 654 忠

戰：凡群臣之言事秦者皆姦臣非忠臣也

Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch'in is a treasonous minister, not a loyal one.

史：妾一僮而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於咎惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her

master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

語：忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝 When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

國：唯忠信者能留外寇而不害除闇以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信今君施其所惡於人闇不除矣以賄滅親身不定矣夫國非忠不立非信不固 Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm. Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings, we call that reliability. Now our ruler is doing to others things he dislikes for himself; deceit is not cleared away. He is destroying relatives for a bribe; his attitude is not firm. A state cannot rest on anything but integrity and cannot be stable by anything but honesty.

左：盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝乃歛 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, "...that we will adhere to Ts'ui and Ch'ing." Yen-tz'ü looked up at the sky and sighed and said, "I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state." Only then did he smear his mouth with blood.

呂：非惡其聲也人主雖不肖其說忠臣之聲與賢主同 It is not that they dislike the reputation; even incapable rulers in liking the reputation of having loyal retainers are the same as capable rulers.

荀：妻子具而孝衰於親嗜欲得而信衰於友爵祿盈而忠衰於君 When their own families are complete their filiality declines toward their parents; when their wants and desires are obtained, their reliability declines toward their friends; when their ranks and salaries are full their integrity declines toward their rulers.

tjông ^{nc} ko plant 莖 苳

tjôngk'ien mil form, general in center 中堅

tjôngk'iuwan body servant (eunuch?) of

royalty or nobility 中涓

tjôngk'it'ing ^{nc} sko officer? 中更

tjôngk'wân officers of harem, eunuchs 中官 後：既議坐者數百人各瞻望中官良久莫肯先言 When the meeting had convened, the attendees, amounting to several hundred men, sat for a long time looking at the eunuchs, none willing to be the first to speak.

tjôngkwak central states, those in heart of China acw those on periphery (not "Middle Kingdom," an ignorantly misapplied term from Egyptian history) 中國

左：戎有中國誰之咎也 If barbarians are in possession of Chinese territory, who is to blame for that? 荀：西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the center states get the use of them.

史：使我居中國何渠不若漢 Suppose I lived in the center states, how could I not be the equal of Han?

漢：以為不居之地不牧之民不足以煩中國也 I consider the land uninhabitable, the folk ungov-

emable and none of it worth any trouble to China.
 越:吳始通中國而與諸侯爲敵 Wu first came into contact with the central states and became a peer of the barons.
 漢:疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是爲無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.
 後:然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.
 隋:中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反鬥兵連年 China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years.
 史:以爲儒者所謂中國者於天下乃八十一分居其一分耳 He took it that what the Confucians called The Central States occupied only one portion of eighty-one into which the world was divided.
tjōng'àng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ family name 中行
 史:范中行氏反伐公擊之范中行敗走丁未二子奔朝歌 The Fan and Chung-hang clans rebelled and attacked the ruler, who struck at them. Fan and Chung-hang were defeated and fled. On *ting-wei* the two family heads fled to Chao-ke.
 戰:范中行氏以眾人遇臣故眾人報之 The Fan and Chung-hang clans treated me as an ordinary man, so I repayed them in the fashion of an ordinary man.
tjōng'àng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ man name 中行寅
tjōng'àng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ man name 中行尙
tjōng'siōliēng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ head palace librarian 中書令
 藝:梁簡文帝中書令臨汝靈侯墓誌銘 epitaph inscription of the Numinous Marquess of Lin-ju, head palace librarian to the Observant Cynosure Emperor of Liang
tjōng'siēn ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ midsection of body 中身
 戰:擊其中身首尾皆救 Attack its midsection and both head and tail will defend.
tjōng'sān ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ 中山
 漢:孝平皇帝元帝庶孫中山孝王子也 The Filial Level Emperor was one of many grandsons of the Renewal Emperor and a son of the Filial Prince of Chung-shan.
tjōng'sāndiāng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ man name 中山尙
tjōng'diāng'zōg'zōg ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ sko royal officer in 楚 (pron?) 中射之士
tjōng'lāng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ “gentlemen of the household” imperial bodyguard 中郎 中郎 中郎
tjōng'lāng'zsiāng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ general of the gentlemen of the household 中郎將
 漢:武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴見留二十年不降還宣爲典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.
 史:拜相如爲中郎將 promoted Hsiang-ju to be general of household troops
 藝:東觀漢記曰始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]爲之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed

to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: “Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief”.
tjōng'miōg ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄇㄩㄥˊ ㄇㄩㄥˊ ㄇㄩㄥˊ 中央
tjōng'iang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ center 76 中央
 淮:何謂五官東方爲田南方爲司馬西方爲理北方爲司空中央爲都 What do we mean by “five offices”? East is minister of agriculture. South is marshal. West is magistrate. North is minister of works. Center is ?overseer?
 淮:人雖東西南北獨立中央 Others may go in all directions but he alone stays in the center.
 釋:中央下曰宛丘有丘宛宛如偃器也涇上有一泉水亦是也 If the center is depressed it is called “bowl hill”; there is a hill curving up and down like a pissoir drain. A hill that has a single stream flowing through it from a spring also qualifies.
 藝:鄴城西北立臺皆因城爲基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.
tjōng'iwad ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ sco court officer 中尉
 史:匈奴去發中尉材官屬衛將軍軍長安 When the Hsiungnu had departed, he sent out *chung wei*, smart bureaucrats and a guards general to garrison Ch'angan.
tjā 1.37 father (羌 *dial*) 417 爹
tjōng? 1.1 hit, strike w/weapon 105 中
 淮:是故好事者未嘗不中爭利者未嘗不窮也 Thus busybodies all get hurt and punters all die broke.
 呂:萬人操弓共射其一招招無不中 If ten thousand men raise their bows and all shoot at the same target, no part of the target would not be hit.
 衡:人以刃相刺中五臟輒死 When men pierce each other with blades, if they hit one of the five viscera it means immediate death.
 衡:中於虺蛇之毒 by a viper
 抱:蛇若中以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.
 衡:爲毒氣所中 to be struck by noxious vapor
 史:秦無韓魏之規則禍必中於趙矣 If Ch'in hadn't Hān and Wei to circumscribe it, then misfortune would befall Chao.
 淮:雖巧有力擊之不中 Even if skillful and strong, if you strike at him you don't hit.
 釋:雹砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也 *b'ōk* “hail” is *p'ōg* “ballista”; what it hits is all broken to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming bombardment.
 史:廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.
 淮:博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛禽適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot “tent” and hit “payoff doubled.” He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

列:王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.
 列:號曰中天之臺 It was called, “The tower that hit the sky”.
 抱:中人身者即發瘡 If it hits the person's body, ulcers break out at once.
 b. *fjg*
 史:好法律持詭辯以中人 He loved laws and used distorted interpretations of them to harm people.
 後:莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.
tjū 1.10 demand satisfaction, punish 326 誅 列
 左:傷足喪屨反誅屨於徒人費弗得 He hurt his foot and lost his sandal. When he returned he demanded the sandal from the footman Pei, but did not get it.
 釋:罪及餘人曰誅 If others are attainted in the punishment it is called *tjū*.
 國:是事也誅亦失不誅亦失 In such a case, punishment gets it wrong but non-punishment also gets it wrong.
 呂:寡人已令吏弗誅矣 We have already ordered the officials not to punish him
 隋:鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.
 史:且臣奉王之節使楚楚何敢加誅 Furthermore, I will go as emissary to Ch'ü with YM's accreditation. How would they dare apply punishment?
 史:假令誅臣而爲秦得黔中之地臣之上願 [也] Supposing I can get the territory of Ch'ien-chung for Ch'in, I could wish for nothing more than that even if they did punish me.
 史:竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [nr]
 衡:韓子欲獨任刑用誅如何 Prof. Hān wants solely to rely on punishment and strict accountability; how?
 廣:有城陽吳橫漢末被誅 There was a man Kuei Héng of Ch'eng-yang who was punished at the end of the Han.
 漢:壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If once they refuse an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.
 戰:秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政教不順者不可以煩 [大] 臣今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, “We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day.”
tjū tju 1.10 tree root, stump cf 樹 29 株

非: 守株冀復得免 stood by the stump hoping to get another rabbit the same way
tju 2.9 prop up, support 29 拄
 藝: 下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭灌然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

tju mineral 鉞

tju ^{nc} instrument stand 29 豆 豈

tju ^{nc} 郝

tju **tjəb** put up gambling stake 29 注 鉞 投

tju to mark with a dot 29 點

tju 2.9 ?prod, stab? ar t1 拄

tju 1.10 horse mouth black 駮

tju 1.10 red clothes 395 袂

tjutsjəgh'ək ^{nc} man name 郝子克

tju-tju ^{vb} so hopping 553 踉踉

tjuk to cut, sever 154 斷 鑷

tjuk ax handle 154 櫛

tjuk 4.3 chilblains 154 疥

tjuŋ'ju stdw tree roots 株拘 株拘 株駒

tjuŋ 2.2 ^{nc} mound, peak 262 冢 冢塚

釋: 冢腫也言腫起也 **tjuŋ** "mound" is **liung** "swelling," referring to its rising as if swollen.

b. grave mound

後: 仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

服: 卓茂...建武四年薨賜棺槨地車駕素服親臨送葬 Cho Mao...when he died in AD 128 the emperor donated inner and outer coffins and land for a burial mound. He himself attended the funeral with his entourage in mourning attire.

後: 有盜發馮貴人家 Some bandits opened the burial mound of imperial consort of highest rank Feng. 南: 晉永嘉中賊曹窋於青州發齊景公冢又得二樽形亦為牛象 In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and also got two **tsun** and their form was also that of oxen.

史: 掘冢姦事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

史: 犂二十五年吾冢上柏大矣 By the time twenty-five years have passed, the cypresses on my grave will have grown large.

隋: 虛二星冢宰之官也 The two stars of desolation: the office of the gravemound-steward.

隋: 軫四星主冢宰輔臣也主車騎主載任 The four stars of **chên** are the assistants of the gravemound-steward. They govern chariots and horsemen. They govern transporting and bearing burdens.

後: 元和中肅宗行東巡狩至沛使使者祠譚冢鄉里以為榮 During **Yüan-he** (AD 84-87), the Glorious Emperor carried out an inspection tour to the eastward; when he reached P'ei he sent a messenger to sacrifice at T'an's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.

tjuŋ 說文: ko garment (楚 *dial* for 禪) 幘

tjuŋ 3 erosion of pond dike 266 埵

tjək 4.22 說文: short step 𠂔

tjəg-ka ^{sb} so manner of walking 倜倜

tjək 4.22 adhere; sticky 232 黏

tjəg tjər 15 ^{vb} recognize; discriminate 165 知語: 知者所不見見者所不知 a thing that those who recognize it wouldn't see and that those who see it wouldn't recognize

漢: 亡所知名 He had made no reputation. [Lit "In no place did they recognize his name."]

詩: 不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他 We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho with no boat/ People recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others

左: 吾乃今知周公之德與周之所以王也 Only now do I recognize the charisma of the Duke of Chou and the reason for Chou's assuming the kingship. 語: 知有父子之親 They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son.

左: 知其為人之異也 recognized that he was an unusual sort of man

論: 三月不知肉味 For three months he failed to recognize the taste of meat.

荀: 不登高山不知天之高也 Without climbing a high mountain, one may not recognize that the sky is even higher.

衡: 溫故知新之明 The insightfulness of recognizing the new by retaining the old.

史: 不知其是商君也 did not recognize that he was the real Lord Shang

衡: 觀其射之者亦皆知射耳 Those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

衡: 文明可知 the writing was clear and recognizable 草: 務取易為易知 They made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize.

國: 衆謂號不久吾乃今知之 Everyone says Kuo will not last long; only now do I realize the truth of that.

國: 知文公之安齊而有終焉之志 He knew that the Cynosure Marquess felt safe in Ch'i and wanted to live his whole life there.

多: 知人 evaluate people, judge character

論: 多見其不知量也 They only show that they don't know how to measure.

人: 夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire, nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.

史: [誠→]請復見我我知之矣 Please present me again; I've got his measure now.

史: 張儀曰賴子得顯方且報德何故去也舍人曰臣非知君知君乃蘇君 Chang Yi said, "I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?" His housemate said, "I was not I who took your true measure. That was Su Ch'in."

漢: 若涉淵水未知所濟 We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡藏煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 q]

左: 見可而進知難而退 Seeing possibilities, he

advances; noticing difficulties, he retires.

荀: 不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings, you do not recognize how great learning can be.

釋: 凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

戰: 君之於先王也世之所明知也 Your relationship to our former king is one we all recognize.

淮: 日出暘谷入于虞淵莫知其動須臾之間俛人之顛 The sun rises from Yang valley and sets in Yü pool. No one notices its motion but in a short time it will make you bend your neck. [ie to look at its changed position]

衡: 何以能知國有道與無道也 By what means would they be able to tell whether a state has the Way or lacks it?

史: 有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

搜: 又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨脚非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, "It will rain." Shu jestingly replied, "Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole." [nr]

呂: 知其所以知之謂知道不知其所以知之謂棄寶 Being aware of one's means of cognizance is what is called recognizing the Way/ Being unaware of one's means of cognizance is what is called "throwing away a treasure." [nr]

晉: 曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

漢: 通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" T'ung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth."

Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Ch'u.

藝: 神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈 The substance and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.

史: [石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中幫廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

呂: 師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊為君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以為後世之知音者也 Shih

Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Chüan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune. This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

b. pay attention to, take notice of

左:陪臣干擻有淫者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.

左:非寡人之所敢知也 It is not a thing of which We dare to take cognizance.

史:燕王知之而事之加厚 The king found out about it and treated him even more generously.

國:將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live his whole life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, "I am free of the worries of office, and who cares for anything else?"

非:不知舅犯之言 did not pay attention to what Chiu Fan said

戰:人之憎我也不可不知也吾憎人也不可得知也 When someone resents me, I must pay attention to that. When I resent someone, I can't afford to pay attention to that.

史:潛王時單為臨菑市掾不見知 In the time of the Min king [of Ch'i], Tan was a clerk of the city of Lin-tzu, and had achieved no recognition.

史:公叔座知其賢未及進 Kungshu Tsó saw he was brilliant, but not yet to the point of being recommended to the court.

衡:臥人不能知 A sleeping person cannot be aware.

莊:朝菌不知晦朔蟪蛄不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall.

c. deal with, control, take charge of 治

史:上曰可試為之令易知度吾所能行為之 The emperor said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do."

抱:偏知一事不能博備 Only able to deal with one kind of business, not able to be ready for all sorts of things.

d. 知者 "cognizant one," an initiate

老:知者不言言者不知 those who talk are not initiates; initiates don't talk

莊:已而為知者 to give up trying and just pretend to be an initiate

與知⇒與

tiəŋ t̪iər vs̄ 3.5 cognitive power, intelligence
165 智 知 怨

非:智性也壽命也性命者非所學於人也 Intelligence is innate and lifespan is pre-ordained. What is innate or pre-ordained is not learned from others.

漢:凡人之智能見已然不能見將然 All human intelligence is able to see what has already happened but is not able to see what is going to happen.

史:主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and war-minded.

人:夫智出於明明之於人猶晝之待白日夜之待燭火其明益盛者所見及遠 Power to recognize stems from power to see. How power to see relates to people is like how at day we depend on the

daylight and at night we depend on torchlight: the brighter it is, the farther we can see.

史:此其智有過人者 His intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects.

後:士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiation to grasp at their master.

露:不智而辯慧[環→]選給則迷而乘良馬也 To have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift horse in the wrong direction.

淮:巧者善度知者善豫 The skilled are good at planning; the intelligent are good at foreseeing.

淮:鵲巢知風之所起獮穴知水之高下暉目知晏陰諧知雨為是謂人智不如鳥獸則不然 The magpie nests knowing where the wind will be. The otter makes its den knowing how high the water will rise. The secretary-falcon knows when the sky will clear. The groundle worm knows when it will rain. To draw a false analogy and say that human intelligence is inferior to that of birds and animals is wrong.

呂:人自主智而愚人自巧而拙人 A ruler may think himself smart and others stupid, himself skilled and others clumsy.

呂:智所以相適以長其見與短見也 As to how people's intelligence differs each from the other, it is according to whether it sees far or near.

非:吾以公為有智而使公為將行 I took you for an intelligent man and made you journeymaster.

呂:凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庫用智禰者無遂功天之數也 Creatures with horns lack upper teeth; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. These are part of nature's way.

淮:為智者務於巧詐為勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.

史:利令智昏 The lure of profit dims the wits.

淮:智所知者褊矣 What the cognizance recognizes is narrow indeed.

呂:若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?

墨:鬼神孰與聖人明智 Which is more intelligent, spirits or human sages?

墨:鬼神之明智於聖人猶聽耳目之與聾瞽也 Spirits are as much more intelligent than human sages as good hearing and good eyesight compared with deafness and blindness.

新:秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

藝:耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非闇也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

呂:力貴實智貴卒得之同則遽為上勝之同則濕為下 The most valued kind of strength is that

which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intelligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.

史:千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榱非一木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the branches of a single tree. The links among three dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man. 禮:及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

b. opposite of 愚

新:深知禍福謂之知反知為愚 Profound recognition of good and bad consequences is called intelligence; to invert intelligence is to be stupid.

新:知欺愚 the intelligent cheated the stupid

呂:若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得[以→]矣 If done that way, then it can be seen who is left or clumsy, stupid or smart, brave or fearful.

語:智者之所短不如愚者之所長 The intelligent doing things they're no good at don't come up to the stupid doing things they are good at.

史:愚者闇於成事知者見於未萌 The stupid are blind to accomplished fact; the intelligent can see where nothing has yet happened.

衡:臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.

tiəŋ t̪iər 1.5 show, be known (pron?) 4 知

淮:墨子...不肯以兵知 Mohtzu...was unwilling to be known for military prowess.

淮:舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流 Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression but hefting a one-*diäk* jug makes the sweat pour out.

非:夫姦必知則備 If a conspiracy is sure to become known then it will be prevented.

國:華則榮矣實則不知 As to the flower, that is blooming; as to the fruit, that is unknown.

淮:馬齒非牛驢檀根非椅枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

語:昔扁鵲居宋得罪於宋君出亡之衛衛人有病將死者扁鵲至其家欲為治之病者之父謂扁鵲曰言子病甚篤將為迎良醫治[之]非子所能治也退而不用乃使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死靈巫不能治也夫扁鵲天下之良醫而不能與靈巫爭用者知與不知也 Long ago when P'ien Ch'ieh lived in Sung, he offended the Sung ruler somehow, and fled to Wèi. There was in Wèi a patient at death's door, and P'ien Ch'ieh ap-

plied to his family to take charge of the treatment. The patient's father said to him, "The report that my son's illness is severe is true. On that account we are about to invite a good doctor to treat it. It is not within your competence." He withdrew without being appointed. They then employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'ieh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him. Now, P'ien Ch'ieh was the best doctor in the world yet he was unable to get appointed in competition with a psychic medium. That shows the contrast between having a reputation and lacking one.

tjæg tjär 1.5 recover from illness (dial) 165 知

tjæg tjär 1.5 ^{vb} pawn, pledge as security 賀

tjæg 3.5 ^{np} river name 涑

tjæg 3.5 ^{np} pln→surname 智 知

tjægkwək ^{np} man name 智 國

tjægšjak ^{vb} acquaintances, friends 知識

tjægšju **tjægšju** ^{nc} spider 232 蜘蛛 龍龜

tjægšpak ^{np} head of a branch of the 荀 family

in 晉 (v. 中行) 智伯 知伯

The 知 of this appellation originated as a *phr*; the 伯 behaves syntactically just like the 伯 of the title "earl" given to Chêng and Chín by the Chou king, but I can find no formal hierarchical significance to it. It was applied to several members of the 知 family beginning 6th C BC. It appears 伯 "uncle" may have been a traditional nickname in the 知 family as 孟 "eldest" was in 趙. A simple reference to 知伯 in a Chan-kiao or later text is to 荀瑤, last bearer of the epithet, killed in the warfare about the breakup of Chin in the 5th C BC.

左: 將門知伯謂趙孟入之對曰主在此知伯曰惡而無勇何以爲子對曰以能忍恥庶無害趙宗乎知伯不悛趙襄子由是甚知伯 When [in 464 BC] they were about to attack the gate, Chih-po said to Chao Méng [the Prospering Patriarch], "Enter it." He replied, "The commander is present." Chih-po said, "Being ugly and cowardly, how did you become head-of-family?" He replied, "On account of my being able to tolerate being insulted, I may be able to keep harm from the lineage of Chao." Chih-po would not take back what he had said. From then on the Prospering Patriarch of Chao loathed Chih-po.

戰: 知伯從韓魏兵以攻趙 Chih-po aligned the forces of Hán and Wei to attack Chao [in 453 BC].

戰: 智伯帥三國之眾以攻趙襄主於晉陽決水灌之三年城且拔矣襄主錯龜數策占兆以視利害何國可降而使張孟談於是潛行而出反智伯之約得兩國之眾以攻智伯之國禽其身以成襄子之功 Chih-po led the massed force of three states to attack the Prospering Patriarch of Chao in Chin-yang. He diverted a river to flood him, and in the third year the city was about to be taken. The Prospering Patriarch bored a tortoise shell and counted yarrow-stalks, interpreting the omens so as to see which of the states could be suborned, and sent Chang Méng-t'an as emissary to sneak out under the water. He broke Chih-po's treaty and got the forces of the two states to attack Chih-po's capital, capture him and complete the Prospering Patriarch's success.

淮: 異日知伯與襄子飲而批襄子之首大夫請殺之襄子曰先君之立我也曰能爲社稷忍

羞豈曰能刺人哉處十[月→]年知伯圍襄子於晉陽襄子疏隊而擊之大敗知伯破其首以爲飲器 Another day, Chih-po was drinking with The Prospering Patriarch when he slapped The PP's head. One of his officers asked permission to kill him. The PP said, "When our late ruler made me his successor, he said I would be able to bear insult on behalf of our altars. Surely you don't suppose he said I would be able to assassinate men!" He waited ten years. Chih-po besieged the PP in Chin-yang. The PP divided forces and attacked him, utterly routing Chih-po, whose head he broke open to make a drinking vessel. 淮: 趙襄子以晉陽之城霸智伯以三晉之地擒 The Prospering Patriarch of Chao became overlord with the city of Chin-yang, while Chih-po, with all the territory of the former state of Chin, was made a captive. 戰: 臣事范中行氏范中行氏以眾人遇臣臣故眾人報之知伯以國士遇臣臣故國士報之 When I served the Fan and the Chung-hang, they treated me as an ordinary chap and I repaid them as an ordinary chap. When I served Chih-po he treated me as an extraordinary man and I repay him as an extraordinary man.

戰: 知伯索地於魏桓子魏桓子弗予任章曰何故弗予桓子曰無故索地故弗予任章曰無故索地鄰國必恐重欲無厭天下必懼君予之地知伯必憍憍而輕敵鄰國懼而相親以相親之兵待輕敵之國知氏之命不長矣周書曰將欲敗之必姑輔之將欲取之必姑與之君不如與之以驕知伯君何釋以天下圖知氏而獨以吾國爲知氏質乎君曰善乃與之萬家之邑一知伯大說因索蔡皋梁於趙趙弗與因圍晉陽韓魏反於外趙氏應之於內知氏遂亡 The Earl of Chih demanded land from Wei Huantzu, who would not give any. Jen Chang asked, "On what grounds do you not give it?" Wei Huantzu replied, "He has no grounds for demanding any, so I won't give it." Jen Chang said, "If he makes groundless demands for land, neighboring states will take alarm. If he multiplies his demands and will not be satisfied, the whole world will become apprehensive. Let YL give him some land; the Earl of Chih is bound to become arrogant. When he is arrogant and despises his neighbors, and they apprehensive and united against him, then we can meet with a united force an arrogant enemy who despises his foe and the Chih family's days will be numbered. The Chou Book says, 'If you want to destroy him/ You must for a while support him/ If you want to take it/ You must first yield it.' YL had better yield it, so as to make the Earl of Chih more arrogant. Why forgo having the whole world on your side in dealing with him, and instead let our state alone become hostage to the Chih clan?" The ruler said, "Good," and yielded one city of ten thousand households. The Earl of Chih was very pleased, and went on to demand Ts'ai, Kao and Liang from Chao. On Chao's refusal, he besieged Chinyang. Hán and Wei turned against him without and the Chao resisted him within and the Chih clan went on to extinction.

The success of this advice depends on the Earl of Chih being stupid. With the cunning of a Bismarck or even the predatory instinct of a dull normal like Hitler, he would have concentrated on further weakening Wei rather than trying to reduce all his

enemies at once. A century later, the Benevolent King of Wei would make the same strategic blunder.

tjægmg ^{nc} plant *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* 知母

tjæng 1.42 ^{nc} posts of pisé frames 171 楨

tjæng 1.42 pronounce oracle(=偵?) 貞

tjæng 1.42 examine, verify (=貞?) 偵

tjæng 1.42 adduce 303 楨

tjæng 1.42 auspicious (=貞偵?) 禎

衡: 或以人物或以禎祥或以光氣 Some [manifest it] in their corporeal persons, some by auspicious omens, some by glowing auras.

語: 改之以災變告之以禎祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems.

tjæng 1.42 lower half of hexagram 貞

tjæng 1.42 correct, proper, chaste 貞

tjæng ^{np} man name 貞

tjæng 1.42 riv name 涑

tjæt 4.5 blockage 579 窒

tjæt 4.5 sickle 519 鉞

tjæt 正韻: angle of mtn (swa "sickle"? 鉞) 519

屋

tjæt 4.5 hit 控

tjæt 4.5 mole-cricket *Gryllotalpa* sp 397 螿

tjæt tiet 4.5 blockage [pron?] 17 窒

tjæt-tjæt ^{vb} so reaping 程程 控控

tjætšjög ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蛭蝮

tjætšjap rudely bumping people (pron?) 611 庭

答

tjætšwat continuous spewing? 嗒咄

tjæt heavily burdened 579 輕 摯 駑 輶

tjæt to slip 22 蹶

tjæt tjær 2.4 方言: arrive 170 掇

tjæt wet 22 淫

tjæt tjær 3.6 ^v attract, cause to arrive 170 致

晏: 公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing. 史: 發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

史: 凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

衡: 誰致之者 Who brought that about?

戰: 何塗之從而致之齊 What road to follow to deliver them to Ch'i?

管: 城脆致衝 If a city wall is soft, it invites battering-rams.

呂: 以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or to attract flies with ice, no matter how skillful you are you can't do it.

史: 居無幾何致產數十萬 Before very long he had brought in a crop of empty thousand.

b. fig.

史: 孝昭以骨肉之親不忍致法寬赦旦妻子免爲庶人 The emperor could not bear to apply the

law to her as his own kinsfolk; he mercifully let the Tan wife and her children off with being reduced to commoner status.

孟：不專心致志則不得也 If one does not concentrate the mind and fix the attention on it, one does not get it.
衡：不考於心而合於日不參於義而致於時 They don't examine it in their minds but match it with a day, they don't ask what is the right thing but assign it to a season.

漢：小者致之市朝 minor [punishment] is delivered in the marketplace or the court
淮：其衣致煖而無文 Their clothing provided warmth but had no decoration.

史：僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

衡：白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzū-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

淮：含德之所致也 This is what inner power causes.
史：燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.
戰：夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰績之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其糝黍稷汗尊而抔飲黃桴而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神
Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet able to express their respect to the spirits.

c. relinquish, return to issuing authority
漢：天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.
淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister.

tjɛd 3.6 vt 說文：plants big 374 菝

tjɛd 說文：catch up from behind 父

tjɛn 3.21 press down; control 178 鎮 鎮

國：今三川實震是陽失其所而鎮陰也 In this case, it was all three rivers that shook. That was because Yang was misplaced, suppressing Yin.

tjɛn 3.21 block, fill 178 鎮

tjɛn precious thing 鎮

tjɛn 3.21 kosps 瑱

tjɛn 2.17 說文：so submitting 178 辰

tjɛn 2.17 說文：roof (cf 宸) 26 辰

tjɛn 1.17 集韻：abundant, numerous 178 瞋
tjɛnsieng ㄉㄨˊ “suppressing? filling? star”—the planet Saturn 鎮星

淮：鎮星…歲鎮行一宿 Saturn...fully traverses one post-station each year.

tjɛnp'jwo vt soothe, stabilize 251 鎮撫

左：君若猶辱鎮撫宋國而以偪陽光啟寡君群臣安矣 If Yf will continue to condescend to aid and comfort the state of Sung and apply Fu-yang to the aggrandisement and encouragement of my ruler, all his servants will come to feel secure
國：子以君命鎮撫弊邑 On your ruler's orders you soothe our poor city. (tChf)

史：宰相者上佐天子理陰陽順四時下育萬物之宜外鎮撫四夷諸侯內親附百姓使卿大夫各得任其職焉 What a prime minister is: above he assists the emperor to sort out yin and yang and follow the four seasons; below he nurtures what is good for the people; outside he keeps good relations with the barbarians and nobles; inside he ensures the loyalty of the citizenry and enables all of the officials to perform their duties.

tjɛnb'jɛk one of nine fees, “suppressor”? 鎮服官：又其外方五百里曰鎮服 Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called “suppression fee.”

tjɛwat 4.17 sew, darn, patch clothing 25 綴 襪戰：綴甲 sewn-plate armor

tjɛwat 4.17 stop set aside, discard 268 輟

國：至于今亂兵不輟 Until now, there has been no end to armed rebellions. [lit “disorderly resort to arms”]
漢：輟耕之壟上悵然甚久曰苟富貴無相忘 When they had finished plowing, they climbed the bank. He was dejected for a long time and said, “If we get rich let's not forget each other.”

草：雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草刺壁 [臂一]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[蹏一]屣出血猶不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

呂：天雨日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, “The men are tired. We want to give them some rest.”

tjɛwat 4.17 drink greedily, gulp 362 歡 啜

禮：毋流歡 Don't chug-a-lug.

衡：禮曰毋搏飯毋流歡禮義之禁未必吉凶之言也 Rites says, “Don't twirl rice into balls; don't swill down your drink.” The prohibitions of proper and correct behavior are not necessarily referring to good and ill-omened acts.

tjɛwat 4.17 connect 25 爰

tjɛwat 4.17 talk continually 25 諛

tjɛwat 4.17 說文爾雅：net covers cart (ie to fasten the load) 192 覆

tjɛwat 4.17 pour continuous libation? 25 醮 餼 餼

tjɛwat 4.17 grieved, sad 悒

tjɛwat 4.17 pluck meat between ribs *ar twat* 197 膾

tjɛwat to cry, weep 25 潑

tjɛwat swa 餽? 哺

tjɛwat 說文：蠶蟲 ko spider 192 蠶

tjɛwat tjɛwad ㄉㄨˊ path twist fields 342 駮

tjɛwat twat 4.17 to cut 342 剝

tjɛwat-tjɛwat ㄉㄨˊ grieved, sad 悒悒

tjɛwad 3.13 ㄉㄨˊ needle 25 鍚

tjɛwad 3.13 切韻：small crack in chariot 25 輟

tjɛwad 3.13 廣韻：hook 25 𠄎

tjɛwad 說文：whip for sheep cart 集韻 *ar njɛwat* 516 笞

tjɛwad 3.13 tie, connect 25 綴

風：立談者人異綴文者家舛 The setting-out of discussions differs from writer to writer and the putting-together of words is distinct from school to school.

tjɛwan 2.28 turn round, transfer 400 轉

衡：員圖易轉 round and easy to roll

衡：今日西轉不復見者非入也 In fact, that the sun rolls west and does not reappear is not because it has gone inside something.

選：狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves'] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.
隋：今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

b. alternate

史：天地剖判以來五德轉移 Ever since sky and earth first separated, the five influences have rotated in alternation.

漢：合從連衡轉相攻伐代為雌雄 They formed vertical and horizontal alliances, attacked each other in turn and alternated being stronger and weaker.

c. transform

衡：世有以生形轉為生類者矣未有以死身化為生象者也 It has happened in the world that living forms have transformed into other types of living thing, but it has never happened that a dead body has transformed into a living image.

方：焮火也楚轉語也齊言焮火也 *χɿwər* is *χwār* “fire.” Ch'u dialect pronunciation. It is like *χmivər* being “fire” in Ch'i dialect.

釋：日生膚入眸子曰浸浸也言侵明也亦言浸淫轉大也 When the eye grows a skin that extends into the pupil it is called *tsiəm*. *tsiəm* is *ts'iəm* “encroach,” that is to say it encroaches the clarity of vision, also to say it *tsiəmdliəm* “gradually” evolves and

enlarges.

史：因禍爲福轉敗爲功 to make good luck starting from bad luck and turn failure into success
絕：轉死爲生以敗爲成 He turned doom into salvation and made success from failure.

史：夫攻楚以利其地轉禍而說秦計無便於此者 No plan is more beneficial than this, to attack Ch'ü and profit from their land while reversing your ill fortune and clearing your name with Ch'in.

史：古之善制事者轉禍爲福因敗爲功 The ancients who were good at managing affairs turned ill luck into good and built success on the basis of failure.
淮：其衣致煖而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

d. exchange

史：候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportunities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit
衡：白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tz'ü-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

tjwan 3.33 bird call 轉

tjwan? 1.30 go not straight (丁 1f 町? r

g'jwan? 廣韻丁 1f 丁?) 轉

tjwankuk ^{nc}sko carriage-wallah or just means "turning hub?" 轉轂

戰：轉轂連騎炫熒於道 The turning hubs and outriders were sweaty and dusty on the road.

tjwansjã sko lodging for transient knights? (pron?) 192 傳舍

tjwansjan tracks of cartwheels 400 轉軌

tjwät bend 519 紉

tjwat-tjwat ^{nb}so flowing *ar* **t'jwat** 25 油油

tjwäd 3.6 ^{nc}front of carriage box 轡

tjwän 1.18 Yi Ching diagram name 屯

tjwän 1.18 walk w/difficulty 497 連 屯

tjwän 1.18 thick, as darkness of grave 窀

tjwær 1.6 ^vchase 追

史：夫獵追殺獸[兔]者狗也而發蹤指示獸處者人也 Now in hunting, it is the dogs that catch and kill the prey, but humans who discover the tracks and point out where the prey is.

後：追周棄之遺教兮軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch'i, ah! To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

新：追亡逐北 chase fugitives and pursue the fleeing
越：發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返 He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tz'ü-hsü as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him.

b. 窮追 hunt down and destroy

漢：將軍擁精兵不窮追 The general had fine troops under his command, but did not pursue the foe to the end.

c. *fig.* chase back in time

國：追擇前言 go back and choose among earlier talk
論：慎終追遠民德歸厚矣 Pay careful attention to last rites and continue remembrance for a long time; the good will of the folk will gravitate to those who are lavish. [追遠 *subj-nucl*]

衡：武王伐紂下車追王大王王季文王 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Mêng-

chin, the very first thing he did afterward was to apply the title king retroactively to Tai Wang, Wang Chi and Wên Wang.

漢：春正月追尊兄伯號曰武哀侯 Spring, first month: he posthumously honored his elder brother Po, giving him the title Military Mourned Marquess.

列：予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

顏：縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 Even if we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to go back and alter the Liu T'ao, the Analects and the Tso Chuan.

tjwær 1.6 thunder ++p 雷

tjwærgjwän go a long way (*r* **twærgjwän?**) 追遠

tjwät 4.5 sprouts 韻會 *ar* **kjwät** 25 茁

tjwäd 1.6 energetic 嫵

tnjög? forearm *sua* 肘? 289 肘

##ä t'äd 1.14 stake; dead root sticking up (*for initial, cf* 歛) 78 樁

##eg t'æg 1.14 onomat (*for initial, cf* 樁) 齶

tljwän? ^{nc}說文爾雅: ko tree (*cf* 柅) 榆

twä 2.34 move jaw in chewing 朵 朵

##ä twâr to droop (*cf* 堆) 268 垂

##ä twâr an embankment 200 唾 唾

twä 集韻: soo 脛

twä 3.39 cut (*perh* **twä←twän?**) 342 剝

##ä twâr move, waggle *cf* 搯 426 搯 搯

twä greatcoat (過 *sef* 道?) 纏

##ä twâr body *cf* 躲 躲 441 躲 躲

twä so walking *ar* **t'wa** 蹠 蹠

twä 3.39 ko tree 樑

twä 2.34 ^{nc}metal bearing of axle-pivot 錯 錯

twä 3.39 to measure 樑

twä 1.36 ko brush? 樑

twä 2.34 絛子 a tassel? sko weight? 絛

twä d'wä hanging tuft of hair +p 268 髻

twäk'wær pile of dirt (*or error for* 埤埤

twälwä?) 200 埤埤

twät 4.13 ^{vn}pick, pick up 197 掇

逸：綿綿不絕蔓蔓若何豪末不掇將成斧柯 If you do not sever it while it is still delicate, how will you deal with it after it has become rank? If you do not pluck it while it still the size of a hair-tip, it will grow to the size of an ax-handle.

衡：頓牟掇芥 Amber picks up straw.

twät 4.13 ko south barbie cloth 毳

twättsjok ^{nc}ko bird *sua* 鷓鴣? 鷓鴣

twäd 3.14 baton 247 役

twäd 3.14 sko sleeves? 268 袖

twän 2.24 ^{vst}short; shortcomings 342 短

國：焦僂氏長三尺短之至也長者不過十數之極也 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall; that is the extreme of shortness. Tall ones do not exceed an extreme of ten-plus *ch'ih*.

晏：晏子使楚以晏子短楚人爲小門於大門之側而延晏子 Yen-tz'ü went as emissary to Ch'ü. Because Yen-tz'ü was short, the Ch'ü people made a small door at the side of the great gate and directed Yen-tz'ü there.

史：解爲人短小精悍 In person, Chieh was short and slight and thuggish.

釋：三百斛曰舳舻[韶→]短也[韶→]短短也 江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

b. *fig.*

淮：唐子短陳駢子於齊威王 T'ang-tz'ü recounted the shortcomings of Chên P'ing-tz'ü to the Frightener King of Ch'i.

非：古之人目短於自見故以鏡觀面 The men of old, since eyes have the shortcoming of not seeing themselves, used mirrors to inspect their faces.

語：智者之所短不如愚者之所長 The intelligent doing things they're no good at don't come up to the stupid doing things they are good at.

twäm 1.26 upright; utmost 端

隋：王者用法平則井星明而端列 If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

twän 2.24 cut off 切韻 *ar* **d'wän** 342 斷 斷

左：斷肘而死 They cut off his forearm and he died.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut their hair short and mark their bodies, and had no use for them. 史：文身斷髮示不可用 marked their bodies and cut their hair short to show their ineligibility 釋：斷段也分爲異段也 *twän* "sever" is *d'wän* "segment"; split to make different segments.

左：武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊郟師過之乃推而蹶之遂取郟師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force.

呂：斷其頭以爲觴 cut off his head to make a drinking-bowl

淮：斷指而免頭則莫不利爲也 If by cutting off a finger one could save one's head, anyone would consider it beneficial to do that.

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

後：與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭斷矢激誤中之即死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave.

The slave's string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.

輶：武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我輶

道爲之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung, "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed out supply route, what do we do?"

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

釋: 治事能斷割芟刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

b. fig. judge, determine

史: 及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

twân 3.29 ^{nc} hammer; to hammer 251 鍛 段

twân tip, end, point 695 端 荀: 始則終終則始若環之無端也 Where it begins, it ends; where it ends, it begins, like a ring in having no end.

山: 其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筭而黑端 Its shape is like a pig but with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.

釋: 臍劑也腸端之所限劑也 *dz'iar* "navel" is *dz'iar* "cut off"; where the end of the intestine is delimited.

抱: 沙蟲...其大如毛髮之端 Chiggers...their size is like the tip of a hair.

藝: 王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思志怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shoed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

搜: 妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny turn" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

晉: 法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

twân ^{nc} ko robe 端 端

twân ^{nc} ko vessel 端

twân 3.29 slice of spiced jerky 342 鍛 煨 殿

twân (prn) 端

twân stdw being small 端

twân ^{nc} 方言: a stake (*dial*) 椹

twân 字彙補: footprint 趾

twân 3.29 ^{nc} kosps 瑕

twân *xiwan* cut 342 崙

twân *xiwan* 1.26 regulate 342 漣

twân *g'o* *Lethocerus indicus* ac 射工 短狐 藝: 洪範五行傳曰蠍射人者也生於南越地南方謂之短狐者也 The *Five-element Glosses to the Great Plan* says, "*g'wak* is a thing that shoots people. It lives in Nan-Yüeh. It is what southerners call 'short-fox'."

衡: 南道名毒曰短狐杜伯之象執弓而射陽氣因而激激而射故其中人象弓矢之形 In the southern provinces a famous poison is called "short fox." In the image of Tu Po, it holds up a bow and shoots; Yang vapor is constricted and spurts. When it spurts it shoots out, so when it hits a man it looks like an arrow from a bow.

twân *si* ^{nc} popular books (ex lgth of book or of its slips?) 短書

twâr ^{nc} 說文: a horsewhip cf 搯 櫛

twâr 說文: to measure cf 度 342 櫛

twâr 說文: to cut to measure cf 剝 342 櫛

twâr 2.34 move, waggle cf 搯 268 搯 敲

twâr 2.34 weight of an object 268 搯 敲

twâr 1.36 to coil the hair +p 搯 搯 **twâr** *liwâr* molehill *vo twâr* *liwâr* *qv* 200 堆 塚

淮: 泰山之[容-]容巍巍然高去之百里不見堆[塚-]塚遠之故也 Mt. T'ai is vastly tall, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, on account of the distance. [nr]

twât *dz'ung* crash party, attend feast uninvited 斃 斃

twat ^{nc} iron point at end of whip 695 鋏

淮: 末世之御雖有輕車良馬勁策利鋏不能與之爭先 The drivers of a degenerate age, though they have light chariots, good horses and strong whips with sharp tips, cannot vie with him to be first.

twatkijog ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird *swa* 鴉雀? 鴉鳩

twar to beat (過 *sef* 道?) 25 擗

twar 1.37 a whip (cf 箠) (過 *sef* 道?) 25 擗 筴

twar 1.37 the thigh (過 *sef* 道?) 572 膁

twat 4.11 scold 集韻 *aw* 啣 啣

twat scut *an k'wat* 腩

twat hateful look 反切鳥→鳥 睚

twatt'iwat heartless, unfeeling, shameless 啣 啣

twad 3.18 ^m reply (Kg: ←*twab*) 572 對

多: 對曰... replied, "..."

非: 對之不同 you answered them differently

國: 對客 what a行人 does to an official envoy

非: 或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

漢: 郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善對對繇是獨擢助爲中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded

to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.

漢: 賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

twad 3.18 ^{vt} turn toward 572 對

選: 熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼 Bears rear at us; tigers roar near the road.

藝: 異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樗蒲 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

b. fig.

漢: 御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闕上切責之忠自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked him and he committed suicide.

語: 使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死靈巫不能治也 They employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'üeh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him.

twad 3.18 ^{nc} front of carriage box ?-b 對

twad market (說文: *ar* like 兌 *d'wäd*) 4 對

twan 3.26 ^{ve} bow low 268 頓

釋: [學]頓之使順己 ["control"] is to make them bow down and submit to oneself

語: 隘於山阪之阻隔於九岷之隄仆於鬼崔之山頓於宵冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

衡: 王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

twan 3.26 raise, lift; sudden 200 頓

twan 1.23 thump 247 墩 擊

twan ^{nc} mound rising from flat ground 200 墩

釋: 丘一成一頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也 Hills that are formed one of each are called "buttes." They are formed in a single sudden rising and have no differences of height or size.

twan ^{mp} mountain name 頓

twan 1.23 staunch, sturdy 敦

twan 3.26 ^{mp} fs 頓

twan 3.26 store in bulk 200 躉 頓

twan 3.26 sleepy ("nodding?") 268 眈

twan 3.26 ^{ve} pause for rest or food 268 頓

twan 1.23 decorated bow used by emperor (*rel* to 轉?) 擘

twan 1.23 wither 268 瘞

twan 1.23 stdw leaving paddock 駮

twan 1.23 玉篇: cow 擻

twan 3.26 ^{ve} bump, jostle, shake 426 搥 托 頓

twan *xiwan* ample, generous(=諄?) 200 悃

twang'wäng ^{mp} pln 敦煌 燉煌

twentsângsjwad 𠄎 fourth of 12 cyclic 歲敦 敦歲
twənmiôg amber? tortoiseshell? 頓牟
twər twər 1.15 engrave, carve 650 敦 追
twər 1.15 knob of a bell 268 追
twər twər 1.15 𠄎 mound, pile 200 堆 碓 敦 埠 台
twər 1.15 throw away, throw down 268 碓 堆
 選: 岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相碓 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.
twər mortar & pestle ?-b 247 碓
twər 1.15 stdw mood of music (key tuning?) 掙
twər twər 說文: high 200 崖
twər 字彙: ko illness 痲
twər 字彙補: sound of deep water 湔
twər 1.15 to cut jade 650 鋸
twər 1.15 ko bird, stb ko sparrow 鷦
twər 1.15 sit up straight 𠄎
twər? to pile up, accumulate 200 椎
twərliwər 𠄎 molehill ("mound-furrow") 𠄎
twāliwər qv 200 堆壘 堆壘 蝨螺
 衡: 傳曰太山之高巍然去之百里不見 蝨螺遠也 The account says Mt. Tai's height is vast, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, because it is distant.
 衡: 太山之高參天入雲去之百里不見 堆 [塊 →] 壘 Mt. Tai is so high it goes through the clouds and touches the sky, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill. [Note that if the 容 of the 淮 version (under *twāliwər* above), which rhimes with 雲, is substituted for *high* here the meaning is unchanged and this becomes a riming quatrain. That is my suggestion for the proverb that underlies these garbled citations.]
twet 4.14 violent 嫫
twet twet 說文: appear from a hole 25 窺
twia 3.5 廣韻: 飢聲 2 moans of hunger? 媿
twia 1.5 𠄎 sko skin lesions or callosities? 媿
twia 𠄎 military author name 媿
twia hit with club (cf 椎, 捶) 247 捶
twiā twār 1.5 𠄎 node of bamboo 516 筩
twianiwār implicate (prn in 列子) 268 誣 誣
twāt 4.14 deaf 268 聵
twār 2.14 false-hair knot (shd *r* in 2.12) 268 鬢

t'

tw' ŋ 1.35 other 506 他 佗 它 佗
 孟: 王顧左右而言他 The king looked around at his servants and changed the subject.
 史: 號曰皇帝他如議 My appellation is to be "Great Emperor." Let the rest be as you have discussed.
 衡: 其實自然非他爲也 The fact of it is that they happened of themselves, not due to the contrivance of something else.
 史: 商君欲之他國 Lord Shang wanted to go to another country.
 衡: 及他神百鬼之祠雖非死人其事之禮亦與死人同 When it comes to the sacrifices to other spirits and various bogles, even though they are not dead men the ceremonies in their service are the same as those for dead men.

衡: 皆以其真是不假他類也 is always because it is the real thing, not something else substituted for it 漢: 刑輕於它時而犯法者寡衣食多於前年而盜賊少此天下之所以順陛下也 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders; clothing and food are more abundant than in former years, so there are not so many bandits—this is sky's way of according with YIM.
 三: 觀人圍棋局壞祭爲[覆→]復之棋者不信以梘蓋局使更以他局爲之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.
 選: 故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

其他→其

tw' ŋ 3.38 emburden (sef 佗 *r' ŋ*?) 232 佗
tw' ŋ 3.38 extend cf 捺 28 拖
tw' ŋ 2.33 stretched out long 28 裯
tw' ŋ 𠄎 爾雅: ko fish 鮓
tw' ŋ 𠄎 ko bird 𠄎
tw' ŋ 2.33 玉篇: walk calmly 240 他
tw' tā 1 exhausted, sick (horses) 彳
tw' tā d'ā to spread out cf 捺 28 拖
tw' ŋ 𠄎 watchman's clacker 167 欒 柝 櫛
tw' ŋ ko plant st cure blindness 100 攆 攆
tw' ŋ 4.19 fallen leaves 100 蔞
tw' ŋ 4.19 entrust (with); recommend (to) 232 託 佗
 呂: 絕江者託於船致遠者託於驥霸王者託於賢 To cross the Yangtze, rely on a boat; to go a long way, rely on good horses; to rule the world, rely on competence.
 呂: 以其所能託其所不能若舟之與車 Use what they can do to provide for what they can't do, like the relation of boats and carts.
 非: 託於燕處之虞 They take advantage of the delights of the private apartments.
 淮: 刃犯難而鎔無患者何也以其託於後位也 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the butt-plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end.
 淮: 神託於秋豪之末而大宇宙之總 Their spirit could be set on the tip of an autumn hair, yet it is larger than the whole universe.
tw' ŋ 4.19 take up, lift 518 托 柝
tw' ŋ 4.19 sack, bag, bellows 561 橐 橐 託
 呂: 盛吾頭於笥中奉以託 Put my head in the basket and lace it up in a bag.
 戰: 贏滕履躡負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder.
tw' ŋ 4.19 方言: ko cake 358 𠄎
tw' ŋ 4.19 skin of bamboo 籊
tw' ŋ 4.19 meas of length 12 度
tw' ŋ 4.19 fall, drop 100 沍
tw' ŋ 4.19 red pigment 395 沍

tw' ŋ 4.19 ko ferocious fish 說文 𧈧
tw' ŋ 4.19 slippery 100 沍
tw' ŋ 4.19 earth (far N Ch *dial*) 20 拓 托
 北: 北俗謂土爲托 In the north the vernacular word for earth is *tw' ŋ*.
tw' ŋ 4.19 open up, broaden 20 拓
 吳: 闢土四面拓地千里 opened up land on all four sides and expanded his territory a thousand *li*
tw' ŋ 4.19 𠄎 region name 託
tw' ŋ 4.19 𠄎 2nd cl in officer names among 詔 barbics 託
tw' ŋ-t' ŋ 𠄎 so pounding earth 167 橐 橐
tw' ŋglāk fail (*dimid?*) 100 拓 落
tw' ŋsjo 𠄎 ko tree 𧈧 鼠
tw' ŋd'ā 𠄎 camel? cf 駝 橐 駝 驢 駝
 圖: 橐駝奇畜肉鞍是被 The camel is a curious beast/ A flesh saddle is what it wears.
 史: 橐駝良馬必實外廄 Your outer stables will be replete with camels and fine horses.
tw' ŋklia 𠄎 north barbic tribe 橐 離
tw' ŋklo ko tree 托 樅
tw' ŋb'iwər 𠄎 ko bird 橐 𧈧
tw' ŋb'wāt tribe that founded N 魏 dyn 托 跋 拓 跋
 北: 黃帝以土德王北俗謂土爲托謂後爲跋 故以爲氏 Huang Ti became king by the influence of the element earth. In the north the vernacular word for earth is *tw' ŋ*, and they call a prince *b'wāt*, so that became their tribe name.
tw' ŋ a surname 庾
tw' ŋng 1.39 hot water 266 湯
 禮: 五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂 潘請澣足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.
 隋: 列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一 小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一 小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初 出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤 蓋此不爲遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰 日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不 爲近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzu says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'"
tw' ŋng 1.39 𠄎 first king of 殷 湯
 史: 伊尹負鼎而勉湯以王 Yi Yin carried a cauldron and by his efforts Tang became king.
 非: 湯以伐桀而恐天下言己爲貪也因乃讓 天下於務光而恐務光之受之也乃使人說務 光曰湯殺君而欲傳惡聲于子故讓天下於子 務光因自投於河 Having attacked Chieh, Tang feared that the world would say he was avaricious, so

he abdicated the world to Wu Kuang. But he feared Wu Kuang would accept the abdication, so he had someone else explain things to Wu Kuang, "T'ang killed his ruler and wants to pass on the evil repute to you; that is why he is abdicating the world to you." So Wu Kuang threw himself into the Yellow River.

漢：雖堯舜禹湯文武紂世廣德以爲子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.

史：故湯武不循古而王夏殷不易禮而亡 Thus T'ang and Wu became kings even though they did not follow the ancients, while Hsia and Yin perished even though they did not change the rites.

非：美堯舜湯武禹之道於當今之世者 people glorifying the way of Yao, Shun, T'ang, Wu and Yü to the present era

藝：昔洪水滔天於唐堯之朝亢旱爲災於殷湯之世 In ancient times, flood waters rose to the sky at the court of great Yao/ Scorching drought became disastrous in the era of T'ang of Yin.

藝：湯亢陽於七載兮堯洪汎乎九齡 T'ang had drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

t'ang 1.39 drum sound 鏜 闕

t'ang 1.39 drumbeat 鏜

t'ang 2.37 negligent; accidental 儻

t'ang 1.39 reckless 湯

t'ang 3.42 push forward 164 盪

t'ang 2.37 beat 167 攪

t'ang 2.37 dark, veiled 曠

t'ang bad eyesight 曠

t'ang 1.39 bind with iron 鎗 鎗

t'ang sound of drum 鞀 闕

t'ang 1.39 onomat 鞀

t'ang 1.39 ko plant *ar tiang* 蕩 蕩

t'ang 1.39 ^{nc} trapdoor spider? *ar d'ang* 螳

t'ang 2.37 store, treasury 30 帑

t'ang 1.39 fat 膾

t'ang sko file or rasp for smoothing wood (also for stone?) 108 錫

t'ang 3.42 廣韻：倖 fortuitous 儻

史：伊尹負鼎而勉湯以王百里奚飯牛車下而繆公用霸作先然後引之大道驪衍其言雖不軌儻亦有牛鼎之意乎 Yi Yin carried a cauldron and by his efforts T'ang became king; Pai-li Hsi fed oxen on foot and the Solemn Earl made himself overlord by employing him. They pioneered the great law of "First win his favor, then lead him." Even though what Tsou Yen said was irregular, there is a chance it may have been intended as an "ox" or a "cauldron."

t'ang-t'ang th so hot soup 湯湯

t'angd'ang lacking self-discipline 儻 蕩

t'angd'wâd ko boiled dumpling 湯餛

t'anglâng 2.37 fire glaring brightly 燦 朗

t'angpieng ko cake 湯餅

t'angmuk bath water & shampoo 湯沐

儀：湯沐之饌如他日 The provision of bath water and shampoo is as it is on other days.

淮：洗之以湯沐被之以燿火 Clean them up with a bath and shampoo and delouse them by singeing.

淮：湯沐具而蟣蚤相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice

mourn each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

b. *meton temp facilities assigned visitors*
禮：方伯爲朝天子皆有湯沐之邑於天子之縣內 When the regional overlords came to the emperor's court on account of that, they all had assigned to them cities within the verge as sources of bath water and shampoo.

c. *extended sense revenue permanently assigned*
戰：請以秦女爲大王箕箒之妾效萬家之都以爲湯沐之邑長爲昆弟之國終身無相攻擊 Please allow Ch'in to make the king's daughter your housemaid, turn over to you a major city of ten thousand households to supply your expenses, become brother states over the long term and never attack each other.

史：韓魏中山皆可使致湯沐之奉而貴戚父兄皆可以受封侯 Hân, Wei and Chungshan can all be made to submit assigned revenue, from which nobles and members of the royal family can receive enfeoffment.

(1) *cont vnder empire*

藝：漢舊儀曰皇后食三十縣曰湯沐邑 The Former Regulations of Han says that the empress subsisted on revenue from thirty counties, called "bathwater cities".

t'at 4.12 方言：used to distribute water 351 槌

t'at 4.12 slip, lose footing 311 蹠

t'at 4.12 slippery 311 澆

t'at 4.12 tread on 240 少

t'at beat, scourge (onomat?) 658 撻 笞

t'at 4.12 ^{nc} room 闕

t'at 4.12 pass over 351 汰 汰

t'at 4.12 pass without opposing; a lane of a road 351 達 達

戰：條達輻湊 branch roads come in like spokes of a wheel

釋：[道]二達曰岐旁物兩爲曰岐在邊曰旁此道並通出似之也 [A road] with two lanes is called "split-side." If a thing acts pairwise it is called "split," and if a thing is at the edge it is called "side." On this road they can both get through at once and that's how it is.

釋：道...四達曰衢齊魯謂四齒杷爲權權杷地則有四處此道似之也 A road...with four lanes is called *g'wo*; in Ch'i and Lu they call a rake with four teeth a *g'wo*; when a *g'wo* rakes the ground there are four places, and this road resembles that.

牘：四達環塗 A four-lane ring road

釋：五達曰康康昌也昌盛也車步併列並用之言盛也 With five lanes it is called *k'ang*; *k'ang* is *i'iang*; *i'iang* is *dieng* "flourishing;" parallel lanes of vehicles and foot traffic using it simultaneously is what "flourishing" means.

t'at 4.12 ^{nc} lamb 羶

t'at 4.12 方言：desert, defect, bug out 351 槌

t'at 4.12 part of bow (arrow-rest?) 撻

t'at 4.12 hit, strike 撻

t'at 4.12 ^{nc} smoke pours from chimney 351 燻

t'ad 3.14 ^{vst} grand, greatest, too much 太太 汰 汰 泰 泰

衡：謂漢不太平者漢無聖帝也 They claim that Han's not having made tranquility supreme is because Han lacks genius emperors.

非：君子去泰去甚 A courtier shuns excess, shuns

extremes.

淮：萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

t'ad ^{nc} ko vessel 泰

t'ad 3.14 extravagant 163 汰

t'ad 3.14 boat motion 658 舫

t'ad ?hub cap strikes gatepost? cf 舫 658 舫

t'adkungmiwang ^{mp} man name, 呂向, tutor of Cynosure & Martial Kings 太公望

史：周西伯獵果遇太公於渭之陽與語大說 Hsi-po of Chou went hunting and encountered T'ai-kung on the north bank of the Wei river, spoke with him and was much pleased.

淮：昔太公望周公旦受封而相見太公問周公曰何以治魯周公曰尊尊親親太公曰魯從此弱矣周公問太公曰何以治齊太公曰舉賢而上功周公曰後世必有劫殺之君其後齊日以大至於霸二十四世而田氏代之魯日以削至三十二世而亡 Anciently, The Grand Duke Wang and Duke Tan of Chou met at the time they were first enfeoffed.

The Grand Duke Wang asked Chou Kung Tan, "How will you govern Lu?" Duke Tan of Chou said, "I will honor the honorable and be intimate with those close to me." The Grand Duke Wang said, "Lu will become weak owing to this." Duke Tan of Chou asked The Grand Duke Wang, "How will you govern Ch'i?" The Grand Duke Wang said, "I will select capable ones and promote for accomplishment." Duke Tan of Chou said, "In later generations there will surely be rulers assassinated and expelled from Ch'i." Sure enough, Ch'i grew larger every day until it ruled the world, but after twenty-four generations the T'ien family usurped it, while Lu grew smaller every day and finally after thirty-two generations it vanished.

t'adkwânlieng ^{mp} superintendent of provisioning for Han emperor 太官令

藝：太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

t'adg'wang ^{mp} man name 太王

史：吳太伯太伯弟雍皆周太王之子而王季歷之兄也 T'ai Po of Wu and his younger brother Chung-yung were both sons of the Grand King of Chou and elder brothers of King Chi-li.

史：太王以狄伐故去幽杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'i with his horse whip held ready [*ie ready to move again on short notice*]. His countrymen vied to follow him.

t'adg'ang ^{mp} mountain name (*pron?*) 太行 太行

史：秦正告韓曰我起乎少曲一日而斷大行 Ch'in were openly telling Hân, "We would start from Shao-ch'ü and be over the T'ai-hang in a day.

選：北上太行山艱哉何巍巍 Climbing the Taihang mountains in retreat/ The going is hard. How can they be so steep?

t'adg'og one of the ancestor spirits 太皞

t'adg'ok ^{nc} Grand Academy, university est by Han 太學

t'adg'u queen mother 太后

戰：今秦太后穰侯用事高陵逕陽佐之卒無秦王 The queen mother and the marquess of Jang

take charge and Kao Ling and Ching Yang assist them; ultimately there is no king of Ch'in.

史：太后明謂左右曰復言長安君爲質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Chiang-an becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."

b. 秦 *and later*, empress dowager

史：秦王乃迎太后於雍而入咸陽復居甘泉宮 The king of Ch'in then met the empress dowager in Yung, brought her to Hsien-yang and restored her to her dwelling in the Sweet Fountain Hall.

史：呂太后者高祖微時妃也 Empress Lü was the founding emperor's wife when he was still a nobody.

漢：太后伺其獨居使人持鴆飲之 The Empress Dowager waited until he was alone and then had someone give him poison to drink.

史：孝惠帝時呂太后用事欲王諸呂 In the time of the Filial Emperor, Empress Dowager Lü was in charge and wanted to make princes of all the Lü family.

史：及竇太后崩武安侯田蚡爲丞相絀黃老刑名百家之言 When Empress Dowager Pao died and T'ien Fen became premier, he disestablished the doctrines of Taoism and Legalism

t'âdg'ung ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄇㄢˊ 名 大鴻

t'âdg'wâ ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄚˋ 名 太華

t'âdjiang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄐㄨㄥˊ 名 太章 大章

淮：禹乃使太章步自東極至于西極二億三萬三千五百里七十五步 Yü had T'ai Chang walk from the East Pole to the West Pole; it was 233,500 *li* and 75 paces.

t'âdsiög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄛˊ 名 太守

後：歷四郡太守所在有能名 He was grand administrator of four commanderies in succession and wherever he was he made a reputation for capability.

t'âdjiang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄐㄨㄥˊ 名 泰常 太常

史：迺拜叔孫通爲太常賜金五百斤 Then he promoted Shu-sun T'ung to be Senior Official and granted him five hundred *chin* of gold.

史：及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生爲太常所論箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun T'ung had written down as senior official.

t'âdsâm ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄙㄢˊ 名 泰山 太山

淮：泰山之[容-]容巍巍然高去之百里不見唾[塊-]塊遠之故也 Mt. T'ai is vastly tall, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, on account of the distance. [nr]

衡：傳曰太山之高巍巍然去之百里不見唾塊遠也 The account says Mt. T'ai's height is vast, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, because it is distant.

衡：太山之高參天入雲去之百里不見唾塊[塊-]塊 Mt. T'ai is so high it goes through the clouds and touches the sky, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill. [Note that if the 容 of the 淮 version, which rhymes with 雲, is substituted for a rhyming *quatrain*. That is my suggestion for the proverb that underlies these garbled citations.]

後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿-]毋收租賦復更算三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. T'ai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three

years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

t'âdsiög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄛˊ 名 太史

月：太史守典奉法 The grand clerk keeps the archives and presents the laws.

呂：太史據法而爭之 The grand clerk objected to it, based on the law.

t'âdtsög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄊㄨㄥˊ 名 太宰

隋：北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

t'âdtsiög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄊㄨㄥˊ 名 太子 太子

史：生太子...生少子 She bore the heir-son...she bore a non-heir-son (cf 庶子).

史：西周武公之共太子死有五庶子毋適立 When the Reverent Heirson of the Martial King of West Chou died, there were five other sons, none in the proper line to make heirson.

國：太子國之棟也 The heir-apparent is the ridge-pole of the state.

史：太子天下本本一搖天下振動奈何以天下爲戲 The heir-apparent is the root of the world. Let the root once be shaken and the world will tremble. How could you turn the world into a joke?

左：以其爲太子之室與之 gave him the house he had had when he was heir-apparent

左：太子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"

史：王乃詳爲怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

戰：君不留楚太子以市其下東郭 Why doesn't YL detain the Ch'u heirson to trade for their [city] Hsia-tung-kuo?

戰：王之方爲太子之時辨謂靖郭君曰太子相不仁過頤豕 When YM was still crown prince I said to Lord Ching-kuo, "The crown prince's physiognomy indicates rather less tolerance than a sow with a litter. 史：居頃之會燕太子丹質秦亡歸燕 A while later, it happened that at that time the heir-apparent of Yen was acting as hostage in Ch'in; he escaped and returned to Yen.

t'âdts'ug ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨˊ 名 太簇

t'âdts'ug ?Grand Convergence? one of the musical tunings 泰簇

t'âdts'jəm ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄐㄨㄥˊ 名 太寢

t'âdjiang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄐㄨㄥˊ 名 "supreme Yang"—the sun 太陽

t'âdjiang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄐㄨㄥˊ 名 太陰 太陰

黃：陽中之太陽心也 The supreme *yang* among the *yang* is the heart.

t'âdliög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄌㄨㄥˊ 名 大理

t'âdde'iang ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄇㄨˋ 名 大匠

藝：大匠曰柱枅薄櫨相枝持 The master builder said, "Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other."

淮：老子曰夫代大匠斲者希不傷其手 Lao-tzü says, "Now, those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter rarely do it without hurting their hands.

晏：召大匠曰室何爲夕 He summoned the construction supervisor and said, "Why is the building out of plumb?"

呂：大匠不斲 The construction supervisor does not cut wood.

t'âdsjær ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄕㄨㄥˊ 名 大師

t'âdpäk ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄆㄞˊ 名 太伯

越：吳之前君太伯者后稷之苗裔也 The old-time king of Wu, T'ai Po, was a descendant of Prince Millet.

史：吳太伯太伯弟仲雍皆周太王之子而王季歷之兄也季歷賢而有聖子昌太王欲立季歷以及昌於是太伯仲雍二人乃奔荊蠻文身斷髮示不可用以避季歷 T'ai Po of Wu and his younger brother Chung-yung were both sons of the Grand King of Chou and elder brothers of King Chi-li. Chi-li was a capable man and he had a son Ch'ang who was a genius, so the Grand King wanted to make King Chi-li the heir so as to pass the succession on to Ch'ang. Thereupon both T'ai Po and Chung-yung fled to the southern Briar barbarians, marked their bodies and cut their hair short to show their ineligibility, so as to avoid Chi-li.

絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, T'ai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed T'ai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

t'âdpiwo ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄛˊ 名 太傅

史：漢九年高帝徙叔孫通爲太子太傅 In the ninth year of Han, the High Emperor transferred Shu-sun T'ung to the post of senior tutor to the heir-son. 漢：以莽爲太傅幹四輔之事號曰安漢公 [Wang] Mang was appointed Grand Tutor. He dealt with the business of all four high officials. He was titled Duke Secure-Han.

t'âdb'äk ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄅㄞˊ 名 太白

t'âdb'ieng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄅㄨㄥˊ 名 太平衡 謂漢不太平者漢無聖帝也 They claim that Han's not having made tranquility supreme is because Han lacks genius emperors.

t'âdb'iwän ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄢˊ 名 太汾

t'âdb'ivo ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄛˊ 名 太父

t'âdb'wäg ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄞˊ 名 3.14 mountain name 大坏

t'âdb'ök ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄛˊ 名 太僕

藝：太僕曰循飾輿馬待駕來 The head charioteer said, "Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service."

t'âdmjög ㄊㄨㄥˊ ㄇㄨㄥˊ 名 太廟 大廟

史：子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲爲孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 "Have you not noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance

of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!”

t'admjwər ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄇㄧㄨˇ ㄨㄛˊ ㄇㄧㄨˇ constell. name? 太微

淮:紫宮太微軒輶咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glacies of the sky.

t'ad̄á ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄚˊ ko bug 蝮阿

t'ad̄iəm ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄇㄩˊ “supreme Yin”—the moon (but also app some other sky thing?) 太陰

隋:日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時又新從太陰中來故復涼於其西在桑榆間也 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the yang of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise. Also when it has first emerged from the grand yin, by the same token it is cooler than when west among elms and mulberry.

t'ad̄iəm ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄇㄩˊ med. a subdivision of the internal organs of 太陽 太陰

史:寸口脈之大會手太陰之動也 The inchoate aperture is the grand junction of the vessels. It is the motion of the hand's supreme yin.

黃:陰中之太陰腎也 The supreme yin among the yin is the kidneys.

t'ad̄iət ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ “big blob”, primal universe *v* note under 氣 太一

This concept has little if anything in common with the religious or mystical notion of the unity of all things advanced by some meditative regimens. This is a cosmological term meaning the original state of the universe before anything became different from anything else. (Examples of “—meaning “undifferentiated” are at sub-entry 3 under 一. Cf 大塊 ⇒塊, 元一 ⇒元)

淮:洞同天地渾沌為樸未造而成物謂之太一 It was the entirety of sky and earth; it was completely chaotic and amounted to just a lump of raw material; it had yet to become active and form things. We call it the big blob.

呂:道也者至精也不可為形不可為名彊為之謂之太一 What The Way is ultimate essence; it cannot be given form, it cannot be given a name, but if forced to do so we call it a big blob.

淮:太一之精通於天道 The essence of the big blob permeates the way of sky.

淮:帝者體太一王者法陰陽霸者則四時君者用六律 An emperor manifests the inchoate source of the universe; a king models himself on yin & yang; an overlord takes the four seasons as his principles; a ruler uses the six musical tunings.

呂:音樂之所由來者遠矣生於度量本於太一太一出兩儀兩儀出陰陽 The origin of music is in the distant past. It arose from measurement and is based on the big blob. The big blob issued the pair of sighting-rods and the pair of sighting-rods issued Yin and Yang.

1. in 漢, worshipped as a primal generative power like Sky and Earth; surviving pictures show it as anthropomorphic, or perhaps theromorphic

史:漢家常以正月上辛祠太一甘泉以昏時夜祠到明而終 The experts of the Han empire regularly sacrificed to Big Blob at Sweet Fountain on the first *hsin* day in the first month. They began the ceremony when it got dark and continued until daylight.

藝:神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味昔黃帝作鼎象太一禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎

象九州王者興則出衰則去 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves. Huang Ti had cauldrons made with the image of the Big Blob. When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

t'ad̄iət ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ pole star (not Polaris, what?) 太一 史:中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying since it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

t'ad̄iwəd ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄨㄛˊ OTH: grand commandant 太尉 後:太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起擣椒自隨謂妻子曰若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He had himself lifted from bed. All his household went with him. He said to his wife and children, “If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive.”

t'ân 3.28 burn-made (charcoal, lime) 162 炭 非:夫冰炭不同器而久 Now, ice and coals do not last long in the same bowl.

非:犯白刃蹈鑕炭 to brave sharp blades or tread hot coals

漢:多齋釜鍍薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

t'ân 2.23 easy-going 400 儻 儻

t'ân ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ vs expansive? 413 擘

t'ân 2.23 level, smooth; easy 413 坦

t'ân ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ alt name for 騏驎 驢

t'ân 1.25 lax, dilatory 413 攤 嬾

t'ân 1.25 hold unfirmly 揮

t'ân 2.23 ko doorstep 閭

t'ân 2.23 kosps 壇

t'ân 2.23 sky (dial) 天

釋:青徐以舌頭言之天坦也。[The regions] Ch'ing and Hsü pronounce it with the tip of the tongue; *t'ien* “sky” is *t'ân* “smooth.”

選:[楊雄甘泉賦]崇崇園丘隆隱天兮登降崩施單墀垣兮 A towering round mound, its forbidding height hides the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path, long and curving around, ah! [nr]

t'ân-t'ân ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ onomat 擘擘

t'ân-t'ân ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ exhausted, worn out 413 瘡 瘡

t'ânto gambling game played w/coins and a box 413 攤賭

t'ând'äng level, smooth; easy 坦蕩

t'änman 方言: cheat (dial) 譴謾

t'änmwân broad expanse of water 413 淡漫

t'áp 4.28 說文: to fly 377 翳

t'áp 4.28 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ bed (trundle bed, ex “low”?) 626 榻 釋:人所坐卧曰牀牀裝也所以自裝載也長狹而卑曰榻 What people lie or sit on is called

dz'iang “couch”. *dz'iang* is *tšiang* “pack”; it is what one uses to pack and load oneself. If it is long, narrow and low it is called *t'áp*.

t'áp 4.28 low 245 塌

t'áp 4.28 to droop 245 塌

t'áp 4.27 lowered expectations 245 塌

t'áp 4.28 take rubbing of inscription 611 搨

t'áp 4.28 stdw taxing tea in transit 搨

t'áp 4.28 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ sko water critter 鱗

t'áp 4.28 big boat 鱗 𪚗 𪚗

t'áp 4.28 noise of pounding earth 砣

t'áp 4.28 onomat for drum sound 磬

t'áp 4.28 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ 爾雅 one-eye fish *ar d'iap* 563 鯁

t'ápŋəp not stick to business 539 偻儻

t'ápŋiəm dull, mentally inferior 256 闕茸

偻儻 偻儻 𪚗 𪚗 𪚗

t'aptəng ko cloth 𪚗 𪚗

t'apsəp ugly; incomplete 539 偻儻

t'əppwo ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ sko cotton cloth? 榻布

t'əm 2.49 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ sko rush sprouts? 蒹葭

t'əm 1.51 說文: color of newcloth *ar t'iam* 綵

t'əm 2.49 廣韻: green-yellow color 綵

t'əm 2.49 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ rug, cloth mat 毡 毯 綵

t'əm 3.54 廣韻: insipid (cf 貪 for 膩) 335 澌

t'əm 3.54 barbics pay fine, redeem crime 賅

t'əm 3.54 to peer expectantly 556 睞

t'əm 2.49 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ feather garment 綵

t'əm't'ək 2.49 mind empty 志志

t'äg 1.37 thick-lipped 561 𪚗

t'ar 1.37 廣韻: open mouth wide 163 哆

t'ad 3.17 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄉㄨㄛˊ scorpion? 蠱 螭

國:螭蠱蜂蠱皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants, wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the more a ruler or a minister?

t'ad 3.17 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄉㄨㄛˊ man name 蠱 嚙

t'ad 1.13 hit person with fist 247 扱

t'adkad to prick, as a thorn 615 𪚗 芥 裂 刺 𪚗 芥 𪚗 芥

t'an 3.30 red 162 𪚗

t'an 3.30 horse disease 癘

t'an-t'an ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄨㄛˊ hot & muggy 𪚗 𪚗

t'ək 4.25 err; deceive 506 忒 賁 貸

t'ək 4.25 stdw facial expression 臧

t'ək d'ək beg, demand 賁 貸

漢:及建母死貧未有以發喪方假賁服具

When Chien's mother died, he was too poor to afford a funeral. At that time he was trying to borrow or beg clothing and utensils.

史:初蘇秦之燕貨人百錢為資乃得富貴以百金償之 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats.

t'æg round 561 台

t'æg 3.19 lend 貸

t'æg 1.16 ㄊㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄚˊ ㄧㄚˊ ㄆㄛˊ fetus 說文: three months' fetus 561 胎 胎

月:行春令則胎天多傷國多固疾 If spring ordinances are carried out then many fetuses and newborns will be injured and there will be many hard-to-cure ailments in the land.

淮:萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄆㄛˋ

史：堯封之部積德累善十有餘世 Yao enfeoffed [Hou Chi] at T'ai. They accumulated influence and piled up good deeds for over ten generations.

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 蛾

t'əg pearl-bearing shellfish *ar d'əg* 561 蛤

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 治

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 3.19 stupid 256 儻儻

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ 駮

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ crane *Gru leucauchen?* stb viviparous 561 胎仙

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ talk w/o stopping (?-b) 377 噤

t'əng 1.45 sound of drum 167 鑿

t'əng 3.48 rivulets crisscrossing 澗

t'əng 1.45 increase, augment *ar t'əng*

t'əng 1.45 dumpling (吳 *dial*) 臍

t'əg ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ dark 115 暈

t'ən 2 go with flow 余

t'ən t'ien 1.24 to swallow 吞

戰：我且言子之奪我珠而吞之 I will say that you took the pearl from me and swallowed it.

衡：吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.

說：似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.

多：吞舟之魚 fish big enough to swallow a boat

選：茹鱗甲吞龍舟 They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

衡：適欲懷妊遭吞莖苡燕卵 When they were just about to get pregnant they happened to eat water-

barley or swallow's egg.

b. fig.
衡：秦王兼吞天下 The king of Ch'in gobbled up the world.

史：以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign.
漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

t'əd 3.19 smoke pours from chimney 25 燻

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄆㄨㄛˋ stumble? jump on? 集韻 *ar*

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄆㄨㄛˋ 240 踏 躅

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shoed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

t'əp to drink 482 啜

t'əp 4.27 ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ river name *sef* 涿 *or perh* 濕 潔

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ river name 浴

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ river name 626 濕

t'əp 4.27 ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄉㄨㄛˋ river name 626 濕

t'əp compliant? 嬌

t'əp onomat 鞞 鞞

t'əp sko mil weapon 鞞

t'əp 4.27 plate w/metal *cf* 鏢 377 鞞

t'əp cover, protect 305 搨

t'əp 4.27 increase thickness 639 鞞

t'əp 4.27 stdw intelligence or lack of it 539 鞞

t'əp 4.27 edible lotus 蓉

t'əp 4.27 sko mil weapon 鞞

t'əp 4.27 leather sandal 鞞

t'əp 4.27 underachieving 245 濕 溼 溼

方：自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *t'əp*.

呂：力貴突智貴卒得之同則遽為上勝之同則濕為下 The most valued kind of strength is that which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intelligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.

t'əp t'əp 4.27 detached, distracted 539 塔

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄊㄨㄛˋ ko tree; its fruit 五音集韻 *ar*

t'əp ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄊㄨㄛˋ 塔 樑 答 選

t'əb 1.34 集韻: advance 563 忒

t'əb t'ət glutton: decorative motif on bronze

(*ac* 螞?) 482 饕餮 饕餮 饕餮

t'əm 1.50 ㄊㄨㄛˋ covet (*cf* 欲 *for initial t-*) 340 貪

說：欲物也从貝今聲 wanting things; from 貝, 今 phonetic

新：辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉為貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.

史：驕君必好利而亡國之臣必貪於財 Proud rulers must love gain, and the officers of a doomed state must be greedy for possessions.

左：王貪而無信唯察於感今幣重而言甘誘我也 The king is avaricious and unreliable, and Ts'ai is just what his heart is set on. His gifts are lavish and his words sweet in order to inveigle us.

史：非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名 Having a status not one's own is called grasping for status; have a reputation not one's own is called grasping for reputation.

新：秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.
漢：上貪民怨 higher-ups were greedy and the folk resentful.

左：貪憚無饜 insatiably greedy

戰：貪故能立功 The ambitious can definitely get things done.

淮：夫國非其有也而欲有之可謂至貪也 Now the state was not his property; in wishing to own it he can be called utterly greedy.

呂：貪戾而求王舜弗能為 to be greedy and rapacious and seek to rule as king—Shun couldn't do it

戰：利盡西海諸侯不以為貪 We get all the western wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy.

國：其上貪以忍其下偷以幸 Their upper classes are avaricious and callous; their lower classes are feckless and opportunistic.

史：君尚將貪商於之富 [寵→] 備秦國之教畜百姓之怨秦王一旦捐賔客而不立朝 If you still mean to clutch the wealth of Shang-wu and pervert the teaching of the state of Ch'in, piling up the resentment of the people, one morning the king of Ch'in will dismiss all visitors and not hold court.
漢：夫人情莫不貪生惡死念親戚顧妻子至激於義理者不然乃有不得已也 Now it is human nature that all cling to life and hate death, think of parents and have regard to wives and children, but when motivated by propriety and logic it is not so; then they may have no choice.

史：秦奚貪夫孤國而與之商於之地六百里 What could Ch'in want from an isolated state so much as to give six hundred *li* of Shang-wu land for it?
衡：許由讓天下不嫌貪封侯 Hsü Yu relinquished the whole world; he is not to be suspected of coveting a peerage.

衡：豈天怒不喜貪於罰希於賞哉 Surely it could not be that Sky gets angry but not happy, is avid to punish but rarely rewards?

t'əm 1.50 grope, explore 24 探

淮：探鼠穴 grope with hand in rathole

釋：貪探也探入他分也 *t'əm* "covet" is *t'əm* "grobe"; groping around in someone's else's lot.

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzu says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'

b. fig.

草：探蹟 [鈎→] 鈎深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind.

c. take handful at random

淮：臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come into their hands for distribution they draw lots to determine shares.

風：武帝探策得十八 The Martial Emperor put his hand in among the strips and took eighteen.

t'əm 2.48 numerous (說文: onomat) 噴

t'əm 1.50 hold, grasp 639 擗

t'əm blood pudding? or just meat sauce? 醃

盜 監

t'əm hold together *ar t'əm* 拊

t'əm 3.53 reach in & take 639 擗

t'əm 3.53 no light 廣韻 *ar t'əm* 丙

t'am 3.53 food tastes good 482 言
t'am 2.48 clothing loose & large 禔
t'am worried 憚
t'am 2.48 本草: ko fish in Yangtze river 鱒
t'am d'am dark 黧
t'am xi'am vague talk 諄諄
t'amng'am uneasy 僞僞
t'amt'ak hunoz 儉儉
t'ams'am stupid 256 儉侏
t'ams'am disappointed 245 憚探
t'amd'wad thick (clouds), heavy (dew) 540 霏霧
t'amp'i'wam float 瀾汎
t'eq t'ad 1.14 hit with fist 658 搥
t'em 2.53 glare of sun 昂
t'em 2.53 stupid! 256 僞
t'ia t'iad separate, take away 197 扞
t'ia t'ieb grasp with fist 639 扞
t'iad 3.12 set aside cf 迭 (cf 第 et al!) 155 替
 左: 君盟替矣 Your Lordship's treaties will become worthless.
 太: 不替不爽長子之常 not discarded, not altered; the constancy of the eldest son
 選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.
t'iad extreme cf 太 殫 殫
t'iad 3.12 mend or patch clothing 155 襪
t'iad 3 說文: high 慧
t'iad 3.12 ^{nc} straw insole in sandal (*sua* 替 "discard, replace?") ← *t'ieb* 155 屨 屨
t'iam ^{nc} the face 靨
t'iap 4.30 submissive, peacable 335 帖 帖
t'iap to taste ar *sap* 482 帖 帖
t'iap 說文: drum no sound 377 馨 馨
t'iap 4.30 to pawn 649 貼
t'iap 4.30 說文: collated silk copy of [bamboo] book 639 帖
t'iap 4.30 saddle ornament 帖
t'iap 4.30 切韻: to clamp 639 帖
t'iap 4.30 a small lick 482 帖
t'iapd'ep ko bug (sko lepidol?) 377 蝶 蝶
t'iapst'ieg to dance, as entertainer 踮 踮
t'iam 2.51 feel shame before (*dial* var of 愧? is 天 *phon*?) ar t3 278 忝
 左: 纂乃祖考無忝乃舊 Carry on for your ancestors and do not shame yourself to your old friends.
 詩: 無忝爾所生 Do not shame yourself to those from whom you got life.
 國: 余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?
 孟: 士未可以言而言是以言詘之也 When an officer speaks though he ought not to speak, such is to disgrace himself with speech.
t'iam 3.56 fire poker 293 柝 柝
t'iam 2.51 to lick up 咍 ar t3 482 丙 咍
t'iam 1.53 augment, add flavor 482 添 添 酌
t'iam (prn) 姤
t'iam 1.53 說文: white yellow 黧

t'iam 2.51 方言: to pick up 639 銛 銛
t'iam 1.53 ^{nc} 說文: river name 沾
t'iam 1.53 stick out tongue 482 譙 譙
t'iam 2.51 shut door 649 店
t'iam 2.51 weak 恹
t'iam 3.56 so tongue protruding 482 譙 丙 丙
t'iam 3.56 over-spiced 626 添
t'iam 3.56 firelight 293 爝
t'iam? 2.51 ^{nc} 鄉 name 柄
t'iam!/*t'iem*: *t'iem*- to lick up cf 狝 482 餽
t'ian 方言: 鍤 (*dial*) 鍤
t'ian 2.27 ample; rich; excessive 178 腆 典 典 殄
t'ian 2.27 shame 腆 覘 覘
t'ian seductive, inveigling 姘
t'ian 2.27 bright 162 腆
t'ian 2.27 spit 吡
t'ian 2.27 ko bug 蟬
t'ian 2.27 earthworm 14 蟞
t'iant'wan palsy! 痲 痲
t'ian-nian ^{sb} dirty & muddy (sc water) 渾 渾
t'iar 2.11 ^{nc} tears; snot of 涕 涕
 衡: 涕泣在人形中 The fluid of tears is inside the human frame.
 詩: 涕泗滂沱 tears and snot flow freely
 非: 文公隕涕而憂 The Cynosure Marquess dropped tears in his lamentation.
 晏: 刷涕而顧 brushed away his tears and looked back
 楚: 思美人兮擊涕而竚聆 Thinking of the lovely one, ah! I wipe tears and stand staring.
 楚: 長太息以掩涕兮哀民生之多艱 I sigh long and loud and hide my tears, ah! I lament the many troubles in the lives of the folk.
 莊: 麗之姬艾封人之子也魯國之始得之也 涕泣沾襟 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels.
 衡: 卞和獻玉別其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血 Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.
 戰: 龍陽君得十餘魚而涕下王曰有所不安乎如是不相告也對曰臣無敢不安也王曰然則何為涕出 Lord Lung-yang caught more than ten fish and began to shed tears. The king said, "Is something disturbing you? If so, why didn't you tell me?" He replied, "I would not dare to be disturbed by anything." "Then why your tears?"
 史: 適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.
t'iar 1.12 ^{nc} steps, stairs 179 梯
 藝: 會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them.
t'iar slippery 梯

t'iar cut hair 鬚 剃
t'iar ^{nc}? wipe away? cf 替 268 拂
t'iar d'iar clear weeds ++p 薙
t'iam 3.56 ^{nc} fire poker 廣韻 ar t2 341 柝
t'iam 3.56 fire light 293 黏
t'iek ^{vi} worry 惕 愁 狄
 草: 專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.
t'iek 4 to pluck ar *tek* 495 拈
t'iek 4 to cut 154 剔
 詩: 攘之剔之其核其柘 They removed them, they cut them, the wild mulberries, the mulberries.
t'iek 4.23 be | make distant 逖 狄
t'iek distant 逖
t'iek 4 to pluck 518 摘
t'iek t'ieg 4 to cut 鬚
t'iek-t'iek ^{sb} so heart 惕 惕
t'iekxi'iek onomat for giggling 歛 歛
t'iekt'uk sly, sneaky 詭 詭
t'ieg 3.12 ^{nc} wrapper, diaper cf 屨 屨 襜 襜
t'ieg ^{nc} skirt border ornament 緡
t'ieg 2.11 red-brown, orange 緡
 說: 緡帛丹黃色 *t'ieg*: silk of red-brown color
 史: 當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當為河伯婦即媵取洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣閒居齋戒為治齋宮河上張緡絳帷女居其中為具牛酒飯食 [行 ↓] 十餘日共 [粉 → 粉 →] 船飾之如嫁女床席令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife." And so she was betrothed. They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer. She had nothing to do but follow tabus and restrictions. For that they made a ritual enclosure at the river's edge, putting up orange screening-curtains, and she dwelt within, and she stayed there ten days or more. They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food. They supplied a boat, decorated it as if it were a nuptial bed, had the woman get on it and floated it out onto the river. It floated for some miles and then sank.
t'ieg 2.11 crutch, T-headed stick 戣
t'ieg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鷓 鷓
t'ieg 3.12 look at 睨
t'ieg 2.11 ko cloth 祗
t'ieg 2.11 clarified red spirits 醒 緡
 周: 辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緡齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.
 禮: 故玄酒在室醴醴在戶粢醴在堂澄酒在下 Thus the dark wine [*stm* "water"] is in the chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the hall and the clarified wine below.
t'iegg'ia orange cavalry 緡 騎
 後: 占賈關內侯虎賁羽林緡騎營士五大夫錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard,

orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree high officer, each at a different price.

t'iegg'o clarified butter 醍醐

t'ienŋ 1.43 **m** listen 26 聽

呂:唯而聽唯止 If while thinking one listens to something, the thinking stops.

管:周聽近遠以續明 He listens everywhere, far and near, so as to supplement his eyesight.

衡:子爲我聽而寫之 Listen to it and copy it for me.

荀:目視備色耳聽備聲 his eyes could look at all kinds of sights, his ears listen to all kinds of sounds
列:音響所來王耳亂不能得聽 Wherever sound and echo came from, the king's ears were befuddled and could not sort them out.

史:奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人和山陵爲之震動川谷爲之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-t'ien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.
國:夫目以處義足以踐德口以底信耳以聽名者也 Now the eyes are things for dwelling on rightness, the feet things for treading in goodness, the mouth a thing for guarding one's reliability and the ears things for paying attention to words.

史:反聽之謂聽內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

t'ienŋ 3.46 **m** judge, decide 15 聽 訂

史:聽獄 to try cases, judge suits

史:聽政 rule, oversee government?

漢:不留聽於庶事 You do not pay attention to all that there is to do.

左:以公子目夷爲仁使爲左師以聽政 He thought the duke's son Mu-yi was a good man and made him left panjandrum, in which position he had charge of government.

淮:[履→]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪 He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the whole world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai.

西:武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

隋:附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens.

呂:越王末之聽其子恐必死 The king of Yueh had not yet given his assent when his son began to fear that he would surely die.

史:李離者晉文公之理也過聽殺人自拘當死文公曰官有貴賤罰有輕重下吏有過非子之罪也李離曰臣居官爲長不與吏讓位受祿爲多不與下分利今過聽殺人傳其罪下吏非所聞也辭不受令文公曰子則自以爲有罪寡人亦有罪邪李離曰理有法失刑則刑失死則死公以臣能聽決疑故使爲理今過聽殺人罪當死遂不受令伏劍而死 Li Li was a magis-

trate under the Cynosure Marquess of Chin. A man was put to death by erroneous judgement. He had himself arrested on a capital charge. The marquess said, "There are high and low ranks among offices. There are heavy and light degrees among punishments. If one of your subordinates errs, it is no crime of yours." Li Li said, "YS is head of the office he occupies. I do not share my position with subordinates. If my salary were raised, I would not split the increase with subordinates. Now to kill a man erroneous judgement and pass on the guilt to subordinates is unheard of. I refuse your clemency." The marquess said, "If you consider yourself guilty, do you then also consider me guilty?" Li Li said, "Magistrates have a law: for mutilation by mistake, one is mutilated; for death by mistake, one dies. YL took YS to be able to notice details and resolve doubts; thus you made me a magistrate. Now through erroneous judgement I have killed a man. My crime deserves death." He persisted in refusing clemency and died by falling on his sword.

t'ienŋ 3.46 **m** hear|be heard w/respect 26 聽

呂:故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine. [2nd ex]

史:願王舉國而聽之 I would like YM to entrust the entire nation to his counsel. [而~以]

左:少長於君君暱之雖諫將不聽 He is hardly older than the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he did protest, they would ignore him."

史:魏王不肯聽儀 The king of Wei was unwilling to heed Yi.

史:高帝曰吾聽公言 The High Emperor said, "I will do as you say, sir."

史:孝公既見衛鞅語事良久孝公時時睡弗聽 When the Filial Earl gave audience to Wèi Yang he talked business for a long time; the earl paid little attention and even dozed from time to time.

後:父母同產欲相代者恣聽之 If siblings sharing two parents wish to substitute for each other, accept their applications without question.

呂:故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine. [1st ex]

呂:聽從必盡力 He must be obedient to the utmost of his ability.

呂:太宰嚭之說聽乎夫差而吳國爲墟 The theories of Grand Steward Pi were accepted by Fuch'ai and the capital of Wu became ruins.

西:文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, Têng T'ung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

戰:夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚宮之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政府之僑諫而不聽遂去因而伐郭遂破之又欲伐

虞而憚宮之奇存荀息曰周書有言美男破老乃遺之美男教之惡宮之奇宮之奇以諫而不聽遂亡因而伐虞遂取之 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices." So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance. Chou-chih-ch'iao objected but was not listened to. So he departed and they then attacked Kuo and went ahead and destroyed it. Then he also wanted to attack Yü but was deterred by the presence there of Kung-chih-ch'i. Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says handsome men destroy seniority." So they sent him a handsome man who induced him to hate Kung-chih-ch'i. Kung-chih-ch'i objected but was not listened to, so he exiled himself; they then attacked Yü and went ahead and seized it.

t'ienŋ 3.46 respectful (*swa prec?*) 171 挺

t'ienŋ 2.41 爾雅: straight 171 頰 挺

荀:木直中繩輮以爲輪其曲中規雖有槁曝不復挺者輮使之然也 Wood may be so straight it aligns with a stretched cord, but steam it for a wheel and its curve will align with compasses. That it never straightens again even when it dries and sits in the sun is because steaming made it so.

t'ienŋ 1.43 **nc** island; 廣韻: smooth sand at river edge 汀

t'ienŋ 1.43 path, shortcut between fields 171

汀 程 倥 塹

t'ienŋ 說文: good 壬

t'ienŋ distant 庭

t'ienŋ 2.41 slice of dried meat 脰 挺

t'ienŋ to rush 挺

t'ienŋ 2.41 **nc** jade tablet 珽 珽

t'ienŋ **nc** ko plant 苧

t'ienŋ 2.41 respectful 171 挺

t'ienŋ so ice ($\frac{1}{2}$ binome?) 汀

t'ienŋ level 171 汀

t'ienŋ **mp** pln 汀

t'ienŋ 1 **nc** bedside table 集韻 *ar g'èng* 程

t'ienŋ 1 **nc** bed post 171 程

t'ienŋ 1 **nc** lower segment of shaft of chariot parasol 171 程

t'ienŋ 1 **nc** 廣韻: 碓程 pestle handle? 171 程

t'ienŋ 1.43 **nc** part of plow 耜

t'ienŋ 2.41 to stretch 400 錘

t'ienŋ 1.43 cincture; lanyard 綬 鞶

t'ienŋ **d'ienŋ** trampled fields, paths 15 町

t'ienŋ? **nc** a room 廳

t'ienŋ? 說文: 定息也從血粵省聲 粵 粵

t'ienŋ-t'ienŋ **nb** *ar d'ienŋ* 町町

t'ienŋtuàn 1.43 hear & judge arguments 聽斷

t'ienŋ-ieng 2.41 **sb** so small river 湍 湍

t'ienŋ-ieng frustrated 汀 憊

t'ienŋg'wèng small streams 湍 澗 汀 澗

t'iet 4.16 iron 296 鐵

山:磁石吸鐵 A lodestone draws iron.

淮:磁石能引鐵及其於銅則不行也 A lodestone can draw iron but when it comes to copper, it doesn't work.

衡:冶工之消鐵也以土爲形 When a smith melts iron, he makes a mold of clay.

衡:紂力能索鐵伸鉤 Chòu was so strong he could

twist iron and straighten a sickle.

漢：為鐵椎重百二十斤 He had an iron hammer made, weighing two hundred *chin*.

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非關也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

漢：去與地餘戲得袖中刀笥問狀服欲與昭平共殺昭信答問昭平不服以鐵鍼鍼之彊服 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to what she had intended to do with it, and she confessed that she and Chao-ping had meant to kill Chao-hsin together. He had Chao-ping interrogated under whipping and she did not confess. Jabbed with iron needles, she confessed under duress.

tiētt'wāt cheat, deceive 僭倪

tiēn 1.29 sky (-*m* in some dial?) 251 天

It looks as if long before the classical era in China the Shang people had an ancestor deity, 帝, and the ethnically distinct Chou people had a sky deity, perhaps a thunder-god. By classical times the two gods had joined forces and specialized. The name of the ancestor deity meaning nothing else while the name of the sky deity was also the ordinary word for "sky," the Shang deity kept its godlike attributes better than the Chou deity, which came to be seen in a more naturalistic light.

The usual translation "heaven" is freighted with European connotations that can be badly misleading, even when the supernatural entity rather than the celestial canopy is denoted. ***tiēn*** is the source of most of the influences on human life: the seasons, "destiny" or "fate," weather, and the energy that animates anything that moves of itself. It is not where we go when we die (that is "brown seepage" –the muddy grave). In order for one to dwell in ***tiēn***, rather than dying, on the contrary one must be an immortal 仙. It is not clear whether the body of a 仙 is so light that it simply wafts upward or the 仙 ascends without the encumbrance of a body, which is left behind. (As always, it's more complicated than that. V. examples under a.2 below and note under 鬼神.)

The graph may be anthropomorphic (assuming it is not a loan-graph, which is never a safe assumption), but the concept itself is not particularly so in our period. Writers of many schools ascribe motives and emotions to it, with other human attributes such as that of playing the role of father to earth's role of mother. But the concept of a humanoid divine providence does not fit what these texts say about ***tiēn***. For example, deities appear in dreams in human or animal form; we do not find ***tiēn*** doing that. How to render the name of this quasi-deity or supra-deity is quite a puzzle. I reluctantly settle for "Sky-with-a-capital-S," but I wish I could do better than that. V. 天子

釋：豫司竟冀以舌腹言之天顯也在上高顯也 In Yü, Szü, Yüan and Chi they say it with the belly of the tongue: *tiēn* sky is *xiān* eminent, above us, high and eminent. [cf 祿]

釋：青徐以舌頭言之天坦也 [The regions] Ch'ing and Hsü pronounce it with the tip of the tongue; *tiēn* "sky" is *t'ân* "smooth." [v under *t'ân*] 白：天者身也天之為言鎮也 *tiēn* is *siēn*. The word means *tiēn*.

a. the celestial canopy

詩：彼蒼者天 that blue one, the sky

多：天一方 the other end of the world

淮：清陽者薄靡而為天 The clear and bright wafted together and formed the sky.

隋：古之言天者有三家一曰蓋天二曰宣夜三曰渾天 There were three schools that spoke of sky in former times. They were "Umbrella Sky", "Extended Sky", and "Surrounding Sky".

隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it. 衡：從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be recomputed.

衡：天之居若倚蓋矣 The sky sits just like a tilted umbrella.

風：蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

衡：故天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也 When it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. It is announcing that sky will rain.

史：天新雨道少人 It had just started to rain and there weren't many people on the street.

晏：天寒乎 Is the weather cold?

史：地氣上躋天氣下降陰陽相摩天地相蕩 Earth vapor rises, sky vapor descends, Yin and Yang scrape each other, sky and earth shake each other. 選：狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves'] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

白：天左旋地右周猶君臣陰陽相對向也 Sky rotates left and earth goes round to the right, like ruler and servant or Yin and Yang in opposition to each other.

衡：仙人含天精氣形輕飛騰若鴻鵠之狀 Immortals contain the essential vapor of sky; their form is light and they fly up in the manner of geese and swans.

中：今夫天斯昭昭之多及其無窮也日月星辰繫焉萬物覆焉 Consider the sky in its bright quantity [in daytime]; when it becomes infinite [at night], the sun, moon and stars are hung from it and all things are covered by it. [In daylight we see only what appears to be a finite canopy with perhaps some clouds beneath it. When the brightness fades its true dimensions become visible.]

1. believed to generate & nurture all below it

呂：始生人者天也人無事焉 What first engenders

people is sky; people have nothing to do with it.

史：其天資刻薄人也 His natural bent was to scrape and flay people.

淮：天道曰圓地道曰方方者主幽圓者主明明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景吐氣者施含氣者化是故陽施陰化 The way of sky is called round and the way of earth is called square. What is square governs what is dark; what is round governs what is bright. What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector. What exhales energy ejaculates; what inhales energy is impregnated. Thus Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated.

語：天生萬物以地養之聖人成之功德參合而道術生焉曰張日月列星辰序四時調陰陽布氣治性次置五行春生夏長秋收冬藏陽生雷電陰成[霜雪→]雪霜養育群生一茂一亡潤之以風雨曝之以日光溫之以節氣[降→]凌之以殞霜位之以眾星制之以斗衡苞之以六合羅之以紀綱改之以災變告之以禱祈動之以生殺極之以文章 Sky engenders the myriad things and uses earth to nourish them. Sages complete that process; their efficacy being verified, ways and techniques arise from them. It sets out the sun and moon, arranges stars in groups, orders the four seasons, adjusts Yin and Yang. It propagates energy-vapor to govern life-force, then applies the five elements. In spring is birth, summer growth, autumn harvest and winter storage. Yang brings forth thunder and lightning, Yin develops snow and frost. It nourishes all living things, which flourish, then perish. It wets us with storms, dries us with sunlight. It warms us by tempering energy-vapor, chills us by sending down frost. It locates us with the many stars, measures us with the Dipper and Balance. It surrounds us with the six directions, enmeshes us with the networks. It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems. [nr]

衡：天氣動怪人物者也 it is due to sky energy activating and stimulating the human organism.

史：天時不與 if natural occasions do not cooperate

史：天之與人而有以相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

史：為善者天報之以福為惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

淮：率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德性失然後貴仁道失然後貴義 If one acts in according to natural development, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power. Only after natural development has slipped from control do we value human sympathy. Only after The Way has slipped from control do we value prescribed conduct. 草：信道抱真知命樂天者 trusting in the way, holding to the authentic, recognizing fate and delighting in what is ordained

國：古之善用兵者因天地之常 The ones who were good generals in ancient times relied upon the regularities of sky and earth.

呂：天道圓地道方 The way of sky is round; the

way of earth is square.

草：天地至大 The universe is immense.

2. the residence of 帝 (and other 神)

詩：文王在上於昭于天周雖舊邦其命維新有周不顯帝命不時文王陟降在帝左右 The Cynosure King is above/ Oh! he is manifest in the sky/ Though Chou is a former *p'ung*/ Its mandate is new/ The rulers of Chou are eminent/ Was not the command of the Ancestor timely?/ The Cynosure King ascends and descends/ He is in the personal entourage of the Ancestor.

It seems 帝 maintained a royal court in the sky. The excerpt from ode 235 above clearly says 文王 went there when he died. But that does not necessarily imply that Tom, Dick and Harry would go there as well. The ode is pre-CC; examples from our period, like the one from 論衡 below, have people visiting this celestial court in a dreamlike trance and returning to life. (V. note under 鬼神.)

衡：趙簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側 The Perspicacious Patriarch of Chao dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the Ancestor.

b. the sky god

左：死將訟女於天 If I die I will denounce you to Sky.
衡：且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

論：天何言哉 What did Sky ever say? (*implied: nothing*)

露：天不言使人發其意弗為使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions. It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go amongst them.

論：天喪予 Sky has abandoned me.

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天不予不取反為之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

左：天禍許國鬼神實不逞於許君 If Sky has sent ill fortune to the state of Hsü, it is the spirits that are dissatisfied with the ruler of Hsü.

衡：豈天怒不喜貪於罰希於賞哉 Surely it could not be that Sky gets angry but not happy, is avid to punish but rarely rewards?

衡：人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悖也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution, then sky's governance is out of order.

論：王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner'?" The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 左：范匄趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. Between Chin and Chü it is up to Sky to decide. What is there to be troubled about?"

墨：然則天欲其生而惡其死 If so, then Sky wants them to live and hates their dying.

衡：天用災異譴告人 Sky uses disasters and oddities to reprove men.

漢：天戒若曰與楚所謀傾國覆家 Sky warned them as if saying, "What you are plotting with Chü will topple your state and overturn your house." [nr]

衡：天地相與夫婦也 Sky and earth pair with each other; they are husband and wife.

衡：萬人舉口並解吁嗟猶未能感天 A myriad men raising their mouths and shouting "Dingbustit!" in chorus would still not be able to move Sky.

左：勃敵之人隘而不列天贊我也 When the troops of a strong enemy are in a defile and not arrayed, it is Sky coming to our aid.

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余為伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor."

孟：彼如曰孰可以伐之則將應之曰為天吏則可以伐之 If he says, "In what status could one attack them?" I would reply, "One could attack them if one had the status of Sky's deputy."

史：為革囊盛血印而射之命曰射天 He made a leather bag, filled it with blood, hoisted it and shot it and said, "I have shot Sky."

露：號為天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也 One called "son of sky" ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality.

苑：齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Ch'i asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky." The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

衡：論災異者已疑於天用災異譴告人矣更說曰災異之至殆人君以政動天天動氣以應之譬之以[物→]荆擊鼓以椎扣鐘鼓猶天樞猶政鐘鼓聲猶天之應也人主為於下則天氣隨人而至矣曰此又疑也 In discussing disasters and freaks, I have already shown how improbable it is that sky would use disasters and freaks to send messages of remonstrance to men. A variant theory has it that when freaks occur, generally a ruler of men by his governing has moved sky, and sky has moved vapor to respond to him. Compare it to striking a drum with a stick or beating a gong with a mallet. The gong or drum is like sky, the mallet is like the government, and the sound of the gong or drum is like sky's response. If a ruler contrives below then sky's vapor comes following him. I say this is even more improbable.

衡：夫天能動物物焉能動天何則人物係於天天為人物主也故曰王良策馬車騎盈野非車騎盈野而乃王良策馬也天氣變於上人物應於下矣故天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也商羊者知雨之物也天且雨屈其一足起舞矣故天且雨蠖蟻徙丘蚓出琴瑟緩固疾發此物為天所動之驗也故在且風巢居之虫動且兩穴處之物擾風雨之氣感虫也故人在天地之間猶蚤虱之在衣裳之內蠖蟻之在穴隙之中蚤虱蠖蟻為逆順橫從能令衣裳穴隙之間氣變

動乎蚤虱蠖蟻不能而獨謂人能不違物氣之理也夫風至而樹枝動樹枝不能致風是故夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蟬啼感陰氣也雷動而雉驚[發蟄→]蟄發而蛇出[起→]趕[陽]氣也夜及半而鶴唳晨將旦而雞鳴此雖非變天氣動物應天氣之驗也顧可言寒溫感動人君人君起氣而以賞罰迺言以賞罰感動皇天為寒溫以應政治乎 Now, sky can move things, but how can things move sky? By that I mean people and things are bound to sky; sky is the master of people and things. Thus it says, Wang-liang whips his horses/ Chariots and horses fill the plains. It doesn't say that chariots and horses fill the plains and only then does Wang-liang whip his horses. The vapor of sky has changed above and people and things have responded to it below. Thus when it is about to rain/ the *hsiangyang* stands up and dances, to make it rain. *Hsiangyang* are creatures that can sense impending rain. When it is about to rain, they fold one leg and get up and dance. Similarly when it is about to rain, ants move away, earthworms come out, zither strings sag and rheumatism flares up. These are examples of things that are activated by sky. Thus when wind is about to blow, creatures that live in nests become active; when rain is about to fall, things that live in holes get agitated. The vapor of wind and rain stimulates creatures and things. Thus people are placed between sky and earth like lice and fleas in clothing or ants in cracks and crannies. If lice or ants do things backwards or forwards, sideways or up and down, can they force the vapor in the clothing or the cranny to change the way it acts? Lice and ants cannot, and to say that men alone can do it is to be ignorant of the laws of matter and energy. Now when the wind rises tree branches begin to move. Tree branches cannot raise the wind. That is why when summer ends crickets sing and vilches cry: they feel Yin energy. When thunder stirs partridges are startled; when chrysalids emerge snakes come out: they are galvanized by Yang energy. When the night reaches its midst the heron cries; when dawn-foreteller is about to rise the rooster crows. Although these are not examples of anomalies, they do demonstrate that sky energy moves things and things respond to sky energy. Certainly you may say that heat or cold stimulates the ruler and the ruler then picks up energy and on that account rewards or punishes, but are you going to say that the ruler's rewards and punishments stimulate august sky and sky then produces heat or cold in response to his government?

衡：六情風家言風至為盜賊者感應之而起非盜賊之人精氣感天使風至也風至怪不軌之心而盜賊之操發矣何以驗之盜賊之人見物而取賄敵而殺皆在徙倚漏刻之間未必宿日有其思也而天風已以貪狼陰賊之日至矣以風占貴賤者風從天相鄉來則貴從因死地來則殘夫貴賤、多少斗斛故也風至而糶穀之人貴賤其價天氣動怪人物者也故糶價低昂一貴一賤矣 When the six-ch'ing wind experts say that when the wind rises it causes theft and robbery, they mean they arise in response to being stimulated by it; they don't mean that thieves' and robbers' vital energy stimulates sky to send wind. When the wind comes it agitates unruly hearts and the acts of theft and robbery issue. How can we test that? When thieves

and robbers see loot they take it; when they see their enemies they kill them. This is always done on short notice; they don't necessarily need to have planned it for days in advance and then the wind arrives from the sky on that very day of avarice and violence. In using the wind to predict future prices, if the wind blows from the king toward the village the price will rise but if the wind blows from the prison and execution-ground, the price will fall. Now high and low prices depend on how many bushels and pecks there are. Thus the price of grain goes up and down, at times cheap, at times dear.

衡:天官之書以正月朝占四方之風風從南方來者旱從北方來者澁東方來者為疫西方來者為兵太史公實道言以風占水旱兵疫者人物吉凶統於天也使物生者春也物死者冬也春生而冬殺[也天者→]者天也如或欲春殺冬生物終不死生何也物生統於陽物死系於陰也故以口氣吹人人不能寒吁人人不能溫使見吹吁之人涉冬觸夏將有凍之患矣寒溫之氣系於天地而統於陰陽人事國政安能動之 The *T'ien Kuan* uses the first day of the year to divine from the four wind directions. Wind coming from the south means drought; from the north means flood; coming from the east means plague; from the west means war. The Grand Scribe was expounding the claim that we divine flood, drought, war and plague by the wind because the good and ill fortune of the human object are connected to the sky. What makes things grow is spring; things die on account of winter. Spring makes life, winter death. That is due to sky. Suppose that sky wanted to kill in spring and give life in winter: things would not after all grow and die. Why? The life of things is connected to Yang; their death is tied to Yin. Thus you cannot cool a man by blowing at him, nor can you warm him with your breath. But suppose the man being blown on or breathed on passes through winter and encounters summer, he will suffer from excess cold and heat. Now the warmth or coolness of the weather is connected to sky and earth and tied to Yin and Yang; how can human affairs and the government of states affect it? 衡:且天本而人末也登樹怪其枝不能動其株如伐株萬莖枯矣人事猶樹枝[能→]寒溫猶根株也生於天含天之氣以天為主猶耳目手足系於心矣心有所為耳目視聽手足動作謂天應人是謂心為耳目手足使乎旌旗垂旒旒旒綴於杆杆東則旒隨而西苟謂寒溫隨刑罰而至是以天氣為綴旒也 Moreover, sky is root and men are branches; if you climb a tree and shake the branches, you cannot make the trunk move. If you chop the trunk, all the stems will wither. Human affairs are like tree branches, and warmth and cold are like roots and trunk. We get life from sky, we contain the energy-vapor of sky, we have sky as our master like the ears, eyes, hands and feet in relation to the heart. If the heart wants to do something, the eyes and ears look and listen, the feet and hands take action. To claim that sky responds to people is to claim that the heart is the servant of the eyes, ears, feet and hands. A flag or banner hangs from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff. If the staff goes eastward, then the pendants follow it pointing westward. If you claim that heat and cold come in response to punish-

ments, then that is to take the energy-vapor of sky to be tied pendants.

衡:鉤星在房心之間地且動之占也齊太卜知之謂景公臣能動地景公信之夫謂人君能致寒溫猶齊景公信太卜之能動地夫人不能動地而亦不能動天 When the *kou* star is between the constellations *fang* and *hsin*, that is an omen of imminent earthquakes. The grand diviner of Ch'i knew that, and said to the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i, "YS is able to make the earth move." The marquess believed him. Now, claiming that a ruler is able to cause the weather to become hot or cold is like the marquess believing that his grand diviner could make the earth move. If people cannot make the earth move, neither can they make the sky move.

衡:夫寒溫天氣也天至高大人至卑小籥不能鳴鐘而螢火不爨鼎者何也鐘長而籥短鼎大而螢小也以七尺之細形感皇天之太氣其無分銖之驗必也 Now cold and warmth are sky's energy-vapors. Sky is extremely high and great, while man is extremely humble and small. A straw cannot ring a bell nor can a firefly's light boil a cauldron. Why? The bell is long, the straw short; the cauldron is great, the firefly small. For a tiny form of five foot four to move the vast energy-vapor of August Sky—that it would not have a scintilla of effect is certain.

衡:占大將且入國邑氣寒則將且怒溫則將喜夫喜怒起事而發未入界未見吏民是非未察喜怒未發而寒溫之氣已豫至矣怒喜致寒溫怒喜之後氣乃當至是竟寒溫之氣使人君怒喜也 In divining about the entry of a commanding general into a conquered nation, if the weather is cold then the general will be angry; if it is warm, he will be pleased. Now the expression of anger and pleasure arises from events. Before he has crossed the border, before he has seen the attitude of the people and officials, before he has made any inquiries and sorted things out, the warm or cold weather has already arrived beforehand. If anger and pleasure cause the arrival of warm or cold weather, the weather ought to arrive after the anger or pleasure. This turns out to be a case of the warm or cold weather making the general angry or happy.

衡:或曰未至誠也行事至誠若鄒衍之呼天而霜降杞梁妻器而城崩何天氣之不能動乎夫至誠猶以心意之好惡也有果之物在人之前去口一尺心欲食之口氣吸之不能取也手撥送口然後得之夫以果之細易轉去口不遠至誠欲之不能得也況天去人高遠其氣莽莽無端末乎 One might object that this falls short of perfect single-mindedness. If one does a thing with perfect single-mindedness, like Tsou Yen crying to sky and making frost, or the wife of Ch'i Liang weeping and making the wall crumble, how could it be that sky would not be moved? Now perfect single-mindedness still comes from the likes and dislikes of the heart. Let there be a piece of fruit just ahead of a man, a foot from his mouth. His heart wants to eat it, his breath draws it to his mouth, but he cannot take it. Not until he grasps it with his hand and conveys it to his mouth can he get it. Now if perfect single-mindedness cannot get this piece of fruit it wants so much, small and round and easy to roll though it is, how much the less so the sky, so high and far from men, its vapor so inchoate

and endless?

衡:盛夏之時當風而立隆冬之月向日而坐其夏欲得寒而冬欲得溫也至誠極矣欲之甚者[至或→]或至當風鼓燭向日燃爐而天終不為冬夏易氣寒暑有節不為人變改也夫正欲得之而猶不能致況自刑賞意思不欲求寒溫乎萬人俱嘆未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 At the height of summer we stand where we catch the wind, while in the depth of winter we sit where we face the sun, because in summer we want to be cooler while in winter we want to be warmer. Now that is as single-minded as one can get; anyone who wanted it more single-mindedly would have to fan himself while standing in the wind or light a stove while sitting in the sun. Yet Sky does not exchange the vapor of winter for that of summer on our account, because cold and heat have seasons that are not to be altered for mankind. Now if one actually wants to get it and still cannot make it come, how much the less in the case of one who is meditating on rewards and punishments rather than wanting to bring heat or cold? Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a single Tsou Yen bring down frost?

衡:鄒衍之狀孰與屈原見拘之冤孰與沉江離騷楚辭淒愴孰與一嘆屈原死時楚國無霜 And how does the case of Tsou Yen compare with that of Ch'ü Yüan? How does resentment at being arrested compare with drowning in the Yangtze? How do the poignance of the *Li Sao* and *Ch'ü Tz'ü* compare with a single sigh? When Ch'ü Yüan died there was no frost in Ch'ü.

衡:此懷襄之世也厲武之時卞和獻玉別其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡瀆之以血夫鄒衍之誠孰與卞和見拘之冤孰與卞和仰天而嘆孰與泣血夫嘆固不如泣拘固不中別刑計冤情衍不如和當時楚地不見霜 That was in the reigns of the Remembered and Prospering kings. In the reigns of the Cruel and Martial kings, Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood. Now how does the sincerity of Tsou Yen compare with that of Pien Ho? How does the resentment of being arrested compare with cutting off feet? How does looking up at the sky and sighing compare with weeping tears of blood? A sigh surely falls short of weeping blood, as being arrested falls short of losing body parts, so in any calculation of bitter feeling Ho should have more than Yen, yet at that time the land of Ch'ü saw no frost.

衡:李斯趙高讒殺太子扶蘇并及蒙恬蒙驩其時皆吐痛苦之言與嘆聲同又禍至死非徒[苟→]拘徙而其死之地寒氣不生秦坑趙卒於長平之下四十萬眾同時俱陷當時啼號非徒嘆也誠雖不及鄒衍四十萬之冤度當一賢臣之痛入坑坎之啼度過拘囚之呼當時長平之下不見隕霜甫刑曰庶宥告無辜於天帝此言蚩尤之民被冤宥告無罪於上天也以眾民之叫不能致霜鄒衍之言殆虛妄也 Li Szü and Chao Kao traduced and murdered the heir-apparent Fu-su, and got to Méng T'ien and Méng Yi as well. At the time they all gave vent to words of suffering that were the equal of the sound of a sigh, and furthermore their disaster went to the extent of dying, not just being arrested or exiled, yet where they died no cold vapor was

engendered. Ch'ın buried Chao soldiers alive near Ch'ang-p'ing. With forty thousand men in the same pit at the same time, the outcry was no mere sigh. Though their sincerity may not have been up to that of Tsou Yen, the resentment of forty thousand measures up to the distress of one skilled bureaucrat, and their shrieks on falling into the pit exceed in measure the shout of an arrested prisoner. At that time, the area near Ch'ang-p'ing saw no frost falling. The Fu Hsing says, "The multitudes who suffered from the oppressive terrors, and were *in danger of* being murdered, declared their innocence to Heaven." This says that Ch'ıh-yu's people, full of resentment, complained of their guiltlessness to Sky. If frost cannot be made to come by the cries of an entire nation, the story about Tsou Yen is probably an idle false tale.

衡：南方至熱煎炒爛石父子同水而浴北方至寒凝冰垢土父子同穴而處燕在北邊鄒衍時周之五月正歲三月也中州內正月二月霜雪時降北邊至寒三月下霜未為變也此殆北邊三月尚寒霜適自降而行適呼與霜逢會 The south is exceedingly hot, boiling sand and red-hot stone. Father and son share the same bath water. The north is extremely cold, freezing ice and cracking earth. Father and son live in the same cave. Yen is on the northern border. In the time of Tsou Yen, the fifth month of the Chou calendar was what is now the third month of the accurate calendar. In the central regions in the first and second months frost and snow fall seasonally. The northern border is extremely cold, so frost falling in the third month would be nothing anomalous. This case was most likely the northern borderland still cold in the third month and frost forming of its own accord, while at the same time Yen shouted, just happening to coincide with the frost.

衡：傳曰燕有寒谷不生五穀鄒衍吹律寒谷復溫則能使氣溫亦能使氣復寒何知衍不令時人知己之冤以天氣表己之誠竊吹律於燕谷獄令氣寒而因呼天乎即不然者霜何故降 The account says that in Yen there is a cold valley in which food crops cannot grow; the cold valley warmed up when Tsou Yen had played a pitchpipe. Thus he would have been able to make vapor warm as well as making it cold again. How do we know that Yen didn't impress his contemporaries with the injustice of his arrest, getting sky to vouch for his sincerity by secretly blowing the pitchpipe in jail in that Yen valley, making the air cold and only then crying aloud to sky? Otherwise, why would frost have fallen?

衡：張儀游於楚楚相掠之被捶流血二子冤屈太史公列記其狀鄒衍見拘雖儀之比也且子長何諱不言案衍列傳不言見拘而使霜降偽書游言猶太子丹使日再中天雨粟也由此言之衍呼而降霜虛矣則杞梁之妻哭而崩城妄也 Fan Hui was falsely accused by Hsü Chia. Wei and Ch'ı punished him so severely that his limbs were broken and his ribs crushed. Chang Yi in the course of his travels went to Ch'ı, where the premier kidnaped him and had him beaten until blood flowed. The two men were badly mistreated; the Grand Recorder set down an account of it. Tsou Yen being arrested would have been on a par with Hui's and Yi's trouble. And what could Tzu-ch'ang be hiding by not mentioning it?

I do not find it mentioned in his biography that Tsou Yen was arrested and made frost fall. This is fiction, idle tales, like Prince Tan rolling the sun back to noon or making grain fall from the sky. Approaching the matter like this, Yen's causing frost to fall by crying aloud is shown to be baseless. Therefore the tale of the wife of Ch'ı Liang causing the wall to collapse by crying is silly.

衡：[頓→]中牟叛趙襄子帥師攻之軍到城下[頓→]中牟之城崩者十余丈襄子擊金而退之夫以杞梁妻哭而城崩襄子之軍有哭者乎秦之將滅都門內崩霍光家且敗第牆自壞誰哭於秦宮泣於霍光家者然而門崩牆壞秦霍敗亡之徵也或時杞國且圯而杞梁之妻適哭城下猶燕國適寒而鄒衍偶呼也 Chung-mou seceded and Chao Hsiang-tzu led an army to attack it. When they got below the city wall, more than eighty feet of the wall of Chung-mou collapsed. Hsiang-tzu ordered withdrawal by beating gongs. On the basis of Ch'ı Liang's wife making a wall collapse by crying, was someone crying in Hsiang-tzu's army? When Ch'ın was about to be destroyed, a gate in the capital wall collapsed inward. When Huo Kuang's house was facing defeat, the wall of his official mansion fell apart of its own accord. Who cried in the Ch'ın palace and Huo Kuang's household? Still, the collapse of the gatehouse and the falling apart of the wall were evidence of the coming eclipse and defeat of Ch'ın and Huo. Or else the state of Ch'ı was on the point of destruction and the wife of Ch'ı Liang just happened to cry at the foot of the city wall at that time, like Tsou Yen fortuitously happening to cry out just as Yen was about to get frost.

天命⇒命

天文⇒文

t'ien Kɿ: to brand on forehead (rel to 點 *tiam*.) 天

t'ien 2.27 玉篇: so feeding field hands 畊

t'ien t'ien 2.27 jade ear-pendant 璵 璣

t'ienko 天鼓 ko meteor 天鼓

t'ienku 天狗 ko meteor 天狗

t'ienku 天狗 Alcedo bengalensis aka 鳩 天狗

t'ienku 山海經: ko critter 天狗

山: 有獸焉其狀如狸而白首名曰天狗 There is an animal there shaped like a raccoon-dog with a white head; it is called *t'ienku*.

t'ienkuwân 天官 essay title in 史記 天官

衡: 天官之書以正月朝占四方之風 The *T'ien Kuan* uses the first day of the year to divine from the four wind directions.

史記索隱: 天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰天官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices".

t'ienk'oglu 天庫樓

t'ienq'â 天河

隋: 以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼狐間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *lou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

t'ienq'â the world (cf 海內) 天下

Lit "beneath-the-sky," but over-literal translation (the source of so much quaint Chinoiserie) is an amateurish error.

呂: 天下非一人之天下也天下之天下也 The world is not the one man's world; it is the world's world. 晏: 寸之管無當天下不能足之以粟 A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom.

呂: 善影者不於影於形為天下者不於天下於身 One who makes entertaining shadows does it not at the shadow but at the shape. One who manipulates the world does so not at the world but at himself. 史: 成王即位周公之屬傅相焉適營成周洛邑以此為天下之中也 When the Completion King acceded, the entourage of the Duke of Chou tutored and assisted him. Then they enclosed and developed Lo city at Ch'êng-chou, taking this to be the center of the world.

戰: 今欲并天下凌萬乘誦敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

史: 夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以強霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world." 戰: 人有惡蘇秦於燕王者曰武安君天下不信人也 Someone vilified Su Ch'ın to the king of Yen, saying, "Lord Military Security is the most dishonest man in the world."

史: 魏天下之疆國也王天下之賢王也 Wei is the strongest country in the world, and YM is its most competent king.

b. everyone

淮: 夫有形埒者天下訟見之 Things with distinct form, everyone sees them.

隋: 星明王道昌閏則賢良不處天下空天子疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious. If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is exhausted and the emperor is sick.

晏: 晏子使魯見昭公昭公說曰天下以子大夫語寡人者眾矣今得見而羨乎所聞 Yen-tzu went as emissary to Lu. At audience with the Shining Marquess, the ruler, pleased, said "Everyone has been telling me about you, and now that I have had the chance to see, you exceed what I have heard."

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

c. everything

漢: 故曰王者不窺牖戶而知天下 Thus it is said that a true king is well informed about everything without peeping out of his doors or windows.

t'ienŋ'aksienŋ ^{mp} constell incl pole star 天極星

史: 中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

t'ienŋ'iaŋ ^{mp} constell. name 天旗

t'ienŋ'wāng ^{mp} constell. name 天潢

t'ients'iar ^{mp} constell. name "sky dung" just below 天廁 "sky privy" 天矢

t'ienŋ'iaŋ ^{mp} constell. name 天市

t'ient'ag ^{mp} mtn name 天台

t'ient'wān ^{nc} deer tracks *ar* **t'ienŋ** 町瞳 哧瞳

t'ients'jad ^{mp} constell. name 天駟

t'ients'iaŋ ^{nc} emperor 天子

Interp of 2nd cl as "son" is late, perh not before Han. I suspect etymologically it is the same as in 舟子 and 君子 "attendant of, man charged with care of" ie vicar of the thunder-god. cf 宰, 天. 呂: 能養天之所生而勿撓之謂天子天子之也動以全天為故者也 It is having the power to nourish what Sky has given life to without damaging it that we mean by "Sky-ist." As to the activities of the "Sky-ist," they are things that take keeping Sky intact as basis. 漢: 往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his own era, we call him emperor. [do 待 & 子 rime?] 尉: 所謂天子者四焉一曰神明二曰垂光三曰洪敘四曰無敵此天子之事也 There are four aspects to what we call emperor: first, innate intelligence; second, the sending-down of an aura; third, overwhelming order; fourth, having no rivals. This is the business of the emperor.

漢: 夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊愆之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that. 左: 故天子建國諸侯立家卿置側室大夫有貳宗士有隸子弟庶人工商各有分親皆有等衰 Thus the emperor may create a new fief, a ruling noble establish a family, a high minister set up a collateral house, an official may divide his lineage, gentry may attach sons and younger brothers to them, and commoners and artisans and merchants each may have off their relatives. In all such cases there is difference of rank.

呂: 天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day of the [year?] prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

孟: 是二天子矣 This would have made two emperors.

露: 號為天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也 One called "son of sky" ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality. [This remark occurs in a big group of punning fetymo, many of which I doubt that even 董仲舒 could consider objectively valid.]

t'ients'am ko sharp-tailed comet? 天欒

t'ients'ang ko sharp-tailed comet? 天槍

t'ients'iaŋ ^{mp} constell name, 3 stars to left of 紫宮 天槍

t'ienŋ'ioŋ "sky flute"—the lark 天龠

t'ienŋ'iu ^{mp} mountain name ("sky's wall-pillars?") 天崖

t'ients'iaŋ ^{mp} constell. name 天廁

t'ients'iaŋ "sky's business"—what happens in spite of human intention 天事

國: 天事必象 Sky's doings are surely presaged.

國: 天事官成 The affairs of Sky are accomplished by bureaus.

t'ienŋ'ioŋ sky blue 天縹

t'ienŋ'üŋ ^{mp} constell name, 5 stars to right of 紫宮 天棊

t'ienŋ'üŋ ^{mp} sharp-tailed comet? (*pron?*) 天棊

隋: 天棊...本類星末銳長四丈 Its root looks like a star, its tip sharp, about four *chang* long.

隋: 天棊出其國凶不可舉事用兵又曰期三月必有破軍拔城又曰天棊見女主用事 When the sky flail appears, it is bad for that nation. They may not embark on an enterprise or resort to arms. It is also said that three months later there will surely be smashed armies and captured cities. It is also said that when the sky flail appears, a female ruler will take charge.

t'ienŋ'iu ?natural evidence 天符

呂: 唯彼天符不周而周此神農之所以長而堯舜之所以章也 Only Sky's validating mark is all around without going around. This is how Shên Nung excelled and how Yao and Shun were eminent.

呂: 故未見其人而知其志見其人而心與志皆見天符同也聖人之相知豈待言哉 Thus before seeing the man one recognizes his intentions. Once one has seen the man, his mind and his intentions both become visible, because Sky's tallies are identical. How could the mutual recognition of sages depend on words?

t'ienŋ'ag ^{mp} mountain name 天姥

t'ienŋ'iaŋ astronomy & astrology 天文

史記索隱: 天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰天官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices".

隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by col-lating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang. It can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

t'ien'an natural safety 天安

t'ien'iet ^{mp} constell name ac 陰德 天一

t'ien'iwān ^{mp} constell. name 天苑

t'ioŋ jump 553 趨

t'ioŋ 4.23 pain 167 歎

t'ioŋ d'ioŋ 4.23 jump 553 躍

釋: 勇踴也遇敵踴躍欲擊之也 *diung* "brave" is *diung* "jump"; when he meets the enemy he jumps up & down with eagerness to smite them.

t'ioŋ d'ioŋ tapering 籊

t'ioŋ sell grain 28 糶 粟

t'ioŋ t'iab ^{nc} ladle; (*dial*) hoe 544 櫟 挑 櫟

t'ioŋ insufficient 28 窳

t'ioŋ take from, tease 28 挑 挑

抱: 初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle.

b. *fig*

史: 挑戰 to pick a fight

國: 挑天之功以為己力 usurps the accomplishment of sky, taking it as due to his own strength

t'ioŋ t'iab ^{nc} hoe (說文 wrong?) 28 附

t'ioŋ 3.34 look 172 眺

藝: 因磯為高墉[枕→]抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.

t'ioŋ 1.31 mean, petty 忼

t'ioŋ 3.34 homage visit to ruler 172 頰 覲

t'ioŋ 1.31 shrine of remote anc (*cf* 昭) 眺

t'ioŋ grain as commodity *ar* **d'ioŋ** 28 糶 糶

國: 汎舟於河歸糶於晉 They conveyed the grain to Chin down the Ho in a convoy of boats.

t'ioŋ bright 172 眺

t'ioŋ 玉篇: darkening of sun(sunspot?) 眊

t'ioŋ 2.29 first sight of new moon 172 眺

t'ioŋ lacuna 眊

t'ioŋ a meat sacrifice 集韻 *ar* **t'ieu-** 眺

t'ioŋ 3.34 thread count in patterned silk 集韻 *ar* **d'ioŋ** 眺

t'ioŋ 2.29 long (sc gauze) 28 眺

t'ioŋ ear complaint, some say tinnitus 眺

t'ioŋ 3.34 cross over 571 眺

t'ioŋ 2.29 kick 553 眺

t'ioŋ wry mouth *ar* **s'ioŋ** 哨

t'ioŋ 3.35 name of a sacrifice 172 眺

t'ioŋ'tiek to nitpick 28 挑剔 挑揚

t'ioŋ 4.1 ^{nc} rumex 蓆

t'ioŋ 4.1 vast, high 172 倜 倜

t'ioŋ 4.1 drag; shake, vibrate 搯

t'ioŋ't'ang extornry 倜儻

t'ioŋ t'iab 1 branches falling 245 條

t'iwān 1.30 lop tree branches 342 剝

t'iwān 2.10 ^{nb} earth, dirt, land (*in* 楚辭九章 *r w*/莽 *māŋ*²) 20 土 土 土

呂: 夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清 Water's nature is to be clear, but dirt tends to muck it up, so it never gets to be clear.

國: 夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water. 衡: 治木以贏尸穿土以埋棺 We work wood in order to receive the corpse, and we dig out dirt in order

to bury the coffin.

史：王枕其股而臥銅人又以土自代 The king used [the footman's] thigh as a pillow. The footman even replaced that with dirt.

衡：河決千里塞以一掬之土 The Ho breaks out for a thousand li and you try to block it with a handful of earth.

後：宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of itself formed a mound.

(1) *compare & contrast* 地
中：今夫地一撮土之多 Consider earth in the quantity of one pinch of dirt.

b. potter's clay
衡：冶工之消鐵也以土為形 When a smith melts iron, he makes a mold of clay.

國：獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found a thing like an earthen pot; it had a sheep in it
used variously as raw material

(1). *shaped to make figures*
衡：劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

戰：桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以為人至歲八月降雨下淄水至則汝殘矣土偶曰不然吾西岸之土也土則復西岸耳 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more." The clay statue said, "Not so. I am the clay of the west shore. That clay will only be returning to the west bank."

(2). *fired to make pottery*
考：煉金以為刃凝土以為器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

(3). *daubed on wicker to make it hold water*
非：昔者堯有天下飯於土簋飲於土鋤 Of old, Yao controlled the whole world. He ate his meals from a daub stew bowl and drank from a daub beaker.

非：紂為象箸而箕子怖以為象箸必不盛羹於土簋則必犀玉之杯 When Chōu made ivory chopsticks, Chi-tzū became fearful. He took it that if he had chopsticks of ivory he surely would not hold his soup in a daub stew bowl but would insist on a drinking cup of rhinoceros horn or jade.

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦採椽不刮食土簋噉土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and chenopod was what they used for soup."

c. stamped earth
衡：木土之匠 carpenters and earthworkers
淮：古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅→]鬪差之削冠無觚贏之

理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

2. land, territory
漢：闢土殖穀曰農 If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer.

詩：普天之下莫非王土。Everywhere under the sky/ No land is not the king's. [nr]

國：我君是事非事土也 The ruler is the one whom I serve; it is not the case that I serve the land.

國：乃行過五鹿乞食於野人野人舉塊以與之公子怒將鞭之子犯曰天賜也民以土服又何求焉 So they left. Passing Wu-lu, they begged food of a rustic, who picked up a clod of earth and gave it to them. The marquess's son was angered, and was on the point of whipping him. Tzū-fan said, "It is Sky's gift. If the populace cedes its land in feausance, what more could you ask?" [play on *concr, abstr senses*]
語：去高險處平土 to leave high constricted places and dwell on level land

左：樂操土風 For music he played an air of his locality.

戰：或為六國說秦王曰土廣不足以為安人眾不足以為強若土廣者安人眾者強則桀紂之後將存 Someone speaking on behalf of the six states said to the king of Ch'ín, "If your territory is broad, that is not enough to make you secure. If your population is great, that is not enough to make you strong. If those whose territory is broad were secure and those whose populations are great were strong, then the descendants of Chieh and Chōu would be extant."

梁：諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and became a good-sized state.

3. earth as a cosmological principle
史：五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth.

✠ *t'âb* 2.10 spit, eject from mouth (cf 啞 啞 唾) 482 吐

釋：苦吐也人所吐也 *k'o* "bitter" is *t'o* "eject from mouth"; what people spit out.

晉：比視已死吐黑血斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a *tau* of black blood.

b. *fig.*
淮：明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景 What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector.

草：上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人

所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

選：木則樅栝椶柝梓槭楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱翁愛對樅爽樅樅吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

✠ *t'âb* 1.11 spit (cf 吐) 482 啞

✠ *t'âb* 3.11 vomit 482 吐

✠ *t'âg* measure 12 土

t'o 1.11 ko precious stone 琿 琿

t'o 卮 爾雅: ko plant 芷

t'o 2.10 卮 surname 吐

t'o d'o 卮 glutinous rice 稌

t'o 卮 rabbit 兔 兔 菟

呂：一兔走百人逐之 A lone rabbit runs with a hundred men chasing it.

非：守株冀復得兔 stood by the stump hoping to get another rabbit the same way

藝：上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

呂：北方有獸名曰蹶鼠前而兔後 In the north there is an animal called Chüeh; it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

衡：兔吮毫而懷子及其子生從口而出 Rabbits get pregnant by licking their fur. When the young are born, they emerge through the mouth.

呂：其妖孽有[生→]星如帶有鬼投其[罍→]碑有菟生雉雉亦生鷄 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.

b. *fur of writing brushes*

西：天子筆管以錯寶為附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

✠ *t'âg* beat (v. next) 167 土

禮：糞桴而土鼓 They flourished their drumsticks while beating the drums. [V. 糞]

A note on some pitfalls of cross-comparison: the identical phrases 糞桴 and 土鼓 are found in another chapter of the 禮記 entitled 明堂位.

There they are given as items in a list in a manner that seems to show that the author of that essay took them not as *fac-obj* as I do in the utterance cited above, but as *adj-head*. I also find 土鼓 in the 周禮 in a context that makes it *adj-head*. I have found no other examples of 糞 writing a word meaning "agitate" nor of 土 writing a word meaning "beat". I have comparands for them but I also see these clear counter-examples. Why then do I prefer the comparand-based version?

First, syntax. Take two very common *adj-head* phrases, say for example 良馬 "good horse" and 小人 "petty man". If I saw *良馬而小人 I would simply not see those two *adj-head* phrases; I would have to read it as, "He thinks horses are good and deprecates humanity." Traditional Chinese

scholars had a superb knowledge of CC—by sinological standards, which after all derive from those of the traditional scholars. And by sinological standards, phonology is worth only casual attention and syntax is worth even less. It is rare to find a scholiast rejecting another's interpretation of a passage on the grounds that it 不成文 "is ungrammatical". Taking 土鼓 as nuc, I can read these characters as "acted like a drum in an earthen manner" or "made a drum into earth" or (sup-pling an elided 於) "acted like earth with regard to a drum". (Note that into; it is the opposite of out of, which is what the scholiasts' claim would require.) None of these makes sense in or out of context. Legge finesses the syntactic difficulty by interpolating two verbs for which he could have seen no counterpart in the Chinese original, "fashioned" and "struck". One aspect of syntax did, I think, play a role in the scholiasts' interpretation. I suggest whoever proposed 由 for 賁 wanted a word semantically parallel to 土 that sounded like 賁 because 賁 and 土 are syntactically parallel in this sentence. So do I, but I want the result to make sense in Chinese.

Second, description of the artifacts. The 禮記 commentator says 土鼓築土為鼓 "dirt drum: make a drum of pounded earth". Pounded earth is a sturdy building material for foundations, walls and the like, but for making drums? The 周禮 commentator says 土鼓以瓦為匡以革為兩面 "dirt drum: make a box of pottery and make a pair of surfaces of leather". But 土 does not mean pottery; it means the clay of which pottery is made. The word for pottery is the word the commentator uses, 瓦. And anyway, such a drum could hardly be the same kind the 禮記 commentator describes because that was supposedly made before pottery had been invented. (V. notes under 禮, 舞.)

Third, no one else ever heard of these things. I don't find the phrase 土鼓 in any early text. According to the 周禮, the 土鼓 played a major role in royal calendrical ceremonies, yet I find no mention of it in 尚書 or 春秋 or 左傳 or 易經 or 山海經 or 論語 or 管子 or 荀子 or 商君書 or 晏子春秋 or 淮南子 or 呂氏春秋 or 戰國策 or 公羊傳 or 穀梁傳 or 竹書紀年 or 史記. The two graphs do occur in 漢書, where they write a ph:

漢: 濟南郡...縣...土鼓... Chi-nan commandery...counties...Tu-ku...

Fourth, consider the sources. The paragraph in the 禮運 chapter of the 禮記 in which 賁 and 土鼓 are connected by 而 is different from the other two contexts. It is clear, grammatical prose in which sentence builds on sentence to progress to a conclusion. That its factual claims may be groundless and its conclusion erroneous has nothing to do with the style of the piece: this is how intelligent adults talk sensibly when trying to persuade others. The 明堂位 might, like the 爾雅, be subtitled "List of words from old books". It was not added to the 禮記 until the 2nd C AD, and has a reputation, I think deserved, as a piece of fluff concocted by some semi-literate idler. The

周禮, except for the thoroughly authentic-seeming 考工記 that forms its last section, is another idle concoction, despite its superficial appearance of being an official manual.

Thus the commentators' justification for their claim that 賁 and 土鼓 in 禮運 are the same words seen in 明堂位 ends up not only not justifying their claim, but impeaching the source of their evidence, by revealing the likelihood that they were uncritically copied from a misconstrued source.

Cross-comparison of vocabulary between texts is not a simple job that can be done by mechanically matching graphs. Reading characters leads away from where we want to go; only by reading language can we understand texts in their own terms.

toko "dirt drum" misreading of prec 土鼓

周: 中春晝擊土鼓 In the middle month of spring he strikes the dirt drum at daytime.

禮: 土鼓賁桴葦籥伊耆氏之樂也 Dirt drum, dirt-clod drumstick, reed flute, were the music of the pre-dynastic emperors.

t'okung earthworks, heavy construction 土功
准: 伊尹之興土功也修脩者使之跣鑿強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

隋: 東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

列: 穆王乃為之改築土木之功緒聖之色無遺巧焉五府為虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jèn*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

t'okad ^{nb} trash, dirt & weeds (cf 土直) 土芥

t'okiat 2.10 sko grasshopper 土蝶

t'okiwag 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣

t'og t'ab 1.34 covetous 482 𠵽

t'og 1.34 restless 553 挑

t'og 1.34 pour water [on], wash 189 洮

t'og ^{nc} 方言: ko basket 561 筥

t'og (prn) sua 慝? 媯

t'og 1.34 ladle 抗

t'og 1.34 ko head ornament 修

t'ogt'ad wash by tumbling in water 洮汰

t'od'iang ^{np} mountain name 嶧

t'os'ag ^{nc} ko plant (ko epiphyte?) 菟絲 兔絲

t'od'am ^{nc} dither in suspense 餘憚

t'od'ag ^{nc} ko critter 土蚍

t'omang ^{nc} toad? frog? 玉篇: = 蚍 土蝨

t'omwan ^{np} northern tribe 土門

t'og t'ab 2.32 ^m confront, bring to justice 24 討

左: 帥諸侯以討鄭 lead the [armies of the] feudal lords to chastise Chêng

左: 君何辱討焉 What reason have you to punish them?

國: 得晉國而討無禮曹其首誅也 When he takes the state of Chin and settles scores for disrespect, Ts'ao

is likely to be the first one punished.

藝: 執金吾曰微道宮下隨討治 The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check points on the roads; we patrol them and demand good order."

搜: 出界討賊為賊所殺 He pursued bandits across the border and was killed by them.

藝: 將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

t'og doubt 𦉳

t'og wrap, cover 561 緇 鞞 鞞

t'og envelop 561 緇

t'og 3.37 ko semi-pr stone; stone ornament on sword 條 鞞

t'og 1.34 pass away 慝

t'og t'ab 1.34 slippery 626 𦉳

t'og 1.34 ^{nc} bow case 561 𦉳

t'og 1.34 to beat 167 𦉳

t'og 2.32 爾雅: ko tree 栝

t'og cloth bag 561 𦉳

t'og ^{np} man name 緇

t'og braided cords 條

t'og 3 cotton boll (吳 *dial*) "head"? 262 綉

t'og 2.32 big 18 套

t'og d'og to crowd 滔

史: 滔天 "pressed the sky" so vast floods

t'og-t'og ^{nb} overflowing 189 滔滔

t'og-t'og ^{nc} babble 530 𦉳𦉳

t'og 3.2 leading line, connector 統 統

衡: 殷之統絕 Yin's line of succession was broken. 後: 中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage.

漢: 天無二日土無二王百王不易之道也漢氏諸侯或稱王至于四夷亦如之違於古典繆於一統其定諸侯王之號皆稱公及四夷僭號稱王者皆更爲侯 There are not two suns in the sky nor two kings in the earth; this is a way which has never been altered by any king. Some nobles of the royal family take the title *king*, and even some of the non-Chinese do that. This departs from the ancient statute and deviates from the single line of descent. The determination: the title of the princes will in all cases be *duke* and those non-Chinese given the false title *king* will in all cases have that altered to *marquess*. 漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, keep chains of command and assignments uniform, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.

t'ong 1.2 color of flame 462 𦉳

t'ung 1.4 short coat? 襜

t'ung 3.4 look straight at 577 覩 𦉳

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄉㄨㄟ 1.47 feckless 571 偷偷偷偷

國：其上貪以忍其下偷以幸 Their upper classes are avaricious and callous; their lower classes are feckless and opportunistic.

國：若民不怨而財不匱令不偷而動不攜其何事不濟 If the folk are not resentful and goods are not hoarded, if orders are not taken lightly and initiatives are not led astray, what could not be accomplished?

國：今趙孟相晉國以主諸侯之盟思長世之德歷遠年之數猶懼不終其身今怙日而激歲怠偷甚矣非死逮之必有咎 Now, as premier of Chin, Chao Méng is to preside over the treaties of the barons, plan for increasing of political influence among contemporaries and calculate numbers for distant years, always fearful that he may not live to accomplish that. Yet we see him greedy for another day, desperate for another year. He has entirely given up! If not the approach of death, there must be some grave retribution afflicting him.

荀：垂事養民捐循之呢嘔之冬日則爲之饘粥夏日則爲之瓜麩以偷取少頃之譽馬是偷道也 To descend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

非：焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復 If you hunt by setting a forest fire, you will get many animals as a windfall but afterward there will be no animals. If you treat the folk with deceit you will seize one occasion but later it will be unrepeatable. 呂：詐僞之道雖今偷可後將無復非長術也 The way of deceit and pretense, though it may fit a momentary opportunity, will later be unrepeatable. It is not a long-term strategy.

淮：狗彘不擇羶臠而食偷 Pups and shoats eat whatever they find from any dish at all.

禮：君子莊敬日強安肆日偷 A courtier grows stronger each day by being serious and respectful; he grows more feckless each day by being relaxed and casual. 史：左右恐死偷諛於傍國危於累卵皆曰無傷 With his servants deathly afraid, with heedless flatterers by his side, the state is more precarious than a pile of eggs, but all say, “Don’t be troubled.”

史：楚越之地地廣人希飯稻羹魚或火耕而水耨果隋羶蛤不待賈而足地執饒食無飢饉之患以故皆羶偷生無積聚而多貧 In Ch’u and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish. Some of them plow with fire and cultivate with water. Fruit and shellfish are plentiful and need not be bought. The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage, and therefore they live carefree, hand to mouth, with no accumulated store and many are poor. 漢：民食魚稻以漁獵山伐爲業果蔬羶蛤食物常足故皆羶偷生而亡積聚 The folk eat fish and rice and make their living by fishing, hunting or forestry. Fruit, shellfish and edible things are always sufficient, so they live carefree, hand to mouth, and have no savings.

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄉㄨㄟ 1.47 nc sneak thief 100 偷偷

淮：楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善爲偷者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣偷也願以技齋一卒 The Ch’u general Tz’u-fa liked to seek out men with special talents. There was in Ch’u a man skilful at

being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, “I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army.

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch’i general and brought them to his own general.

ㄉㄨㄟ 2.45 vs yellow 20 黴

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄉㄨㄟ 3.50 spit (cf 吐) 482 嘔

ㄉㄨㄟ 2.45 good looking; so trees budding 薺

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄉㄨㄟ 2.45 ko cake 358 餅

ㄉㄨㄟ 4.1 vs bald (- “skull”) 262 禿

釋：禿無髮沐 If bald one has no hair to shampoo.

ㄉㄨㄟ 4.1 cranial abscess (- “bald”) 262 癩

ㄉㄨㄟ 4.1 deceive 誘

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄉㄨㄟ ㄨㄛ̄ nc painted stork Mycteria leuco-

cephala (“bald stork”) 禿鷺

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄨㄛ̄ ㄨㄛ̄ nc ear-dangles 薺纒

淮：薺纒塞耳所以掩聽也 Ear-dangles blocked their ears, as a means of shutting their hearing off.

ㄉㄨㄟ 3.50 說文 jump over, exceed; penetrate, go through cf 透 571 透

ㄉㄨㄟ ㄨㄛ̄ ㄨㄛ̄ to steal 28 竄 對

ㄉㄨㄟ 1.1 grieved 恫

ㄉㄨㄟ 1.1 ㄨㄛ̄ contact; penetrate; be successful cf 洞 571 通

釋：通洞也無所不貫洞也 *t’ung* “succeed” is *d’ung* “penetrate”; there is nowhere it does not pierce through 風：濟者通也所以通中國垢濁民陵居殖五穀也 “Ditch” *d’uk* is “go through” *t’ung*. They are the means to let the filth and mud of the central states go through. The folk live at their edges and plant the five grains. 漢：春穿漕渠通漕 In spring a transport canal was put through to the Wei river.

呂：禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞 When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers to flow through and cutting through the blockages.

史：披山通道 He cleaved mountains to let roads go through.

淮：三人比肩不能外出戶一人相隨可以通天下 Three men shoulder to shoulder cannot go out through a doorway, but in tandem they can go anywhere in the world. [—*fac*]

史：蘇秦乃誠門下人不爲通 Su Ch’in then warned his staff not to grant entry.

越：吳始通中國而與諸侯爲敵 Wu first came into contact with the central states and became a peer of the barons.

史：閒行以去止于陶以爲此→此爲天下之中交易有無之路通爲生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at Tao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of Tao.

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female

twenty before having a husband. Isn’t that very late?

考：通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅飭力以長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rareties of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer. 漢：通財鬻貨曰商 If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant. 釋：道有夾溝以通水潦 A road has gutters on both sides to connect the water drains.

釋：涂度也人所由得通度也 *d’o* “path” is *d’ög* “cross”, that by following which people get to pass through and cross [desires their being open to flow.

呂：血脈欲其通也 For the blood vessels, one 史：天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky’s relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound. 後：使驛通於漢者三十許國 More than thirty of those kingdoms have sent embassies to Han. 非：今有千金之玉卮通而無當可以盛水乎 Take for example a jade goblet worth a thousand ducats that is open and has no bottom; can it hold water?

衡：由是以論癰疽之發亦一實也氣結閉積聚爲癰潰爲疽創流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Analyzing it from this, the outbreak of pustules and of ulcers are also the same essential reality. When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles. Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.

語：質美者以通爲貴才良者以顯爲能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled.

語：彼則槁枯而遠棄此則爲宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through.

漢：貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 “Goods” refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

史：魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

b. *fig.*

淮：夫胡人見麋不知其可以爲布也越人見毳不知其可以爲旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with

things.

淮：精神通於死生則物孰能惑之 If one's spirit connects directly to life and death then what thing could mislead it?

風：孟軻受業於子思既通游於諸侯 Mencius was trained by Tzù-szù. When had passed he went traveling among the courts of the barons.

後：博學多通遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

漢：師受易論語孝經皆通 Through his teacher he received the Changes, the Analects and the Canon of Filiality, mastering them all.

史：今天下之將相會於涇水之上通質刳白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

後：盡通古今訓詁百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.

2. adultery

國：公之優曰施通於驪姬 The marquess's master of revels was named Shih; he got at it with Lady Li.

史：易王母文侯夫人也與蘇秦私通 The mother of the Alterative King was a concubine of the Cynosure Marquess; she had an affair with Su Ch'in.

管：要淫佚別男女則通亂隔 If you rein in licentiousness and keep men and women separate then adultery and chaos will be blocked.

非：齊崔杼其妻美而莊公通之 Ts'ui Ch'ü of Chi: his wife was beautiful, and the Stern Marquess had an affair with her.

藝：共姦通之 They gang-raped her.

t'ung 3.1 pain 167 痛 痲

山：其草有葦荔狀如烏韭而生于石上亦緣木而生食之已心痛 Among its plants is creeping fig. It is shaped like creeping-fern and grows atop stones. It also grows up trees. Eaten it ends heart pain. 非：夫瘞疽之痛也非刺骨髓則煩心不可支也非如是不能使人以半寸砥石彈之 Now the pain of an infected carbuncle, if not such as to penetrate to bone and marrow, is still so troublesome as to be unbearable. If it were not so, it would not be able to cause people to take a half-inch abrasive stone and scrape it off.

淮：割瘞疽非不痛也 it's not that cutting off infected carbuncles doesn't hurt

衡：犯中人身謂護之滑澁疾痛 When they strike and hit the human body, there is inflammation and pain.

衡：四十萬之寬度當一賢臣之痛入坑堦之啼度過拘囚之呼 The resentment of four hundred thousand exceeds the pain of one good servant, and the screams of those being buried alive exceed the cry of an arrested prisoner.

抱：初著人便入其皮裏所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle.

b. also *emotional pain*

新：臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply

lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

藝：帝放弓矢歎曰此語一何痛哉 The emperor laid aside his bow and arrow and sighed, "How utterly painful these words are!"

後：臣常痛心天下憤歎 I have often been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed aloud for it. [痛 put caus fac]

t'ung 2.1 bushel 27 桶

t'ung ignorant 262 瞳

t'ung 1.1 big 262 侗

t'ung ko vessel (cask? barrel? big jar?) 27 垆

t'ung stubborn, froward ar **d'ung** 262 垆

t'ung 1.1 ko tree 樋

t'ung 1.1 **we** ko plant *Tetrapanax papyriferus* (*Aralia papyrifera*) 蓮

t'ung 1.1 **we** med plant *Akebia quinata* 蓮

t'ung 2.1 straight 262 侗

t'ung 2.1 advance, pull forward 捅 敲

t'ung 1.1 **we** to dry w/fire 樋

t'ungxiang **mp** pln 斗鄉

t'ungngiang frightened? 恫疑

史：是故恫疑虛獨驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能害齊亦明矣 Thus, their timidity, their bluster and their arrogance while they do not dare advance make it entirely clear that Ch'in cannot harm Chi.

t'ungt'ung **nc** ko critter 狢狢

t'ungsung **nc** 方言: small basket 27 桶 櫬

t'ungtsiag **nc** pupil? eyelids? eyelashes? 瞳子

t'unglung sun comes out 瞳矐

t'ungmung the rural idiocy so beloved of

Taoists for others 262 瞳矐 童蒙

淮：古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行 In ancient times the people were simpletons who didn't know east from west; their appearance did not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech exceed their actions.

t'udaiak free copper? sko naturally occurring alloy of copper & tin 鑰石

t'ak 4.20 split, fissure cf 磔 154 拆 坼 坼

史：韓卒[超→]超起而射百發不暇止遠者[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]奔心 When the Hán soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

t'akglak 4.20 misfeasant in smoo 蹄落 蹄落

t'aksia 4.20 non-conformist 蹄弛 蹄弛

漢：夫泛駕之馬蹄弛之士亦在御之而已 In the case of a horse that casts off traces or an officer who flouts convention, it just depends on keeping them under control and that is all.

藝：余生平之無立徒蹄弛以自閑 The footloose nature of my life: I ignore convention so as to keep myself free of commitments.

t'ag 3.40 tell 28 詔

t'ag 2.35 young woman 廣韻 ar **täg**³ 仉 姪

t'ag 1.37 stupid 245 戆

t'ag 1.37 open a roof? a room? ++p 18 庀

t'ag 1.37 boast? mislead? 18 佗

t'agt'iad be discouraged 562 佗儗

t'agt'iad undecided, unresolved 562 佗儗

t'agtsjo **nb** dirt & straw [?] (cf 土芥) 土苴

呂：故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以為國家其土苴以治天下 Thus it is said, "The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and chaff are used to govern the world." [nr]

t'agnjo NS: alchemists' term for cinnabar (pun on 赤? ac 河上姪女) 395 姪女

t'ang 1.40 look at, stare at cf 盯 瞠 窺

t'ang 3.43 bracket, angled pillar support;

forked ("bracketed") pillar 26 撐 撐 撐

t'ang 1.40 slanting pillar 26 椽 椽 椽 uf

t'ang 1.40 so water 瀆

t'an 1.28 to bite 獠

t'ap 4.31 tastes harmoniously blended 563 盪

t'ek 4.21 bright-eyed, shiny-eyed 睛

t'ekdjak clear-sighted 睛睇

t'eng 1.40 small wine-heating vessel 鑪

民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末薄或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

t'ok 4.4 high, distant 172 遑 遑 踔

史：地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民難捍少慮 Their land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

t'ok 4.4 to limp 553 掉 踔 踔

t'ok 4.4 pierce, stab 167 戳 戳

t'okt'ok stabbing pain 戳枝 戳枝

t'og 1.33 hot 177 灼 灼 灼

t'og t'ab 1.33 warm breeze 177 颯

t'og 3.36 so motion 趁

t'og 3.36 leap (sc ape) 553 踔

t'iak 4.18 cross, pass over 116 踏 躐 躐

t'iang large, ample, ubiquitous (cf 張) 21 暢

t'iang herbal liqueur 鬯 暢

t'iang 3.41 disappointed 悵

後：風波飄其並與兮情悵悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief. 漢：輟耕之壘上悵然甚久曰苟富貴無相忘 When they had finished plowing, they climbed the bank. He was dejected for a long time and said, "If we get rich let's not forget each other."

t'iang to harrow 颺

t'iang **nc** bowcase, put in bowcase 232 鞞

t'iang **nc** yako jade tablet 切韻 ar

d'eng'/d'ong 瑒 鬯

t'iang penetrate cf 颺 105 暢

非：隰斯彌見田成子田成子與登臺四望三面皆暢南望隰子家之樹蔽之 Shih Szu-mi visited T'ien Ch'eng-tzu. They went together to the top of T'ien Ch'eng-tzu's tower and looked in all four directions. Three sides had a clear view but when they looked to the south, the trees of Mr. Shih's home blocked the view.

t'iang 2.36 penetrate cf 颺 105 昶

t'iang 2.36 bright cf 章 昶

t'iang 2.36 sharp 620 鋸

t'athian 4 so laughing 鞞然

tʃat 4.17 說文: first sprouts of plants 400 中
tʃat pierce ear w/arrow as mil penalty 351 耿
tʃat ?/tʃiek to knock down 摺
tʃiad to stop 儻
tʃiad 所以合版榫縫也 榫
tʃiad 3.13 one-legged hop?? 跣 躄
tʃiad 3.13 miserable 憊
tʃian 1.30 long (sc beams); ½ bin? 14 榑
tʃian 2.28 complete, accomplish 21 藏
tʃian 1.30 slow 迤
tʃian 1.30 ㄇ man name 迪
tʃian 1.30 brine-pickled fish 脰
tʃian 1.30 lead ore ar **tʃian** 467 鍾
tʃian 3.33 to pull 攬
tʃian 2.28 to stretch 14 掛
tʃian 2.28 to creep? not vo 蚩 說文: 讀若騁
tʃiang 14 蚩
tʃian 2.28 horse harness 鞅
tʃian 2.28 spool? spindle? bobbin? 400 錘
tʃian 2.28 說文: so flagstaff 杆
tʃian 2.28 to hit 251 掛
tʃian 3.33 tread firmly 251 邁
tʃian-tʃian ㄓ so walking placidly (廣韻 ar t2)
 413 延延
tʃiankʃian draw out to extreme (← **tʃiankʃian**)
 by analogy w/ 偃蹇? 擺播
tʃianhʃian so laughing (conf w/ 鞞 ㄑ) 鞞然
tʃiap 4.29 bamboo leaves 377 箬
tʃiap 4.29 ㄨ切韻: needle for sewing clothing
 24 鍼
tʃiap 4.29 五代刊本切韻: 宋衛曰萃 bring
 together? crowd? (dial) 傑
tʃiap 4.29 廣韻: 休 rest? cease? 慨
tʃiapsʃap drizzle 622 霏
tʃiam 1.52 spy, peer at [2t] 556 覘 沾 貼
 淮: 七日化爲虎其兄掩戶而覘之則虎搏而
 殺之 After seven days he changed into a tiger. His
 elder brother entered the room to sneak a peek at him,
 having closed the door behind him, and the tiger
 pounced on him and killed him.
tʃiam look, observe 556 佔
tʃiam 說文: iron 錕 643 鈞
tʃiam 3.55 to spy, to peer at [2t] 556 覘
tʃiam 1.52 sharp 341 鈞
tʃiamdʃieg 方言: natter? 詰謔
tʃiak 4.24 correct, set straight (cf 直 **dʃiak**) 171
 敕 勅 勅
 衡: 檢身自[勅→]勅 examine their own persons
 and correct themselves
 釋: 上勅下曰告告覺也使覺悟知己意也
 Superiors setting their inferiors straight is called “noti-
 fying”; *kòk* “notify” is *kʰik* “awaken”; it makes them
 wake up and pay attention to one’s own intention.
tʃiak 4 ㄨ爾雅: ko plant 渣
tʃiak 4.24 方言: to pull open? to spread out? cf
tʃiak et al 18 遯
tʃiak 4.24 fear 忒 忒
tʃiak 4.24 prepare, strengthen 171 飾 飭
 史: 大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏鑿甲
 厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁
 居懾處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The
 fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the moun-
 tains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We
 keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp.

We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice
 shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farm-
 ing and accumulate grain. We guard all within our
 four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling,
 not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour
 and inspect this if you are so inclined.
tʃiak 4.24 sound of marching 趨
tʃiak 4.24 follow 蹙
tʃiak 4.24 ㄇ 說文: a river 渣
tʃiak 4.24 ko tree 枳
tʃiak 4.24 board for astrological divination 枳
tʃiak 4.24 ko plant 莖
tʃiak 4.24 sko decoration 飾
tʃiang tʃiab 2.6 ㄨ shame 278 恥 誦 耻
 荀: 君子恥不修不恥見汗恥不信不恥不見信恥
 不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of not be-
 ing polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful,
 not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not
 being employed.
 國: 如寡人者安與知恥 How is one like Us to have
 accomplices in shame?
 論: 道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以
 德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by
 regulations and govern them by mutilating punish-
 ments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we
 guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them
 by established custom, they will have a sense of shame
 and will be constrained.
 漢: 飢寒至身不顧廉恥 When hunger and cold
 hit home, modesty and shame are ignored.
 非: 非義也不可以雪恥使之而義也 It wasn’t the
 right thing to do, and couldn’t be made the right thing
 to do by being used to expiate an embarrassment.
 晏: 恥人以言而夸其聲不義 To shame people
 with words and boast of one’s reputation is not proper.
 漢: 恥言之過失 They were embarrassed to speak
 of others’ faults and failures. [恥 *put caus fac* || 寧 *et*]
tʃiag 2.6 prosperity 祉 止
 詩: 既受帝祉施於孫子 Having got the blessing of
 The Ancestor/ He bestowed it on his posterity.
 漢: 侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂
 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the
 inheriting son/ The lord’s clan multiplies and prolifer-
 ates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing.
tʃiag tʃiab ㄨ beat (with stick) 167 答 拾
 方: 傳曰慈母之怒也雖折笞之其惠存
 焉 The proverb says, “When an indulgent mother gets
 angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him,
 but her love of him is expressed in that.”
 衡: 人奴之道得不答罵足矣 In the way of being
 another man’s slave, it is enough to avoid being
 whipped and cursed.
 史: 共執張儀掠笞數百不服釋之 A gang of
 them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hund-
 red stripes; he didn’t confess, and they let him go.
 漢: 笞殺呂嬰 beat Lü’s elder sister to death
 漢: 加笞者或至死而笞未畢 Of those to whom
 whipping is administered, some die before the whip-
 ping is completed.
tʃiag tʃiab 爾雅: chew (sc cow) (cf 呵) 齧
tʃiag dʃiag 3.7 stare cf 直 171 眙
 楚: 思美人兮擊涕而眙眙 Thinking of the lovely
 one, ah! I wipe tears and stand staring.
tʃiagngʃiag stop, obstruct 579 佞 擬

tʃiang 1.44 drunkard’s walk 僮
tʃiang 1.44 王仁昉切韻: thread; to wind
 thread on bobbin 597 給
tʃiang 1.44 王仁昉切韻: cheat cf 乘 26 給
tʃiang 3.47 look straight at 577 覷
tʃiad 1.6 secret knowledge ar t3 cf 咽 580 誣
tʃiad 3 investigate aw 誣 580 咽
tʃiad tʃiad annoyance, anger 憤
tʃian 3.21 burning pain 疹 疹 蚤 疾
 草: 昔西施心疹捧胸而鬻 Hsi Shih once got
 heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her
 face contorted in pain.
tʃian 2.16 to laugh ar **tʃiar** 599 鞞
tʃiar 1.6 說文: a Chou city 郟
tʃiar 1.7 non compos mentis ar **tʃiar** (set 21?)
 546 癡 痴
 顏: 吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙
 亦[以→]已眾矣江南號爲吟癡符 I have seen
 people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling them-
 selves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness,
 and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan
 they call that “presenting fool’s credentials.”
tʃiar 1.6 surname 郟
tʃiar 1.6 說文: wine vessel 甌
tʃiar laugh 鞞
tʃiar 2.5 silkworms transferred for more
 room 169 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳
tʃiar tʃiab 3.6 handle? 78 屎
tʃiar 3.6 to separate silkworms 169 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳
 𦉳
tʃiap 4.26 sweat pours out 𦉳
tʃiap 4.26 說文: go down & in 切韻 ar **dʃiap**
dʃiap 267 塌
tʃiangʃiwad sko fragrant plant 茝 蕙
tʃiamʃik 2.47 soo 跣 踣
tʃiaptʃiap simmering 377 滌 渫
tʃiam 3.52 protrude, obtrude 482 闕
tʃiam 1.49 precious thing 356 琛 琛
tʃiam 2.47 walk hesitatingly 踟 踟
tʃiam 1.49 ㄇ pln 柳
tʃiam 1.49 well-said 諗
tʃiam 2.47 ㄇ man name 暉
tʃiam 1.49 boats always moving ar t3 622 舩
tʃiam 1.49 sacrifice on day after 彤
tʃiamgʃiam mushy, rotten-soft 顛 顛
tʃiamhʃiam stdw playing flute 622 錡 鉞
tʃiamliag long & trailing 377 琴 麗 琴 儷
tʃiem 2.50 flatter 482 諂 諂
 史: 諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諂王王喜
 多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners
 made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of
 Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more
 money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.
 漢: 近諂諂之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅
 忠良 You promote flatterers and keep honest men at
 a distance and punish the loyal and good on the word
 of slanderous and backbiting ministers.
tʃio tʃiag 1.9 unfold, spread ar **ʃio** 18 擗 擗
tʃio 1.9 廣韻: sko bamboo cover? 箬
tʃio to tʃiag tʃag 2 ㄨ ko mulberry 辭海:
 Broussonetia kasinoki 358 楮 杼
 衡: 宋人或刻木爲楮葉者三年乃成 Some man
 in Sung carved wood in the form of a mulberry leaf; it
 took three years to finish it.

t'io:/t'wo 1.9 *Ailanthus cacodendron* (glauca) 樗 樗
t'io 4.18 ^{nc} 說文: ko critter 毘
t'io 1.32 jump over cf 跳 571 超
 草: 夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Tsui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.
t'io rising high *sua* 超? 羸
t'io 2 googoo eyes 昭
t'io 1.32 fine silk 昭
t'io-**t'io** ^{nb} grieved +p 切切 悵悵
t'io overflowing with vapor 敬歎
t'iol'ag ^{np} pln → surname 樗里 樗里疾
t'iol'agds'iat ^{np} man name 樗里疾 樗里疾
 史: [武王]二年初置丞相樗里疾甘茂為左右丞相 In the second year [of the Martial King] they established the office of premier, and Chü-li Chi and Kan Mao were left and right premier.
t'ioh'wo t'iaqb'äg to throw game-counters 18 樗蒲
t'ioh'wo t'iaqb'äg board game 18 樗蒲 樗蒲
 藝: 異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樗蒲遂下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭渥然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 The Garden of Oddities says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi. He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed. When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.
t'io 4.3 pent up, bottled up 滯
 選: 澗澗淪而滯滯 Flowing along, [waves] swell up and accumulate in mounds.
t'io 4.3 ^{np} FL: pln 鄙
t'io 4.3 short beam 棟
t'io 4.3 straight rows of plants 171 矗
t'io **d'io** 4.3 ^{nc} rumex 蓬
t'io: short step? brief pause? 于
t'io-**t'io** ^{nb} so high mountains 矗矗
t'io unextending 偃偃
t'io so water 滄滄
t'io 1.46 pull out 20 抽 抽 擗 擗 擗
 呂: 子肉也我肉也尚胡草求肉而為於是具染而已因抽刀而相啖至死而止: "You're meat. I'm meat. What's the point of looking for any other meat? Just add sauce to this, that's all." So they drew their knives and devoured each other until they died.
 淮: 柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立於魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.
 鹽: 屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽

筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.
t'io 1.46 disappointed 惆
 後: 風波飄其並與兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! / my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief.
t'io 3.49 domestic animal *ar xiög* 232 畜
 史: 烏孫在大宛東北可二千里行國隨畜與匈奴同俗 Wusun is perhaps two thousand li NE of Tawan. They shift their nation to follow their animals, and have the same customs as the Hsiung-nu.
 圖: 蒙駝奇畜 The camel is a curious beast. [奇 put *caus fac*]
t'io 1.46 foot malady 筮
t'io **d'io** 1.46 anxious cf 愁 *ar d'io* 妯
t'io 1.46 so being cold 97 瘳瘳
t'io 1.1 grieved, agitated 167 忡
t'io **d'io** 1.1 empty 盅
t'io-**t'io** ^{nb} so sad heart 167 忡忡
t'io-**d'io** ^{sb} surging 266 沖澗
t'io 1.6 fine cloth 635 絺
t'io Kg: wild cat 貓
t'io ko bug 字彙 *r'io* 螻
t'io 3.10 open straight 閨 閨 屜
t'io ^{nc} hobbled pig 豕
t'io 4.3 *Ailanthus* 407 棟
t'io-**t'io** 4.3 ^{nb} walk stumbling, as hobbled pig or toddling baby 豕豕 趑趑
t'io ^{np} ko wild critter → tribe name 貊虎
t'io 1.3 just, fair (切韻's 田 *sef* 丑) 備
t'io so standing ("stupidly") 俸
t'io-**d'io** ^{sb} unsteady, uneasy cf 忡忡 喘塔
t'io 2.4 strip off [+p] 268 褫 褫
t'io break, split, tear off 519 攄
t'io 1.5 rheumy-eyed *ar t'io* 4 眵 眵
t'io 3 ^{nc} cast-offs, hand-me-downs (*r ex* Ode 189, no 反切) 18 褻
 詩: 乃生女子載寢之地載衣之褻載弄之瓦 If a girl is born/ they lay her on the dirt floor/ they clothe her in castoffs/ they give her a shard for a toy
t'io 2.40 ^{ve} satisfy, be satisfied 逞 逞
 左: 五族聚群不逞之人因公子之徒以作亂 The five clans assembled a crowd of dissatisfied men and used the followers of the [slain] rulersons to raise a rebellion.
 左: 天禍許國鬼神實不逞于許君 If Sky has sent ill fortune to the state of Hsü, it is the spirits that are dissatisfied with the ruler of Hsü.
 左: 若有事於東方則可以逞 If there is something you have to do in the east, you will be able by [this omen] to accomplish it.
t'io 2.40 gallop 騁 騁
 晉: 漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取龍榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.
t'io 說文: look straight *ar t'io*? 171 窺
t'io 3.45 patrol, prowl around 逡 逡
t'io 3.45 supervise, oversee 覘 覘
t'io 1.42 red 頰 頰 窺 窺

t'io 1.42 tamarisk *ac* 積 607 檉
t'io ^{nc} ko burrowing wasp? 螻
t'io 2.40 horse harness 韠
t'io sko fruit juice 廣韻 *ar tsög* 滌 滌
t'io 1.42 hill 陔
t'io 1.42 to swallow 陔
t'io 4.5 beat, flog 516 跌
t'io onomat? 呖
t'io 4.5 laugh 啞
t'io 4.5 切韻: eyes not straight 22 眈
t'io 4.5 廣韻: 躓也 (*sef* 躓?) 躓
t'io **t'io** ^{nc} 爾雅: ko spider? 蛛 蛛
t'io **d'io** go back & forth suddenly 330 踳 踳
t'io 1.17 corpulence 臃
t'io 1.17 tangled 178 纒
t'io 1.17 draw out 倣
t'io-**t'io** ^{sb} so dog traversing weeds 獮 獮
t'io 4.17 cracked skin 皸
t'io 3.33 run into thicket (sc animal) 680 獮 獮
t'io 4.6 ^{ve} expel, degrade 268 黜 黜
 國: 十八年王黜狄后 In the eighteenth year, the king degraded his Ti-barbarian wife from the rank of queen.
 國: 何以黜朱也 Why do you degrade Chu?
 國: 驪姬生奚齊其娣生卓子公將黜太子申生而立奚齊 Lady Li gave birth to Hsi-ch'i and her younger sister gave birth to Chuo-tzu. The marquess intended to disestablish his heir-apparent Shên-shêng and establish Hsi-ch'i.
 史: 公孫龍善為堅白之辯及鄒衍過趙言至道乃黜公孫龍 Kung-sun Lung was skilful at arguing the subtleties of hardness and whiteness, but when Tsou Yen passed through Chao and spoke of the ultimate Way, Kung-sun Lung was dismissed.
 後: 曹節王甫復爭以為梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wei family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.
 後: 帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖為不道而太后有德於朕不宜降黜 The emperor perused the memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others, "Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress dowager deserves gratitude from Us. It would not do to demote and expel her."
 b. *fig*
 史: 及竇太后崩武安侯田蚡為丞相黜黃老刑名百家之言 When Empress Dowager Pao died and Tien Fen became premier, he disestablished the doctrines of Taoism and Legalism
 史: 至於邯鄲所見者黜於所聞於東周臣竊負其志 What I saw when I reached Hantan was overborne by what I had heard in East Chou, so that I considered abandoning my intention.
t'io ^{vb} alarmed, anxious 怵
 史: 然衡人林王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the "horizontal men" try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suf-

fering.

t'jwət animal track 跡**t'jwət'iek** ko myth critter 狢踴**t'jwət** dense (sc smoke) 焄**t'jwət** onomat for flames 焄**t'jwən** 1.18 ^{nc} *Cedrela sinensis* "Chinese mahogany" 椿**t'jwən** ^{nc} ko tree 椈**t'jwən** 1.18 ^{nc} 說文: hub cap deco w/ring 400 輶 釧**t'jwən** 1.18 ^{nc} funeral car 輶 輶**t'jwən** ^{nc} 說文: ko mud-going vehicle 350 輶**t'jwən** 1.18 ^{nc} ko tree 椈**t'jwən** 1.18 kosps 椿**t'jwəp-njwəp** ^{sb} 廣韻: so flying 377 翺翺**t'jwən sjw** ^{nc} ko tree 椈**tnân t'ân** 3.28 to sigh 615 嘆 歎

呂: 墨子見染素絲者而嘆 Motzū saw some people dyeing silk and sighed.

衡: 萬人俱歎未能動天一鄉衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

tnân t'ân 1.25 ^{nc} foreshore (cf 灘) 413 灘 灘**tnân t'ân** 1.25 to open; to spread out with the hand 154 攤 攤**tnândz'ian t'ândz'ian** gambling game w/coins as counters 413 攤錢**tnâm t'âm** 1.51 eroded bank 626 坍 坍**tnâm t'âm** 1.51 onion 219 蒔**tnâm nâm t'âm** 1.51 stick tongue out ++p 482 聑**tnâm nâm t'âm** 1.51 basset ears 245 聑 聑**tnək t'ək** 4 evil swa 忒 慝**t'ng** bearing, appearance 態戰: 姦臣之態 the impostures of treacherous servants
晉: 法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.**t'ngd'äg** carriage, attitude 態度**t'njak** 4.18 ^{mp} name 拮**tnjə t'jəb** 3.9 to season, to flavor 230 絮**t'niəg** 2.44 ^{nt} branch 2 丑

骨: 丁丑卜羽翌戊寅不雨允不雨 Inquire on t'ing-ch'ou (day): next wu-yin (day) it won't rain. [later] In fact it didn't rain.

釋: 丑紐也寒氣自屈紐也 t'niəg "ch'ou" is niəg "tie in knot." The cold vapor bends and ties itself in knots.

t'niəg a surname 俞**tnjəg t'jəb** 2.44 ^{nc} manacles 說文: 枅械也 从木从手亦聲 639 杻 杻 枅 鈇**t'niəg** onomat 卍**tnwâr t'wâr** 2.34 tranquil, at ease 239 妥**t'nwâr** ko sandal 屨**tnwâr t'wâr** 2.14 weak (篇海: formerly r**t'nwâr** 倭**t'nwâr** 2.34 ko bird 鷄**tnət t'ət** 4.15 ^{nc} otter ar t'ət t'ət 獺

淮: 鷗巢知風之所起獺穴知水之高下 The magpie nests knowing where the wind will be. The otter makes its den knowing how high the water will rise.

tnəng t'əng to stop (rel to 停?) 15 踳 踳**tniə t'ia** 1.5 ^{nc} bogle 96 嶼 嶼

選: 封豨 籠 神虯掩 Huge boars roar defiance; magic dragons fade from sight.

藝: 九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊爲嶼龍 The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon.

t'lia 1.5 bird lime ar **lia** ← **dlia**? 170 鸚**t'lia** 1.5 flame 96 熾**t'lia** 1.5 issue, spread out, set forth cf 施 (no -l-?) 419 摺**t'lia** 1.5 ko tree 集韻: "cloth-tree" 檣**t'liasək** bird trap 170 鸚 摺**tniamət t'iamjəd** bogle 96 嶼 嶼 嶼 嶼**tniər t'iar** 2.11 ^{nc} limbs; body parts 591 體 骸

釋: 體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也

t'iar "members" is d'iar "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

孝: 身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

禮: 是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

人: 五物之徵亦各著於厥體矣其在體也木骨金筋火氣土肌水血五物之象也 The evidence of the five things is also each imprinted on their bodily members. In the members, wood: bone, metal: sinew, fire: energy, earth: skin, water: blood. These are the images of the five things.

選: 綽約閑靡機迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.

戰: 主折節以下其臣臣推體以下死士 The ruler bends over backwards to defer to the ministers; the ministers exaggerate their postures to honor the dead officers. [lit "push their limbs"]

tniər t'iar 2.11 ^{nc} unit, entire thing 246 體 骸

莊: 體盡無窮而遊無朕 Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam without bound.

官: 體國經野 He unifies the state and aligns its land.

釋: 巧考也考合異類共成一體也 "skilful" is "complete"; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.

人: 凡有血氣者莫不含元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form. 新: 動有文體謂之禮反禮爲濫 Initiative which has figure and ground is called *ceremonious*; the opposite of *ceremonious* is considered *outrageous*.

隋: 前儒舊說天地之體狀如鳥卵天包地外猶穀之裹黃周旋無端其形渾渾然故曰渾天 The former theory held by scholars in the past is that the shape of the entirety of sky and earth is like a bird's egg. Sky wraps around earth as an eggshell encloses its yolk. It rotates endlessly. Its form rolls on and on, so it is called "turning sky".

漢: 賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書

對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person. 隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

淮: 故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like played fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

藝: 昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

tniər t'iar 2.11 ^{nc} display, manifest 4 體 骸

淮: 體道者逸而不窮任數者勞而無功 One who manifests the Way is at ease yet never lacks; one who relies on methods works hard with no success.

淮: 帝者體太一王者法陰陽霸者則四時君者用六律 An emperor manifests big blob; a king models himself on yin & yang; an overlord takes the four seasons as his principles; a ruler uses the six musical tunings.

禮: 體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

法: 惟五經爲辯說天者莫辯乎易說事者莫辯乎書說體者莫辯乎禮說志者莫辯乎詩說理者莫辯乎春秋 It is the five classics that are really subtle. Nothing is more subtle at explaining Sky than Changes, nothing more subtle at explaining affairs than Writing, nothing more subtle at explaining exemplification than Rites, nothing more subtle at explaining intentions than Odes, nothing more subtle at explaining reason than Spring-Autumn.

t'ldg? 1.33 說文: soo 嘍**t'liəng** 2.42 ^{mp} name 王仁昫切韻 ar t1 夔**t'liəng** bivalves 蛟**t'liəngd'liəng** stare directly 集韻 ar**liəngd'liəng** ← **dlieŋgd'liəng?** 瞭 瞪**t'liəpsjəp** rain hard ar **t'liəpdzjəp** 622 霽 霽**t'liəm** 1.49 說文: =止 隄**t'lio** 1.9 extend (set 159?) 20 擡

t'liōg dliōg 1.46 cure, recover 97 瘳
 呂: 傷足瘳而數月不出 He hurt his leg, and for several months after it healed he did not go out.
 左: 有加無瘳 Things were applied to [the rash] but they alleviated nothing.
 左: 若為夷棄之使事齊楚其何瘳於晉 If you are going to cast us aside on account of the Yi barbarians, forcing us to serve Ch'i and Ch'u, how would that improve things for Chin?
 國: 君不度而賀大國之襲於己也何瘳 Our ruler makes no plans, but felicitates a larger state's invasion of our own. What good will that do?
t'liung 2.2 favor 6 寵 寵
 左: 蔓草猶不可除況君之寵弟乎 If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?
 史: 石君及四子皆二千石人臣 [尊寵 →] 寵尊乃集其門 Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/And it has accumulated in his household. [nr]
 晉: 漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wèn-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.
t'liung 3.3 crooked? crossways? 319 寵
 史: 君尚將貪商於之富 [寵 →] 寵秦國之教畜百姓之怨秦王一旦捐賈客而不立朝 If you still mean to clutch the wealth of Shang-wu and pervert the teaching of the state of Ch'in, piling up the resentment of the people, one morning the king of Ch'in will dismiss all visitors and not hold court.
t'liēg 1.5 寵 bogle 96 寵
t'liēg look at in succession 瞞
t'wāg 3.39 spit (cf 吐) 266 唾 唾
 史: 太后明謂左右曰復言長安君為質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Chang-an becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."
t'wāg 264 詭 詭 詭
t'wā 狹 narrow & long, oval *swa* 岷? 268 湄 湄
t'wā narrow & long, oval 268 湄 湄
t'wār 3.39 molt (sc birds, animals); scale (fish) *swa* 冠? 廣韻 ar **t'wād** 268 髡 髡 鱗 鱗
t'wā 2.34 hatchlings 鱗 鱗
t'wāg 1.36 湄 說文: name of a river ford 廣韻: river name 116 湄
t'wā 3.39 sleeveless garment 褌
t'wā swia shred sacrificial meat 隋
t'wā d'wā beautiful 嬌 嬌
t'wāt 4.13 reasonable, harmonious 239 稅
 淮: 其行悅而順情 His actions are relaxed and accordant with nature.
t'wāt 4.13 remove 268 稅 脫 脫 稅 說
 史: 燕趙棄齊如脫屣矣 Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.
 b. fig.
 史: 劉敬脫輜輳 Liu Ching left off hauling a barrow.
t'wāt d'wāt 4.13 beat, kill 426 稅
t'wāt'kung "disease of lower parts" 268 脫 疝
t'wād 3.14 mourning worn late 163 稅 稅

t'wād d'wād 3.14 withdraw, flee cf 退 268 駢
t'wād s'wād 3.14 shed skin (snake), molt (bird), metamorphose (insect) 268 蛻 蛻
 更: 蟬之未蛻也為復育已蛻也去復育之體更為蟬之形 Before a cicada has cast off its pupal shell, it forms a pupa. After it has cast off the shell it leaves the pupal form behind and changes into the shape of a cicada.
t'wād-t'wād 卍? relax?? 239 脫 脫
t'wān 方言: big, flourishing (of eg fire) 熾
t'wān 1.26 rushing water, river rapids 湍 湍
t'wān 3.29 貳 pig 674 豕 豕
t'wān 1.26 貳 爾雅: ko pig 貳? or sko badger? 674 豕
t'wān black dress 稅
t'wān 貳 black robe 祿
t'wān 貳 爾雅: ko bird 廣韻 ar **t'wān** 鷄
t'wān pig 豕
t'wān 3.29 湄 river name 湄
t'wār narrow & long, oval *swa* 湄 岷
t'wār 3.39 molt (sc birds, animals or snakes) ar **d'wāt swa** 冠? cf 蛻 268 冠 蛻
t'wāt'wat 4.15 small head; short face 268 頰 刮
t'watg'wat 4.15 廣韻: 強可兒 facial exp of strained acceptance? 442 頰 頰
t'war 2.35 sko edible grain 粿
t'wat 4.11 large staff 268 稅 稅
t'wat 4.11 expose, display 268 悽 悽
t'wat 4.11 sudden 200 突 突 悽
 呂: 力貴突智貴卒得之同則遽為上勝之同則濕為下 The most valued kind of strength is that which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intelligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.
t'wat t'wat 4.11 untoward 572 去
t'wat flow 集韻 ar **d'wat** 25 浹 浹
t'wat 4.11 sneaky 退 突
 新: 秦國失理天下大敗眾擄寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 [攻 →] 工擊奪者為賢 [貴人 ↓] 善突盜者為 [折 →] 折 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skillful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.
t'wat 4.11 fascinated, rapt 悽
t'wād 3.18 貳 withdraw cf 駢 572 退
 左: 天子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"
 三: 頃之煙炎張天人馬燒溺死者甚眾軍遂敗退還保南郡 In a while smoke and flame spread across the sky. So many men and horses were burned to death or drowned that the army retreated in defeat, returning to their fortification at Nan commandery.
 釋: 叔少也幼者稱也叔亦倣也見嫂傲然却退也 *siōk* "younger brother" is *siōg* "younger"; a term for those who are younger. *siōk* "younger brother" is also *dziōk* "silent"; when he sees his elder brother's wife, he silently withdraws.

禮: 凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder.
 b. fig.
 淮: 進賢而退不肖 promote the good ones and fire the klutzes
 左: 知難而退 When he notices difficulties, he retires.
 史: 孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 Kung Ch'iu had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."
 淮: 進退諛伸不見朕整 It goes forward and backward, bends and straightens, without seeing any barrier. [nr]
t'wād 2.14 貳 back of thigh (also calf of leg?) 572 腿 腿 髌
t'wād 3.18 lax, slack 悽 悽
t'wād 2.14 stupid 268 聩
t'wād: 爾雅: ko bug 蠅
t'wām 卍 prn 廣韻 ar **t'wām** cf 黠 黠
t'wām 1.23 sun rising 200 暉 暉
t'wām 說文: regurgitate 200 涸
t'wām 方言: hot flames 焮
t'wām 2.21 說文: brown muck cf 黠 13 黠
t'wām 1.23 fire bright ar **d'wām** 162 燉
t'wām 2.21 廣韻: 氣相衝也 "energy colliding" 247 吨
t'wām 1.23 light of moon 曄
t'wām 3.26 draw back, withdraw 572 褪
t'wām d'wām 1.23 groan 呻
t'wām-t'wām 卍 so war chariots +p 焯 焯
t'wām-nānsi'wad 卍 sixth of 12 cyclic 歲 涸 灘 歲
t'wām'wām unprincipled conduct? 唾 唾
t'war 1.15 push [prn?] 268 推
 左: 武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊邾師過之乃推而蹶之遂取邾師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force.
 藝: 洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.
 淮: 譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih K'uang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he pushes them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.
 隋: 天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it

cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it. 列:穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠅而不可饗王之嬪御臙惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

b. *fig.*
衡:不推類以況之 they do not extend the analogy to imply that
衡:推此以論 to reason by extending this [analogy]
人:推此論之 to reason by extending this [analogy]
衡:推人道以論之虛妄之言也 If we reason by analogy from the ways of humans, this is an idle, frivolous tale.

草:推斯言之豈不細哉 When we discuss it in these terms, isn't it pathetic?
淮:星月之行可以曆推得也 The motion of the stars and moon can be predicted by calculation.
戰:主折節以下其臣臣推體以下死士 The ruler bends over backwards to defer to the ministers; the ministers exaggerate their postures to honor the dead officers.

史:孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 K'ung Ch'iu had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."

史:以春秋災異之變推陰陽所以錯行故求雨閉諸陽縱諸陰其止雨反是 He inferred the mode of alternation of Yin and Yang from the accounts of disastrous anomalies in the *Chun-ch'iu*. Thus if one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin. The stopping of rain is just the opposite.
史:先列中國名山大川[通→]遵谷禽獸水土所植物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable. Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.

風:推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論董其是非而綜其詳[矣言→]譬也實爲難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

c. 推步 calculate in advance
草:推步期程 step through the predetermined celestial paths by calculation
晉:今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was

noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.
t'war to cheat (*dial*) (*cf* 詭 *et al*) 譴
t'war 1.15 so loaded cart 輓
t'war 1.15 remove hair by scalding 焯 焮
t'war t'war 1.15 ^{nc} leonurus 推
t'wed 3.16 ugly; stupid 集韻 *ar d'wed* (*rel to* 類 *etc?*) 268 類

S

sâ sâr 1.35 ^{nc} ko ritual vessel (?!) 獻 獻
sâ 2.33 fresh and clean 集韻 *ar ts'â* 311 鏘
sâ to brighten (*r sâr?*) *cf* 瑤 311 睒
sâ (other readings) 媿
sâ sâb 2.33 so long clothes *ar ts'â* (*rel to* *b'wâsâ*!) 襪
sâ luster of metal 311 鏘
sâ-sâ sâb-sâb ^{nb} so drunk dancers +p 377 僇 僇

sâk 4.19 seek (*ar sâg?* *rw/* 如 *in* 楚辭) 151 索
非:齊伐魯索讒鼎魯以其厲往 Chi attacked Lu and sought the Ch'an cauldron; Lu sent a replica instead.

呂:荆人有遺弓者而不屑索 There was a Ching man who lost his bow; he wouldn't look for it.

莊:使喫詬索之而不得也 He sent Mr. Clever-Talk to look for it and it was not found.

周:帥百隸而時難以索室毆疫 to lead the corps of servants in the seasonal demon-expulsion, searching the buildings and driving out infection

搜:求索止得駁狗無白者卿曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ching said, "A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed."

sâk 4.19 a twisted cord 496 索
史:淳于髡仰天大笑冠纓索絕 Shun-yü K'un looked up at the sky and laughed so hard the cord of his capstrings broke.

淮:有客衣褐帶索而見曰臣能呼 There was a stranger who appeared for audience wearing kudzu-cloth, with a rope for a belt, who said, "I can shout."

漢:泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸磨使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

民:令兩人對持長索搜去其露日出乃止 Have two men facing each other grasping a long rope shake the dew off and not stop until the sun comes out.

sâk 4.19 twist cord, spin thread *cf* 緜 496 索
淮:綖麻索纒 twiddle fibers out of hemp with the finger tips to spin thread
衡:紂力能索鐵伸鉤 Ch'ou was so strong he could twist iron and straighten a sickle.

sâk 4.19 rule, law 496 索

sâk 4.19 disperse 151 索
非:兵甲頓士民病蓄積索田疇荒困倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

晉:至劉禪降服諸營堡者索然俱散 By the time Liu Shan had surrendered and submitted, all those in camps and fortresses had scattered and dispersed.

sâk ^{mp} river name (*sa either of* 2 濙?) 溯

sâk 4.19 ^{mp} 廣韻: river name 濙

sâk 4.19 chain 496 鏢

sâk 4.19 plant name 紫

sâk 4.19 集韻: 木梢 榛

sâklots'am ^{mp} man name 索廬參

sâk sâk 4.4 new moon 151 朔

左:冬十月朔日有食之 In winter, in the tenth month, at the new moon the sun was eclipsed.

莊:朝菌不知晦朔蟋蟀不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall.

b. *meton* calendar

漢:誼以爲漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五爲官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

漢:自三代之盛胡越不與受正朔非彊弗能服威弗能制也 From the time when the three dynasties flourished, the northern and southeastern barbarians have never joined us in accepting the proper calendar. They cannot be conquered by anything but force nor kept in order by anything but the fear of power.

sâk-sâk rustle of clothing 襪 襪

sâk-sâk ^{nb} uneasy 313 索索

sâkd'âk ko C. Asian boot 鞞鞞

釋:鞞鞞之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sâkdâk* are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are called throughout Central Asia.

sâkpieng ko cake 索餅

sâkpiwang sâkpiwang ^{mp} far northern parts of China 朔方

sâkpiwang ^{mp} pln (*pron?*) 朔方

sâg go against [*cf* 逆] 391 溯 溯 溯 溯

sâg inform, complain 391 訴 愬 溯 誦

sâg 3.11 clay image of ghost or bogle 塚 塑

sâng 3.42 ^{re} lose, destroy 151 喪 喪

左:其喪師不亦宜乎 No wonder he lost his army.

左:不知天將以爲虐乎使剪喪吳國 I can't tell whether Sky will consider him oppressive, whether it will cause the state of Wu to be cut off and lost to him.

衡:僂僂若喪家之狗 as dejected as a lost dog

國:佞之見佞果喪其田詐之見詐果喪其賂

Flatter him, be flattered; in the end, lose the territory; cheat him, be cheated; in the end, lose the bribe

莊:喪而不知歸 lost not knowing the way home

漢:疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是爲無策

When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

b. *fig.*

列:意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

sâng 1.39 mourning; funeral 151 喪 喪

春:夏四月丙子公薨于齊丁酉公之喪至自

齊 Summer [of 694 BC], 4th month, day *ping-tzū*, our ruler died in Ch'i. Day *ting-ch'ou* his remains arrived from Ch'i.

孟: 三年之喪 three years' mourning [ie extending into the third year]

露: 三年之喪二十五日 The "three years mourning" goes for twenty-five months.

周: 大喪厥樂器 At the grand mourning he displays his musical instruments.

漢: 及建母死貧未有以發喪方假資服具

When Chien's mother died, he was too poor to afford a funeral. At that time he was trying to borrow or beg clothing and utensils.

淮: 爰惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.

禮: 喪禮與其哀不足而禮有餘也不若禮不足而哀有餘也 Rather than a funeral with too much ceremony and not enough grief, better one with not enough ceremony and too much grief.

史: 易王初立齊宣王因燕喪伐燕取十城

When the Alternative King was first installed, the Perspicuous King of Ch'i took advantage of their mourning to attack Yen, seizing ten cities.

後: 仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

sâng 1.39 ^{nc} mulberry 桑 葉

詩: 黃鳥黃鳥無集于桑 Sparrow, sparrow, don't perch in the mulberry.

左: 禽之而乘其車繫桑木焉以徇齊壘 He took him prisoner and mounted his chariot. He tied a mulberry root to it and thus rode around the Ch'i breastworks.

越: 爲兒時好種樹禾黍桑麻五穀 While he was still a child, he loved to plant and transplant grain, millet, mulberry, hemp and the five grains.

爾: 槩桑山桑 *yam* mulberry: mountain mulberry

呂: 此伊尹生空桑之故也 This is the story of how Yi Yin came to be born in a hollow mulberry tree.

藝: 夜泊越里纜船於大桑樹 That night he stopped at a village in Yüeh and tied up to a big mulberry tree.

藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

隋: 日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時又新從太陰中來故復涼於其西在桑榆間也 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise. Also when it has first emerged from the grand *yin*, by the same token it is cooler than when west among elms and mulberry.

b. *meton* mulberry leaves, fed to silkworms
宋: 日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅青絲爲籠係桂枝爲籠鉤頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠網綺爲下裙紫綺爲上襦 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The

Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall/ Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops/ Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

sâng 2.37 ^{nc} forehead 額

淮: 顴顴在頰則好在額則醜 Dimples: in the cheeks they are pretty, but (as furrows) in the brow they are ugly.

sâng 1.39 stone at base of pillar 礫

sâng 2.37 ^{nc} horse runny nose disease 噪

sâng 2.37 ^{nc} throat 噪

sâng 2.37 sound of jingle-bell 鏢

sâng 2.37 lay on ground 擗

sângg'o ^{nc} grosbeak *Eophona personata* 桑扈

淮: 馬不食脂桑扈不啄粟非廉也 Horses don't eat suet, nor grosbeaks peck millet seed. It's not because they're self-denying.

sângtjông "among mulberries" ref to licentious behavior (v. 詩 廊風) 桑中

sât 4.12 slap from side 197 掇 掇 掇

sât 4.12 discard, cast aside (stb 散之) 4 撒 藜 擦

sât 4.12 sound diminished 311 𠵼

sât-sât th noise of foliage 647 擦 擦 擦 擦 擦

sân 2.23 ^{vt} disperse ar t3 642 散 澈 散

國: 氣不沈滯而亦不散越 Vapor is neither dammed nor dispersed.

淮: 四時之散精爲萬物 The dispersed essences of the four seasons make the myriad things.

戰: 夫梟暴之所以能爲者以散綦佐之也夫一梟之不勝五散亦明矣 Now the reason the owl piece [in 六博] is able to act is because of the deployed pieces assisting it; now it is clear that a single owl cannot overcome five deployed pieces.

史: 瓦解雲散 [defeated Hsiung-nu armies] break up like earthenware and scatter like clouds

漢: 故雖遇饑饉水旱糴不貴而民不散取有餘以補不足也 Thus even if there is shortage, famine, flood or drought, the price of grain will not rise and the populace will not be scattered, because we will have taken a surplus to make up for deficiency.

隋: 鬼星明大穀成不明人散 If the stars of Demon are bright and big the grain will ripen. If not bright, people will be dispersed.

選: 波如連山乍合乍散 The waves are like mountain ranges/ Suddenly joining, suddenly dispersing.

史: 散千金以賜宗族朋友 He distributed a thousand ducats in gifts to his relatives and friends.

史: 盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents.

漢: 會宗族故人各以親疏與東帛一日散百金之費 He was re-united with his old clan and gave each of them rolls of silk cloth according to how close was their relation; in one day he spent several hundred ducats.

衡: 王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

漢: 又好用僇酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

b. *fig.*

新: 從散約解爭割地而賂秦 The vertical alliance dissipated and the treaties dissolved. They vied with each other to cede pieces of their territory as bribes to Ch'in.

選: 精精神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

露: 田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *miög*, in fall we *siüg*, in winter we *siög*, in summer we *siän*.

sân 2.23 steamed rice for ritual use 飯

sân 2.23 umbrella, parasol 繖

sân ko ritual vessel 散

sân 1.25 fat of mutton or pork 册

sân 1.25 ko bamboo utensil 筩

sân 3.28 umbrella, parasol 繖

sân 2.23 loose, wobbly (sc crossbow action) 642 繳

sângjwüt run off & be lost (sc water) 散越

sâng'o 說文: coral 集韻 ar **sätj'o** 珊瑚

sândjiet scattered, 642 散軼

sälä ^{nc} *Shorea robusta* 杪欏 娑羅

sälä ^{nc} *Stewartia pseudocamellia* 杪欏

sälä ^{nc} *Cyathia spinulosa* 杪欏

sâp 4.28 onomat 搗

sâp 4.28 onomat for falling rain 霏

sâp 4.28 rustling of weeds 蓬

sâp 4.28 grasp 78 搗

sâp 4.28 ?withered branches 槿

sâm 1.51 stdw clothing 衫

sar sar 1.37 sand 486 沙 砂

淮: 墟土人大沙土人細 Where soil is loamy, people are big; where soil is sandy, people are small.
史: 外發芙蓉葦華內隱磁石白沙 Without, it manifests lotus and water-chestnut flower/ Within, it conceals huge rocks and white sand.

漢: 藍田地沙石雍霸水 At Lan-tien sand and stones blocked the Pa river.

漢: 大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day.

選: 影沙碧石蕩颺島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

戰: 過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.

漢: 胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事撥之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians

are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

流沙⇒流

sa 1.37 ^{nc} yellowfin goby *Acanthogobius flavimanus* 鯊 魴 魴

詩：鯊 魴 catfish and gobies

sa 1.37 satin 紗

sa **säg** open 18 閱

sa **säg** 1.37 sugar cane *suā* 蔗? 358 炒

sa **sar** 3.40 weak voice cf 嘶 311 沙

sakieg ^{nc} ko locust 莎雞

sag'uk coarse open-weave fabric (loan wd?) 沙穀

sadi'uk pln +pp 碧石

sat'ad sift, sort out 18 沙汰

sadi'ar ^{mp} city name 沙羨

荀：今秦南乃有沙羨 Now in the south of Ch'in there is Shai.

sad'ang sko fruit tree 358 沙棠 梁棠

san 1.27 說文：to cut, edit (scrape writing off bamboo strips?) 311 刪 刪

b. fig.

草：但貴刪難省煩損復爲單務取易爲易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

san 3.30 wicker trap 汕

san 3.30 to slander 訕

san 3.30 ^{nc} ko wolf-like critter 獠

san 3.30 bellyache, gas pains? 疝

san 1.27 ^{nc} 說文：big ugly dog cf 獫狁

san 3.30 to slander 趙

san 1.27 ^{mp} 單于 name +p 矧

san 3.30 hedge ("spelling pron?") 95 柵

san 3.30 sko farm tool ("spelling pron?") 鋤

san san 2.25 ^{nc} tears flowing 642 潛

越：中夜潛泣泣而復嘯 In the night he would cry with flowing tears; having cried he would then wail.

san-san ^{nb} so fishes 汕汕

sar 3.40 hoarse 311 嘎

莊：兒子終日嗶而嗶 A child cries all day but its throat does not get sore.

sar 2.35 篇海：戲 frivolous *suā* next? 耍

sar!sa: 2.35 idiot (ex "drool?") (perh

ser!sai: (cf 後 or is phon 凶 = 西?) 4 傻

sasiet sarliet ^{nc} parasitic larva of trombiculid mite, chigger 486 沙蟲

抱：沙蟲水陸皆有其新雨後及晨暮前跋涉必著人唯烈日草燥時差稀耳其大如毛髮之端初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之正赤如丹著爪上行動也若不挑之蟲鑽至骨便周行走入身其與射工相似皆煞人 Chiggers are found in water and on land. Just after rain or at dawn and dusk if you tramp through you are sure to get them on you. Only when the sun is hot and the plants dry are they relatively few. Their size is of the tip of a hair. When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a

gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle. They are pure red, like cinnabar. Put one on your fingernail and it will move around. If you don't pick them out, the bugs burrow all the way to the bone, and then go everywhere throughout the body. They are like the marksman beetle in this, that they are invariably fatal. [Note: chiggers do not burrow. In the larval stage of their life cycle they creep into hair follicles, where they suck nourishment from the host's skin tissue, then drop off the host and metamorphose into non-parasitic adult mites. In Asia they transmit bacteria of scrub typhus and other infectious diseases.]

sap ^{nc} feathers on a catalfaque 377 萋

sap ^{nc} a fan 377 接

sap 4.32 to fan (sc a fire) 377 嬰

衡：當風鼓箒 fan oneself while in the wind

sap so bird eating *ar tsəp* 482 唛

sap onomat/ufō +pp 啞

sap 4.32 ^{nc} fan-like ornament on coffin 377 嬰

sap 4.32 ^{nc} a sow 獐

sap 4.32 ^{nc} 廣韻：面衣 veil? 幪

sap'ia? 玉篇：面衣 veil? 幪 曬

sam 1.55 cut down, mow 341 芟 刈

左：芟夷蕪崇之 He cuts, kills, gathers and piles them.

釋：治事能斷割芟刈無所疑也 In managing

affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things

off abruptly and not doubting anything.

sam 1.55 ^{nc} a sickle 341 芟

sam 3.59 ^{nc} a sickle 341 鈇

sam 1.55 ^{nc} pendant of banner 377 幟

sam 1.55 pendants to banner 377 纛

sam ^{nc} ko tree 爾雅：黏李 杉 樹 黏

sam 2.54 cut off 341 擗

sam 1.55 ^{nc} shirt? one-piece dress? 377 衫 鞵

搜：汝著衫汗火燒便潔也卓覺果有衫在側

汗輒火浣之 "If you put the shirt on and it gets dirty,

if it is burned in a fire it will straightaway come clean."

When Cho woke up, there was indeed a shirt beside

him. When it got dirty, immediately fire cleansed it.

sam 1.55 long hair 377 多

sam ^{nc} ko banner? uf 衫? 377 幟

sam 1.55 ^{nc} 辭海：Panicum frumentaceum 穆

sam 1 ^{mp} surname 鈇

sam 1.55 說文：cloth color of sko sparrow's

head +pp 纁 髡

sam 1.55 eaves of a roof 377 髡

sam 1.55 廣韻：絳帛 red cloth 377 緜

samâk sandy desert 107 沙漠

samtsjag ^{nc} 辭海：Eleusine corcana 穆子

samwən Buddhist ascetic ← Skr *śramaṇa* 沙

門

晉：僧涉者西域人也不知何姓少爲沙門苻堅時入長安虛靜服氣不食五穀日能行五百里言未然之事驗若指掌能以祕祝下神龍每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨堅及群臣親就鉢觀之卒於長安後大旱移時苻堅歎曰沙公若在豈憂此乎 The monk *diap* was a foreigner from the west, surname unknown. He became a *śramaṇa* while young. In the time of Fu Chien he entered Ch'ang-an. He lived quietly by himself, practiced breathing discipline, ate no cereal. He could travel five hundred *li* in a day. He spoke of things before they happened, and to verify them was as easy

as pointing to the palm of your hand. He could conjure magic dragons by means of a secret incantation. Whenever there was drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and ask for rain. With no more ado a dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily. Chien and his ministers would themselves go to the bowl to see it. After he died in Ch'ang-an, when a drought had gone on for a while, Chien would sigh and say, "If Master *diap* were here, would we be troubled by this?"

sa'iat 集韻：不成絢而急 紗緜

sak 4.25 ^{ve} block, plug up [?] 391 塞 空

戰：乘舟舟漏而弗塞則舟沉矣 When you're in a boat and it springs a leak, if you don't plug the leak the boat is sure to sink.

左：武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊邾師過之乃推而蹶之遂取邾師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force. 史：夫塞成皋絕上地則王之國分矣 If they block Ch'êng-kao and cut off your upper territory, YM's state will have been divided.

衡：河決千里塞以一培之土 The Ho breaks out for a thousand *li* and you try to block it with a handful of earth.

漢：星辰不孛日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞 The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked.

漢：絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢污也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up. 國：陽失而在陰川源必塞源塞國必亡 If Yang gets out of control and is co-located with Yin, rivers and springs will surely be blocked, and if that happens the state must perish.

b. fig.

呂：邪辟之道塞矣 The road of depravity and perversity will be blocked.

非：何謂民萌曰爲人臣者散公財以說民人行小惠以取百姓使朝廷市井皆[勸→]歡譽己以塞其主而成其所欲此之謂民萌 What do I mean by the populace? One who should be his minister dissipates the ruler's wealth to please the people. He does small beneficences to make ordinary people joyously praise him in court and at the marketplace well, so as to eclipse his master and accomplish what he wants. This is called the populace.

後：且設法禁者非能盡塞天下之姦皆合眾人之所欲也大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 Furthermore, one who sets forth laws and prohibitions cannot prevent all evildoing in the world, nor can he make things go the way everyone would want them to. If in general he chooses what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

sak sincere 塞

sak 廣韻：secure 寨

sak sag 4.25 sincere 塞

sakmwən sa spirit gate 塞門

sag ^{nc} barrier 391 塞

戰：今公又以秦兵出塞過兩周踐韓而以攻梁一攻而不得前功盡滅公不若稱病不出也 Now on top of that you are going to take the Ch'in army beyond the frontier, beyond the two Chou states and tramping through Hân to attack Liang. If this one attack fails all your former accomplishments will count for nothing. You'd better plead illness and stay home. 史：余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

漢：以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而間獨數百里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of *li* distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

史：且夫秦地被山帶河四塞以爲固卒然有急百萬之眾可具也 Furthermore the land of Ch'in is cloaked with mountains and girded with the Ho and surrounded by barriers that make it fast. Should there eventually rise an emergency, a million men could be assembled.

史：秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以爲固 The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around.

史：燕王曰吾聞齊有濟濶濁河可以爲固長城鉅防足以爲塞 The king of Yen said, "I have heard that Ch'i has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. [長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.]

səp 3.19 game like checkers 賽 纂 塞

莊：博塞而遊 I've been amusing myself playing parcheesi and checkers.

說：行棋相塞謂之纂 Moving the game pieces to block each other is called Schlupft.

səp **səb** shake, brandish (**sər?**) 377 搥

səp 1.16 cheek, fish's gills (**sər?**) 鰓 腮

səp 1.16 at cross-purposes (**sər?**) 悞

səp 3 ko fish catcher (ex "gill?") 391 簍

səng 1.45 Buddhist monk (←*Skr sangha?*) 僧 晉：僧涉者西域人也不知何姓少爲沙門 The monk *dīap* was a foreigner from the west, surname unknown. He became a *sramana* while young.

səng 3.48 awaken 313 齧

səp 4.27 so wind (fast?) 集韻 **ar sūk** 377 颯

səp 4.27 leather shoe (heelless Persian-style slipper?) 集韻 **ar sīəp** 377 鞞 鞞

səp 4.27 **nc** stave 鋏

səp 4.27 **fus** thirty (fusion of 三十) 卅 卉

səp 4.27 turn gray (sc hair) 颯

səp? 4.27 catch foot in walking? 398 蹶

səp? stdw horse going 駮

səp? **nc** ko spear; ko plow 鋸

səp-səp **th** rain falling hard 530 颯 颯 雪 雪

səpɣlu precious metal inlay 鋏 鏤

səpɣiār so falling hail 雪 爾 & fro 298 駮 姿

səpsā **th** sinuous movement, weaving to

səpsā **th** Han hall name (**r səpsāb?**) 駮 姿

səp-d'əp **sth** move quickly 377 颯 颯 駮 選 選：紛威蕤以駮選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

səp-d'əp **sth** chattering, noisy 377 颯 脊

səm 1.51 **num** three 3 三 參 叁 叁 叁

戰：[齊車→]三軍 entire army [叁~齊 叁~三]

a. *as nuc*

左：齊侯之夫人三 The principal wives of the Marquess of Ch'i were three.

左：蘇而復上者三 The number of times he revived and climbed back up [the wall] was three.

非：天下有信數三 There are reliable strategies in the world; they are three.

b. *as fac*

國：見其涓人疇王呼曰余不食三日矣 The king saw his valet Shou and shouted, "I haven't eaten for three days!" [lit, "my not-eating has made-three the days"]

孟：三日不食 for three days did not eat

左：不三月不至 it takes more than two months to get there [lit if not make-three months, not arrive]

國：參其國而伍其鄙 divided their metropolises into three and their countryside into five parts

國：焦僥氏長三尺 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall.

呂：舟車之始見也三世然後安之 When boats and carts first appeared, people did not feel safe in them until the third generation.

莊：雞三足 "A chicken has three legs"—*paradoxical proposition of the logicians*.

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

國：於今三世矣 as of now it has become three generations

左：民三其力二入於君而衣食其一 the people divide their work into three parts; two go to the ruler while they feed and clothe themselves by the other one 淮：三三而九 3X3=9 [lit "make-thrice the being-three then be-nine"]

呂：三七二十一 three times seven is twenty-one

孟：三年之喪 three years' mourning [ie 27 months, into third year, lit "mourning that makes-three years"]

戰：蘇秦之楚三日乃得見 Su Ch'in went to Ch'u and was not given an audience until the third day. [lit "make-three days then get audience"]

國：三日而原不降 on the third day Yüan did not surrender

孟：三里之城 a city wall of three *li*

c. 三者 or 三 a particular three

孟：不孝有三 Of unfiliality there are three kinds

孟：不待三 I would not wait for three.

國：民生於三事之如一 Folk get life from three things and serve them alike.

呂：三者國有一焉 As to these three, if a state has even one of them

d. *as adj* countable as three, done three times

考：凡爲防廣與崇方其綢參分去一 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top]

divide by three and subtract one.

國：是楚一言而有三施 Thus by saying one thing Ch'u does favors for three.

論：三人行必有我師焉 Of any three men walking around, my teacher must be among them [ie at least one can teach me something].

孟：其三人則予忘之矣 As to the other three men, well then, I've forgotten them.

多：三晉 the three states Han, Chao and Wei into which Chin was divided

左：參國之一 one-third of a state

論：吾日三省吾身 I interrogate myself thrice daily (ie ask 3 questions)

荀：日參省乎己 Interrogates himself thrice daily.

露：三年之喪二十五月 The "three years mourning" goes for twenty-five months.

e. *third time w/special signif*

左：三戰必死於此三矣 If you fight three battles you're sure to die; with this one it will be three.

史：微子曰父子有骨肉而臣主以義屬故父有過子三諫不聽則隨而號之人臣三諫不聽則其義可以去矣 Wei-tzu said, "Father and son are consanguineous, but minister and ruler are connected by obligation. If a father errs, his son remonstrates three times; if ignored, he obeys but with lamentation. If a minister remonstrates three times and is ignored then the bond of obligation may be considered broken on that ground.

衡：案世間能建塞塞之節成三諫之議令將檢身自救不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

B. the ordinal number, third

多：三月 the third month

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

səm 2.48 rice gruel with meat (ex "three?") 糝 糝 糝 糝

səm 3.54 thrice (*oh, yeah?*) 3 三

səm so iron vessels 鏦

səm 2.49 resolute 濶

səm 3.53 cover (*is phon* 三? vo 闕?) 305 閭

səm 1.50 so long hair 377 髻 髻

səm 1.50 **nc** 廣韻: ko bovine (yak?) 377 慘

səm 3.53 篇海: 抵 嶮 也 嶮

səmkiung **th** three reaches of Yangtze 三江

səmkiung **nc** 3 principal royal officers; highest rank 三公

新：保其身體傳傳之德義師道之教訓三公之職也 *Guardian* guarding his person, *preceptor* guiding him to proper conduct, and *tutor* expounding doctrine to him: such are the duties of the three ducal ministers.

韓：三公者何曰司空司馬司徒也司馬主天司空主土司徒主人故陰陽不和四時不節星辰失度災變異常則責之司馬山陵崩[渴→] 腐川谷不流五穀不植草木不茂則責之司空

君臣不正人道不和國多盜賊下怨其上則責之司徒故三典其職憂其分舉其辯明其隱此三公之任也 What are the three ducal ministers? They are the minister of works, the minister of war and the minister of manpower. The minister of war is responsible for the sky, the minister of works for the earth and the minister of manpower for the people. Thus if yin and yang are not in harmony, if the four seasons are not in rhythm, if the stars lose their regularities, if disasters and anomalies distort normality then we task the minister of war with that. If mountains collapse, if stream valleys do not flow, if the five grains do not grow nor plants and trees flourish, we task the minister of works with that. If ruler and minister are not aligned, if the way of man is not in harmony, if there are many thieves and robbers in the land and inferiors resent their superiors then we task the minister of manpower with that. Thus the three ducal ministers keep their duties in control, worried about the demarcations, offering their analyses and making clear what had been obscure. These are the responsibilities of the three ducal ministers.

samkung 三 stars next 太一 三公

史：中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

samkiwan the three divisions of a state's armed forces 三軍

左：我張吾三軍而被吾甲兵以武臨之 We have spread out our three armies and put on our armor and weapons so as to overawe them with military power.

左：鄭祭原繁洩駕以三軍軍其前使曼伯與子元潛軍軍其後 Chai Chung, Yüan Fan and Hsien Chia of Chêng deployed the three wings of the army in front of them, and had Man-po and Tzū-yüan deploy a concealed force in their rear.

衡：濟三軍之衆 spared the lives of the multitude of men in the three armies.

隋：翬鱮三星爲三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything.

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzū-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

戰：萬人之衆而破三軍者不意也 The thing that can let even a few regiments of men smash an entire national army is failure to anticipate.

晏：田開疆曰吾仗兵而卻三軍者再若開疆之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 T'ien Kai-chiang said, "I have made a whole national army retreat just holding a weapon at the ready. I did it twice. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another." He took a peach and

got up.

史：三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

史：人民之眾車馬之多日夜行不絕鞦韆殷殷若有三軍之眾 The people are so numerous and the horses and carts so many that they cease moving neither day nor night; the rumble of traffic and the buzz of voices is like that of an entire nation's army.

samkwâng three brights: three major constellations; some say 日月星 三光

藝：郭郭宮館金寶爲飾明踰三光 The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries.

samg'ap conjoining of 陰陽天 三合

samg'ap threefold correlation of 五行 and 十二辰 三合

samgiwang 三 founders of the three ancient dynasties 三王

風：夏禹殷湯周武王是三王也 Yü of the Hsia, Tang of the Yin and Martial King of Chou, these were the three kings.

衡：何爲獨可於三王不可於周公 Why is it uniquely permissible with regard to the three kings and not with regard to the Duke of Chou?

b. often paired w/other ancient worthies

史：五帝異樂三王不同禮 The five emperors had different music and the three kings did not have the same rites.

淮：五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place.

淮：五帝貴德三王用義五霸任力 The five sovereigns valued charisma; the three kings used right action; the five overlords relied on force.

漢：五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

戰：夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

漢：詔賢良曰朕聞昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸教通四海海外肅春北發渠搜氏羌徠服星辰不孛日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書鳴虬何施而臻此與今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉澗水未知所濟猗與偉與何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王朕之不敏不能遠德此

子大夫之所睹聞也賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 There was an imperial rescript to the most capable: "Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient. Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures and doctrine pervaded the four quarters. Nations from beyond the wilderness, Hsiao-shên, Pei-fa, Chü-sou and Ti-ch'iang came to submit. The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked. Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings. Alas, what shall we do to reach this state? Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing. Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming? What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen. The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person." It was then that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

samg'wâng 三 three great mythical rulers of high antiquity stories vary (cf 五帝) 三皇 風：伏羲女媧神農是三皇也 Fu Hsi, Nü Kua, Shên Nung, these were the three greats.

samg'wâng 三 3 kinds of fabulous monster 天皇地皇人皇 三皇

samngo to some degree, more or less 參伍 考：凡行莫水磬折以參伍 To make standing water flow, [ditches] are always bent downward to some degree.

samngwia 三 "three precipices" mtn name 三危

sam'jwân 三 pln under 秦 三川

sam'jwân 三 the three rivers 涇渭洛 三川 史：臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉願爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

sam'jwân 三 the three rivers 洛河伊 三川

sam'jwân 三 six stars ac 三能 三台

samsa [attractively] disheveled e.g. hair 377 髮髻

samsniwâr 方言：soo 蓼綬

samtsjog three internal conduits of the

human body cf 九竅 (rel to 灼?) 三膳 酒
səmtsiŋg three liquors: 事酒, 昔酒, 清酒 三
səmtsiŋ 卍 韓, 趙 and 魏 after partition of
 晉 cf 二周 三晉

漢: 晉三卿韓魏趙兼晉君而分其地 Three
 grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took
 control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.
 史: 太史公曰三晉多權變之士夫言從衡疆
 秦者大抵皆三晉之人也 The three states of
 former Chin had many pragmatists. Those who spoke
 of vertical or horizontal alliances and how strong
 Ch'in was were nearly all men of former Chin.

戰: 三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰
 分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人
 無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千
 里之權者地[利一]缺也萬人之眾而破三軍
 者不意也王用臣言則韓必取鄭矣王曰善果
 取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the
 three states of former Chin had smashed Chih-po, they
 proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan
 Kuei said to the king of Hán, "When we divide the land
 we must be sure to get Ch'eng-kao." The king said,
 "Ch'eng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could
 make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant
 has heard that a thing only one *li* across that will wield
 the leverage of a thousand *li* is advantageous terrain.
 And the thing that will let even ten thousand men
 conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate.
 Let YM adopt YS's proposal and then Hán will surely
 take Ch'eng." The king approved; he went ahead and
 accepted Ch'eng-kao. When it came time that Hán
 took Ch'eng, they did set about it from Ch'eng-kao.

səmd'əg three eras 夏, 商, 周 三代

孟: 三代 the three dynasties (夏商周)

史: 三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The
 three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five
 overlords led the world with different laws.

史: 千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榱非一
 木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak
 worth a thousand ducats is not the amplit fur of only
 one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the
 branches of a single tree. The links among three
 dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man.

史: 比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之
 For three consecutive dynasties no one dared to open it
 [ie the vessel containing saliva of magic dragons].

Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King they
 opened it and looked at it.

漢: 自三代之盛胡越不與受正朔非疆弗能
 服威弗能制也 From the time when the three dyn-
 asties flourished, the northern and southeastern
 barbarians have never joined us in accepting the
 proper calendar. They cannot be conquered by any-
 thing but force nor kept in order by anything but the
 fear of power.

səmnəg 卍 six stars ac 三台 三能

səmləŋ 卍 ko medicine 三稜

səmləg preceptors, tutelary elders (三 here
 prob not "three" but 參 "consultant") 三老
 史: 鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數
 百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其
 餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of
 Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking
 in several million cash and using two or three hundred

thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then
 divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take
 home.

漢: 非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算 Carts
 and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for
 property of those with official rank, preceptors and
 cavalrymen on the northern frontier.

səmb'əwo 卍 three districts next to capital (京
 兆尹、左馮翊、右扶風) 三輔

藝: 左馮翊曰三輔盜賊天下尤 The Left Gorgler
 said, "If there are bandits in the three districts nearest
 the capital, the world condemns me."

səmmog 卍 tribe name (ac 三苗) 三毛

səmmiŋog 卍 tribe name (ac 三毛) 三苗

左: 於是乎虞有三苗夏有觀扈商有姚邠周
 有徐奄 In this context, Shun had the San-miao, the
 Hsia had Kuan and Hu, the Shang had Hsien and P'ei,
 the Chou had its Hsü and Yen.

淮: 黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜
 伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of
 Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui,
 Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Ch'i fought a
 battle with the Hu.

səmd'əg 卍 pln 三鷓

seg 1.14 sko artifact 筴

ser sprinkle 4 洒

ser seg 1.14 sifter cf 簾 ?-b 682 篩

sem 1.54 delicate, tender 377 摻

sem 1.54 mouthful (+p; fusion of 所含?) 嗔

sem 2.53 taste of vinegar ++p 656 醜

sem 2.53 harvest forest trees 斲

sem 2.53 grasp 摻

siat 4.16 ^{nc} wooden wedge in corpse's mouth

(= 所喫?) 377 掣 楔 掣

siat 4.16 ^{nc} ko tree 楔

sian 3.32 sleet 霰 霽

siap 4.30 Kg: to march 377 變 變

詩: 保右命爾變伐大商 I shall protect and help you
 and appoint you, to march and attack the great Shang.

siap 4.30 act together 639 變 變

siap 4.30 insole; shoe 377 屨

siap 4.30 axle of a scroll 輦

siap 4.30 take, pick 攪

siap 4.30 so walking 377 徒

siap 4.30 說文: 大孰 224 變 變

siap 4.30 cause, employ 集韻 ar **niap tiap**

niung 78 聒

siapd'iap small wooden wedge 377 牒 牒

siamd'iam 礮 礮

sian 1.30 ^{ms} in front 先

漢: 十五入大學學先聖禮樂而知朝廷君臣
 之禮 At fifteen they enter high school to learn the
 ritual and music of the ancient sage kings and
 become aware of the etiquette of behavior between
 ruler and minister in court.

荷: 不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do
 not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings,
 you do not recognize how great learning can be.

禮: 是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母
 之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a
 shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is
 because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood
 got from one's ancestors.

衡: 或時先世遺咎 In some cases a curse has come

down from a previous era.

史: 我方先君後臣因謂王即[弗→]不用鞅當
 殺之 At that time I was putting the ruler first and his
 ministers afterward, so I said to the king that if he
 would not employ you he should kill you.

非: 欲以與萬乘致功必先踐之妻妾 If one
 wishes to present one's accomplishments to a powerful
 ruler, one must first demonstrate them to one's wives.

淮: 先裸而浴則可以浴而裸則不可 If you first
 undress and then bathe, that works; if you undress only
 after you have finished bathing, that doesn't work.

晏: 是先犯我令 This one first violated my order.

史: 先事秦則安不事秦則危 If you are the first
 to submit to Ch'in, you will be safe; if not, in danger.

釋: 御語也尊者將有所欲先語之也 *ngio*

"attendant" is *ngio* "tell"; when the boss wants
 something he first tells him.

釋: 南蠻數為寇逆其民有道後服無道先疆
 常警備之也 The southern barbarians often became
 bandits and rebels. Their folk were submissive after
 learning the way, but before that, lacking the way,
 they were strong, so there often had to be alerts and
 preparations against them.

b. ancestral

左: 自子之歸也小人糞除先人之敝廬 When
 [I heard] that you were to return, sir, I swept out the
 tumbledown hut of my fathers. (tChf)

國: 君嗣吾先君唐叔 YL is successor to our former
 ruler Tang-shu.

漢: 何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜
 下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious
 the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former
 emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high
 antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

禮: 是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母
 之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a
 shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is
 because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood
 got from one's ancestors.

選: 故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之
 利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I
 composed the fu on literature so as to make known the
 supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have ac-
 cordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity
 in literary composition. Some day I will approach the
 point at which I can be said to have exhausted its
 mysteries in detail.

史: 留侯張良者其先韓人也 The ancestors of
 Chang Liang, Marquess of Liu, were from Hán.

sian 3.32 卍 put first; present 先

多: 先天下 lead the world, be ahead of everyone else
 民: 先夏至二十日 twenty days before the summer
 solstice

月: 先立春三日太史謁之天子曰某日立春
 Three days before Li-ch'un the Grand Scribe reports it
 to the emperor: "Such-and-such a day: Li-ch'un."

sian 2.27 to wash 311 洗

山: 洗石 pumice stone for washing

衡: 沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去
 身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head.
 Washing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from
 the hands, bathing from the body.

禮: 足垢燂湯請洗 If their feet are dirty, heat water
 and invite them to wash.

列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漣以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

釋：亂洗也毀洗故齒更生新也 *l'ian* "Cutting teeth" is *sian* "washing"; weakening and washing away the old teeth, growing new ones instead.

史：洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

史：[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中裙廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

sian barefooted 4 跣

左：公跣而出 The marquess went out barefoot.

非：跣行 walk barefoot

淮：有菅屣趾[跣→]跣短褐不完者 there will be sedge-grass sandals, walking on bare feet, and tattered tunics.

絕：徒跣被髮乞於吳市 He walked barefoot, with hair disarrayed, and begged in the marketplace of Wu.

sian 2.27 brightly polished metal 294 銑

sian glossy 294 奩

sian ko tree 栲

sian cord? cf 線 192 綯

sian 說文: fire 261 爇

sian metal-ornamented bow 鈇

sian corners of bell mouth 鈇

sian 2.27 fire vapor, flame 294 炆

sian 1.30 kosps inf to nephrite 玃

sian 2.27 ko plant 莢

sian sian ^{nc} pln cf 藝 姪

sian sian ^{nc} SHH: a wash-basin 311 洗

sian'ian small chisel or drill 銑 銑

sian'ioŋ ^{nc} bamboo pot-scrubber 筴 筴

sianseng firstborn; you, sir 先生

b. *honorific*

戰：東國有魯連先生其人在此 There is a Mister Lu Lien from the eastern states and the man himself is here now.

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 Su Ch'in was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

史：弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

c. 3rd p for 2nd p *honorific*

呂：先生之年長矣非有它子也 Your years are quite advanced, elder sir, and it is not as if you had other sons.

史：君召先生而卜相 Our ruler summoned you to divine about a chief minister.

siar 1.12 west 西 凶

淮：禹乃使大章步自東極至于西極二億三萬三千五百里七十五步 Yü had Tai Chang walk from the East Pole to the West Pole; it was 233,500 *li* and 75 paces.

衡：今察日之食西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.

穆：癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wei* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btfsplk.

釋：其見每於日在西而見於東 [the rainbow's] appearances are always when the sun is in the west and it appears in the east

荀：西海則有皮革羊焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

戰：利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪 We get all the western wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy. 山：是山也西望日之所入 From this mountain one looks west to where the sun sets.

衡：天下有三不祥西益宅不與焉 There are three ill-omened things in the world, and extending one's house to the west is not one of them.

孟：西喪地於秦七百里 On the west, I lost seven hundred *li* of land to Ch'in.

方：自關而西秦晉之間 west of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin

史：今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊爲大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.

衡：今史與宰質唯止其益宅徒爲煩擾則西益宅祥與不祥未可知也今史質唯以爲西益宅審不祥則史與質唯與今俗人等也夫宅之四面皆地也三面不謂之凶凶西面獨謂不祥何哉西益宅何傷於地體何害於宅神西益不祥損之能善乎西益不祥東益能吉乎 If we assume the scribes and Tsai Chih-chü to have stopped the enlargement of the house merely because of the turmoil it would cause, then the question of whether enlarging one's house on the west is ill-omened or not remains unanswered. But if we assume the scribes and Tsai Chih-chü to have genuinely believed it to be ill-omened, then they were no different from the vulgar of today. Now the four sides of a house are earth all around. If on three sides we do not call it ill-omened, why do we alone say that enlarging the west side is baleful? How does enlarging a house on the west side harm the body of the earth or the spirit of the house? If enlarging it on the west side is ill-omened, do we improve things by taking away some of it on the west? If enlarging it on the west side is ill-omened, can we induce good luck by enlarging it on the east?

b. *as nuc* go west
史：遂與所徵三十人西及上左右爲學者與其弟子百餘人爲綿蕞野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners,

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they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

sior roost, lie still cf 犀 栖 栖

選：迷惑失故路薄暮無宿栖 We have lost our way and cannot retrace our steps/ Darkness nears and we have no bivouac.

藝：禽鳥栖陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

sior ^{nc} rhino (cf 兕) 156 犀

左：犀革 rhino hide

山：有犀牛其狀如牛而黑 Here are rhinos; their shape is like an ox, but black.

國：巴浦之犀祭兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak, rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated?

b. rhino horn

荀：雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充榔加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以爲樹琅玕龍茲華觀以爲實人猶莫之拍也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

sior nest 461 棲 棲

sior respectful, intimidated 酒

sior 1.12 seeds [of melon] 犀

sior 1.12 說文: to tarry cf 栖 22 犀

sior 1.12 move to cf 移 169 棲 栖 栖 迟 先 史：然則王何不使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因以爲質則燕趙信秦 If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Ch'in tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Ch'in.

衡：龍登玄雲神棲崑崙 The dragons went up to the dark clouds and the gods moved away to Kunlun. [nr]

sior 3.12 ^{nc} river name 洸

sior sian 2.11 to wash 311 洗 酒

sior-sior ^{nc} fuss, bustle? 棲棲 栖栖 栖栖

衡：聖人栖栖憂世 The sages get themselves in a tizzy about the world.

論：微生畝謂孔子曰丘何爲是栖栖者與無乃爲佞乎孔子曰非敢爲佞也疾固也 Wei Shêng Mou said to Confucius, "What's the point of all this chichi? Aren't you just being a sycophant?" Confucius said, "It's not that I dare to be a sycophant; it's that I'm troubled by complacency."

衡：孔子栖栖周流應聘身不得容道不得行 Confucius bustled thither and thither, going anywhere they invited him. He himself never found a place, nor did his doctrines find acceptance. [nr]

sior'ioŋ ^{nc} country name 西頃

sior'ymag ^{nc} Han 郡 name 西海

sior'iwangmag ^{nc} sko deity 西王母

史：[西王母]有三足鳥爲之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

史：繆王使造父御西巡狩見西王母樂之志歸 The Splendid king had Tsao-fu drive west. They coursed and hunted and went to visit Hsi Wang Mu. He enjoyed it so much he forgot to go home.

列：遂賓於西王母觴於瑤池之上西王母爲王

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謠王和之其辭哀焉 Then he went as guest to Hsi Wang Mu who gave him a party beside the Green Jade Pool. Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. Its words were very sad.

siorg'wəlk ㄆ central Asia 西域

西:武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

晉:佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉漢代初傳其道惟聽西域人得立寺都邑以奉其神漢人皆不出家 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese. His teaching was first propagated in the Han dynasty, and I have only heard of foreigners from the west being allowed to erect temples in major cities to worship their deity; no Han people left their homes [ie to enter monasteries].

晉:僧涉者西域人也不知何姓少為沙門 The monk *dīap* was a foreigner from the west, surname unknown. He became a *sramana* while young.

siorg'ā ㄆ town name 西河

siorg'og ㄆ song name 西睥

siorg'ā ㄆ tribe name 西夏

siort'jōg ㄆ state formed from part of Chou

after its partition 西周

史:王赧時東西周分治王赧徙都西周 In the time of king Nan, the government of Chou was split into eastern and western divisions. King Nan shifted his capital to West Chou.

晉:王赧云季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished.

siors'ia ㄆ a legendary beauty 西施

楚:西施斥於北宮兮仇雠倚於[彌→]邇檻 Hsi Shih is banished to a remote apartment while deformed hags lol against nearby pillars.

草:昔西施心瘁捧胸而鬢眾愚效之只增其醜 Hsi Shih once got heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her face contorted in pain. A lot of dolts imitated her and only made themselves more ugly.

siors'jōg ㄆ man name, 魏公孫衍 犀首

This might be the name of an office, as some scholars claim, or it might be a personal nickname.

戰:犀首田盼欲得齊魏之兵以伐趙梁君與田侯不欲犀首曰請國出五萬人不過五月而趙破田盼曰夫輕用其兵者其國易危; 易用其計者其身易窮公今言破趙大易恐有後咎犀首曰公之不慧也夫二君者固已不欲矣今公又言有難以懼之是趙不[伐→]破而二士之謀困也且公直言易而事已去矣夫難構而兵結田侯梁君見其危又安敢釋卒不我予乎田盼曰善遂勸兩君聽犀首犀首田盼遂得齊魏之兵兵未出境梁君田侯恐其至而戰敗也悉起兵從之大敗趙氏 Rhinohead and T'ien P'an wanted to get the armies of Ch'i and Wei to attack Chao. The rulers of those two states were unwilling. Rhinohead said, "Let's ask for fifty thousand men for no longer than five months and Chao will be smashed." T'ien P'an said, "But those who employ their armies for scant reasons find their states easily imperiled, and

those who employ their schemes for scant reasons find themselves easily put at a loss. Now, sir, you would speak of Chao being very easy to smash—I fear there might be some retribution afterward." Rhinohead said, "That, sir, is because you are not thinking clearly. Look, the two rulers are surely not willing to do it of their own, and now you moreover talk about how there will be difficulties, thus scaring them—that means Chao will not be smashed and the plans of the two of us will be in trouble. But if you speak only of the easy part, sir, and after the affair has been set in motion, after battle has been joined and the weapons clash, if the Marquis of T'ien and the Lord of Liang then see that it will be dangerous, how would they dare disperse their forces and not let us have them?" T'ien P'an said, "Good." He went ahead and urged the two rulers to accept Rhinohead's idea, and the two officers were given control of troops of Ch'i and Wei. Even before they had crossed the frontier, the two rulers became afraid that they would be defeated when they got there, so they totally mobilized their armies and went after them and greatly smashed Chao.

史:犀首者魏之陰晉人也名衍姓公孫氏惠王使犀首攻魏禽將龍賈取魏之雕陰其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Hsi Shou was a man of Yin-chin, named Yen and surnamed Kung-sun. The Benevolent King sent Hsi Shou to attack Wei; he captured general Lung Chia and took Tiao Yin from Wei. Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

siort'jōng ㄆ west barbarian (redundant for 戎?) 西戎

siord'jag ㄆ Ch'in sacrifice 西峙

siort'jōng ㄆ pln 西陵

siort-d'jər ㄆ to rest, relax 22 迟迟 棲遲

選:徘徊招搖靈迟迟兮 wandering, sauntering with instinctive mind quite at ease [Shang 西伯 **siortp'āk** ㄆ feudal title of Chou house under 史:及文王為西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

史:西伯之臣闕天之徒求美女奇物善馬以獻紂紂乃赦西伯 The followers of Hsi Po's servant Hung Yao sought out beautiful women and rare curios and fine horses to present to Ch'ou. Ch'ou then released Hsi Po. [going fishing

史:以漁釣奸周西伯 got to meet Wen Wang by 呂:膠鬲曰西伯將何之無欺我也武王曰不子欺將之殷也 Chiao Ko said, Where is Hsi Po going? Don't lie to me." The Martial King said, "I won't lie to you. I am bound for Yin."

siortwəmpōg ㄆ man name 西門豹

戰:西門豹為鄴令而辭魏文侯曰子往矣 Hsi-mèn Pao was appointed administrator of Yeh but declined the appointment. The Cynosure Marquess of Wei said, "No, you go after all."

史:魏文侯時西門豹為鄴令豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦長老曰苦為河伯娶婦以故貧豹問其故對曰鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶

婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 In the time of the Cynosure Marquess of Wei, Hsi-mèn Pao was appointed administrator of Yeh. Pao traveled to Yeh and met with the oldest men. He asked them what folk suffered most from. They said, "The worst is we have to marry a woman to the River Boss, so we're all poor." Pao asked to hear the details, and they told him the preceptors and chief clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.

史:當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當為河伯婦即聘取洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣間居齋戒為治齋宮河上張緹絳帷女居其中為具牛酒飯食[行↓]十餘日共[粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife." And so she was betrothed. They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer. She had nothing to do but follow tabus and restrictions. For that they made a ritual enclosure at the river's edge, putting up red screening-curtains, and she dwelt within, and she stayed there ten days or more. They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food. They supplied a boat, decorated it as if it were a nuptial bed, had the woman get on it and floated it out onto the river. It floated for some miles and then sank.

史:其人家有好女者恐大巫祝為河伯取之以故多持女遠逃亡以故城中益空無人又因貧所從來久遠矣民人俗語曰即不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其民云 Local families who had a pretty daughter feared the great shamaness would condemn her to be taken for the River Boss, so many of them took their daughters and fled far away. Thus the city became more and more empty and depopulated, and poorer as well. That had been going on for a long time. The local tradition was that if ever they did not give a bride to the River Boss, the water would rise in waves and drown the people.

史:西門豹曰至為河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mèn Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

史:至其時西門豹往會之河上三老官屬豪長者里父老皆會以人民往觀之者[三二→]二三千人其巫老女子也已年七十從弟子女十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後西門豹曰呼河伯婦來視其好醜 When the time came, Hsi-mèn Pao went to join them. Preceptors, government workers, men of exemplary good character and village elders all attended. Those who observed in the capacity of ordinary citizens were two or three thousand. The shamaness was an old woman, fully seventy. Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness. Hsi-mèn Pao said, "Call forth the bride of

the River Boss. I will see how pretty she is.”

史：豹視之顧謂三老[巫祝→]祝巫父老曰是女子不好煩大巫媪為入報河伯得更好女後日送之 Pao looked at her. He looked back and said to the preceptors, the officiant shamaness and the elders, “This woman is not pretty. I will trouble the great shamaness to go into the river because of that and report to the River Boss that we have to look again for a pretty woman, whom we will send in a few days.”

史：即使吏卒共抱大巫媪投之河中有頃曰巫媪何久也弟子趣之復以弟子一人投河中有頃曰弟子何久也復使一人趣之復投一弟子河中凡投三弟子西門豹曰巫媪弟子是女子也不能白事煩三老為入白之復投三老河中 At that he had the sergeant and his squad bind the great shamaness bodily and throw her into the river. After a while he said, “Why is the shamaness taking so long? Let an acolyte hurry her.” He had one of the acolytes thrown into the river in the same manner. After a while he said, “Why is the acolyte taking so long?” He had another acolyte thrown into the river in the same manner. When they had thrown a total of three acolytes, Hsi-mên Pao said, “The shamaness herself and the acolytes are just women; they can’t make a proper report of the matter. I will trouble the preceptors to enter and report it.” And he had them thrown in in the same manner.

史：西門豹簪[筆→]紘折嚮河立待良久長老傍觀者皆驚恐西門豹顧曰巫媪三老不來還奈之何欲復使廷掾與豪長者一人入趣之皆叩頭叩頭且破額流血地色如死灰西門豹曰諾且留待之須臾須臾豹曰廷掾起矣狀河伯留客之久若皆罷去歸矣鄴吏民大驚恐從是以後不敢復言為河伯娶婦 Hsi-mên Pao tucked in his belt-seal and stood leaning over the river, watching, for a long time. The elders and officials and bystanders observing this were all terribly frightened. Hsi-mên Pao looked back and said, “The shamaness herself and the preceptors have not returned. What shall we do about that? I am inclined to send one each of chief clerks and exemplary characters to hurry them.” All kowtowed, knocking their heads on the ground till they were about to break and blood flowed from their foreheads, their faces like ashes. Hsi-mên Pao said, “Very well. We will stay here and wait for them for a while.” In a while Pao said, “You chief clerks get up now. It turns out the River Boss detains his visitors a long time. You are all dismissed. Go home.” The officials and people of Yeh were terribly frightened. From that time on, no one ever again dared mention betrothing a wife to the River Boss. 史：傳曰子產治鄴民不能欺子賤治單父民不忍欺西門豹治鄴民不敢欺 Tradition has it that when Tzū-ch’an governed Chêng people couldn’t deceive him; when Tzū-chien governed Shan-fu people couldn’t bear to deceive him; when Hsi-mên Pao governed Yeh people didn’t dare deceive him.

siek 4.23 white 18 皙晰皙

siek 4.23 to split 154 析析析

左：古人有言曰其父析薪其子弗克負荷 The ancients had a saying, “The father has split firewood but the son can’t carry it home.”

衡：析骨而炊之 split bones and cook them b. fig.

後：能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑

異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.
草：覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

siek 4.23 tin (?h←p?) 154 錫

漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶賾不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

siek 4.23 to give 錫

siek 4.23 wash rice 18 浙

淮：百姓開門而待之浙米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

siek 4.23 strip to waist 154 褻

史：秦人捐甲徒褻以趨敵 The Ch’in remove their armor and rush toward the enemy barechested.

siek 4.23 thin cloth 154 錫 綈

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch’i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

siek 4.23 ^{nc} surcoat open in front 154 褻

siek 4.23 th twittering 嘶

siek 4.23 dry 309 煬

siek-siek 4.23 apprehensive 恇恇

siekdžèk 爾雅：ko lizard, prob a skink,

Eumeces sp 嘶蜴

siekmiek ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 荇蓂

sieg 1.12 shriek 嘶

sieg 1.12 take by the hand 擄

sieg 1.12 disperse (sound) cf 噍 18 嘶 嘶

方：嘶披散也東齊聲散曰嘶器破曰披秦晉聲變曰嘶器破而不殊其音亦謂之嘶器破而未離謂之壘 *sieg* is *p’iasân* “disperse.” In eastern Ch’i when the sound is dispersed they call it *sieg*; when the instrument is broken they call it *p’ia*. In Ch’in and Chin when the sound [*ie* timbre?] changes they call it *sieg*; when the instrument is broken but has not gone out of tune they also call it *sieg*; when the instrument has broken but has not come apart they call it *miwân*. 衡：飲食損減則氣力衰則聲音嘶 If food and drink are decreased then energy declines; if it declines then the voice is weakened.

siegž’iōng 爾雅：ko bug 蝱蝱

sieng ^{mp} constell. name 星

sieng 1.43 star, planet, comet, meteor 星 彗

淮：日出星不見 When the sun rises the stars disappear.

詩：女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛

She said, “Roosters are crowing.” He said, “It’s still

dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still

bright.”

選：月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

淮：星月之行可以曆推得也 The motion of the stars and moon can be predicted by calculation.

淮：星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也 Planets and fixed stars are sky’s promises; comets and rainbows are sky’s warnings.

衡：五星之去天 the departure of the five stars [the Sung meteorites in 春秋] from the sky

隋：中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十為星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

竹：二十年景雲見 In the twentieth year bright clouds appeared. *Commentary*: 景雲之瑞赤方氣與青方氣相連赤方中有兩星青方中有一星 *The insignia of the bright clouds: the energy of the red side connected to the energy of the green side, and on the red side there were a pair of stars, on the green side one star.* 左：星隕如雨與雨偕也 “Stars fell like rain” means together with rain.

左：妖星 a nova, believed to foretell death

晉：時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p’ing to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city. 隋：[天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

sieng 2.41 awaken [3c] 313 醒

sieng 1.43 animal grease, raw meat 腥

非：有聖人作鑽燧取火以化腥臊而民說之 There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the ?raw? taste, and people were pleased by that.

禮：及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而苴孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, “Awake, So-and-so, and return!” Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man’s head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

sieng 1.43 smell offensive in smoo 腥 鮠 鯉

國：偃之肉腥臊將焉用之 Yen’s meat is ?rank?

?raw?; how would you use it?

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As

he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'eng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it." The water was indeed smelly and dirty. 列: 穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠅而不可饗王之嬪御醜惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

sieng 2 scorch (集韻 r ← *siem*?) 熯

sieng 1.43 hot 焯

sieng 1.43 corroded surface of iron or steel 鏽

sieng 3.46 trichinous (sc pork) 腥

sieng 1.43 luster of gem 瑩

siengngjo 𠃉 raw fish? as ritual offering 腥魚

siengdjan stars consd. as constell. 星辰

韓: 星辰失度 if the stars lose their regularities

漢: 星辰不序日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞

The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun

and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never

slid, valley streams were never blocked.

siengsog repulsive in smoo (so meat) (raw?)

腥臊

siengsung to understand 惺惚

siet detail, trifle (r *siet*?) (細 + -t) 587 屑 屑

siet 4.16 in 不屑, not regard as worth

attention 587 屑 屑

孟: 乞人不屑也 Even a beggar would regard it as

unworthy of attention.

siet 4.16 membrane separating chestnuts in

their husk 楮

siet 4.16 broken rice, fragments 587 糲

siet-siet 𠃉 onomat 廣韻 ar *siet* 恹恹

sied! 3.12 tiny, fine (凶 = 西 phon?) 587 細

淮: 墟土人大沙土人細 Where soil is loamy,

people are big; where soil is sandy, people are small.

搜: 呼曰細腰細腰應諾...汝復爲誰曰我杵也

He shouted, "Narrow-waist!" Narrow-waist replied,

"Yes?"... "And for that matter, who are you?" "I am a

pestle."

b. fig.

草: 草書之人蓋藝伎之細者耳 Those who write

the grass hand are after all the least significant of

artists.

草: 推斯言之豈不細哉 When we discuss it in

these terms, isn't it pathetic?

史: 夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡

之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put

the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning

the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.

siedmiæn? ordinary people cf 小民、庶民

細民

siedmjet? powdered (sc clay soil) 587 細密

釋: 土黃而細密曰埴埴膩也黏肥如脂之膩

也 If dirt is yellow-brown and finely powdered it is

called clay. Clay is *niab* "greasy," *niamniab* "sticky"

like the *niab* "greasiness" of fat.

siog 𠃉 pipe, flute 292 簫

選: 眾聲繁奏若笛若簫 A throng of tunes all

played at once/ Some as whistles, some as flutes.

siog quiet, lonely, chilly 292 蕭

siog siab to wipe ++p 482 揩

siog sōg pointed 擘

siōg 1.31 𠃉 ko flute 292 簫

siōg 2.29 small talk 謔

siōg 2.29 thin bamboo 292 篠

siōg 3.34 croon; whistle; wail; roar of beast 292

嘯 嘯 蕭

淮: 虎嘯而谷風至 When the tiger roars the valley

wind rises.

越: 中夜潛泣泣而復嘯 In the night he would cry

with flowing tears; having cried he would then wail.

選: 樹木何蕭瑟北風聲正悲 How the trees moan

and sob! The north wind sounds just like mourning.

藝: 既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔鶩

Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building

in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush

madly along.

siōg 1.31 𠃉 river name 292 瀟 瀟

siōg 1.31 artemisia 蕭

siōg quiet, lonely, chilly 292 蕭

siōg 2.29 black grinding stone ar *siōk* 189 礪

siōg 1.31 𠃉 end-caps of bow 377 擘

siōg 3.34 so fire 292 爍

siōg siōk rapid flight 153 翛

siōg-siōg 𠃉 neighing of horses 292 蕭 蕭

siōg-siōg 𠃉 so storm, horse, &c 292 瀟 瀟

siōgdōg 𠃉 tunes name 292 簫 韶

siōgsōg 𠃉 spider 蠩 蝸 蠩 蝸

siōgsiwat inveigle 諛 誑

siōgsiæm siab-siæm trailing, as weeping tree

branches 245 樛 樛 蔭 蔭

選: 木則樛椹椹梓椹椹嘉卉灌叢蔚若

鄧林鬱蔚藜藿藜藿爽樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰

As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa,

hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery

in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like

the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily

aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves

to send down shade.

so sōg 1.11 lift up; revive 313 蘇 甦 鮪

左: 蘇而復上者三 He revived and climbed back

up [the wall] three times.

搜: 農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰

此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a

dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice

in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'eng saw it and said,

"How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive

the grain?"

so sōg 3.11 plain, undyed 313 素 縗 縗 縗

非: 當是時也五素不得一紫 At that time, five

measures of undyed cloth could not be exchanged for

one of purple.

史: 齊紫敗素也而賈十倍 The purple dye of Chi

weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold.

呂: 墨子見染素絲者而嘆 Motzū saw people

dyeing silk and sighed.

戰: 天下縗素 the world is in undyed cloth (mourn-

ing garb).

非: 楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣

衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之

楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而

往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger

brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing.

When it began to rain he removed the undyed cloth-

ing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home.

His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang

Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang

Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do

yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago

and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

後: 卓茂...建武四年薨賜棺槨冢地車駕素

服親臨送葬 Cho Mao...when he died in AD 128 the

emperor donated inner and outer coffins and land for

a burial mound. He himself attended the funeral with

his entourage in mourning attire.

晉: 天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳

克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The

emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes.

His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of

having made the state secure over more than a gen-

eration, and had the merit of being able to settle a

disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on

royal business. It is fitting he should be granted

extraordinary ceremonies."

選: 體如遊龍袖如素蜺黎收而拜曲度究畢

[The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their

sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves

and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

漢: 陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾蠶之獨見許 I ride

the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my

inculcation alone is permitted?

b. *writing material*

選: 紛威蕤以馭選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion

springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by

brush and white silk.

c. *fig.*

左: 晝夜九日如子西之素 Working day and

night it took nine days, as Tzū-hsi had originally said.

國: 夫謀必素見成事焉而後履之 With a plan, one

must plainly see how it can succeed before proceeding.

梁: 約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處

儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstem-

ious. Although at times he found himself in high and

important positions, his private life was frugal and

simple. [少 *caus fac*]

史: 顯王左右素習知蘇秦皆少之 The Eminent

King's servants were thoroughly familiar with Su

Ch'in and all made light of him.

so 1.11 *Perilla spp* 蘇 藕

山: 有草焉其狀如蘇而赤華名曰葶葶可以

毒魚 There is a plant there shaped like perilla but

with red flowers. Its name is *tingning* and it can be

used to poison fish.

so sōg habitual, familiar; naturally so? 313 素

史: 素信謹稱爲長者 He was naturally steady and

reliable and had a reputation as a decent chap.

so sōg effortlessly, without doing a thing 素

so sōg 說文: gather into sheaves 蘇 蘇

列: 王俯而視之其宮榭若累塊積蘇焉 When

the king looked down at them his halls and towers

looked like piles of dirt and sheaves of grain.

so sōg 1.11 tremble, fear 313 蘇 藕

so 3.11 bird food 膳 膳

so (prn) 孌

so 3.11 secretly take a thing 搽

so 3.11 face (toward); follow standard lines 徠

so fermented milk, koumiss 酥

so sâg 3.11 grope for an unseen thing 151 搽

soq sâb 2.32 dry 177 燥 慘

呂:平地注水水流渾均薪施火火就燥 Pour water on level ground and it flows toward wetness; light firewood of equal size and it burns toward dryness.

soq sâb 3.37 shout, clamor 譟 噪

史:比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之蔡流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而譟之蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既戲而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

soq nc oil of dog 臊

soq sâb stench 鱗 臊 鯨

soq sâb 1.34 unwind silk from cocoon to make thread 廣韻 ar tsôg 377 纈 纈 纈

soq 3.37 wound 集韻 ar sôg 瘡

soq hard (sc metal) 177 鏢

soq sâb 2.32 hair 377 髹

sotsiag ꞗ man name 蘇子

sod'ag ꞗ ybro of 蘇秦 蘇代

史:蘇秦之弟曰代代弟蘇厲見兄遂亦皆學及蘇秦死代乃求見燕王欲襲故事 Su Ch'in's younger brother was named Tai, and junior to him was Su Li. When they saw how their elder brother had prospered, they both studied. When Su Ch'in had died, Tai sought audience with the king of Yen, wanting to repeat what had been done before.

史:曰臣東周之鄙人也竊聞大王義甚高鄙人不敏釋鉏耨而干大王至於邯鄲所見者絀於所聞於東周臣竊負其志及至燕廷觀王之群臣下吏王天下之明王也 He said, "I am a hayseed from East Chou. Though it was none of my business, I heard YGM set a very high standard of doing what is right. This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM. What I saw when I reached Hantan was overborne by what I had heard in East Chou, so that I considered abandoning my intention. Having reached the court of Yen, I observed YM's ministers and lower officers. YM is the most intelligent king in the world."

史:燕王曰子所謂明王者何如也 The king of Yen said, "Describe what you mean by 'intelligent king.'"

史:對曰臣聞明王務聞其過不欲聞其善臣請謁王之過夫齊趙者燕之仇讎也楚魏者燕之援國也今王奉仇讎以伐援國非所以利燕也王自慮之此則計過無以聞者非忠臣也 "I have heard that an intelligent king makes it a point to be told of his errors. He does not wish to hear of what he has done well. Permit me to report your errors. Chi and Chao are Yen's enemies. Ch'u and Wei are states

that help Yen. Yet we find YM supporting enemies to attack states that help; that is not how to benefit Yen. YM can figure out for yourself that this is clearly a failure of planning. That you have not heard of it is not because of ministers who are men of integrity." 史:王曰夫齊者固寡人之讎所欲伐也直患國敝力不足也子能以燕伐齊則寡人舉國委子 The king said, "Ch'i is indeed my enemy and is the one I want to attack. All that troubles me is that my state is exhausted and its strength insufficient. If you can get Yen to attack Ch'i, sir, then I place my entire state in your hands."

史:對曰凡天下戰國七燕處弱焉獨戰則不能有所附則無不重南附楚楚重西附秦秦重中附韓魏韓魏重且苟所附之國重此必使王重矣 "There are a total of seven warring states in the world, and Yen stands as weakest among them. If you fight alone you will fail. If you adhere to others, any of them would become more weighty. [無不重 = 無所不重] If you adhere to Ch'u on the south, Ch'u will become weighty. If you adhere to Ch'in on the west, Ch'in will become weighty. If you adhere to Hân and Wei in the center, they will become weighty. Also, if it turns out that the state you adhere to becomes weighty, then that will certainly make YM weighty as well.

史:今夫齊長主而自用也南攻楚五年畜聚竭西困秦三年士卒罷敝北與燕人戰覆三軍得二將然而以其餘兵南面舉五千乘之大宋而包十二諸侯此其君欲得其民力竭惡足取乎且臣聞之數戰則民勞久師則兵敝矣 Now regarding Ch'i, they are skilled at taking charge of things and consider only themselves. In the south they attacked Ch'u for five years, using up their stores. On the west they harassed Ch'in for three years, and their officers and men were exhausted. On the north they did battle with the Yen and routed the whole army and captured two generals. Even so, with their remaining forces they turned south and took the great five-thousand-chariot Sung and enveloped the twelve barons. How would this be a worthy choice, having the ruler's desire achieved but the people's strength used up? I have also heard that if they fight many battles, the folk become weary, and if they are in active service for long, weapons become worn.

史:燕王曰吾聞齊有清濟濁河可以爲固長城鉅防足以爲塞誠有之乎對曰天時不與雖有清濟濁河惡足以爲固民力罷敝雖有長城鉅防惡足以爲塞且異日濟西[不→]而師所以備趙也河北[不→]而師所以備燕也今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敝矣 The king of Yen said, "I have heard that Ch'i has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. Is that really true?" He replied, "If natural occasions do not cooperate, even though it has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho, how would they suffice to make it secure? If the people are worn out, even though it has giant banks, how would they suffice to be its barriers? Furthermore, at other times they deployed for attack at Chi-hsi; that was in precaution against Chao. They deployed for attack at Ho-pei; that was against Yen. Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood down, and the whole country is exhausted.

史:驕君必好利而亡國之臣必貪於財王誠

能無羞從子母弟以爲質寶珠玉帛以事左右彼將有德燕而輕亡宋則齊可亡已 Proud rulers must love gain, and the officers of a doomed state must be greedy for possessions. If YM can wholeheartedly acquiesce in humbly allowing a younger full brother of your son to be a hostage, and give precious stones and valuable cloth to his servants, he will feel obligated to Yen and take lightly the loss of Sung—then Ch'i can be done away with.

史:燕王曰吾終以子受命於天矣 The king of Yen said, "It has turned out that I receive a mandate from Sky through you, sir."

史:燕乃使一子質於齊而蘇厲因燕質子而求見齊王齊王怨蘇秦欲囚蘇厲燕質子爲謝已遂委質[正義質真稟反]爲齊臣 The king of Yen then sent a son as hostage to Ch'i, and Su Li sought audience with the king of Ch'i on that basis. The king of Ch'i still resented Su Ch'in and wanted to imprison Su Li. The Yen king's son who was hostage spoke up for him. After that he was given an official token as minister in Ch'i.

史:燕相子之與蘇代婚而欲得燕權乃使蘇代待質子於齊 The premier of Yen, Tz'u-chih, was related to Su Tai by marriage. He wanted to seize power in Yen, so he sent Su Tai to attend the prince who was hostage in Ch'i.

史:齊使代報燕燕王噲問曰齊王其霸乎曰不能曰何也曰不信其臣 Ch'i sent Tai to report to Yen. King Kuai of Yen asked, "Can it be that the king of Ch'i will become overlord?" "No." "Why not?" "He doesn't trust his ministers."

史:燕王專任子之已而讓位燕大亂齊伐燕殺王噲子之燕立昭王而蘇代蘇厲遂不敢入燕皆終歸齊齊善待之蘇代過魏魏爲燕執代 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tz'u-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him. Yen became very chaotic. Ch'i attacked Yen and killed King Kuai and Tz'u-chih. After Yen had enthroned the Renowned King, Su Tai and Su Li no longer dared to enter Yen. They wound up going to Ch'i, where they were well treated. When Su Tai was passing through Wei they arrested him on behalf of Yen.

史:齊使人謂魏王曰齊請以宋地封涇陽君秦必不受秦非不利有齊而得宋地也不信齊王與蘇子也今齊魏不和如此其甚則齊不欺秦秦信齊齊秦合涇陽君有宋地非魏之利也王不如東蘇子秦必疑齊而不信蘇子矣齊秦不合天下無變伐齊之形成矣 A Ch'i emissary said to the king of Wei, "Ch'i has asked to be allowed to enfeoff Lord Ching-yang in some of the territory of Sung. Ch'in will never grant that. It is not that Ch'in would not benefit from having Ch'i on their side and gaining land from Sung. It's that they don't trust the king of Ch'i and Mr. Su. The disharmony between Ch'i and Wei being this deep would imply that Ch'i is not deceiving Ch'in. Ch'in accepting the good faith of Ch'i, Ch'i and Ch'in in harmony, and Lord Ching-yang in possession of Sung territory would not be to the advantage of Wei. YM had best let Mr. Su go east. Ch'in will surely become suspicious of Ch'i and no longer trust Mr. Su. If Ch'i and Ch'in are not in accord, and if nothing unpredictable happens elsewhere in the world, then the circumstances for attacking Ch'i will have been accomplished."

史：於是出蘇代之宋宋善待之齊伐宋宋急蘇代乃遣燕昭王書 Then they let Su Tai go. Tai went to Sung, where he was well treated. Ch'i attacked Sung, which was hard pressed. Then Su Tai sent a letter to the Renowned King of Yen. 史：曰夫列在萬乘而寄質於齊名卑而權輕奉萬乘助齊伐宋民勞而實費夫破宋殘楚淮北肥大齊讎疆而國害此三者皆國之大敗也然且王行之者將以取信於齊也齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚王之計過矣夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也北夷方七百里加以魯衛[疆]萬乘之國也而齊并之是益二齊也夫一齊之疆燕猶狼顧而不能支今以三齊臨燕其禍必大矣 It said, "To give hostages to Ch'i and yet be among those of ten thousand chariots dishonors your name and decreases your power. If you offer the assistance of your ten thousand chariots to Ch'i in smashing Sung, your people will be worn out and your substance dissipated. If you smash Sung and cut off Huai-pei from Ch'u to enrich the large state of Ch'i, your enemy will be made stronger and your state harmed. These three would be great defeats for your state. That withal YM will do this is because you intend by it to earn the trust of Ch'i. Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken. Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i. The North Yi have seven hundred *li* square. Adding to that Lu and Wei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add two more Ch'i. The strength of a single Ch'i is more than Yen could withstand, enough to make you nervous. If they menace you with three times that, it would surely be a great calamity. 史：雖然智者舉事因禍為福轉敗為功齊紫敗素也而賈十倍越王句踐棲於會稽復殘疆吳而霸天下此皆因禍為福轉敗為功者也 "Nonetheless, when the intelligent undertake some affair, they make good luck starting from bad luck and turn failure into success. The purple dye of Ch'i weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold. King Kou Chien of Yüeh moved to Kuei-chi but returned to cut down powerful Wu and become overlord of the world. These are both cases of making good luck starting from bad luck and turning failure into success. 史：今王若欲因禍為福轉敗為功則莫若挑霸齊而尊之使使盟於周室焚秦符曰其大上計破秦其次必長賓之 "Now if YM wants to make good luck starting from bad luck and turn failure into success, the best thing would be to take the lead in making Ch'i the overlord and honoring them. Send an emissary to the house of Chou, burn the tallies of Ch'in, say, 'As to the best plan, smash Ch'in; as to the next-best, we must contain Ch'in for a long time.' 史：秦挾實以待破秦王必患之秦五代伐諸侯今為齊下秦王之志苟得窮齊不憚以國為功 "With Ch'in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch'in will surely be troubled by that. Ch'in has been attacking other barons for five generations, but now they are held down by Ch'i. As to the aims of the king of Ch'in, so long as he can get to

exhaust the resources of Ch'i, he will not hesitate to ignore the needs of other states. 史：然則王何不使辯士以此言說秦王曰燕趙破宋肥齊尊之為之下者燕趙非利之也燕趙不利而勢為之者以不信秦王也然則王何不使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因以為質則燕趙信秦 "So, why doesn't YM send an eloquent officer to persuade the king of Ch'in in these words: 'Yen and Chao are smashing Sung and aggrandizing Ch'i, paying it homage and deferring to it, not because Yen and Chao consider that beneficial. That Yen and Chao are forced to do this by circumstances even though they don't consider it beneficial is because they don't trust Ch'in. If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Ch'in tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Ch'in. 史：秦為西帝燕為北帝趙為中帝立三帝以令於天下韓魏不聽則秦伐之齊不聽則燕趙伐之天下孰敢不聽天下服聽因驅韓魏以伐齊曰必反宋地歸楚淮北 "Ch'in would become emperor in the west, Yen in the north and Chao in the center; establishment of three emperors would be the means of commanding the world. If H'an and Wei disobey then Ch'in will attack them. If Ch'i disobeys then Yen and Chao will attack it. Who in the world would disobey? With the world submissive and obedient, we can go on to press H'an and Wei to attack Ch'i and say, "You must return the land of Sung and give Huai-pei back to Ch'u." 史：反宋地歸楚淮北燕趙之所利也並立三帝燕趙之所願也夫實得所利尊得所願燕趙棄齊如脫躡矣 "Returning the land of Sung and giving Huai-pei back to Ch'u is something that would benefit Yen and Chao. Jointly establishing three emperors is something that Yen and Chao want. If in tangible things they get what they think valuable, and in terms of prestige they get what they want, Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals. 史：今不收燕趙齊霸必成諸侯贊齊而王不從是國伐也諸侯贊齊而王從之是名卑也今收燕趙國安而名尊不收燕趙國危而名卑夫去尊安而取危卑智者不為也 "If you do not now accept Yen and Chao then the overlordship of Ch'i will be accomplished. If the barons assist Ch'i and YM does not go along with them, then your state will be attacked. If the barons assist Ch'i and YM goes along with them, that would be to degrade your reputation. Here if you accept Yen and Chao your state will be secure and your reputation honored. If you do not accept Yen and Chao your state will be endangered and your reputation degraded. Discarding honor and security and choosing danger and degradation—an intelligent person would not do that.' 史：秦王聞若說必若刺心然則王何不使辯士以此[若言]說秦秦必取齊必伐矣夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也尊厚交務正利聖王之事也 "When the king of Ch'in hears such a proposal, it will be like a stab in the heart. So why doesn't YM send an eloquent officer to make this presentation to Ch'in? Then Ch'in can be won to your side and Ch'i can be attacked. Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm

connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does." 史：燕昭王善其書曰先人嘗有德蘇氏子之亂而蘇氏去燕燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可乃蘇代復善待之與謀伐齊竟破齊潛王出走 The Renowned King of Yen thought highly of this letter. He said, "Our forebears have incurred a debt to Mr. Su. After the revolt of Tz'ü-chih, Mr. Su left Yen. Yen wants to requite the enmity of Ch'i; with no one but Mr. Su is that possible." He then sent for Su Tai, again treated him well and plotted with him to attack Ch'i. They eventually smashed Ch'i, and the Lost King fled. 史：久之秦召燕王燕王欲往蘇代約燕王曰楚得枳而國亡齊得宋而國亡齊楚不得以有枳宋而事秦者何也則有功者秦之深讎也秦取天下非行義也暴也 After some time, Ch'in summoned the king of Yen. The king wanted to go but Su Tai restrained him. He said, "Ch'u obtained Chih and lost their own state. Ch'i obtained Sung and lost their own state. Why is it that Ch'i and Ch'u could not serve Ch'in while having possession of Chih and Sung? Because anyone who accomplishes things is the profound enemy of Ch'in. If Ch'in controls the world, it won't be by doing right, it will be by violence. 史：秦之行暴正告天下告楚曰蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚寡人積甲宛東下隨智者不及謀勇士不及怒寡人如射隼矣王乃欲待天下之攻函谷不亦遠乎楚王為是故十七年事秦 "Ch'in's use of violence was an open announcement to the world. They were telling Ch'u, 'Armored troops of the land of Shu would board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, would descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days. The armored troops of Han-chung would board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow. We would mass armored troops east of Wan and descend to Sui. Your brightest counselors would have no time to plan, nor your bravest warriors to burst into action. It would be as if we shot a falcon. If YM then wanted the rest of the world to assault the Han-ku barrier, it would be far too late.' On that account, the king of Ch'u served Ch'in for seventeen years. 史：秦正告韓曰我起乎少曲一日而斷大行我起乎宜陽而觸平陽二日而莫不盡繇我離兩周而觸鄭五日而國舉韓氏以為然故事秦 "They were openly telling H'an, 'We would start from Shao-ch'ü and be over the Tai-hang in a day. If we start from Yi-yang and punch into Ping-yang, two days later nothing would remain untaken. If we leave the twin Chou and punch into Cheng, in five days the state would be taken.' The H'an clan took that to be the case, so they submitted to Ch'in. 史：秦正告魏曰我舉安邑塞女鞮韓氏太原卷我下軹道[x]南陽封冀包兩周乘夏水浮輕舟疆弩在前鉞戈在後決榮口魏無大梁決白馬之口魏無外黃濟陽決宿胥之口魏無虛頓丘陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁魏氏以為然故事秦 "They were openly telling Wei, 'We would take An-yi and block Nü-chi; then T'ai-yüan of the H'an clan would be rolled up. We would descend the

Chih road [something missing here] Nan-yang, Fêng, Chi and envelop the twin Chou. Taking advantage of the summertime river flow, we would launch light boats, with strong crossbows in front and long spears and hook-lances behind. If we cross the Jung river at its mouth then Wei would not have Ta-liang. If we cross the White Horse at its mouth then Wei would not have Wai-huang and Chi-yang. If we cross the Su-hsi at its mouth then Wei would not have Ch'ü and Tun-ch'iu. If we attack over land we will strike He-nei; if we attack on the river then we will reduce Ta-liang.' The Wei clan took that to be the case, so they submitted to Ch'in.

史：秦欲攻安邑恐齊救之則以宋委於齊曰宋王無道為木人以寡人射其面寡人地絕兵遠不能攻也王苟能破宋有之寡人如自得之已得安邑塞女戟因以破宋為齊罪“Ch'in wanted to attack An-yi. Fearing that Ch'i would go to its aid, they relegated Sung to Ch'i. They said, 'The king of Sung is evil. He made a wooden man to look like Us and shot it in the face. Our land is apart from theirs and our army distant; we cannot attack them. If YM can smash Sung and take possession of it, it will be as if We ourselves got it.' After they had taken An-yi and barricaded Nü-chi, they thereafter blamed Ch'i for smashing Sung.

史：秦欲攻韓恐天下救之則以齊委於天下曰齊王四與寡人約四欺寡人必率天下以攻寡人[者三]有齊無秦有秦無齊必伐之必亡之已得宜陽少曲致蘭[離]石因以破齊為天下罪“Ch'in wanted to attack Hân. Fearing the rest of the world would come to its rescue, they relegated Ch'i to the rest of the world (ie they treated Ch'i no differently from the other warring states). The king said, 'The king of Ch'i has made four agreements with Us and has broken every one. They will surely lead the rest of the world to attack Us. If Ch'i continues to exist, Ch'in will not; if Ch'in continues to exist, Ch'i will not. We must attack them and destroy them.' After they had got Yi-yang, Shao-ch'ü, Chih-lin and Li-shih, they thereafter blamed the rest of the world for smashing Ch'i.

史：秦欲攻魏重楚則以南陽委於楚曰寡人固與韓且絕矣殘均陵塞鄆郢苟利於楚寡人如自有之魏棄與國而合於秦因以塞鄆郢為楚罪“Ch'in wanted to attack Wei but took Ch'u seriously. So they relegated Nan-yang to Ch'u. They said, 'We have decided to break with Hân. If you cut off Chün-ling and barricade the Mang narrows, that would be as if We ourselves possessed them.' When Wei abandoned its allies and joined Ch'in, they thereafter blamed Ch'u for barricading the Mang narrows.

史：兵傷於林中重燕趙以膠東委於燕以濟西委於趙已得講於魏[至→]質公子延因犀首屬行而攻趙“When their forces were in difficulty in Lin, they took Yen and Chao seriously. They relegated Chiao-tung to Yen and Chi-hsi to Chao. Having come to terms with Wei and having got Prince Yen as hostage, they attacked Chao, using Hsi Shou to muster the ranks.

史：兵傷於譙石而遇敗於陽馬而重魏則以葉蔡委於魏已得講於趙則劫魏不為割困則使太后弟穰侯為和嬴則兼欺舅與母“When their forces were mauled at Chiao-shih and defeated

at Yang-ma, they took Wei seriously, so the relegated Yeh and Ts'ai to Wei. Having come to terms with Chao they repulsed Wei and did not cede the land to them. In trouble, he sent the dowager queen's younger brother the Marquess of Jang to make peace; later out of trouble, he cheated his uncle and his mother.

史：適燕者曰以膠東適趙者曰以濟西適魏者曰以葉蔡適楚者曰以塞鄆郢適齊者曰以宋此必令言如循環用兵如刺蜚母不能制舅不能約“‘The one who went to Yen offered Chiao-tung; the one who went to Chao offered Chi-hsi; the one who went to Wei offered Yeh and Ts'ai; the one who went to Ch'u offered barricading the Mang narrows; the one who went to Ch'i offered Sung. This one certainly says ingratiating things as easily as fondling a ring; he sees the resort to arms as no more than killing cockroaches. His mother cannot control him nor can his uncle rein him in.

史：龍賈之戰岸門之戰封陵之戰高商之戰趙莊之戰秦之所殺三晉之民數百萬今其生者皆死秦之孤也“‘In the battles of Lung-ku, An-men, Fêng-ling, Kao-shang and Chao-chuang, Ch'in killed several million of the population of the three former Chin states. Those living there now are all orphans of those who died at the hands of Ch'in.

史：西河之外上雒之地三川晉國之禍三晉之半秦禍如此其大也而燕趙之秦者皆以爭事秦說其主此臣之所大患也“‘The disaster beyond Hsi-ho, in the land of Shang-lo, in the three rivers, half the land of former Chin—that is how great the disaster inflicted by Ch'in was. Thus what I worry about is Yen and Chao going to Ch'in to vie with each other in submission to them and in pleasing their ruler.’

史：燕昭王不行 The Renowned King of Yen didn't go.

史：蘇代復重於燕燕使約諸侯從親如蘇秦時或從或不而天下由此宗蘇氏之從約代厲皆以壽死名顯諸侯 Su Tai became important in Yen once again. Yen tried to get agreement with the barons on a vertical alliance as in the time of Su Ch'in. Some aligned, some did not, but from that the world took the vertical treaty of Mr. Su as the original one. Tai and Li both died of old age and their reputations were famous to the barons.

sol'jad ㄆ yobro of 蘇秦 蘇厲

史：蘇秦之弟曰代代弟蘇厲見兄遂亦皆學 Su Ch'in's younger brother was named Tai, and junior to him was Su Li. When they saw how their elder brother had prospered, they both studied.

新：於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Ch'i, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

sodz'jên ㄆ rhetor & statesman 蘇秦

戰：資用之絕去秦而歸嬴滕履躡負書擔囊形容枯槁面目犁黑狀有歸色歸至家妻不下[絳→]衽嫂不為炊父母不與言蘇秦喟歎曰

妻不以我為夫嫂不以我為叔父母不以我為子是皆秦之罪也陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以為揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 When his funds ran out he left Chin and went home. He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame was withered, his countenance darkened and he had a hangdog air about him. When he arrived at his home, his wife would not lay out his bedding, his sister-in-law would not cook for him and his parents would not speak to him. Su Ch'in gave a long sigh and said, "My wife doesn't accept me as her husband, my sister-in-law doesn't accept me as her brother-in-law and my parents don't accept me as their son. This is all my own fault." He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time."

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生出游數歲大困而歸兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務今子釋本而事口舌困不亦宜乎 Su Ch'in was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master. He traveled abroad for some years and returned in dire straits. His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. They said, "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent. Now you have laid aside the basics and made talking your business. Isn't it fitting that you are in straits?"

史：蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出其書遍觀之曰夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 When Su Ch'in heard that, he was ashamed and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his books and looked at them all. He said, "If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?"

史：於是得周書陰符伏而讀之期年以出揣摩曰此可以說當世之君矣求說周顯王顯王左右素習知蘇秦皆少之弗信乃西至秦 With that, he got a Chou book, *Secret Tallies*, and bent to study it. A year later he had made of it a forged, polished weapon. He said, "This, now, is something to be declaimed to the rulers of the present time." He sought to make proposals to the Eminent King of Chou. The king's servants were thoroughly familiar with Su Ch'in and all made light of him. He was not taken seriously. So he went west to Ch'in.

史：秦孝公卒說惠王曰秦四塞之國被山帶

渭東有關河西有漢中南有巴蜀北有代馬此天府也以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 The Filial Earl of Ch'in had died. He made this proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in. Ch'in, a country girded all around, wears mountains as a cloak and has the Wei as a belt. On the east there are the passes and the Yellow River. On the west there is Hanchung. On the south there are Pa and Shu and on the north there is Tai with its horses. This is a natural treasury. With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign. 史：秦王曰毛羽未成不可以高蜚文理未明不可以并兼方詠商鞅疾辯士弗用 The king of Ch'in said, "If feathers and wings are not yet filled out they cannot be used to fly high. If the policies of an administration have not been made consistently clear it may not set about annexation." They had just punished Shang Yang and were sick and tired of sophists; they didn't hire him. 史：乃東之趙趙肅侯令其弟成爲相號奉陽君奉陽君弗說[之] So he went east to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao made his younger brother Ch'eng prime minister, with the title Lord F'eng-yang. Lord F'eng-yang was displeased with him. 史：去游燕歲餘而後得見說燕文侯曰燕東有朝鮮遼東北有林胡樓煩西有雲中九原南有崤沱易水地方二千餘里帶甲數十萬車六百乘騎六千匹粟支數年南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣此所謂天府者也 He left and traveled to Yen. He got audience only after more than a year. He made this proposal to the Cynosure marquess of Yen: "To the east of Yen are Chi'ahsien and Liaotung; to the north are Linhu and Loufan; to the west are Yünchung and Chiuyüan and to the south are the Hut'o and Yi rivers. The land is over 2000 square li, men at arms several hundred thousand, chariots six hundred, cavalry six thousand and stored grain to support them for several years. In the south there are the abundance of Chieh-shih and Yenmên; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts. This is what I call a natural treasury." [I have translated the first two mini-Baedekers in this biography. I will skip the rest.] 史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇被甲兵者以趙之爲蔽其南也秦趙五戰秦再勝而趙三勝秦趙相斃而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 "For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed. Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south. Ch'in and Chao did battle five times; Ch'in won twice, Chao three times. Ch'in and Chao would wear each other out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks."

史：雖得燕城秦計固不能守也秦之不能害燕亦明矣今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣渡滹沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣故曰秦之攻燕也戰於

千里之外趙之攻燕也戰於百里之內夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 "Ch'in reckons that even if they gain some cities of Yen, they definitely won't be able to hold them. That Ch'in cannot harm Yen has surely been made obvious. On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan. Crossing the Hut'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital. Thus I say that for Ch'in to attack Yen is to fight over a thousand li away; for Chao to attack Yen is to fight less than a hundred li away. Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred li but to take seriously what is beyond a thousand li—no calculation is more misguided than this."

史：是故願大王與趙從親天下爲一則燕國必無患矣文侯曰子言則可然吾國小西迫疆趙南近齊齊趙強國也子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 "Thus I urge YGM to form a vertical alliance with Chao. When the world has been unified then Yen will surely no longer be endangered." The Cynosure Marquess said, "What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small. On the west we abut powerful Chao; on the south we are close to Ch'i. Ch'i and Chao are strong states. If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal."

史：於是資蘇秦車馬金帛以至趙而奉陽君已死即因說趙肅侯曰天下卿相人臣及布衣之士皆高賢君之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣雖然奉陽君始而君不任事是以賓客游士莫敢自盡於前者今奉陽君捐館舍君乃今復與士相親也臣故敢進其愚慮 With that he provided Su Ch'in with carriages, horses, gold and silk to go to Chao, where Lord Fengyang had already died. He then proceeded to make this proposal to the Solemn Marquess of Chao: "For a long time now everyone in the whole world, from the premier down to the poorest knight, has admired YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to receive instructions and demonstrate their integrity in your presence. However, Lord Fengyang was jealous and YL did not delegate responsibility. That is why none of the guests or itinerant officers dared to express themselves freely in your presence. Now Lord F'engyang has relinquished control of the hostels and dormitories [where visiting rhetors were lodged], YL is now once again in amiable relation with officers and folk. YS thus now dares to present his dull-witted opinions.

史：竊爲君計者莫若安民無事且無庸有事於民也安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則民安擇交而不得則民終身不安請言外患齊秦爲兩敵而民不得安倚秦攻齊而民不得安倚齊攻秦而民不得安 "If I may presume to lay it out for YL, the best thing is to make the population secure so that there are no exigencies; and indeed, there is no necessity for them to experience exigencies. The basis of population security lies in discrimination in foreign relations. If that is done right, the population is secure. If done wrong, the population will never be secure. Let me speak of foreign threats. Whether both Ch'i and Ch'in are your enemies, or you rely on Ch'in in attacking Ch'i or vice versa, the population will not be secure.

史：故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也願君慎勿出於口[...]" "Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners. I would like YL to be scrupulous about letting no such words pass your lips. [garbled] 史：君誠能聽臣燕必致旂裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園韓魏中山皆可使致湯沐之奉而貴戚父兄皆可以受封侯 "If YL can genuinely accept my advice, Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos. Hán, Wei and Chungshan can all be made to submit assigned revenue, from which nobles and members of the royal family can receive enfeoffment.

史：夫割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也今君高拱而兩有之此臣之所以爲君願也 "Now, annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals. To be enfeoffed and ennobled are what T'ang and Wu vied for at the cost of deposition and assassination. For YL to be exalted and have both of those is what I want to make of this on YL's behalf.

史：今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏魏弱則割河外韓弱則效宜陽宜陽效則上郡絕河外割則道不通楚弱則無援此三策者不可不孰計也 "Suppose YGM were to ally with Ch'in; then surely Ch'in would weaken Hán and Wei. Ally with Ch'i and Ch'i will surely weaken Ch'u and Wei. If Wei is weakened, they will cede Ho-wai. If Hán is weakened then they will relinquish Yi-yang. If Yi-yang is relinquished then Shang commandery will be isolated. If Ho-wai is ceded then the road will be impassable. If Ch'u is weakened they will be of no help. These three strategies must be fully thought out.

史：秦下軹道則南陽危劫韓包周則趙氏自操兵據衛取卷則齊必入朝秦秦欲已得乎山東則必舉兵而嚮趙矣秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣此臣之所爲君患也 "If Ch'in comes down the Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered. If they frighten Hán and envelop Chou, the Chao clan will be fighting by yourselves. If they seize W'ei and take Ch'üan, Ch'i would have to attend court in Ch'in as a subordinate. If Ch'in's aims are attained east of the mountains then they will surely turn their arms toward Chao. If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'owu then arms must clash near Hantan. These are things I feel concern for on YL's behalf.

史：當今之時山東之建國莫彊於趙趙...北有燕國燕固弱國不足畏也秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議→]儀其後也韓魏趙之南蔽也秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶食之傳國都而止韓魏不能支秦必入臣於秦秦無韓魏之規則禍必中於趙矣此臣之所爲君患也 "At the present time, of the established states east of the mountains, none is stronger than Chao. Chao...has Yen to its north. Yen is certainly a weak state and is

worth scant consideration. Ch'in regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'in does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear. Hán and Wei are the southern screen of Chao. In the case of Ch'in attacking Hán and Wei, there being no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit, not stopping until they approached the capitals. Hán and Wei cannot hold off Ch'in; they would have to join Ch'in in a subordinate role. If Ch'in hadn't Hán and Wei to circumscribe it, then misfortune would befall Chao. This is what I am troubled by for YL's sake.

史：臣聞堯無三夫之[分一]堯舜無咫尺之地以有天下禹無百人之聚以王諸侯湯武之士不過三千車不過三百乘卒不過三萬立為天子誠得其道也。“I have heard that Yao had not three adherents, and Shun hadn't a foot of territory; with these they possessed the world. Yü had no more than a hundred men; with them he ruled the barons. Tang and Wu's officers amounted to fewer than three thousand, chariots not over three hundred and foot soldiers not over thirty thousand; with these, they were enthroned as emperor. These happened because they had genuinely acquired the Way.

史：是故明主外料其敵之疆弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈掛於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉。“Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

史：臣竊以天下之地圖案之諸侯之地五倍於秦秦度諸侯之卒十倍於秦。“Permit YS to point it out on a map of the world: the territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in. 史：六國為一并力西鄉而攻秦秦必破矣今西面而事之見臣於秦夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉。“If the six states, having been made unanimous, turn their combined force to the west and attack Ch'in, Ch'in will surely be smashed. On the other hand, if you face west and serve them, you will be made a servant by Ch'in. As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day?

史：夫衡人者皆欲割諸侯之地以予秦秦成則高臺榭美宮室聽竽瑟之音前有樓閣軒轅後有長姣美人國被秦患而不與其憂是故衡人日夜務以秦權恐懼諸侯以求割地故願大王孰計之也。“Those horizontal men all want the barons to cede territory to Ch'in. If Ch'in is successful then they will make their towers taller and their mansions more beautiful, listen to music of winds and strings, and have multi-story gates and watchtowers at their facades and great beauties and pretty women in their harems. Other states will suffer harm from Ch'in but they will not share in that sorrow. That is why advocates of horizontal alliance focus on constantly

brandishing the power of Ch'in to frighten the barons into ceding land. Thus I would like YGM to think this out in full.

史：臣聞明主絕疑去讒屏流言之跡塞朋黨之門故尊主廣地彊兵之計臣得陳忠於前矣。“I have heard than an intelligent ruler cuts off doubters and expels backbiters, covers the traces of rumors and blocks the gateway to the forming of factions. Thus planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms get the chance to demonstrate their integrity in your presence.

史：故竊為大王計莫如一韓魏齊楚燕趙以從親以畔秦令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質剗白馬而盟。“Thus if I may be permitted to plan on YGM's behalf, the best would be to unite Hán, Wei, Ch'i, Ch'ü and Yen into a vertical alliance, drawing them out of Ch'in's orbit. Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

史：要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之韓絕其糧道趙涉河漳燕守常山之北秦攻韓魏則楚絕其後齊出銳師而佐之趙涉河漳燕守雲中秦攻齊則楚絕其後韓守城皋魏塞其道趙涉河漳博關燕出銳師以佐之秦攻燕則趙守常山楚軍武關齊涉勃海韓魏皆出銳師以佐之秦攻趙則韓軍宜陽楚軍武關魏軍河外齊涉清河燕出銳師以佐之。“Agree on a treaty saying that if Ch'in attacks Ch'ü, then Ch'i and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid, Hán will cut the supply routes, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and Yen will guard the area north of Ch'ang Mountain. If Ch'in attacks Wei, then Ch'ü will cut the supply routes, Ch'i will send crack troops to their aid, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and Yen will guard Yün-chung. If Ch'in attacks Ch'i, then Ch'ü will cut off their rear, Hán will guard Ch'eng-kao, Wei will block their road, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and the Po gate and Yen will send crack troops to their aid. If Ch'in attacks Yen, then Chao will guard Ch'ang-shan, Ch'ü will garrison the Wu gate, Ch'i will cross the Po-hai, and Hán and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid. If Ch'in attacks Chao, then Hán will garrison Yiyang, Ch'ü will garrison the Wu gate, Wei will garrison Hewai, Ch'i will pass Ch'inghe and Yen will send crack troops to their aid.

史：諸侯有不如約者以五國之兵共伐之六國從親以資秦則秦甲必不敢出於函谷以害山東矣如此則霸王之業成矣。“If any of the barons deviate from this agreement, attack them with the forces of the other five states. If the six states greet Ch'in with a vertical alliance then Ch'in will not dare emerge from the Han-ku to the harm of those east of the mountains. If we do it this way then the aim of ruling as senior king will have been accomplished.”

史：趙王曰寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也今上客有意存天下安諸侯寡人敬以國從乃飾車百乘黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純以約諸侯 The king of Chao said, “Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation. If now our Honored Visitor intends to preserve the

world and keep peace among the barons, We respectfully put Our state at your disposal.” To that end a hundred decorated chariots, a hundred *dijèi* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery were to be used to draw the barons to agreement.

史：是時周天子致文武之胙於秦惠王惠王使犀首攻魏禽將龍賈取魏之雕陰且欲東兵蘇秦恐秦兵之至趙也乃激怒張儀入之于秦 At that time the Chou emperor transferred the blessing of the Cynosure and Martial Kings to the Benevolent king of Ch'in. The Benevolent King sent Hsi Shou to attack Wei; he captured general Lung Chia and took Tiao Yin from Wei, and was about to send his forces eastward. Su Ch'in feared the Ch'in army would go as far as Chao, so he enraged Chang Yi and sent him to Ch'in.

史：於是說韓宣王曰…天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出韓卒[超一]趲足而射百發不暇止遠者[括一]折蔽洞胸近者鑊[奔一]奔心韓卒之劍戟…皆陸斷牛馬水截鵝鴨當敵則斬堅甲鐵幕抉啖肉無不畢具 With that he made this proposal to the Perspicuous King of Hán: “...the strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán. When the Hán soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart. The swords and spears of the Hán soldiers...all cut through cows or horses on land, swans or geese [?] on water. Faced with the enemy they slice through hard armor and iron shinguards. Leather armguards and shield handles are all provided.

史：以韓卒之勇被堅甲鏖勁弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者[矣一]已是故願大王孰計之。“It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hán soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds. Now if, with Hán so powerful and YGM so competent you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that. Thus I would like YGM to think this out in full.

史：大王事秦秦必求宜陽成皋今茲效之明年又復求割地與則無地以給之不與則棄前功而受後禍大王之地有盡而秦之求無已以有盡之地而逆無已之求此所謂事怨結禍者也。“If YGM serves Ch'in, they will surely demand Yiyang and Ch'eng-kao. If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land in the same way. If you cede then you will have no more land to give them; if you do not cede then you abandon your former success and suffer later calamity. YGM's land has limits but Ch'in's demands have no end. You would be responding to endless demands with limited land. This is what is called serving with resentment and consummating disaster.

史：臣聞鄙諺曰寧為雞口無為牛後今西面交臂而臣事秦何異於牛後乎夫以大王之賢挾彊韓之兵而有牛後之名臣竊為大王羞之

“YS has heard a coarse saying, ‘Better be a chicken’s mouth than a cow’s arse.’ In this case, to fold your arms and serve Ch’in as a servant—how is that different from a cow’s arse? With YGM’s ability in control of the strong forces of Hán, to have the reputation of being a cow’s arse—I take the liberty of being embarrassed for YGM.”

史：於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦今主君詔以趙王之教敬奉社稷以從 At that the king of Hán got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, “I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Ch’in. Now you, sir, have conveyed to me the guidance of the king of Chao; with respect, I place my state at your disposal in that endeavor.”

史：又說魏襄王曰大王之地…方千里地名雖小然而田舍廬廡之數曾無所芻牧人民之眾車馬之多日夜行不絕鞴鞣殷殷若有三軍之眾臣竊量大王之國不下楚 He went on to make this proposal to the Prospering King of Wei. “YGM’s land…is a thousand *li* square. Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage. The people are so numerous and the horses and carts so many that they cease moving neither day nor night; the rumble of traffic and the buzz of voices is like that of an entire nation’s army. YS ventures to evaluate YGM’s state as not inferior to Ch’u.

史：然衡人怵王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍夫挾彊秦之勢以內劫其主罪無過此者魏天下之彊國也王天下之賢王也今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊為大王恥之 Yet the “horizontal men” try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch’in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch’in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering. To wield the strategic advantage of Ch’in and bully one’s own ruler with it—no crime exceeds that. Wei is the strongest country of the world, and YM is its most competent king. And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch’in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.

史：臣聞越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野豈其士卒眾哉誠能奮其威也 I have heard that King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch’ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King’s soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Chòu under control at Mu-yeh. How could that have been due to their armies’ multitude? It was because their dedication was able to arouse their will to dominate.

史：今竊聞大王之卒武士二十萬蒼頭二十萬奮擊二十萬廝徒十萬車六百乘騎五千匹此其過越王句踐武王遠矣今乃聽於群臣之說而欲臣事秦 In YGM’s case I have heard that YGM’s forces are 200,000 trained soldiers, 200,000 blue berets, 200,000 shock troops, 100,000 service corps, 600

chariots and 50,000 cavalry. This is vastly superior to King Kou Chien of Wu and the Military King, yet you mean to serve Ch’in as their vassal, on the advice of your council of ministers.

史：夫事秦必割地以效實故兵未用而國已虧矣凡群臣之言事秦者皆姦人非忠臣也 Now if you serve Ch’in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play. Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch’in is a traitor, not a loyal minister.

史：夫為人臣割其主之地以求外交偷取一時之功而不顧其後破公家而成私門外挾彊秦之勢以內劫其主以求割地願大王孰察之 Now, to be ministers to another and yet to cede territory of their master’s in return for foreign connections, casually seizing the gain of a moment and ignoring the later consequences, destroying the ruler’s domain to aggrandize their own households, wielding the external menace of powerful Ch’in to intimidate their master internally as means of seeking to cede territory—I hope YGM will take a close look at that. 史：周書曰綿綿不絕蔓蔓奈何豪彊不伐將用斧柯前慮不定後有大患將奈之何 The Chou Book says, “If you do not sever it while it is still delicate, how will you deal with it after it has become rank? If you do not chop it while it is still fine as a hair, you will need to use ax and haft.” [*this differs from extant text of 逸周書*] If forehanded plans are not determined, how will you deal with great trouble when it arises later?

史：大王誠能聽臣六國從親專心并力壹意則必無彊秦之患故故邑趙王使臣效愚計奉 [明→]盟約在大王之詔語之 If YGM can take YS’s advice wholeheartedly, and six nations unite in vertical alliance, concentrating their thinking, conjoining their force and unifying their aims, then there will certainly be no trouble from Ch’in. Thus the king of our poor city, Chao, has commissioned YS to communicate our clumsy plan and to present a pact, leaving it to YGM’s rescript to ordain it.

史：魏王曰寡人不肖未嘗得聞明教今主君以趙王之詔語之敬以國從 The king of Wei said, “I’m not very smart. I’ve never had the chance to hear clear teaching. Let you, good sir, now ordain it with the rescript of the king of Chao, and We will have our state follow it with respect.”

史：因東說齊宣王曰齊南有泰山東有琅邪西有清河北有勃海此所謂四塞之國也齊地方二千餘里帶甲數十萬粟如丘山三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆解如風雨 He proceeded to go east and make his proposal to the Peripatetic King of Ch’i. He said, “Ch’i has Mt. Tai on the south, Lang-yeh on the west, the Ch’ing river on the north and the Po-hai on the east. This is what we call a stated defended on all sides. The territory of Ch’i is over two thousand *li* square, its men in arms number tens of thousands and its stored grain is like hills and mountains. Whether the stalwarts of the whole army or the five soldiers of a squad, they rush forward like spears and arrows, fight like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

史：即有軍役未嘗倍泰山絕清河涉勃海也臨菑之中七萬戶臣竊度之不下戶三男子三

七二十一萬不待發於遠縣而臨菑之卒固已二十一萬矣臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博踴鞠者臨菑之塗車擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 “When there happens to be need for military force, they have never left Mt. Tai or crossed the Ch’ing River or the Po-hai. Within Lin-tz’u there are seventy thousand households. If I may venture to estimate, each household has no fewer than three men. Three times seventy thousand is two hundred ten thousand. With no need to wait for anyone to leave distant counties, Lin-tz’u has already secured two hundred ten thousand soldiers. Lin-tz’u is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football. The streets of Lin-tz’u are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

史：夫以大王之賢與齊之彊天下莫能當今乃西面而事秦臣竊為大王羞之 “YGM’s talent and the wealth of Ch’i are such that no one in the world could stand against you, yet you would face west and serve Ch’in. I venture to consider that shameful. 史：且夫韓魏之所以重畏秦者為與秦接壤壤界也兵出而相當不出十日而戰勝存亡之機決矣韓魏戰而勝秦則兵半折四境不守戰而不勝則國已危亡隨其後是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕為之臣也 “Furthermore, the reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch’in is because they share borders and abut boundaries. It would be no more than ten days from the time their forces first went forth and clashed that the outcome of victory or defeat, surviving or perishing, would be determined. If Hán and Wei fight Ch’in and win, half their weapons will be broken and all their borders undefended. If they fight and lose, their states will have been put into total danger and their demise will follow upon that. This is surely the cause of Hán and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch’in but no great thing to serve them.

史：今秦之攻齊則不然倍韓魏之地過衛陽晉之道徑乎亢父之險車不得方軌騎不得比行百人守險千人不敢過也秦雖欲深入則狼顧恐韓魏之議其後也是故惴疑虛獨驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能害齊亦明矣 “In the case of Ch’in attacking Ch’i that would not be so. Turning their backs to Hán and Wei, passing over the Yang-chin road of Wèi they go through the Kang-fu pass. Chariots are not able to roll through side by side, nor even horses walk through abreast. If a hundred men hold the pass, a thousand would not dare try get through. Though Ch’in may want to strike deep, they would be nervous about it, fearing that Hán and Wei would attack their rear. For this reason, their timidity, their bluster and their arrogance while they do not dare advance make it entirely clear that Ch’in cannot harm Ch’i.

史：夫不深料秦之無秦齊何而欲西面而事之是群臣之計過也今無臣事秦之名而有彊國之實臣是故願大王少留意計之 “Thus if you

don't plumb to its depth the fact that Ch'in can do nothing about Ch'i, but face west and serve them, that is failure of planning by your staff. As of now you haven't the reputation of serving Ch'in as a vassal, and you have the reality of a strong state. Therefore I urge you to pay a bit more attention to making plans concerning it."

史：齊王曰寡人不敏僻遠守海窮道東境之國也未嘗得聞餘教今足下以趙王詔詔之敬以國從 The king of Ch'i said, "I'm not clever. This is a remote state, hugging the seashore at the far eastern end of the road. I had never had the chance to hear any other kind of doctrine. If you would now ordain it with the rescript of the king of Chao, We will have our state follow it with respect."

史：乃西南說楚威王曰楚天下之疆國也王天下之賢王也...地方五千餘里帶甲百萬車千乘騎萬匹粟支十年此霸王之資也夫以楚之疆與王之賢天下莫能當也今乃欲西面而事秦則諸侯莫不西面而朝於章臺之下矣 He then went southwest and addressed the Frightener King of Ch'u thus: "Ch'u is the strongest state in the world. YM is the most competent king in the world. [...] Your land is 1500 li square. You have a million men under arms, a thousand war-chariots and ten thousand cavalry. You have grain reserves for ten years. This is the wherewithal to rule as senior king. But now you want to face west and serve Ch'in. Then all the barons will face west and attend court near the Blazoned Pavilion.

史：秦之所害莫如楚楚疆則秦弱秦疆則楚弱其勢不兩立故為大王計莫如從親以孤秦大王不從秦必起兩軍一軍出武關一軍下黔中則鄢郢動矣 Ch'in regards none as more harmful than Ch'u. If Ch'u is strong, Ch'in will be weak. If Ch'in is strong, Ch'u will be weak. By the nature of the situation they cannot co-exist. Thus to plan for YGM's benefit, the best would be to join a vertical alliance to isolate Ch'in. If YGM does not follow it, Ch'in will surely raise two armies, one to emerge from Wu-kuan and one to descend from Ch'ien-chung. Then Yen and Ying will be stirred up.

史：臣聞治之其未亂也為之其未有也患至而後憂之則無及[已一]矣故願大王蚤孰計之 YS has heard it said, "Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about." If you don't worry about trouble until it is actually here, you will no longer have the time to act. [無及=無所於及] Thus I wish YGM would make thorough plans for it soon.

史：大王誠能聽臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit. 史：大王誠能用臣之愚計則韓魏齊燕趙衛之妙音美人必充後宮燕代蒙駝良馬必實外廄 If YGM can wholeheartedly use my my clumsy plan, then your private apartments will be filled with enchanting music and beautiful women of Hán, Wei, Ch'i, Yen, Chao and Wèi and your outer stables will be replete with camels and fine horses of Yen and Tai.

史：故從合則楚王衡成則秦帝今釋霸王之業而有事人之名臣竊為大王不取也 Thus if the vertical alliance coheres then Ch'u will rule as king; if the horizontal alliance is formed then Ch'in will rule as emperor. In these circumstances I would venture to reject on YGM's behalf the abandonment of the project of ruling the world and instead getting the reputation of one who is subservient to others.

史：夫秦虎狼之國也有吞天下之心秦天下之仇讎也衡人皆欲割諸侯之地以事秦此所謂養仇而奉讎者也 Ch'in is a nation of tigers and wolves. They mean to swallow the whole world. Ch'in is the enemy of the world. The horizontal men all want to cede some of the barons' land to Ch'in. This is what is called nourishing your enemy and supplying your foe.

史：為人臣割其主之地以外交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍夫外挾彊秦之威以內劫其主以求割地大逆不忠無過此者 They are other men's servants yet they cede land of their masters' to get them to join powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in does harm, they will spare no pity for that suffering. To wield the foreign power of Ch'in and bully one's own ruler with it, seeking to cede land—no sort of treason is worse.

史：故從親則諸侯割地以事楚衡合則楚割地以事秦此兩策者相去遠矣二者大王何居焉故敝邑趙王使臣效愚計奉[明一]盟約在大王詔之 Thus if the vertical alliance is joined the barons will cede land to Ch'u. If the horizontal alliance is concluded they Ch'u will cede land to Ch'in. These two strategies could not contrast more starkly. Which of the two will YGM choose? Thus the king of our poor state of Chao has sent YS to deliver my clumsy plan and present a treaty of alliance which it is up to YGM to promulgate.

史：楚王曰寡人之國西與秦接境秦有舉巴蜀并漢中之心秦虎狼之國不可親也而韓魏迫於秦患不可與深謀與深謀恐反人入於秦故謀未發而國已危矣 The king of Ch'u said, "My nation abuts Ch'in on the west. Ch'in means to take Pa and Shu and annex Han-chung. Ch'in are wolves and tigers; they cannot be made friendly, but Hán and Wei are under pressure from Ch'in and cannot be admitted to deep planning for fear that they might turn against one and give it away to Ch'in. Thus the nation is in peril before a plan has begun.

史：寡人自料以楚當秦不見勝也內與群臣謀不足恃也寡人臥不安席食不甘味心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄今主君欲一天下收諸侯存危國寡人謹奉社稷以從於是六國從合而并力焉蘇秦為從約長并相六國 "My own estimate is that if Ch'u were to oppose Ch'in they would not be defeated. If I were to take counsel of my ministers they could not be relied on. I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food. My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere. Now you, sir, would unite the world, gather the barons, and keep endangered nations in existence. I respectfully follow you with my whole national polity." At that the six nations joined vertically and combined their forces with regard to that. Su Ch'in became joint premier to all six.

史：北報趙王乃行過雒陽車騎輜重諸侯各發使送之甚眾疑於王[一]周顯王聞之恐懼除道使人郊勞蘇秦之昆弟妻嫂側目不敢仰視俯伏侍取食蘇秦笑謂其嫂曰何前倨而後恭也嫂委蛇蒲服以面掩地而謝曰見季子位高金多也蘇秦喟然歎曰此一人之身富貴則親戚畏懼之貧賤則輕易之況眾人乎且使我有雒陽負郭田二頃吾豈能佩六國相印乎於是散千金以賜宗族朋友 When he went north to report to the king of Chao he passed through Loyang. The chariots and mounted men and sleeping carts and heavy wagons, the envoys sent by each of the barons to escort him, were so many as to excite suspicion in the king. [Comparison with the 戰國策 version shows the 史記 text is defective here.] The Eminent King of Chou was alarmed by that news. He had the road cleared and sent people to acclaim him at the verge of the city. Su Ch'in's wife and brothers and their wives averted their eyes and did not dare look up. They bowed low to serve him food. [取 makes no sense here. 趣 would be slightly less implausible, but not enough so to justify emendation.] Su Ch'in said to his elder brother's wife with a laugh, "Why so arrogant before and so deferential now?" She crawled like a snake, face to the ground, and apologized, "Your rank is high and you are rich." Su Ch'in heaved a loud sigh and said, "Within this one man's lifetime, when I was rich and high-ranking my relatives feared me, while when I was poor and lowly they though little of me. How much more would that apply to ordinary folk. Moreover, suppose I had two hundred mou of land [twice the holding of a typical farmer acc to 漢書] near the outer wall of Loyang, how could I have ever worn the minister's seals of six states at my sash?" He then distributed a thousand ducats in donations to his relatives and friends.

史：初蘇秦之燕貸人百錢為資乃得富貴以百金償之遍報諸所常見德者其從者有一人獨未得報乃前自言蘇秦曰我非忘子子之與我至燕再三欲去我易水之上方是時我困故望子深是以後子子亦得矣 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats. He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment. There was one man among his followers who had not yet got recompense. He came forward and spoke for himself. Su Ch'in said, "It's not that I've forgotten you. When you went to Yen with me, more than once you wanted to leave me on the banks of the Yi. At that time I was in straits and so was depending on you heavily. That is why I left you to last. Now you too will get something." 史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙肅侯封為武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

史：其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約齊魏伐趙王讓蘇秦蘇秦恐請使燕必報齊蘇秦去趙而從約皆解 Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an

attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance. Ch'i and Wei attacked Chao. The king of Chao berated Su Ch'in. Su Ch'in was afraid and asked to be sent as emissary to Yen to repay Ch'i. When he left Chao the vertical treaty came entirely undone. 史：秦惠王以其女為燕太子婦是歲文侯卒太子立是為燕易王 The Benevolent King of Ch'in got his daughter married to the heir-apparent of Yen. In this year the Cynosure Marquess passed away and his heir-apparent succeeded him. This was the one who [ten years later] became the Alterative King. 史：易王初立齊宣王因燕喪伐燕取十城易王謂蘇秦曰往日先生至燕而先王資先生見趙遂約六國從今齊先伐趙次至燕以先生之故為天下笑先生能為燕得侵地乎蘇秦大慚曰請為王取之 When the Alterative King was first installed, the Perspicuous King of Ch'i took advantage of their mourning to attack Yen, seizing ten cities. The Alterative King said to Su Ch'in, "Some time ago, sir, you came to Yen and our late king supplied you to go to Chao and unite the six nations into a vertical alliance. Now Ch'i has first attacked Chao and then Yen. We are a laughingstock to the world on account of you, sir. Can you retrieve for Yen the territory they took?" Su Ch'in, embarrassed, said, "Allow me to get it for YM."

史：蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰是為慶弔相隨之速也蘇秦曰臣聞飢人所以飢而不食鳥喙者為其愈充腹而與餓死同患也今燕雖弱小即秦王之少婿也大王利其十城而長與彊秦為仇今使弱燕為鴈行而彊秦敵其後以招天下之精兵是食鳥喙之類也 When Su Ch'in had audience with the King of Ch'i, he bowed twice, looked down and congratulated him, looked up and condoled. The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?" Su Ch'in said, "I have heard the reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death. In this case, although Yen may be small and weak, they happen to be the young son-in-law of the king of Ch'in. YGM feels the ten cities to be to your benefit, but you are fomenting the enmity of powerful Ch'in. Now if Yen, weak as it is, were to make a wildgoose formation and Ch'in, strong as it is, were to cover their rear, drawing the highly-trained troops of the world—that would be the same kind of thing as eating aconite.

史：齊王愀然變色曰然則奈何蘇秦曰臣聞古之善制事者轉禍為福因敗為功大王誠能聽臣計即歸燕之十城燕無故而得十城必喜秦王知以己之故而歸燕之十城亦必喜此所謂棄仇讎而得石交者也夫燕秦俱事齊則大王號令天下莫敢不聽是王以虛辭附秦以十城取天下此霸王之業也王曰善於是乃歸燕之十城 The king of Ch'i suddenly looked worried and said, "In that case, what can be done about it?" Su Ch'in said, "I have heard the ancients who were good at managing affairs turned ill luck into good and built success on the basis of failure. If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my plan, just return the ten cities of Yen. Yen will be pleased to gain ten cities through no effort of their own and Ch'in will be pleased to be the cause of the return of ten cities to Yen. This is

what I would call setting aside enmity and gaining a rock-solid connection. If Yen and Ch'in are both at the service of Ch'i then when YGM gives orders, no one in the world would be disobey. Just so will YM attach Ch'in to yourself with empty words and win the world at the cost of ten cities. This is the way to become king of kings." The king approved. He then returned the ten cities of Yen.

史：人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂蘇秦恐得罪歸而燕王不復官也蘇秦見燕王曰臣東周之鄙人也無有分寸之功而王親拜之於廟而禮之於廷今臣為王卻齊之兵而[攻→]功得十城宜以益親 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, "As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion." Su Ch'in feared that he had done something wrong because when he returned the king of Yen did not restore him to his former office. Su Ch'in got audience with the king of Yen and said, "When I was a hayseed from East Chou without even a bit of success, YM saluted me in person in the temple and treated me with courtesy in court. Now I have repulsed the military force of Ch'i on YM's behalf, succeeding in obtaining ten cities. I should be even more in your favor for that.

史：今來而王不官臣者人必有以不信傷臣於王者臣之不信王之福也臣聞忠信者所以自為也進取者所以為人也且臣之說齊王曾非欺之也臣棄老母於東周固去自為而行進取也 "Someone must recently have been injuring my reputation for reliability to YM, and that would be why I was not reappointed when I got back. If I am unreliable, that is YM's good fortune. I have heard that integrity and reliability are for one's own sake, while unstinted effort is for the sake of others. Furthermore, YS's persuasion of the king of Ch'i was not deceptive in the slightest way. My abandoning an aged mother in East Chou is surely proof of my choosing zeal in place of self-dealing.

史：今有孝如曾參廉如伯夷信如尾生得此三人者以事大王何若 "Take for example filiality like that of Tsêng Shên, self-denial like that of Po-yi and reliability like that of Wei Shêng. How would it be if those three could be taken into YGM's service?"

史：王曰足矣 The king said, "That would suffice."

史：蘇秦曰孝如曾參義不離其親一宿於外王又安能使之步行千里而事弱燕之危王哉 Su Ch'in said, "As to filiality like that of Tsêng Shên, he thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. How could YM get him to combine that with walking a thousand *li* to serve the endangered king of weak Yen?"

史：廉如伯夷義不為孤竹君之嗣不肯為武王臣不受封侯而餓死首陽山下有廉如此王又安能使之步行千里而行進取於齊哉 "As to self-denial like that of Po-yi, he thought it proper not to become the successor of the ruler of Ku-chu, was unwilling to be a minister to the Martial King, and refused ennoblement, dying of starvation near Shouyang mountain. How could YM get him to combine self-denial like that with walking a thousand *li* to exert extraordinary diligence in Ch'i?"

史：信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死有信如此王又安能使之步

行千里卻齊之彊兵哉 "As to reliability like that of Wei Shêng, he made a date to meet a girl under a bridge. When she didn't show up and the water began to rise, he didn't leave but clung to a pillar and died. How could YM get him to combine reliability like that with walking a thousand *li* to stave off the mighty forces of Ch'i?"

史：臣所謂以忠信得罪於上者也燕王曰若不忠信耳豈有以忠信而得罪者乎 "It is what I call being blamed for integrity and reliability." The king of Yen said, "You lack integrity and reliability and that's all there is to it. How could it happen that one is blamed for integrity and reliability?"

史：蘇秦曰不然臣聞客有遠為吏而其妻私於人者其夫將來其私者憂之妻曰勿憂吾已作藥酒待之矣居三日其夫果至妻使妾舉藥酒進之妾欲言酒之有藥則恐其逐主母也欲勿言乎則恐其殺主父也於是乎詳僵而棄酒 Su Ch'in said, "It's not like that. I heard of a man sent on a distant mission whose wife had an affair. When her husband was about to return, her paramour worried about it. She said, 'Don't worry. I've already prepared poison wine in anticipation of that.' Three days later, the husband showed up. The wife had the maid offer the poisoned wine to him. Though she wanted to tell him the wine was poisoned, she feared he would drive out her mistress. Though she wanted not to tell him of it, she feared it would kill here master. So she feigned tripping and spilled the wine.

史：主父大怒笞之五十妾一僵而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於笞惡在乎忠信之無罪也夫臣之過不幸而類是乎 "Her master was enraged and give her fifty lashes. By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability? Isn't my fault that I have the misfortune being analogous to this?"

燕王曰先生復就故官益厚遇之 The king said, "Return to your former office, sir." He treated him even more generously.

史：易王母文侯夫人也與蘇秦私通燕王知之而事之加厚蘇秦恐誅乃說燕王曰臣居燕不能使燕重而在齊則燕必重燕王曰唯先生之所為 The mother of the Alterative King was wife to the Cynosure Marquess; she had an affair with Su Ch'in. The king found out about it and treated him even more generously. Su Ch'in feared retribution, so he made this proposal to the king of Yen: "Living in Yen I cannot make Yen important, but if I were in Ch'i then Yen would surely become important." The king of Yen said, "Whatever you do, sir."

史：於是蘇秦詳為得罪於燕而亡走齊齊宣王以為客卿齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而為燕 Then Su Ch'in pretended that he had committed an offense in Yen and fled to Ch'i. The Perspicuous King of Ch'i made him visiting minister. When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. He persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

史：燕易王卒燕噲立為王其後齊大夫多與蘇秦爭寵者使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走齊王使人求賊不得蘇秦且死乃謂齊王曰臣即死車裂臣以徇於市曰蘇秦為燕作亂於齊如此則臣之賊必得矣於是如其言而殺蘇秦者果自出齊王因而誅之燕聞之曰甚矣齊之為蘇生報仇也 When the Alterative King of Yen died, Kuai acceded to the throne. Later the high officers of Ch'i competed for favor with Su Ch'in. They sent a man to stab Su Ch'in, but he wasn't killed; he escaped. The Ch'i searched for the assassin but didn't find him. When Su Ch'in was about to die he said to the king of Ch'i, "As soon as I am dead, have me torn apart by wagons and send round the marketplace and say that Su Ch'in fomented rebellion in Ch'i on behalf of Yen. That his how my assassin will be caught." They did as he had said, and the killer of Su Ch'in revealed himself; the king of Ch'i proceeded to punish him. When they heard of it in Yen they said the reprisal of Ch'i for Su [Ch'in] was excessive.

史：蘇秦既死其事大泄齊後聞之乃恨怒燕燕甚恐 After Su Ch'in had died most of his activities came to light. Ch'i heard of them later and bitterly resented Yen. Yen was very afraid.

Read the rest of the story at the entry for 蘇代.

史：太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以顯名其術長於權變而蘇秦被反間以死天下共笑之諱學其術然世言蘇秦多[異]異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦夫蘇秦起問閭連六國從親此其智有過人者吾故列其行事次其時序毋令獨蒙惡聲焉 The Grand Historian says that Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes. But Su Ch'in died having been traduced, and the whole world mocked him and shunned the study of his arts. Yet many have spoken of Su Ch'in through the ages; events that resembled these happened in distinct eras and all got attributed to Su Ch'in. Su Ch'in arose from an ordinary neighborhood to assemble a vertical alliance of six states, so his intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects. I thus set out his deeds and put his chronology in order so as to prevent there being nothing but evil spoken of him.

somjwo ㄆ man name 蘇武

漢：武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴見留二十年不降還宣為典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.

選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊胡馬失其群思心常依依何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷請為遊子吟冷冷一何悲絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀長歌正激烈中心憤以摧欲展清商曲念子不能歸俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮願為雙黃鵠送子俱遠飛 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand li it looks back and hesitates. When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them. How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part. Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

Let me compose a threnody for you who will travel/ Plink plink—how utterly mournful! Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief. Throughout my singing I am unfaidly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken. I want to develop the tune in Pure Shang mode/ But I keep worrying that you may not be able to return. I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be brushed away. I want us to be a pair of swans/ I'd fly along with you for a long way. [I wonder if this is a later composition falsely attributed to 蘇武.]

sopiung rich commoners (ironic?) 素封

sopjwang ㄋ ko tree chuf dyeing 蘇枋

sök 4.2 sound of rain 集韻 ㄋ sük 沝

sök 4.2 sound of new clothes 袪

sög sab 3.37 sweep 切韻 ㄋ t2 377 掃 埽

淮：令雨師灑道使風伯埽塵 It makes the rain god sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust. 隋：彗星世所謂掃星本類星末類彗小者數寸長或竟天 Comets are what in our time are called broom stars. The root resembles a star and the branches resemble a broom. Small ones are a few inches. Some big ones go clear across the sky.

sög sab 1.34 disturb, stir (cf 捎) 153 搔 騷

漢：夫十圍之木始生如槃足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.

sög sab 2.32 ㄋ eyebrow cf 娟 嫩 377 嫂 嫂

釋：叔亦叔也見嫂傲然却退也 *sök* "younger brother" is also *dzi'ök* "silent"; when he sees his elder brother's wife, he silently withdraws.

戰：歸至家妻不下[絰→]衽嫂不為炊 When he got back home, his wife wouldn't lay out his bedding and his elder brother's wife wouldn't cook for him.

戰：嫂不以我為叔 My elder brother's wife does not accept me as her younger brother.

sög sab to scratch 24 搔

sög sab ㄋ ko boat 377 艘 梭

b. meas for ships

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裏以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

sög high, proud 391 僂

sög 1.34 rejection 391 騷

楚：離騷 "Encountering rejection"—poem title 衡：離騷楚辭孰與一歎 How do the Li Sao and Ch'u Tz'u compare to a single sigh?

sög 1.34 ㄋ ko fish 鯁

sög 1.34 ㄋ ko plant 嫂

sög sab 1.34 方言: sic on a dog (SW dial) cf

騷 喉 530 哨

sög ts'ög 2.32 anxious 慄

sög-sög sab-sab ㄋ so washing rice 530 溼溼

söggtu sablab ㄋ 爾雅: ko plant 嫂 嫂 嫂 嫂

sög-t'ög sab-d'ab sb so walking 徯 徯

söng 3.2 ㄋ fs 256 宋

左：宋先代之後也於周為客 Sung is the descendant of the former dynasty. With regard to Chou, they

are outsiders.

左：宋祖帝乙 Sung traces its lineage to Ancestral Yi [祖 ㄋ "take-as-ancestor"].

論：殷禮吾能言之宋不足徵也 The rituals of Yin I can talk about, but Sung [sb successor state of Yin] lacks evidence to verify it.

戰：宋所謂無雉兔鮒魚者也 Sung is what they call a place without even pheasants, rabbits or goldfish.

淮：宋君亡其珠池中魚為之殫 The Lord of Sung lost a gem and all the fish in the pond perished because of it.

史：夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

戰：齊楚構難宋請中立齊急宋宋許之子象為楚謂宋王曰楚以緩失宋將法齊之急也齊以急得宋後將常急矣是從齊而攻楚未必利也齊戰勝楚勢必危宋不勝是以弱宋干強楚也而令兩萬乘之國常以急求所欲國必危矣 Ch'i and Ch'u were gearing up for a fight; Sung asked to remain neutral. Ch'i pressed Sung, and Sung acceded. Tzu Hsiang said on behalf of the king of Ch'u to the king of Sung, "If Ch'u is to lose Sung on account of being casual, then we are sure to become as demanding as Ch'i. And if Ch'i is to gain Sung on account of being demanding, then in future that is how they will always be. Thus following Ch'i in attacking Ch'u is not necessarily the smart thing to do. If Ch'i defeats Ch'u in battle, the new balance of power will tilt against Sung, while if victory is not won then a weak Sung will be opposed to a strong Ch'u, and will have caused two large states to be constantly pressing it for favors—surely a perilous situation.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.

戰：燕封宋人榮蚡為高陽君使將而攻趙 Yen enfeoffed a Sung man, Jung Fen, as Lord Kao-yang and sent him as general to attack Chao.

風：齊桓晉文秦繆宋襄楚莊是五伯也 Four-square of Ch'i, Cynosure of Chin, Solemn of Ch'in, Prospering of Sung and Stern of Ch'u, these were the five overlords.

孟：一薛居州獨如宋王何 What could a lone Hsüeh Chü Chou do by himself to the king of Sung?

史：楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Ch'u heard it and said, "Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?" Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'i.

史：秦欲攻安邑恐齊救之則以宋委於齊曰宋王無道為木人以寫寡人射其面寡人地絕兵遠不能攻也王苟能破宋有之寡人如自得之已得安邑塞女戟因以破宋為齊罪 Ch'in wanted to attack An-yi. Fearing that Ch'i would go to its aid, they relegated Sung to Ch'i. They said, "The king of Sung is evil. He made a wooden man to look like us and shot it in the face. Our land is apart from theirs and our army distant; we cannot attack them. If YM can smash Sung and take possession of it, it will be as if we ourselves got it." After they had taken An-yi

and barricaded Nü-chi, they blamed Ch'i for smashing Sung.

sōng 3.2 ^{mp} dynasty AD 420-478 (劉宋) 宋
宋: 劉裕足爲一世之雄 Liu Yü is adequate to be the dominant man of his generation.

sōg 2.31 stir 153 筴

sūk 4.4 ^{vs} frequent 153 數

史: 且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom. 禮: 祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

衡: 婦人疏字者子活數乳者子死 If a woman brings up children separated by intervals, the children live; but if she is frequently nursing, the children die. 漢: 初去年十四五事師受易師數諫去去益大逐之 At first, when Ch'ü was fourteen or fifteen, he studied the Yi Ching under the discipline of a teacher, who frequently corrected him. When he grew older, Ch'ü chased the teacher away.

漢: 湯數醉酌羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言 T'ang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Chiang. The Chiang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.

後: 能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

sūk 4.4 go fast *sua* 速 153 數

sūk 4.1 inhale; suck 149 歛 啣

sūng 1.4 pair (rel to 兩?) 36 雙

衡: 曾子之孝天下少雙 The filiality of Tsêng-tzi was rarely matched in the world.

選: 何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part.

選: 機不虛擄弦不再控矢不單殺中必雙雙 The trigger is never pulled in vain, the string never twangs twice. The bolt does not kill singly; it strifexes both of a brace. [m]

史: 黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *diēt* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery

sūng 1.4 a sail 26 雙 筴

sūng 1.4 ^{mp} river name 瀧

sūng 3.4 so emergence 淙

sūng 3.4 boat's punting pole 377 截

su 2.45 廣韻: firewood 椶

suk 4.1 ^{vs} swift *sua* 數 153 速 速

國: 速寇 they speed the bandits on their way [instead of hindering them]

淮: 社何愛速死 Why don't you hurry up and die, mother?

孟: 德之流行速於置郵而傳命 Reputation gets around faster than transmitting orders by pony express.

人: 明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A clear-sighted officer

penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier. 史: 尊酌者衆則速盡 A jar, if those who take from it are many, is soon empty.

衡: 楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-t'ung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong. 晉: 惟先生告我塗之速也 Only tell me the way more quickly, sir.

呂: 力貴突智貴卒得之同則遽爲上勝之同則濕爲下 The most valued kind of strength is that which erupts suddenly; the most valued kind of intelligence is that which deals with emergencies. Of equal gains, the soonest ranks highest. Of equal abilities, the most underachieving ranks lowest.

史: 蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰是何慶弔相隨之速也 When Su Ch'in had audience with the King of Ch'i, he bowed twice, looked down and congratulated him, looked up and consoled. The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?"

藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位所以祇承天命者若此之速也 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne. So swift as that is the manner in which the mandate of Sky is reverently received.

suk 4.1 low, shrubby trees 407 棟

suk stew ("fast food"? "coarse food?") 153 餽

suk 薺爾雅: 牡茅 薺 薺

suk piano, subdued 遽

suk ko tree 楸 楸

suk 4.1 ^{mp} river name 涑

sūk 4 frequently, rapidly 153 數

suk 4.1 ko metal 鍊

sukliēn ^{mp} country name (*sua* 肅慎) 儼 儼

suy seb 1.47 pick up; choose 78 揀 揀

suy seb 2.45 ^{nc} old man 377 叟 叟 叟 叟
孟: 叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利害吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 li too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

suy seb move, shake 377 搜

民: 令兩人對持長索搜去其露日出乃止 Have two men facing each other grasping a long rope shake the dew off and not stop until the sun comes out.

sug 2.45 ^{nc} thicket in marshland 407 藪 藪
國: 夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water. 淮: 澤有九藪 Among the wetlands there are nine wildernesses.

漢: 麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo set forth diagrams and writings.

sug 2.45 hollow in wheel hub 燥 藪 嗽 嗽

sug 3.50 cough up phlegm, expectorate 266 嗽

sug wash, rinse mouth 18 漱

sug blind 瞽

sug 1.47 爾雅: carving 410 鍤 鍤

suy seb 2 ^{nc} rice-sifter (cf 縮, 筥) 集韻 *ar*

/ts'iqau wine-strainer 682 筥 叟

sug ^{nc} elbrowwife cf 媯 媯 (*r sōg?*) 322 媯

suy seb 1.47 wash 189 漉

suy seb 2.45 winnowing fan; broadcasting scoop 簸

suy seb to brush, to push ++p 482 推

sug ts'ug 3.50 sic on a dog cf 騶 哨 530 喉

sug freeze 258 凍

suy suy seb-seb-seb ^{tb} so grain being washed +p 189 叟 叟

suyng lung 3.1 ^{vn} to accompany 493 送

選: 願爲雙黃鵠送子俱遠飛 I want us to be a pair of swans/ I'd fly along with you for a long way. 史: 西門豹曰至爲河伯娶婦時願三老巫祝父老送女河上幸來告語之吾亦往送女皆曰諾 Hsi-mên Pao said, "When the time comes to give the bride to the River Boss, I want the preceptors, the shamanesses and the village elders to send her off at the river bank. You favor us with your presence and your address to her. I also will go there to send her off." They all agreed.

禮: 送葬不辟塗潦 In a funeral cortège, do not step away from a gutter.

後: 卓茂...建武四年薨賜棺槨家地車駕素服親臨送葬 Cho Mao...when he died in AD 128 the emperor donated inner and outer coffins and land for a burial mound. He himself attended the funeral with his entourage in mourning attire.

b. send

漢: 軍士不幸死者吏爲衣衾棺槨轉送其家 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

sung 1.1 ^{nc} ko tree 219 櫨

sung 1.1 onomatopoeic

sung 2.1 hit (*all back* to 切韻 *have* 先孔; 康熙's 他孔 ←?; also gives *sung* as var of 駮) 敲 搗

sūk 4.20 iron wire 496 鍊

sūk 4.20 select 揀

süg 3.40 side roof 庀

süg 3.40 low 庀

süt ko fragrant tree *ar s'iat* 檄

süt 4.14 throw 撒

süt ^{nc} *ar säd* 殺

süt säd ?be killed? 殺 殺

süt säd 4.14 ^{vn} kill 587 殺 殺 網 煞

淮: 所生者弗得所殺 [非→] 弗怨 The ones brought to life feel no gratitude to him, nor do the ones killed bear him resentment.

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier. 左: 所不殺子者有如陳宗 I swear by the ancestral temple of Ch'ên that I will kill you.

國: 殺老牛莫之敢尸 If you kill an old cow, no one can bear to ?look at? the carcass.

禮: 弗果殺 He didn't go through with killing them. 衡: 人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悖也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution, then sky's governance is out of order.

左: 殺而埋之馬矢之中 killed him and buried

him in a pile of horse dung

淮：殺不辜則國赤地 If you kill the innocent, the earth throughout your state will go barren.

呂：殺其民以自活 to kill his folk in order to keep himself alive

呂：所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands.

晏：殺妾父孤妾身 to kill your servant's father and make an orphan of herself

國：拘將殺之 Had him seized and was going to execute him.

國：既殺里克而悔之 After he had killed Li K'o, he regretted it.

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

呂：三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three great ones put teaching first and killing last, so no one's affairs were more successful than theirs.

非：博貴臯勝者必殺臯 In *pák* the *kióg* ranks highest, and the winner must kill the *kióg*.

衡：食走馬之肝殺人 Eating race-horse liver is deadly.

sād 3.16 diminish, differ (cf 差) 311 殺綱蔡左：王於是乎殺管叔而蔡蔡叔以車七乘徒七十人 The king thereupon killed the Kuan sibling and degraded the Ts'ai sibling to the rank of seven chariots and seventy retainers.

淮：靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

淮：夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.

釋：一頓而成無上下大小之殺也 They are formed in a single rising and have no differences of height or size.

衡：故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿祿命有貧富知不能丰殺性命有貴賤才不能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.

考：凡為防廣與崇方其綱參分去一大防外綱凡溝防必一日先深之以為式里為式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one. In major dikes make the diminution on the outside. When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

sād? worn out? 311 殺殺繖繖

淮：汜論者所以箴繖繖之間攢揆呢囀之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to darn the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed

the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

漢：西顯沉陽秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎舊不廢 Brightness in the west grows misty/ Autumn air shrinks and shrivels/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ As it has been from of old. [nr]

sād 3.16 ^{nc} **sko** weeding tool 311 鍬 鋤

釋：鍬殺也言殺草也 *sād* is *sāt*; that is to say, killing weeds.

sān 1.28 ^{nc} **hill, mountain** 山

國：夫山之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.

釋：剛吮也吮得山肥潤也 *swən* “cistern pond” is *d'iwən* “suck”; because it sucks up the mountain's fertile nourishment.

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains.

淮：山有猛獸林木為之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

藝：異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樛蒲 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

官：凡邦工入山林而掄材不禁 Whenever the state artisans go into mountains and forests to take inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.

漢：必雉兔逃入山林險阻 They will certainly flee into mountain fastness like pheasants or rabbits.

釋：老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也故其制字人旁作山也 to grow old without dying is called immortal; *sian* “immortal” is *ts'ian* “move [up]”; one moves into the mountains; thus in writing the graph, beside man we make mountain.

管：此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

管：目之所以視非特山陵之見也察於荒忽 How the eye sees is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs; it makes things out in obscurity.

釋：丘一成曰頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也再成曰陶丘於高山上一重作之如陶窰然也 Hills that are formed one of each are called “buttes.” They are formed in a single rising and have no differences of height or size. Formed doubly they are called “pot hills.” Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove.

淮：聖人不高山不廣河 Sages consider no mountain too high nor any river too broad.

荀：不登高山不知天之高也 Without climbing a high mountain, one may not recognize that the sky is even higher.

選：山不厭高海不厭深 Mountains never get tired of being tall; the sea never gets tired of being deep.

史：當今之時山東之建國莫彊於趙 At the present time, of the established states east of the mountains, none is stronger than Chao.

國：夫國必依山川崩川竭亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills

collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.

b. 山水, 山川 landscape

漢：以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而間獨數百里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of *li* distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

陳：出為長城令悅其山水遂家焉 He left there to become administrator of Ch'ang-ch'êng. He loved its scenery so much he established his home there.

陳：此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

c. 山川 a set of神

西：京師大水祭山川以止雨 There was a great flood in Ch'angan. They sacrificed to the spirits of hills and rivers to stop the rain.

d. *fig.*

淮：說山 Mountain of Explanations [chapter title]

e. *metaphor or simile for huge masses*

史：虎賁之士百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹積粟如丘山 Their shock troops number over a million, their chariots a thousand, cavalry ten thousand, and their stored grain is like hills and mountains.

sān 2.26 ^{ve} **be born** | bear 產 642 產 鏹

衡：[人]之生十月而產 People are born in the tenth month after conception.

衡：始生而死未產而傷 to die when just born or to be miscarried before parturition
後：父母同產欲相代者恣聽之 If siblings sharing two parents wish to substitute for each other, accept their applications without question.

b. *used of produce of agriculture or forestry*

史：上曰百金中民十家之產 HIM said, “A hundred ducats is exactly the produce of ten families.”

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. “By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent.”

史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Chi. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tz'ü-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中產於溪谷之傍立則為大山眾木之宗仆則為萬世之用 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains or arise on the edges of stream-drained valleys. Standing, they are the grandees of all the trees of the mountain forest; felled, they become of use to myriad generations.

sān pleased; 廣韻: deceitful 姍 姍

sān 2.26 shake a thing with the hand 197 搯

sān 2.26 ^{nc} 爾雅: large flute 簾

sān ^{mp} another river name 澗

sān 2.26 ^{mp} river name 澗

sān 1.28 ^{mp} pln 山

sān 1.28 ^{mp} surname 山

sän 2.26 perfect virtue 慳
sän-sän th copiously flowing 滄滄
sänka gut malady swa 疝痲 疝痲
sänkieg ^{nc} ko pheasant 山雞
sänkê gut malady swa 疝痲 疝痲
sän-məg sänməg hills and wilderness,
 outside the pale of cultivation 107 山海
 管: 君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其
 事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the
 metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have
 enough of them, then they will all exchange their
 enterprise for it with their superiors.
 衡: 山海經 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness
 [book title]
 衡: 山海經言四海之外有乘龍蛇之人 Survey
 of Mountain and Wilderness says that beyond the pale
 of civilization are men who drive dragons and snakes.
sänk'əp 1.28 ko frog 107 山蛤
sänts'ä ^{nc} 集韻: ko fruit 山醪
sändangliwən ^{nc} title granted to X by 魏
 山陽君
säp 4.31 smear mouth w/blood cf 哈 482 歃
säp 4.31 ^{nc} a fan 切韻 ar **säp** 377 箆 嬰
 呂: 夏不衣裘非愛裘也暖有餘也冬不用箆
 非愛箆也清有餘也 That we don't wear fur cloaks
 in summer is not for the cloaks' sake; it's because
 they're too hot. That we don't use fans in winter is not
 for the fans' sake; it's because they're too cool.
säp 4.31 集韻: ½ binome? 婦
säp 4.31 small man talk 377 唾
säp 4.31 drink by dipping mouth cf 歃 482 哈
säp 4.31 drizzle 377 霏
säp 4.31 eyelid twitches 377 瞍
säp'd'əp how bird eats 641 嗉喋
säp'wo ko mythical plant cf 嬰 蕙蒲
säm 1.54 delicate hands 435 攤
sək 4.21 ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko tree 棟
sək 4.21 pick up, choose cf 擇 518 揀
sək 4.21 soo 械
sək 4.21 to fall (sc leaves) 151 械
sək 4.21 gruel w/other food added ar **tsək** 糊
sək sək 4.21 disperse 151 索霽
sək 4.21 tree branches grow upward 313 棟
sək 4.21 ^{nc} ko tree 棟
sək 4.21 iron spear 154 鏃
sək-sək th so rain 100 淅淅 霖霖
sək-sək th so falling leaves 18 撒撒
sək-sək th so rain 淅淅
səg 1.13 方言: child; term of address to
 inferiors (湖南 dial) 廣韻 ar **seg** 313 崽
səg 1.13 to drain water from rice 100 澀
səg sad 1.13 dissipate 642 搥
səg 1.13 slip of tongue 151 認
səng 1.40 ^{ve} come to life, be conceived; give life
 to, sire, engender; revive after coma, return to
 consciousness 313 生 殛
 史: 意怒罵曰生子不生男緩急無可使者 Yi
 got angry and cursed, "Siring children without siring
 sons, whether in easy circumstances or dire, I have no
 one to depute as my representative."
 釋: 人始生曰嬰兒 Newborn people are called
 "infants."
 衡: 始生而死未產而傷 to die when just born or
 to be miscarried before parturition

史: 所生長 where he was born and grew up
 呂: 始生人者天也人無事焉 What first engenders
 people is sky; people have nothing to do with it.
 家: 男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以
 生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二
 十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at
 sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After
 that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the
 male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female
 twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?
 漢: [食貨]二者生民之本興自神農之世 [Food
 and goods] the two things, the basis of giving life to
 the people, originated back in the time of Shên Nung.
 衡: 人生於人非生於土也 People are born from
 people, not from earth.
 衡: 猶夫婦合氣子自生也 It is like when man and
 wife merge energy-vapor and a child brings itself to life.
 衡: [人]之生十月而產 People are born in the
 tenth month after conception.
 衡: 人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When
 people are conceived, those who are destined to
 become rich and high-ranking initially are provided
 with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.
 左: 生莊公及共叔段 She gave birth to the Digni-
 fied Earl and Reverend Sibling Tuan.
 呂: 此伊尹生空桑之故也 This is the story of how
 Yi Yin came to be born in a hollow mulberry tree.
 呂: 楚人乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Chü
 person is born in Chü, grows up in Chü and speaks
 Chü dialect without knowing where he acquired it.
 衡: 妊婦食兔生子缺唇 If a pregnant woman eats
 rabbit the child will be born with a harelip.
 左: 穆公有疾曰蘭死吾其死乎吾所以生也刈蘭
 而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, "Can it
 be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what
 I was born as." When the cymbidium was cut he died.
 禮: 三日而後斂者以俟其生也三日而不生
 亦不生矣 That the dead are not enshrouded until
 three days have passed is in order to give them time to
 return to life. If after three days they have not returned
 to life then they definitely will never return to life.
 呂: 能養天之所生而勿撓之謂天子天子之也動
 以全天為故者也 It is having the power to nourish
 what Sky has given life to without damaging it that we
 mean by "Sky-ist." As to the activities of the "Sky-ist,"
 they are things that take keeping Sky intact as basis.
 詩: 無忝爾所生 Do not shame yourself to those
 from whom you got life.
 藝: 昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放
 之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient
 times the family of Jung Chêng had a youngest son
 who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight
 in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the
 southwest. The youngest son married a horse and
 sired children with human bodies and tails and
 hooves.
 b. also of things
 衡: 草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章
 When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves
 are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble
 decorative patterns. [nr]
 淮: 今夫地黃主屬骨而甘草主生肉之藥也
 Take for example foxglove, a herb specific for knitting
 bones, and licorice, one for building flesh.

呂: 始生之者天也養成之者人也 What first
 engenders is Sky; what nourishes to completion is
 man.
 非: 夫楊樹樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之
 又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow;
 if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it
 up and plant it, it will still grow.
 衡: 五穀自生不須人為之 Crops would grow on
 their own, needing no-one to take care of them.
 釋: 亂洗也毀洗故齒更生新也 "Cutting teeth"
 is "washing"; weakening and washing away the old
 teeth, growing new ones instead.
 國: 夫蟬之生復育也闔背而出 Now, the way a
 cicada is born from its pupa is by opening the back
 and emerging.
 莊: 其葉為胡蝶胡蝶背也化而為蟲生於竈下 Its
 leaves form butterflies. After a while butterflies transform
 into vermin which come to life under stoves.
 呂: 先生者美米後生者為秕是故其耨也長
 其兄而去其弟 What comes up first is good grain;
 what comes up after is tares. Thus in weeding we let
 the elder grow and remove the younger.
 衡: 且夫物之生長無卒成暴起 Furthermore, in
 the growth of things, none of them show a sudden
 development or violent emergence.
 釋: 夏假也寬假萬物使生長也 *g'ä* "summer" is
k'ä "copious"; it is open-handed with everything,
 making things sprout and grow.
 呂: 稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以
 之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns.
 It is not that the grain has any preference; this is al-
 ways because men take it.
 衡: 樹檀以五月生葉 The thurg-tree puts out
 leaves in the fifth month.
 國: 伐木不自其本必復生 If you chop a tree
 above the root it will regenerate.
 淮: 新生之犢 a new-born calf
 呂: 音樂...生於度量 Music...originates from
 measuring.
 楚: 后皇嘉樹橘徂服兮受命不遷生南國兮
 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came
 to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go
 anywhere, and grows in the southern states.
 史: 因載其襍祥度制推而遠之至天地未生
 窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic
 classification of their bad and good omens, all the way
 to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness
 made further tracing to a source impossible.
 c. also of abstractions
 國: 義以生利利以豐民 Doing things right is how
 to prosper, and prosperity is how to enrich the folk.
 漢: 廉讓生而爭訟息 Modesty and deference come
 into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease.
 荀: 故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮禮義
 生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生
 也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their
 nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to
 courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen,
 they formulated laws and rules. That being so, cour-
 tesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages
 brought into being.
 語: 民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之
 別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began
 to become aware. They noticed that there were family

relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

語：無膏澤而光潤生不刻畫而文章成 Their brilliant gloss emerges without polish [varnish?]. Their decorative patterns form without carving or painting.

2. 生而 from birth

左：仲子生而有文在其手 When Chung-tzü was born she had marks on her hand.

顏：生而聰慧帝及后並篤愛之 From birth he was very bright, and the emperor and empress both persisted in indulging him.

衡：始生而死未產而傷 when just born or to be miscarried before parturition

呂：子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比干生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tzü Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ái; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.

衡：妊婦食兔生子缺唇 If a pregnant woman eats rabbit the child will have a harelip.

荀：是人之所生而有也是無待而然者也 This something people are born with. This is something that is so without depending on anything else.

呂：有豕生而彌雞卵多[假→]毀有社遷處有豕生狗 There will be pigs that thrive at birth; chickens' eggs will be mostly rotten; there will be land-altars changing their location; pigs will give birth to dogs.

(1) fǒg

論：我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.

逸：凡民生而有好好惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like we are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

魏：生而英叡 He had a naturally brilliant mind.

b. also of things

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-t'ung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

c. also of non-living things

衡：石生而堅蘭生而香 Stone is hard by nature; orchids are fragrant by nature.

sēng 1.40 ^{vs} live; living; unworked (iron), unfired (clay), raw (food) 313 生

非：假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your son would no longer be alive.

墨：然則天欲其生而惡其死 If so, then Sky wants them to live and hates their dying.

史：今其生者皆死秦之孤也 Those living there now are all orphans of those who died at the hands of Ch'in.

衡：諸生息之物氣絕則死 All things that live and breathe die if their air is cut off.

衡：示不負死以觀生也 to show that they do not turn away from the dead, as an example to the living

史：左掣人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right

晉：斬五百餘級獲生口千餘降者六百餘人 They took over five hundred heads, got over a thousand live prisoners and more than six hundred surrendered.

衡：使生人不飲食而徒以口歆肴食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

楚：萬民之生各有所錯兮 In their lives, each of the myriad people has his own place.

衡：人生能行死則僵仆 While people are alive they can walk; when they die they fall down.

釋：幼少也言生日少也 'yōg "young" is *siog* "junior", referring to how few days one has been alive.

荀：人希見生象 People rarely see a living elephant.

衡：世有以生形轉為生類者矣未有以死身化為生象者也 It has happened in the world that living forms have transformed into other types of living thing, but it has never happened that a dead body has transformed into a living image.

衡：屈原生時文無不作 When Chü Yüan was alive, there was no kind of literature he did not create.

衡：豬馬以氣呼之而生之 Pigs and horses breathed on him and kept him alive.

淮：能反其所生若未有形謂之真人 If one can return to whence he took life, as he was before he had form, we call him "true man."

非：宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup.

衡：師曠能鼓清角必有所受非質性生出之也 If Shih Kuang was able to play Pure Chiao he must have got it from somewhere; he didn't invent it out of his own native ability.

淮：是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生殊死之人 This is like Wang-sun Chó wanting to revive a corpse by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia.

淮：所生者弗得所殺[非→]弗怨 The ones brought to life feel no gratitude to him, nor do the ones killed bear him resentment.

sēng 1.40 life (= *siēng* *lav* 性?) 313 生

國：先王之於民也懋正其德而厚其[性→]生 The way the former kings treated the folk was that they worked hard to keep their good will in the right direction, and to improve their livelihood.

呂：人之生久之不過百 Human life at its longest does not exceed a hundred.

呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.

左：苟利社稷死生以之 Should [a measure] benefit the state, whether I live or die, I will use it.

國：亡人得生又何不來為 If a fugitive can retrieve his life, what could he do by not coming?

管：地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth: the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living.

莊：吾生也有涯而知也無涯 Our lives have limits

but cognition has no limit.

國：將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live out his life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, "Civilian life is safe and happy and who cares for the rest?"

衡：誄生時所行為之謚 In eulogizing what he did during his lifetime they devise a posthumous title for him.

衡：孔子生於周之末世 Confucius lived in the final era of the Chou.

呂：子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比干生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tzü Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ái; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.

呂：今世俗之惑主多官而反以害生 The misguided vulgar rulers of our time multiply bureaus and thereby contrarily harm life.

國：危事不可以為安死事不可以為生則無為貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence.

非：使人樂生於為是愛身於為非 make people enjoy life when doing right and fear mutilation when doing wrong

史：地勢饑食無飢饉之患以故皆贏倫生無積聚而多貧 The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage, and therefore they live carefree, hand to mouth, with no accumulated store and many are poor.

史：間行以去止于陶以[為此→]此為天下之中交易有無之路通為生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at T'ao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of T'ao.

楚：長太息以掩涕兮哀民生之多艱 I sigh long and loud and hide my tears, ah! I lament the many troubles in the lives of the folk.

選：品物類生何有何無 Sort things by type and divide life into categories: what is there, what isn't there?

後：若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive.

中：今夫山一卷石之多及其廣大草木生[之→]焉禽獸居之寶藏興焉 Consider mountains in the quantity of a handful of stones; when they come to be wide and big, foliage and trees live among them, birds and animals occupy them and troves of valuables arise from them.

呂：始生之者天也養成之者人也能養天之所生而勿撻之謂天子天子之動也以全天為故者也此官之所自立也立官者以全生也今世之惑主多官而反以害生則失所為立之矣譬之若修兵者以備寇也今修兵而反以自攻則亦失所為修之矣 What first engenders is Sky; what nourishes to completion is man. It is the ability to nourish what Sky has engendered without harming it that is referred to by the term "emperor." When the emperor stirs from quiescence it is for the purpose of keeping Sky intact. This is the source of the establishment of offices. Establishing offices was to keep life complete. The misguided rulers of the present time multiply of-

fices and thereby contrarily harm life; therefore they have lost grasp of the reason for establishing them. Compare it to sharpening weapons to ward off an enemy; in this case, they sharpen the weapon and contrarily attack themselves with it; they must have lost grasp of the reason why they sharpened it.

呂：夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清人之性壽物者扣之故不得壽物也者所以養性也非所以性養也今世之人惑者多以性養物則不知輕重也不知輕重則重者為輕輕者為重矣若此則每動無不敗以此為君悖以此為臣亂以此為子狂三者國有一焉無幸必亡 Now water naturally tends to be clear, but dirt muddies it so it does not get to be clear. People naturally tend to live a long time, but things muddy them so they do not get to live a long time. *Things* means what are used to nourish life, not what life is used to nourish. Misguided people of the present time mostly use their lives to nourish things; therefore they do not recognize relative importance. If one does not recognize relative importance then what is important is taken to be unimportant and vice versa. If you do things this way you will surely fail in everything you initiate. Rulers like this are confused; servants like this are disorderly; sons like this are mad. Of these three, if a state has even one it needs good luck to avoid perishing.

呂：今有聲於此耳聽之必嫌已聽之則使人聾必弗聽有色於此目視之必嫌已視之則使人盲必弗視有味於此口食之必嫌已食之則使人癖必弗食是故聖人之於聲色滋味也利於性則取之害於性則舍之此全性之道也世之貴富者其於聲色滋味也多惑者日夜求幸而得之則遁焉遁焉性惡得不傷 Consider a sound that pleased the ear to hear it but made one deaf afterward; one would never listen to it. Or a sight that pleased the eye to see it but made one blind afterward; one would never look at it. Or a taste that pleased the mouth to eat it but made one dumb afterward; one would never eat it. Thus the sage takes this attitude to sounds, sights and flavorings: those that further life, he chooses; those that harm life he rejects. This is the way to keep life complete. But the high and rich nowadays, in their relation to sounds, sights and flavorings, are mostly confused. All day and all night they seek, and if by chance they find it they abandon themselves to it. And having abandoned themselves to it, how could their lives not be harmed?

呂：萬人操弓共射一招招無不中萬物章章以害一生生無不傷以便一生生無不長 Ten thousand men raise their bows *küang* And shoot at the same target

No part of the target would not be hit. *tiüung*
Ten thousand things advertise themselves *tiang*
To the harm of one life

Nothing about the life would not be harmed. *siang*
To benefit one life

Nothing about the life would not be longer. *d'iang*
呂：故聖人之制萬物也以全其天也天全則神和矣目明矣耳聽矣鼻臭矣口敏矣三百六十節皆通利矣若此人者不言而信不謀而當不慮而得精通乎天地神覆乎宇宙其於物無不受也無不裹也若天地然上為天子而不驕下為匹夫而不悖此之謂全德之人 Thus the sage's governance of all things is to keep their Sky-

ness complete. If one's Sky-ness is kept complete then one's spirit is harmonious, one's eyes clear, one's ears acute, one's nose sensitive, one's mouth responsive and one's three hundred sixty joints all richly nourished. A man like that is implicitly reliable, artlessly accurate and carelessly successful. His essence penetrates sky and earth; his spirit covers space and time. His relation to things is that there is nothing he does not accept, nothing he does not contain. At the highest he can be the emperor without arrogance and at the lowest he can be a common peon with resentment. This is what is called the man of perfect deservingness.

呂：貴富而不知道適足以為患不如貧賤貧賤之致物也難雖欲過之奚由出則以車入則以輦務以自佚命之曰招蹙之機肥肉厚酒務以自彊命之曰爛腸之食靡曼皓齒鄭、衛之音務以自樂命之曰伐性之斧三患者貴富之所致也 To be high and rich without recognizing the way is just what is needed to make one miserable. Better to be low and poor. Poverty and low rank, so far as aggrandizement is concerned, find it hard; even if one wished to indulge in excess, where would it come from? Having a carriage outside one's family compound and a sedan chair within it is known as the mechanism that summons lameness. Fat meat and heavy wine as means to strengthen oneself are what are known as the foods that rot the guts. Languid posture, white teeth, music of Chêng and Wei are what is known as the ax that chops life. These three miseries are what high rank and wealth bring about.

呂：故古之人有不肯貴富者矣由重生故也非夸以名也為其實也則此論之不可不察也 Thus there were those in ancient times who were unwilling to be high and rich, on account of the value they placed on life. They were not showing off to gain reputation, but rather on account of the reality. Therefore it is this doctrine that is the one that must be carefully looked into.

sêng 1.40 sacrificial animal 151 牲

禮：君牽牲既入廟門麗于碑 The ruler leads the tethered sacrificial animal; when they have entered the door of the ancestral temple it is tied to a pillar.
史：駢剛之牲 the sacrifice of a red bull
國：余不愛衣食於民不愛牲玉於神 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people, nor do I begrudge sacrificial animals and jades to the spirits.
禮：牲不及肥 It is not crucial for the sacrificial animals to be fat.

衡：剪其髮麗其手自以為牲 He had his hair cut off and his hands tied and treated himself as a sacrificial animal.

隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.
列：穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以為王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥臊而不可饗王之嬪御醜惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought

the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

sêng 1.40 postfix to surname of scholar 生

This appears to be an honorific that can be applied to quite senior scholars. I haven't seen an example of it from before the Han dynasty.

史：甚矣齊之為蘇生報仇也 The reprisal of Ch'i for Su [Ch'in] was excessive. [Su Ch'in, confidant of kings, was simultaneous premier of six major states.]
史：臣願微魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.

漢：博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無一]為將將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

草：余郡士有梁孔達姜孟穎者皆當世之彥哲也然慕張生之草書過於希孔顏焉 Among the worthies of my province are Liang Kung-ta and Chiang Mêng-ying, both ornaments to the intelligence of our age, but they admire the grass writing of Academician Chang more than they look to Confucius or Yen Hui.

b. also 3rd person for 2nd person

漢：生何言之諛也 How could you speak such flattery?

史：漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

sêng 1.40 ^{nc} reed organ 笙

淮：為之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citerns plucked for them

sêng 1.40 ^{nc} nephew; son-in-law 313 甥

sêng ^{nc} Kg: monkey 猩

sêng vast 注

sêng 1.40 ^{mp} man name (終生 = 終涅?) 涅

sêng 1.40 ^w fresh, raw, unprocessed 生

sêng 1.40 metal color (luster? gold color?) 珠

sêng 1.40 corroded metal surface *ar sieng* 銹

sêng 1.40 animal looks like deer 麋

sêng 1.40 animal size of rabbit 麕

sêng 1.40 two-year-old deer 麕

sêng ^{tiēd} sko daring deed, sp ref to assassination 生致

sêngsân production of goods 生產

sêngsêng ^{nc} chimp? orang? *ar siêngsiêng* 狌狌

荀：今夫狌狌形笑亦二足而有毛也然而君子嘖其羹食其馘 The ape has a ridiculous shape; it also has two legs but has fur. Nonetheless courtiers drink its soup and eat its carved flesh.

山：[狌狌]伏行人走 [An ape] walks crouched over but runs like a man.

sêngsêng ^{nc} sko ape? 猩猩

禮：猩猩能言不離禽獸 An ape can talk but that doesn't raise it above other animals.

sök 4.4 ^{mp} tune name 箭

sōk 4.4 ^{nc} ko spear 1.8 丈 long 105 稍 翎 槩
 杗: 昔曹操曹丕上馬橫槩下馬談論 Long ago
 when Ts'ao Ts'ao and Ts'ao Pei mounted their horses
 they held their lances ready to use, but when they
 dismounted they talked things over.
sōk 4.4 說文: hit person with stick 496 筓
sōk 4.4 廣韻: what dancer carries 496 筓
sōk 4.4 stdw tree growth 梢
sōk *lōk* 4.4 long & slim; so long arms 496 掣
sōk'd'ōk ^{nc} ko medicinal plant 蒟蒻 蒟蒻
sōg ^{mp} zone around capital 削 稍 節
 周: 四曰家削之賦 Fourth is the family-zone tax.
sōg 3.36 ^{wt} small in quantity; to ration (集韻 r
 t1) 150 稍
 史: 秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶
 食之傳國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking
 Hān and Wei, there being no barriers of famous moun-
 tains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit,
 not stopping until they approached the capitals.
sōg 1.33 ^{nc} bamboo basket 筓
sōg 3.36 ^{nc} elstsis cf 嫂 嫩 娟
sōg *sab* 1.33 horsewhip? tail of whip? 377 鞞
sōg 1.33 說文: ugly weeds (*sua next*?) 600 葍
 淮: 芎藭 tangled thicket used as shelter by wild animals
sōg *sab* 1.33 dead branches 377 梢
sōg 1.33 cut, mow 154 捎
sōg *sab* 1.33 to buffet, whip (cf 搔) 377 鞞 捎
sōg seam? 梢
sōg *sab* 1.33 flap? lapel? 377 梢
sōg 1.33 rudder, steering-oar; stern 377 梢
sōg 1.33 tail 377 梢 髻
sōg 1.33 army wagon 153 鞞
sōg 1.33 streamers at flag edge 496 梢 旂
sōg *sab* 1.33 ends of bow 377 梢
sōg 1.33 ocean fish st resemble whip 496 鮓
sōg *sab* 1.33 sougling of wind 颯
sōg 3.36 廣韻: even 梢
 史: 及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生為太常所論
 箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the cere-
 monial procedures of the Han, it all came from the
 analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior
 officiant.
sōg 1.33 examine closely 睇
sōg *lab* 1.33 ^{nc} "tail of boat" ie rudder? 377 舳
sōg 2.31 集韻: long & slender (lotus root) 梢
sōg 1.33 music conductor's baton 78 梢
sōg 1.33 to drive off w/blows 梢
sōg 1.33 ko agricultural implement 496 梢
sōg 3.36 ?narrow 172 擻 哨 擻 脗
sōg 3.36 frontier post against bandits 391 哨
sōg 1.33 廣韻: 帆維 "sail horizontal rope"—
 prob furling lines of junk sail 496 綯
 選: 維長綯挂帆席 Belaying the long furling-lines,
 we haul up the sail-mat.
sōg *sab* 2.31 so tall trees 377 梢
sōg-sōg th bit by bit? 稍稍 梢梢
 釋: 日月虧曰食稍稍虧如蟲食草木葉也
 Diminutions of sun and moon are called "eclipse";
 they are gradually encroached and diminished, like
 bugs eating leaves of plants and trees.
sōg *siəm* *sab* *siəm* ^{mp} mtn name "trailing
 clouds"? 377 梢雲
sōg *siəm* *sab* *siəm* ^{sb} so long branches
 waving in wind 377 蔚 蓼

sōgpian name of a 樂府 song 哨遍
siag 1.9 ko cloth 練
siang 1.38 each other; one another (*rel to*
 並、兩?) 212 相
 方: 南楚凡相益而後又少謂之不虧 In south Ch'u
 when they make a profit and then it decreases again,
 they say, "It didn't serve."
 釋: 齧掣卷掣也齧噬齧也語說卷掣與人相
 持齧也 *ngiatl' iad* "quarrelsome" is *kiwanf' iad*
 "grab"; *ngiat* is *diadngiat* "chew up." The phrase
 expresses grabbing people and biting into them.
 衡: 何其不與行事相中得也 How is it that they do
 not correspond precisely with the conduct of affairs?
 墨: 天必欲人之相愛相利 Sky must want people
 to care for each other and benefit each other.
 衡: 五聖十賢相與卻之 five sages and ten talent-
 ed men all cooperating to stave it off
 釋: 體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也
l'liar "members" is *d'iar* "sequential order"; bone,
 flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large
 or small arrange an order with each other.
 戰: 禍與福相貫 Good and ill fortune are connect-
 ed to each other.
 竹: 二十年景雲見 In the twentieth year bright
 clouds appeared. *Commentary*: 景雲之瑞赤方氣與
 青方氣相連赤方中有兩星青方中有一星 *The*
insignia of the bright clouds: the energy of the red side
connected to the energy of the green side, and on the red
side there were a pair of stars, on the green side one star.
 呂: 非辭無以相期 There is no means of making
 agreements except by words.
 衡: 精神行與人物相更 the spirit roams and
 interacts with corporeal humans
 衡: 毋以箸相授為其不固也 Don't pass things
 back and forth with chopsticks, on account of not
 being firmly held.
 衡: 從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近
 不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was
 first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separ-
 ation between sky and earth cannot now be re-computed.
 左: 凡晉楚無相加戎 Chin and Ch'u will always
 refuse to send troops against each other.
 史: 蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之
 攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Chin having accomplished a
 vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of
 Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some
 states away from the pact and later repudiating them.
 衡: 人以刃相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab
 each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera
 means instant death.
 國: 相從 in company with neither taking precedence
 國: 相延食鼈 [the guests] urged each other to eat
 the turtle
 淮: 也之與矣相去千里 The difference between
dia and *ziag* is as great as a thousand *liag*. [nr]
 戰: 不相說 they disliked each other
 釋: 並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而
 相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters'
 family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband
 goes first and the younger's husband after, and in
 precedence with each other they mutually help
 complete the ritual.
 草: 私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草
 When letters are exchanged among private individuals,

they always say that because time is so pressing they
 haven't been able to use grass writing.
 藝: 為馮翊乃相報 When I get to be skeezix I will
 repay you.
siang 3.41 chief assistant 212 相
 戰: 為齊相 was prime minister in Ch'i
 史: 嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀
 曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a
 drinking party of the premier of Ch'u. Later the premier
 missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected
 Chang Yi. They said, "He is a penniless nobody. It must
 be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet."
 國: 螞蟻蜂蠆皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants,
 wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the
 more a ruler or a minister?
 史: 家貧則思良妻國亂則思良相 If your family
 is poor, you wish for a good wife; if your state is dis-
 ordered, you wish for a good right-hand man.
 史: 今天下之將相會於涇水之上通質剝白
 馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole
 world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, ex-
 change hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a
 pact.
 禮: 士不名家相長妾 A gentleman does not address
 by given name either his major domo or the most
 senior of his secondary wives.
 漢: 其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相
 及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province
 and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are
 any among officials or populace who have well-
 developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that
 would allow their becoming generals or ministers and
 being sent as envoys beyond our borders.
siang 3.41 to preside over 212 相
 淮: 公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國獻魚 Kung Yi Hsiu
 was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the
 whole country sent fish as presents.
 莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子
 來欲代子相 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-
 tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-
 tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier."
 非: 季孫相魯子路為郈令 When Chi-sun was
 premier of Lu, Tzu-lu was administrator of Hou.
 史: 蘇秦為從約長并相六國 Su Chin became
 administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and
 simultaneously acted as premier to all six states.
*Was this a purely nominal, honorary appoint-
 ment? Or were the duties of 相 so light and infre-
 quent as to permit him to perform them despite
 slow communication? Or did he leave deputies in
 each nation? Or is this author just blathering?*
siang 2.36 imagine (cf 象, 相) 36 想
 史: 適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想
 見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen
 the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I
 have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see
 his demeanor while he was alive.
 草: 又想羅趙之所見嗤 [丑 →] 詎 I also thought
 of the ridicule and derision to which Lo and Chao
 were subjected.
siang to boil 259 湘
siang 1.38 box; antechamber, closet 箱
siang 3.41 to examine, appraise 36 相
 漢: 呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引

入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

b. *also non-human*

非: 相劍者 sword-appraiser

非: 子非失相也 It's not that you have misjudged.

sjang 3.41 appearance (*dial vo* 象?) 36 相

戰: 王之方為太子之時辨謂靖郭君曰太子相不仁過頤家 When YM was still crown prince I said to Lord Ching-kuo, "The crown prince's physiognomy indicates rather less tolerance than a sow with a litter.

後: 姿色端麗合法相者 those who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard

sjang time-beating thingie 相

禮: 鄰有喪春不相 If there is a bereavement in your neighborhood, don't pound with a pestle as if beating time to music.

史: 五穀大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌謠春者不相杵 When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater.

sjang pale yellow (cloth) 緇

宋: 頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠緇綺為下裙紫綺為上襦 Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

sjang ㄇ river name 湘

史: 及渡湘水為賦以弔屈原 When he came to cross the Hsiang river he made a *fu* to mourn Ch'ü Yüan.

sjang ㄇ Han 縣 name 相

後: 桓譚字君山沛國相人也 Huan Tan nicknamed Tzu-chün was from Hsiang in P'ei principality.

sjang ㄇ mountain name 湘

sjang 1.38 plant celosia 苜

sjang ㄇ pln 湘

sjang 2.36 dried fish 鮓 vo 鮓 鮓 鱻

sjangkiōg ㄇ 爾雅: ko bird 爽鳩

sjangkung physiognomist, one who tells fortune from face & body shape 相工

衡: 高祖初起相工入豐沛之邦多封侯之人 When [Han] Kao Tsu first arose, physiognomists entering rich P'ei found many men who were to be ennobled.

後: 漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace attendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

sjangkwak premier 相

史: 今自有秩以上至諸大吏下及王左右無非相國之人者 Now from those who have official rank on up as far as the greatest officials and on down

to YM's personal servants, there is not one who is not the premier's man.

呂: 公曰請見客子之事歟對曰非也相國使子乎對曰不也 The Earl said, "Is it your duty to volunteer to present visitors?" He replied, "It is not." "Did the prime minister order you to?" He replied, "He did not." 西: 漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

漢: 太后...以故蕭相國甲第為安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.

史: 相國因為民請曰長安地狹上林中空地棄願令民得入田 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, "The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate."

衡: 夫魯無功曹之官功曹之官相國是也魯相者殆非孔墨必三家也為相必無賢操以不賢居權位其惡必不廉也必以相國為奸令虎食人是則魯野之虎常食人也 Now Lu had no office of province executive. The office there that corresponded to province executive would have been prime minister. The prime ministers of Lu were generally not of the caliber of Confucius and Mohtzu; they were typically members of the three families. As prime minister they never did anything right. With such incompetence in such a powerful position, it is certain that they were evil men with no integrity at all. If we insist that their subverting the office of prime minister to their own benefit caused tigers to eat people then tigers must always have been eating people in the countryside of Lu.

sjangsjiēt major-domo 相室

sjangsjiag vine w/poison bean, *Abnus precatorius* 相棍

sjangliōg ㄇ myth man name 相柳

sjangjiēn ㄇ minister's seal of office? 相印

sjiat ㄋ tieups; reins, bridle strap 307 鞮 緹

sjiat to bind 307 緹 緹

sjiat ㄋ girdle 307 緹

sjiat 4.17 ㄇ pln 薛 緹 薛 薛

史: 叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.

sjiat ㄋ underwear 褻

sjiat 4.17 ㄇ father of 湯 雋 契 高

衡: 懷銀紵紫衣未履契之才 Hoarded silver and stored purple cloth may not imply the talent of a Chi; piled gold and heaped jade may not imply the knowledge of a Hsieh.

sjiat correct, control, govern 307 辭

sjiat diarrhea *ar sjiad* (*sua* 溲 泄) 169 瘕

sjiat ㄇ 玉篇: strong, hard 結

sjiat 爾雅: to chew (so sheep) 齧 齧

sjiat be/treat as familiar 307 媵 替 褻

新: 接遇怙容謂之恭反恭為媵 If one greets others with a solicitous expression it is called respect;

to invert respect is to be disrespectful.

抱: 鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受褻於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

sjiat extravagant (*sua* 溲 泄?) 169 泄

sjiat 4.17 straightening-frame for bows 307 榘

sjiat to leak, to reduce 169 洩 溲

衡: 冬雷人謂之陽氣洩 When there is thunder in winter people say Yang vapor is leaking out.

sjiat cleanse; bail out (sc boat) 169 溲

sjiat sjiad leak out, ooze; become known

(**sjiat** = **sjiad** + **-t**) 169 泄

b. fig.

戰: 謀泄者事無功 Those whose plans leak out accomplish nothing.

史: 蘇秦既死其事大泄 After Su Ch'in had died most of his activities came to light.

史: 王謀為反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

漢: 昭信曰兩姬媵且泄口復殺殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, "The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth." She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.

sjiatkung ㄇ 田嬰 subinfeudated in this

former state by 齊 薛公

sjian 1.30 immortal 630 仙 仵 僊

釋: 老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也 to grow old without dying is called immortal; "immortal" is "move [up]"; one moves into the mountains

史: 仙人不死之藥 the elixir of immortality

衡: 吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.

藝: 九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊為螭龍 The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon.

衡: 仙人含天精氣形輕飛騰若鴻鵠之狀 Immortals contain the essential vapor of sky; their form is light and they fly up in the manner of geese and swans.

sjian 2.28 few, rare 587 鮮 匙

論: 子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 When they polish their words and put on an ingratiating expression—rare is there kindness! [巧, 令 *fac*]

sjian 1.30 fresh 169 鮮 鱻

史: 虞將軍欲與之鮮衣妻敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣 General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing."

漢: 衣服常鮮於我 Her clothes are always newer than mine.

sjian 3.33 surname *ar t l* 鮮

sjian 3.33 thread 綫

sjian line, thread 線

sjian 2.28 scab 癬

sjan 1.31 non-glutinous rice 粳 粳
sjan (prn) 如
sjan brush fire; backfire 261 爨
sjan 2.28 plant name 鮮
sjan 1.31 ko plant utm mats 蓆
sjan 2.28 meat remaining from sacrifice 587 祿
sjan 1.30 rise high 630 奕
sjan isolated hill 嶼
sjan 1.30 spawn, fish hatchlings 169 鮮 鱻
sjan? 靡
sjan-sjan 𠵹 caper about 630 僂僂
sjanŋjo 𠵹 縣 name 仙居
sjanŋ'ā 𠵹 mtn peak name 仙霞
sjanšjo 𠵹 bat (dial) 630 嚙鼠
sjanšjog 𠵹 縣 name 仙遊
sjanpšjog 𠵹 tribe that ruled north China as the 北魏 dynasty 鮮卑
 北: 受封北國有大鮮卑山因為號 He accepted enfeoffment in the north country. There is a great mountain, Mt. Hsien-pei, so he took that as his designation
 後: 自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.
 隋: 中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.
sjar 1.37 廣韻: 少 few 587 些
sjar 1.37 ko tree *cf* 椴 椴
sjab 1.32 finely-woven silk cloth 377 縵
sjab! /sjwo: clever, scheming 諂
sjam 1.52 sharp 341 鈞 鈞
 法: 刀不利筆不鈞 If the knife isn't sharp, the writing-brush isn't pointed.
sjam 𠵹 說文: wild onion 鉞 鉞
sjam thin silk 377 織 織
 選: 輕塵不飛織羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauze stir.
sjam 1.52 𠵹 shirt 377 襪
sjam 1.52 𠵹 sash 377 襪
sjam 1.52 tail of banner, end of pennant *ar* **sjam** 377 縵 縵
sjam light of rising sun 暹
sjam 1.52 𠵹 ko tree *ar* **sjam** 枯
sjam 說文: skewer 341 鈞
sjam barbed fish-gig 341 鈞
sjam ko knife 341 鈞
sjam 1.52 fine, slender; stingy 435 纖 纖
 戰: 無纖介之禍 hadn't the least thing go wrong
 新: 纖微皆審謂之察反察為旄 If the fine and the small are all made out clearly it is called clear discrimination; to invert clear discrimination is to be dim-sighted.
 衡: 孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-chiu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.
 衡: 纖芥之毀 the tiniest wisp of scandal
sjak 4.24 breathe 149 息 息
 衡: 諸生息之物氣絕則死 All things that live and breathe die if their air is cut off.
 史: 人一日一夜凡一萬三千五百息 A man takes 13,500 breaths in 24 hours.

藝: 靈公俯伏氣息不續 The Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing.
 選: 延頸長歎息遠行多所懷 Hunched forward peering, I sigh aloud/ On this long march I have pondered many things. [*多 put caus fac*]
 b. 太息 sigh, expel breath audibly
 多: 太息 spouted like a whale
 史: 於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天 太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hán got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, "I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Chín."
 新: 臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.
 c. *fig. rest*
 晉: 往百日還百日攻百日以六十日為休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.
 草: 專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.
 戰: 昭王既息民繕兵復伐趙 When the Renowned king had given his people a rest and had repaired his weapons, he again wanted to attack Chao.
 國: 祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以已 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.
sjak 4.24 𠵹 stop 149 息 息
 戰: 射柳葉者百發百中而不[己→]以善息 When shooting at willow leaves you took a hundred shots and made a hundred hits instead of stopping when your skill was established. [*stop in the status of skillfulness*]
 戰: 辯言偉服戰攻不息 Clever talk was ever more grandiloquently flaunted/ aggressive war never stopped.
 後: 今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?
 草: 故為說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 Thus I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them, so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang and Ch'iang out of business.
 漢: 廉讓生而爭訟息 Modesty and deference come into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease.
 藝: 神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈 The substance and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.
sjak son's wife 322 媳

sjak growth, progeny, vigorish (*s-* + 益?) 645 息 息
 釋: 始息也言滋息也 *sjaog* "beginning" is *sjak* "growth": referring to its increasing growth.
 民: 凡穀成熟有早晚苗程有高下收實有多少 質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.
 b. *incl humans*
 非: 名息拔拂 His name and his progeny would have been plucked out and swept away.
 史: 令民父子兄弟同室內息者為禁 He ordered that ordinary people keeping offspring at home, father and son, elder and younger brothers dwelling in one household, was to be prohibited.
sjak 4.24 polyp, tumor 645 瘕
sjakts'ag 爾雅: ko plant 蕙菜
sjaog sjad 1.6 𠵹 control, oversee (*cf* 以?) 16 司
 史: 令民為什伍而相牧司連坐 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment.
 淮: 災惑...司無道之國為亂為賊為疾為喪為饑為兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.
 釋: 候護也司護諸事也 *g'u* "watch" is *g'wág* "protect"; to oversee and watch all affairs
sjaog 1.7 𠵹 ponder, contemplate; think of, long for (*cf* 惟) (*phon* 凶 = 西) 461 思 思
 國: 三年默以思道 Sat silent for three years in contemplation of the Way.
 漢: 夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder.
 論: 吾嘗終日不食終夜不寢以思無益不如學也 I have sometimes gone all day without eating and all night without lying down in order to contemplate, in vain. Better to study.
 人: 人亦以其方思之故不了己意 For their part, others might, on account of the fact that they happen to be thinking just at that time, not understand what you are explaining.
 選: 精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.
 b. admire, long for
 語: 上陳五帝之功而思之於身下列桀紂之敗而戒之於己 Higher, they set out the accomplishments of the five ancestors and hope to find these in themselves; lower, they list the defeats of Chieh and Ch'ou and guard against these in themselves.
 論: 見賢思齊焉 When he sees competence he longs to measure up to it.
 淮: 遺腹子不思其父無貌于心也 A posthumous child is not nostalgic for its father, having no image of him in its mind.
 史: 周道之興自此始故詩人歌樂思其德 The rise of the way of Chou began from this. Thus the poets recalled in song and music what they owed him.
 新: 思惡勿道謂之戒反戒為傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called

self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.
 楚: 思美人兮擊涕而竚眙 Thinking of the lovely one, ah! / I wipe tears and stand staring.
 列: 王自以[爲]居數十年不思其國也 It seemed to the king that he dwelled there for decades; not did he ever think of his own kingdom.
 選: 我心何佛鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.
 史: 今父老子弟雖患苦我然百歲後期令父老子孫思我言 Even though now you elders and your younger kin may find me burdensome, I promise you that in a hundred years it will cause your descendants to recall my words favorably.
 選: 胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.
 選: 思風發於胸臆言泉流於唇齒 Gusts of thought arise in the breast/ fountains of words emerge from the mouth.
 史: 家貧則思良妻國亂則思良相 If your family is poor, you wish for a good wife; if your state is disordered, you wish for a good right-hand man.
siag 1.7 silk 絲
 多: 猶治絲而亂之 like trying to straighten out silk floss but making it even more chaotic
 考: 晡氏涑絲以澆水 Dyers soak silk floss in water that has been filtered through wood ash.
 呂: 墨子見染素絲者而嘆 Motzū saw some people dyeing silk and sighed.
 b. silk thread
 淮: 故百家之言指秦相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.
 c. silk cloth
 衡: 縑布絲帛 double-thread linen and single-thread silk
 宋: 青絲爲籠係桂枝爲籠鉤 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.
siag sier 3.7 to spy 36 伺
 隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and extravagant, and beheading them.
 隋: 附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens.
siag 3.7^{nc} basket 筥
 呂: 盛吾頭於筥中奉以託 Put my head in the basket and lace it up in a bag.
siag 1^{pl} particle 思
siag sier 3.7 plaintive 4 思
 選: 胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.
 選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and no-

where manifest/ Bone-crack divination declined and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it. [nr]
siag to wear coarse mourning cloth 緦
siag timid 認 慧
siag 2.6 hemp w/seeds 枲
siag sier 方言: sneak a peek (*dial*) 36 視
siag (prn) 媿
siag surname 媿
siag 𠵹 horse name 驪
siag 1.7 ko plant grows in flowing water 蓀
siag sag bearded or whitehaired? 377 思
siag-siag 𠵹 媿 媿
siag-siag 𠵹 媿 媿 認 認
 漢: 故雖地廣兵彊鯁鯁常恐天下之一合而共軋已也 Thus even though their territory may be broad and their armed forces strong, they remain anxious, constantly afraid that the whole world may unite and crush them.
siag-siag 𠵹 (*sjar sjar!*) *ar siarsjar swa* 媿 媿 媿 媿
siagk'u 𠵹 police superintendent?? 司寇
 國: 司寇協爰 The minister of justice had charge of malfeasance.
 孟: 孔子爲魯司寇 Confucius was police chief in Lu.
siagk'ung 𠵹 minister of works? 司空
 韓: 山陵崩[竭→]廡川谷不流五穀不植草木不茂則責之司空 If mountains collapse, if stream valleys do not flow, if the five grains do not grow nor plants and trees flourish, we task the minister of works with that.
 後: 後大司空宋弘薦譚拜議郎給事中 Later the minister of works Sung Hung presented T'an; he was appointed gentleman-consultant serving in the palace.
siagk'ung 𠵹 constell. name 司空
siagnwiasien 𠵹 sko meteor 司危星
siagieng 𠵹 functionary at feasts: MC? 司正
 國: 令司正實爵與史蘇 ordered the *siagieng* to fill a cup and give it to the scribe Su
siagstang 𠵹 minister of commerce 司商
 國: 夫古者不料民而知其少多司民協孤終司商協民姓司徒協旅司寇協爰牧協職工協革場協入虞協出是則少多死生出入往來者皆可也 The ancients never enumerated the populace but knew how many there were. The welfare minister had charge of orphans and funerals. The minister of commerce had charge of family names. The minister of troops had charge of military expeditions. The minister of justice had charge of malfeasance.
siagtšong 𠵹 star name 司中
siagd'o 𠵹 minister of? 司徒
 國: 司徒協旅 The minister of troops had charge of military expeditions.
 韓: 君臣不正人道不和國多盜賊下怨其上則責之司徒 If ruler and minister are not aligned, if the way of man is not in harmony, if there are many thieves and robbers in the land and inferiors resent their superiors then we task the minister of manpower with that.
siagliad 𠵹 ko 校尉 司隸
 釋: 司州司隸校尉所主也 Szū-chou is where X and X are in charge.

siagluk 𠵹 star name 司祿
siagmiengtsiag 𠵹 medicinal plant 思莫子
siagmā 𠵹 officer rank, var w/time, place 司馬
 戰: 曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'"
 韓: 陰陽不和四時不節星辰失度災變異常則責之司馬山 If yin and yang are not in harmony, if the four seasons are not in rhythm, if the stars lose their regularities, if disasters and anomalies distort normality then we task the minister of war with that.
 大司馬⇒大
siagmāts'āk 𠵹 man name 司馬錯
 戰: 司馬錯與張儀爭論於秦惠王前司馬錯欲伐蜀張儀曰不伐韓王曰請聞其說 Szu-ma Ts'o debated Chang Yi before the Benevolent King of Ch'in. Szu-ma Ts'o advocated attacking Shu. Chang Yi held it better to attack Hán. The King said, "Let me hear your proposals."
 戰: 對曰魏魏善楚下兵三川襄轅緜氏之口當屯留之道魏絕南陽楚陸南鄭秦攻新城宜陽 He replied, "Make up with Wei and treat Ch'u well. Send troops down to Three Rivers. Stop up the passes of the mountains Huan-yüan and Hou-shih. Block the Tun-liu road. Wei cuts off Nan-yang and Ch'u threatens Nan-ch'eng. We attack Hsin-ch'eng and Yi-yang."
 戰: 司馬錯曰不然臣聞之欲富國者務廣其欲強兵者地務富其民欲王者務博其德三資者備而王隨之矣 Szu-ma Ts'o said, "Not so. I have heard that one who would enrich his state must enlarge his territory, one who would strengthen his arms must enrich his people, and one who would become king must give everyone some reason to support him. When those three bases have been prepared, the kingship will follow.
 戰: 今王之地小民貧故民願從事於易夫蜀西辟之國也而戎狄之長也而有桀紂之亂以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊也取其地足以廣國也得其財足以富民繕兵不傷眾而彼已服矣 "Today YM's territory is small and the populace poor. Thus I would have you devote your attention to easy tasks. This Shu may be a wretched petty kingdom, the leader only of some barbaric tribesmen, but their turbulence reaches the level of that of Chieh and Ch'ou. Attacking them with the forces of Ch'in would be like setting wolves to chase a flock of sheep. Taking their territory will serve to enlarge our own, and getting their goods will serve to enrich our people and renew our weapons. They will surrender before our armies have suffered any harm.
 戰: 故拔一國而天下不以爲暴利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂之名 "Thus we take a whole nation without the world regarding us as violent, and we get all the profits of the western wilderness without the feudal lords regarding us as greedy. That way by one stroke we gain both name and reality, and moreover we will have got a reputation for suppressing violence and bringing order to turbulence.
 戰: 今攻韓劫天子劫天子惡名也而未必利

也又有不義之名而攻天下之所不欲危臣請謁其故 “On the other hand if we attack Han and bully the emperor, bullying the emperor will get us a bad reputation and yet is not sure to be profitable. We will have the reputation of doing what we shouldn't, and will have attacked a state whom no one in the world wishes to put in danger. Shall I set forth the reasons?”
 戰：周天下之宗室也齊韓周之與國也周自知失九鼎韓自知亡三川則必將二國并力合謀以因子齊趙而求解乎楚魏以鼎與楚以地與魏王不能禁此臣所謂危不如伐蜀之完也
 “Chou is the ruling household of the world. Ch'i and Han are states allied to it. If Chou realizes of its own accord that it is going to lose the nine cauldrons, and Han realizes of its own accord that it is going to lose Three Rivers, they will take their two separate states and merge their forces and co-ordinate their plans, and will rely on Ch'i and Chao while begging for rescue from Ch'u and Wei. If they give the cauldrons to Ch'u and land to Wei, YM will not be able to prevent that. That is what I call peril, not like the self-sufficiency of attacking Shu.”
 戰：惠王曰善寡人聽子卒起兵伐蜀十月取之遂定蜀蜀主更號為侯而使陳莊相蜀蜀既屬秦益強富厚輕諸侯 The king said, “Good. I will follow your plan.” They did eventually raise troops and attack Shu, and in ten months they conquered it. They went on to pacify it, the Shu ruler accepted ennoblement as a Marquess of Ch'in, and Ch'en Chuang was dispatched to be his minister. When Shu was annexed, Ch'in became even stronger and much richer, and began to behave with less consideration of the other barons.

sjəgmásjəngɦio 𠩺 man name 司馬相如
 史：司馬相如者蜀郡成都人也 Szü-ma Hsiang-ju was from Ch'engtu in Shu commandery.

漢：其尤親幸者東方朔…司馬相如相如常稱疾避事 The ones especially personally favored by the emperor were Tung-fang Shuo...Szü-ma Hsiang-ju. Hsiang-ju often called in sick and shirked work.

sjəgmáts'ian 𠩺 man name 司馬遷
sjəgmíjən 𠩺 minister of welfare 司民
 國：民協孤終 The welfare minister had charge of orphans and funerals.

sjəgmíjəng 𠩺 star name 司命
sjəd 3.6 num four (“spread fingers”) 四 三 肆
 非：明君之所以立功成名者四 The means for a clear-sighted ruler to become successful and famous are four.

戰：與臣而將四矣 If you include me, there are going to be four.

淮：四足者無羽翼 Four-legged ones lack plumage. [四足 *put caus fac-obj*]

多：四時 the four seasons

多：四方 the four cardinal directions (*cf next wd.*)

多：四十 forty

孟：方四十里 forty li square

多：四者 the four, these four

多：四體 the four limbs

多：四支，四肢 the four limbs

釋：四方各一時 Each of the four directions corresponds to one season. [一時 *fac-obj*] [V. *separate entry* for 四方 below.]

臚：四達環塗 A ring road having four lanes

釋：齊魯謂四齒杷為權 In Ch'i and Lu they call a rake with four teeth a *g'iwu*.

史：梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hân on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

藝：初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

sjəd 3.6 ^{vt} all-around, circumferential 四 四

詩：四方有羨 Elsewhere there is satisfaction. [V. *separate entry* for 四方 below.]

漢：今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

孟：四夷 the non-Chinese folk surrounding the Chinese states

孟：四境 the boundaries of the country

戰：塞四平諸侯四通 Your land is flat all around; the other barons can get through on any side.

戰：四達之國 a country open on all sides

戰：秦四塞之國譬若虎口 Ch'in, a country

blockaded on all sides, is like a tiger's mouth.

史：且夫秦地被山帶河四塞以為固 Furthermore the land of Ch'in is cloaked with mountains and girded with the Ho and surrounded by barriers that make it fast.

隋：彗星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰彗 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwəd* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wəd* comet.

淮：紫宮太微軒輿咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glaxis of the sky.

sjəd 3.6 running nose (*cf* 涕) 四 泗

詩：涕泗滂沱 tears and snot flow freely

sjəd 3.6 spread, display, relax 肆 肆

晏：鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀

When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the spears & shields present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.

史：孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynosure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

b. stall in market

淮：朝不易位賈不去肆 None exchange positions in the court, merchants do not forsake the market.

史：二人即同輿而之市游於卜肆中 The two men then rode to the marketplace sharing a carriage. They strolled around among the diviners' stalls.

c. let go, do as one pleases

淮：響不肆應 echoes don't reply at random

禮：君子莊敬日強安肆日偷 A courtier grows stronger each day by being serious and respectful; he grows more feckless each day by being relaxed and casual.

釋：律累也累人心使不得放肆也 “Law” is “bind”. It binds people's hearts so they do not get to do whatever they please regardless.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所

不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

列：不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 He did not trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.

搜：少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

sjəd thereupon 肆 肆

sjəd 3.6 ^{nc} four horses; meas for teams 駟

史：齊王使淳于髡之趙請救兵齋金百斤車馬十駟 The king of Ch'i sent Shun-yü Kün as envoy to Chao to ask for a rescue force; he provided him with a hundred catties of bronze and ten chariots with teams.
 藝：梁王曰驂駕駟馬從梁來 The Prince of Liang said, “I came from Liang with a team of four harnessed side by side”.

sjəd 3 kill [*rel to 死*] 肆 肆

sjəd comfortable 肆 肆

~~siəd~~ **siəd** deep 肆 肆

淮：谿肆無景 valleys too deep for light to reach

sjəd 3.6 ^{nc} ladle 枴 枴

sjəd ^{nc} 爾雅: ko critter 肆 肆

sjəd 3.6 ^{mp} river name 泗

國：宣公夏濫於泗淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szü River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them aside.

衡：吾與汝事夫子於洙泗之間 You and I served the master between the Shu and the Szü.

釋：地接淮泗而東南傾 Where the land touches the Huai and Szü it tilts toward the southeast

sjəd 3.6 four-year-old cow 犝

sjədkhög “four white ones” aged worthies who fled violence at end of Ch'in 四皓

sjədkwân the four senses 四官

呂：聖人深慮天下莫貴於生夫耳目鼻口生之役也耳雖欲聲目雖欲色鼻雖欲芬香口雖欲滋味害於生則止在四官者[不欲→]欲不利於生者則弗為由此觀之耳目鼻口不得擅行必有所制譬之若官職不得擅為必有所制此貴生之術也 When the sages think deeply about the world, nothing is valued more than life. Ears, eyes, noses and mouths are servants of life. The ear may want music, the eye beauty, the nose fragrant smells and the mouth savory tastes, but if harmful to life they stop them at the sensory organs. If those desire what does not benefit life, they do not do it. Ears, eyes, noses and mouths do not get to act on their own; they must be controlled by something. Comparing, they are like the duties of offices. They do not get to act on their own; they must be controlled by something.

sjədkwan “four barrier gates” the eyes and ears: they can block information as well as admit it 四關
 淮：閉四關 close the eyes and ears
sjədkwək 𠩺 the four states 管蔡商奄; the states around Chou generally 四國
sjədk'wâ four aspects of conduct: 德行 言語 政事 文學 四科
 草：博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Profes-

sors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion. *siədməŋ siədməŋ* 3.6 “surrounding darkness” anything outside China 4.107 四海多: 四海 the terra incognita that lies beyond the barbarian states

衡: 辨四海之外 went around the outside of the terra incognita on all sides

衡: 山海經言四海之外有乘龍蛇之人 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness says that beyond the pale of civilization are men who drive dragons and snakes. 論: 四海之內皆兄弟也 Within the pale of civilization, all are elder or younger brothers. [ie all Chinese are in a hierarchical relation which should be mutually supportive]

藝: 古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization. *siədmŋũk* nc “four peaks”—the four classes of court officials 四嶽 *siədsiəŋ* 4 tones of spoken syllables 平上去入 四聲

The same term 四聲 is used in Modern Chinese to refer to the four tones of Pǔtōnghuà, but those do not align with the traditional four except in a very rough and complicated way.

南: 何謂四聲捨曰天子聖哲是也 “What are the four tones?” [Chou] Shé replied, “‘天子聖哲’ correspond to them exactly.”

南: 頤…始著四聲切韻行於時 [Chou] Yung... first wrote *Exact Rimes in Four Tones*, which had a vogue in his time.

siəddiəwər four tie-ups: the social controls 禮義廉恥 四維

siəddiəwər four guy-ropes: the corner directions of the compass 四維

siədd'iənsiəŋ nc sko meteor 四填星

siədpjəwəŋ four cardinal directions 四方 釋: 上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *gl'am*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure. 隋: 右四方二十八宿并輔官一百八十二星 Above are the twenty-eight stations of the four quarters, as well as the supporting offices, one hundred eighty-two stars. [右 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

史: 湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噍盡之矣 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, “From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets.” Tang said, “Hey! That gets all of them!”

淮: 古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲 The pattern of the Ming Tang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it.

釋: 四方各一時 Each of the four directions corresponds to one season.

境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hán on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To

guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts. [境 obj of 與; 楚, 韓, 趙, 齊 indir obj]

siədpjəwəŋ outlying places 四方

漢: 明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

官: 邊師掌四方之地名 The plainmaster takes charge of placenames everywhere.

漢: 今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

詩: 顯顯印印如圭如璋令望弟君子四方爲綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

考: 通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅飭力以長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rareties of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer.

史: 諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable. 左: 君若苟無四方之虞則願意假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.

後: 長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Chang'an had a saying, “If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk.”

詩: 何人不將經營四方 What man do they not lead/ To control and govern surrounding states?

siədb'iəwə 𠄎 four great officials 太傅, 太師, 太保, 少傅 四輔

漢: 以莽爲太傅幹四輔之事號曰安漢公 [Wang] Mang was appointed Grand Tutor. He dealt with the business of all four high officials. He was titled Duke Secure-Han.

隋: 房四星爲明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也 The four stars of *fəŋ* constitute the Ming Tang. They are the palace building from which the emperor disbursts his governance. They are also the four great officials.

siədmjəŋ 𠄎 mtm name 四明

siəŋ 3.21 fontennele ar *siədm* 顯 𠄎

siəŋ-siəŋ 𠄎 so how one walks (?slowly? rel to 便姍 etc?) 姍姍

siəw siəb 1.6 private 23 私 𠄎

左: 周任有言曰爲政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, “He who controls the government must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances.”

國: 子員導主之言無私 Tzū-Yüan in conveying speech from host to guest never interpolates his own.

國: 私利 private profit, personal benefit

呂: 奚道知其不爲私 How do you know he was not acting on his own behalf?

非: 犯禁者誅而群俠以私劍養 Those who violate prohibitions are punished, yet many braves maintain themselves by their own swords.

新: 兼覆無私謂之公反公爲私 Protecting all without favor is called impartiality; to invert impartiality is to be partial.

史: 民勇於公戰怯於私鬥 The people were fierce in general warfare but timid in private quarrels.

漢: 故民皆勸功樂業先公而後私 Thus people will all strive for success and enjoy their work, and will put public good before their private benefit.

荀: 夫不足非天下之公患也特墨子之私憂過計也 Now this insufficiency does not trouble the generality of mankind in the whole world, but is rather the personal vexation of Motzū at the failure of his plan.

淮: 立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.

史: 破公家而成私鬥 destroying the ruler's domain to aggrandize their own households [The pun on 公 here defies translation.]

非: 人主釋法用私則上下不別矣 Once the ruler of others sets law aside and follows his own preferences, high and low are no longer distinct.

漢: 奮其私智而不師古 Excited by his own personal intelligence, he did not take history as a guide.

非: 其姑以爲多私而出之 Her mother-in-law thought she was keeping too much to herself and sent her away.

史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵爲私鬥者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

莊: 游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being and allow nothing individual in it.

非: 爲人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私爲巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

b. commit adultery

戰: 臣鄰家有遠爲吏者其妻私人其夫且歸其私之者憂之 One of my neighbors was sent on a mission to a distant place and his wife had an affair with another man. When the husband was about to return, her paramour got worried about it.

c. 去私 eliminate self-interest (essry tile)

呂: 天無私覆也地無私載也日月無私燭也四時無私行也行其德而萬物得遂長焉黃帝言曰聲禁重色禁重衣禁重香禁重味禁重室禁重堯有子十人不與其子而授舜舜有子九人不與其子而授禹至公也 Sky covers no particular thing; earth supports no particular thing; sun and moon illumine no particular thing; seasons carry no

particular thing in their course. They put their powers into action and everything gets to advance and grow by them. The sayings of Huang Ti: Forbid complex sounds. Forbid complex sights. Forbid complex clothing. Forbid complex scents. Forbid complex flavors. Forbid complex houses. Yao had ten sons but disinherited them and appointed Shun. Shun had nine sons but disinherited them and appointed Yü. This was because they were entirely impartial.

呂：晉平公問於祁黃羊曰南陽無令其誰可而為之祁黃羊對曰解狐可平公曰解狐非子之讎邪對曰君問可非問臣之讎也平公曰善遂用之國人稱善焉居有間平公又問祁黃羊曰國無尉其誰可而為之對曰午可平公曰午非子之子邪對曰君問可非問臣之子也平公曰善又遂用之國人稱善焉孔子聞之曰善哉祁黃羊之論也外舉不避讎內舉不避子祁黃羊可謂公矣 The Level Marquess of Chin asked Ch'i Huang-yang, "Nan-yang needs a commandant. Who could do the job?" He replied, "Chieh Hu could." "Isn't Chieh Hu your enemy?" "YL asked who could do the job, not who is my enemy." The Level Marquess approved and went ahead with the appointment, and the citizens all said good things of him. After a while, the marquess again asked Ch'i Huang-yang, "The capital needs a garrison commander. Who could do the job?" "Wu could." "Isn't Wu your son?" "YL asked who could do the job, not who is my son." The Level Marquess approved and went ahead with the appointment, and the citizens all said good things of him. Confucius heard of it and said, "Very skilful, how Ch'i Huang-yang analyzed that." In avoiding neither his enemy for an external appointment nor his son for an internal appointment, Ch'i Huang-yang can be said to have been entirely impartial.

呂：墨者有鉅子腹綽居秦其子殺人秦惠王曰先生之年長矣非有它子也寡人已令吏弗誅矣先生之以此聽寡人也腹綽對曰墨者之法曰殺人者死傷人者刑此所以禁殺傷人也夫禁殺傷人者天下之大義也王雖為之賜而令吏弗誅腹綽不可不行墨者之法不許惠王而遂殺之子人之所私也忍所私以行大義鉅子可謂公矣 The Mohists had a chief, Fu-t'un, who lived in Chin. His son killed a man, and the Benevolent King of Chin said to him, "You are old, sir, and it is not as if you had other sons. I have given orders that he not be punished. I want you to listen to me in this." Fu-t'un said, "The Mohists have laws: who kills a man dies, who wounds a man is mutilated. They are the means of preventing killing and wounding. Now preventing the killing and wounding of people is the highest principle in the world. Even though Your Majesty has made it a gift to me that he not be punished, I cannot accept not carrying out the laws of Mo-tzu." He refused the Benevolent King's offer and had his own son killed. A son is what anyone would be partial to, but in placing the implementation of high principle above his son's life, the Chief Mohist can be called impartial indeed.

呂：庖人調和而弗敢食故可以為庖若使庖人調和而食之則不可以為庖矣王伯之君亦然誅暴而不私以封天下之賢者故可以為王伯若使王伯之君誅暴而私之則亦不可以為王伯矣 A cook blends seasonings but dares not eat

what he makes; thus he can be a cook. If we were allowed to eat what he had seasoned, then he could not be a cook. That holds for kings and overlords as well. They punish and slay without regard for their own preferences and thus gain the feudal allegiance of the competent ones of the whole world; thus they can be kings and overlords. If they were allowed to regard their own preferences in punishing and slaying, they could not be kings and overlords.

siar 2.5 ^{vb} pass out; die "laid out"? 16 死 釋：人死氣絕曰死死漸也就消漸也 When a man dies and his life-energy is cut off, it is called *siar*. *siar* "die" is *siar* "dissipate". He attains annihilation. 國：里克告丕鄭曰三公子之徒將殺孺子子將何如丕鄭曰苟息謂何對曰苟息曰死之 Li K'o told Pei Cheng, "The followers of the three rulers are going to kill the two young ones. How will you react to that?" Pei Cheng said, "What did Hsi Chi say?" "He said he would die to prevent it."

左：召忽死之管仲請囚 Shao Hu fought to the death but Kuan Chung surrendered.

戰：臣有父嘗餓且死君下壺飧餌之臣父且死曰中山有事汝必死之故來死君也 Once when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him. When he was about to die, he said, "If Chungshan is ever in trouble, you must place your lives at their disposal." So we have come to serve YL with our lives.

史：今其生者皆死秦之孤也 Those living there now are all orphans of those who died at the hands of Ch'in.

非：夫死者始死而[血→]殞已[血→]殞而蛆已蛆而灰已灰而土及其土也無可為者矣 The dead, when they have just died, act like cracked eggs; when they have done with that, as if broken; then as if ashes; then as if dirt. At the stage where they are like dirt, there is no longer anything they can do. 莊：何居乎形固可使如槁木而心固可使如死灰乎 What is this? Can the body indeed be made like a withered tree and the mind like dead embers?

非：宣王死潛王立 The prop king died [why no honorific?] and the mud king succeeded him.

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

禮：舜勤畝事而野死鯀鄗鴻水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

史：仙人不死之藥 the elixir of immortality

淮：殊死之人 a stone-dead man

衡：不死之衣冠 his clothes and cap, which did not die

史：不得良死 (precise implications?)

史：昧死 appended to request for imp approval (*rel to* 冒死?)

衡：死人歆肴食氣 Dead people savor the steam of the [sacrificial] meal.

左：苟利社稷死生以之 If [a measure] benefit the altars of state, whether I live or die, I will use it.

後：詔被水死流屍骸者令郡縣鈎求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.

晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The

emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes.

His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies." [死 *fac* 王事 *obj*]

b. 死生 life and/or death as phenomena 淮：精神通於死生則物孰能惑之 If one's spirit connects directly to life and death then what thing could mislead it?

siar siab 1 ^{nc} f: sishusbro 私

siar 1.6 adze 154 銚

siar'niwo ^{mp} man name in 戰國策—can't find in dictionaries (on analogy of 遲 *vo* 遲 *perh* 犀 *vo* 犀?) 犀武

siap 4.26 說文: child's shoe 377 鞞

siap 4.26 ^{fus} forty (fusion of 四十) 卅

siap 4.26 sound uttered while enduring cold 530 噤

siap 4.26 bend (knee) 639 跣

siap 4.26 walk 戛

siap 4.26 small 鋒 ?point ?dagger ?plow 鋏

siap-siap th so rain falling 530 霽霽

siam 1.49 ^{nc} heart 313 心

1. the physical organ

呂：殺比干而視其心 killed Pi-kan and looked at his heart

黃：陽中之太陽心也 The supreme *yang* among the *yang* is the heart.

左：沐則心覆 When one washes one's hair, one's heart is turned upside-down.

史：弓不虛發中必決背洞胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

禮：凡奉者當心提者當帶 Carry a thing with both hands at heart level; with one hand, at belt level.

草：昔西施心捧胸而鬢 Hsi Shih once got heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her face contorted in pain.

b. As most of us do not often notice our heartbeat, sudden acceleration would be easy to mistake for a change from quiescence to motion. "My heart began to move" is an idiom used as we would say "My mind became agitated."

禮：人心之動物使之然也 When the human heart starts, it is because an external thing made it so.

戰：襄子如廁心動執問塗者則豫讓也 The Prospering Patriarch went to the latrine and, becoming alarmed, he had the plasterer seized and interrogated, and it was Yü Jang.

孟：如此則動心否乎 If that were the case, would you get excited or not?

後：母望順不還乃噬其指順即心動棄薪馳歸跪問其故 His mother looked for Shun and saw he had not returned, whereupon she bit her finger. His heart immediately jumped, he dropped the firewood and rushed home, knelt and asked what had happened.

2. the seat of various mental functions

a. cognition

多：用心 to apply the mind

孟：不專心致志則不得也 If one does not concentrate the mind and fix the attention on it, one does not get it.

孟：寡人之於國也盡心焉耳矣 As to Our relation to Our state, We have given all our attention to it and nothing else.

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

b. ideation

非：釋法術而心治堯不能正一國 To set aside models and techniques and govern by one's own ideas—Yao couldn't do it.

淮：遺腹子不思其父無貌于心也 A posthumous child is not nostalgic for its father, having no image of him in its mind.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

c. sensation

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

史：凡音由於人心天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 All music comes from the human heart. Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

d. volition

國：其臣不心競而力爭 His servants do not compete with their minds but struggle with physical strength. 孟：是誠何心哉 What, indeed, could I have had in mind by that?!

國：是天起之心也 This is Sky starting ambitions within him.

吳：鬪心 the will to fight

史：吞天下之心 the aim of swallowing the world

淮：勝惑人之心 They subdue the willingness of others to object to them.

選：我心何佛鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.

國：民各有心 The folk [in that country] have each their own minds. (ie they are not good citizens *à la mode Chinoise*)

左：無生民心 Don't give the folk ideas (ie don't prompt them to take matters into their own hands)

左：夫民神之主也...今民各有心而鬼神乏主 The folk are the host medium of the spirits...now the folk have each their own minds but the ancestral spirits lack a host medium.

淮：二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

後：崔廣等以為舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

隋：五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in

the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this.

史：且夫秦之所以不出兵函谷十五年以攻齊趙者陰謀有合天下之心 Furthermore, the reason that Ch'in has not sent troops out beyond the Han pass to attack Ch'i and Chao for fifteen years is that they have been secretly planning; they have a mind to unite the world.

e. emotion

國：使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 causing all of the people to have concealed hatred in their hearts

淮：心疑則北...疑人之心 if their hearts are fearful they will flee...to make their hearts fearful

穀：何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也 What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing.

選：胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

選：百年信荏苒何用苦心魂 A century passes truly slowly/ What use in giving pain to your soul?

史：彼楚王怒子之負以商於之地是且甘心於子 That king of Ch'u is angry at your having double-crossed him about the land at Shang-wu. He wants to take out his anger on you.

f. fig.

草：覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

sjam 1.49 ^{np} constell. name, parts of *Scorpio* incl *Antares* 心

隋：心三星天王正位也 The three stars of Heart are the proper position of the king in the sky.

衡：熒惑守心 Mars stayed in Heart.

sjam ko plant 苾

sjam 1.49 ^{nc} ko tree 杻

sjam a metal ore? 鈇

sjam 1.49 raven black 540 鳥心

sjam 2.47 fish trap 罾

sjam 1.49 ^{np} riv name 沁

sjam-sjam ^{nb} afraid 佻佻

sjek 4.24 ^{np} FL: pln 郛

sjeg ^{nc} 方言: ko vessel 甃

sio sjag 1.9 each other 212 胥

sio sjag 3.9 ^{nc} son-in-law (MC /*siei* ← *sieg*) 322 婿 婿 婿 婿

史：今燕雖弱小即秦王之少婿也 In this case, although Yen may be small and weak, they happen to be the young son-in-law of the king of Ch'in.

sio sjab 2.8 ?strain? [cf. 縮] 682 涇 醋

sjo 2.8 [$\frac{1}{2}$ binome?] 涇

sio sjag 1.9 aid 212 胥

sjo 1.9 wait, wait for, expect 胥

戰：韓且坐而胥亡乎 Is Hân going to sit and wait to be destroyed?

sio sjag 2.8 superripe grain 26 稭

sjo 2.8 sacrificial grain → provisions 糈

sjo 2.8 說文: ko tree (bark utm rope?) 楛

sjo 2.8 smart fella 偁 諧

sjo 1.9 *sua* 疏? 偁

sjo 1.9 clever 諧

sio sjag 1.9 說文: 取水[沮→]具也 water-getting tool 28 搯

sjo ^{nc} functionary 胥

sjo-sjo ^{nb} luxuriant 涇涇

sjok hoe? 154 鎬

sjok ^{ve} scrape, pare, cut out 154 削 消

抱：削瓦石為芒鍼 whittle pottery or stone into sharp needles [example of futility]

左：削而投之 He scraped the writing off and threw it aside.

釋：書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

晉：載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. [筆削 "write or scrape off"—to edit a manuscript]

荀：積斲削而為工匠 They become builders and carpenters by practice of cutting and planing.

非：刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.

戰：子東國之桃梗也刻削子以為人 You are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man.

戰：身自削甲扎曰有大數矣妻自組甲緝曰有大數矣 He himself cuts plates of armor to shape, and it is said there are already very many. His wives themselves bind the cords of armor, and it is said there are already very many.

淮：夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.

淮：古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅→]闕差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

b. fig

禮：山川神祇有不舉者為不敬不敬者君削以地 If some of the spirits of the hills and rivers had been unattended-to, it was considered disrespect; in a case of disrespect, the ruler was deprived of some of his territory.

戰：魏日以削 Wei declined daily.

孟：暴其民甚則身弑國亡不甚則身危國削 If one oppresses his people severely, he dies and his state perishes; if not so severely, he is in peril and his state declines.

孟：子柳子思為魯魯之削也滋甚 Tz'u Liu and Tz'u Szü served as officials, and the decline of Lu

became even worse.

漢：是故聚其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡已以迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty. 搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called “an uncanny turn” turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

sjok engraving knife 150 削

sjok scabbard 削

sjog 1.32 ^{rst} ridiculous cf 譎羞 127 笑

左：幾為之笑而不陵我 How many times can we be ridiculed by them without their lording it over us?

多：為天下笑 be ridiculed by the whole world

莊：吾恐其為天下笑 I fear he will become the laughingstock of the world.

國：其若為諸侯笑何 what could that have to do with being ridiculed by the barons?

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. “By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

荀：今夫狴形笑亦二足而[有]毛也然而君子啜其羹食其馘 The ape has a ridiculous shape; it also has two legs but has fur. Nonetheless gentlemen drink its soup and eat its carved flesh.

sjog sjeb 2.30 ^{rst} small 435 小

國：羞龜焉小 presented a turtle to him; it was small

孟：斲而小之 cut them and make them smaller

非：瑟以小絃為大聲以大絃為小聲 The *sjet* uses small strings to make loud sounds and large strings to make soft sounds.

史：解為人短小精悍 In person, Chieh was short and slight and thuggish.

衡：察物近則大遠則小故日出為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.

非：刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.

戰：大亂者可得其壑小亂者可得其實 A major disturbance would make it possible to get their land; a minor disturbance would make it possible to get their state treasures. [or “make it acceptable”]

國：以小怨置大德 to set aside a great debt of

gratitude on account of a petty grievance

釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也

l'iar “members” is *d'iar* “sequential order”; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

逸：凡民生而有好好有惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like were are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

b. low-ranking

藝：高陵龐勃為郡小吏 P'ang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery.

史：當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當為河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, “This one should be the River Boss's wife.”

c. what is small

楚：違羣小兮謔訶 I depart from the derision of the herd of petty.

藝：東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: “Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief”.

呂：彊令之為道也可以成小而不可以成大 As a strategy, force can accomplish the small but not the great. 左：小之能敵大也小道大淫 That the small are able to oppose the great is when the small do right and the great do as they please.

sjog melt, cast (*swa* next?) 18 銷

淮：夫峭法刻誅者非霸王之業也 To cast laws and engrave punishments is not the work of one who would rule the world.

淮：逮至衰世鑄山石鏤金玉[擿→]摘蚌蜃消銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and iron, to the detriment of all things.

衡：冶工之消鐵也以土為形 When a smith melts iron, he makes a mold of clay.

漢：銷鉛灌其口中 They melted lead and poured it into her mouth.

史：墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄[鑄→]鑄以爲金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Chin

ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

sjog 1.32 vanish, break up, dissolve, diminish, melt, disperse, erode 18 消 霄 梢 銷 肖 孟：鳥獸之害人者消 Creatures that harm people are exterminated.

顏：多見士大夫耽涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

sjog eliminate 154 捐

sjog 1.32 dead of night 144 霄 宵

左：鄭人宵潰 The men of Yu slipped away in the dead of night.

爾：葉晝聳宵炕 The leaves close up in daytime and open at night.

墨：有鬼宵吟有女為男天雨肉棘生乎國道 There were ghosts moaning at night, women turning into men, flesh falling from the sky, brambles growing in the city streets.

sjog 3.35 ^m laugh 笑

禮：笑不至矧怒不至詈 Don't laugh so hard you show your gums, nor get so angry you swear.

非：左右擗口而笑 The servants covered their mouths and laughed.

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛禽適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot “tent” and hit “payoff doubled.” He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

搜：王令善射者射之矢數發猿搏矢而笑 The king had good archers shoot at it. Many arrows were let fly, but the monkey caught them and laughed.

後：飲食言笑如平常 He drank and ate and talked and laughed just as he always had.

史：臣見其所持者狹而所欲者奢故笑之 I saw how stingy was what he brought and how extravagant was what he wanted and so I laughed at him.

sjog 1.32 sleet 霄

sjog 1.32 headache 瘳

sjog wrap cloth around head cf 纒 152 綯

sjog stdw cast iron 18 銷

sjog 1.32 ^{np} pln 消

sjog to dry, parch *ar sjog* cf 梢, 燥 (*rel* to “shrink?”) 177 焯

sjog 3.35 sheath *ar sjok* 鞘 鞘 削 鞘

sjog ^{nc} ko small one-legged bogle 魍

sjog 1.32 to jump 躄

sjog 1.31 ko plant 葑

sjog sjog ko silk stuff 綯

sjogkang convey 捎 摺

sjogh'ât sko disease (sympt excess thirst?) 消 渴 瘳 渴

sjogg'ân ^{np} I of 24 氣 periods 小寒

sjogmgog royal title in Ch'u 霄 敖

siogngog scorn [both t1] *dimid* 羞? 127 笑敖

siogŋiu ^{mp} f state 小朱

siogŋien ^{mp} man name 小臣

siogŋièn people ranking lower than 君子 (rel to 庶人?) 小人

太: 外大屹其中失君子至野小人入室 Outside big and imposing, inside not well done; the courtier heads for the boondocks, the little guy enters the house.

b. hum self-ref

左: 小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.

左: 自子之歸也小人糞除先人之敝廬 Since you were to return, sir, I swept out the tumbledown hut of my fathers. (tChf)

siogsjak waning & waxing (of e.g. 陰陽, orig. of moon?) 150 消息

史: 乃深觀陰陽消息而作怪迂之變終始大聖之篇十餘萬言 He then deeply observed how waxing and waning of Yin and Yang initiated oddities and deviations; he read over a hundred thousand words of essays of great sages, from beginning to end.

b. "what has changed"—new facts to report
搜: 至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. T'ai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wished to report developments.

siogsjo ^{nc} "small son-in-law"—perh nonce-word? 小婿

siogsjwat ^{mp} 1 of 24 氣 periods 小雪

siogts'og ^{nc} ko plant, *Polygala japonica* 小草

siogdijog saunter about 逍遙

准: 逍遙仿伴於塵埃之外 to roam and saunter beyond the realm of the mundane

siogd'iole? vacant & silent? 霄霏

siogziang divers eczematoid rashes 疥癢

siogdzjag semblance, similarity 肖似

siogsjog emaciation of dehydration? 消瘦

siogb'ak ^{mp} man name 小白

siogb'akliəgg'jag ^{nc} small white flag (signif?) 小白之旗

史: 至紂死所武王自射之三發而後下車以輕劍擊之以黃鉞斬紂頭縣大白之旗已而至紂之嬖妾二女二女皆經自殺武王又射三發擊以劍斬以玄鉞縣其頭小白之旗 When they got to where Chòu's corpse was, the Martial King him self shot three arrows at it before he dismounted. He struck it with a light sword and cut off Chòu's head with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag. That done, he went to where Chòu's two favorite concubines were; they had both killed themselves in anticipation. The Martial King shot three more arrows, struck them with a sword, cut off their heads with the black ax and hoisted their heads to the small white flag.

siogb'wəg mountain name 小坏

siogsjo ^{mp} 1 of 24 氣 periods 小暑

siogmuān ^{mp} 1 of 24 氣 periods 小滿

siodha after a while of 須臾 胥也

莊: 其葉為胡蝶胡蝶胥也化而為蟲生於窠下 Its leaves form butterflies. After a while butterflies transform into vermin which come to life under stoves. [quoted in 列子]

siomia ^{nc} sko working stiff 胥靡

siok 4.1 ^{vi} stay overnight 148 宿

國: 往宿於重館 En route he stayed overnight at the Chung hostelry.

史: 義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 put caus fac]

國: 又為惠公從余於涓濱命曰三日若宿而至 Also, chasing me along the bank of the Wei on behalf of the Benevolent Marquess, your orders said three days and you arrived after only one night's pause.

非: 蒲城之役君令一宿而汝即至 At the battle of P'u-ch'eng the ruler ordered you to pause for one night and instead you went without pausing.

列: 已飲而行遂宿於崑崙之阿赤水之陽 When they had done with drinking, they went on.

They stayed overnight on the slopes of Kunlun, on the north bank of the Red River.

選: 迷惑失故路薄暮無宿栖 We have lost our way and cannot retrace our steps/ Darkness nears and we have no bivouac.

siok 4.1 solemn 肅 肅

釋: 敬警也恒自肅警也 "Respect" is "be alert." Always keeping oneself serious and alert.

新: 接遇肅正謂之敬反敬為嫚 If one greets others with strict correctness it is called respect; to invert respect is to be insulting.

管: 主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.

史: 自諸侯王以下莫不振恐肅敬 From imperial princes on down, there was none who was not frightened and awed.

b. *phəp*

史: 蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙趙肅侯封為武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

siok 4.1 early morning 148 夙

左: 命夙駕載燧 He ordered that they be harnessed early using torches.

左: 夙夜匪解以事一人孟明有焉 "He rests not day or night/ Serving the one man." Mêng Ming is an example of that.

漢: 夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder.

siok 4.1 rotten jade 309 珮

siok 4.1 contract, shut [sc flower] 150 肅

漢: 西顛沆傷秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢 Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

siok 4.1 ^{mp} fs 宿

siok 4.1 growing tall (sc trees) 172 櫨

選: 木則樅栝椶梓檇楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蒨萋蔚櫨爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily

aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

siok 4.1 jade carver 璫

siok siog ^{nc} dried fish 309 鱸

siok-siok ^{nb} so attenders of ceremony 肅肅 **siok'g'ok** be steeped in learning 148 宿學

siokhien ^{mp} country name (sua 儼儼) 肅慎 **sioksjak** for a long time 148 宿昔

後: 宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of itself formed a mound.

sioksiang frosty-colored 258 肅爽 肅鷄 驪

sioksiang ancient ko valued horse 肅爽 驪

sioksiang myth bird assoc w/north 鷩鷩

sioktser! formal & chaste demeanor? 肅齊

siokdzjəp be injured by long practice 宿習

siog 1.46 ^{ve} furbish 189 脩 修 緘

呂: 譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like sharpening the weapons; that is in order to prepare for an attack.

官: 宮人掌王之六寢之脩 The palace housekeepers see to the upkeep of the king's six bedchambers.

後: 田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.

禮: 春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

左: 莒恃其陋而不脩城郭泱辰之間而楚克其三都無備也夫 Chü relied on their being off the beaten track and did not keep their inner and outer city walls in repair. Wasn't it simply because of their lack of anticipation that Chü was able to conquer three of their cities within the space of twelve days? 晉: 是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

後: 仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

b. *fig*

荀: 君子恥不修不恥見汗恥不信不恥不見信恥不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not being employed.

荀: 堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

史: 公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The

folk relied on his good fortune.

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊愆之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that. 史：公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.

sjōg 3.49 post-station; constellation near the equator (=舍) 148 宿

淮：鎮星...歲鎮行一宿 Saturn...fully traverses one post-station each year.

隋：右四方二十八宿并輔官一百八十二星 Above are the twenty-eight stations of the four quarters, as well as the supporting offices, one hundred eighty-two stars. [右 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

隋：今北極為天杠軛二十八宿為天棹輻 The north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28 stations are its radiating spokes.

sjōg 3.49 flourish cf 繇 繇 266 秀

漢：西顛沆陽秋氣肅殺含秀垂穎續舊不廢 Brightness in the west grows misty/ Things wither in the autumn cold/ Ripe and full the grain heads droop/ Thus had it ever been of old.

b. fig.

史：聞其秀才召置門下 He heard of his genius and summoned him to join his retinue.

陳：此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

sjōg 1.46 dried, dried meat 309 脩

sjōg 3.49 embroidery 189 繡

詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

隋：七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊 The seven stars of *ch'ihsing* also called *fientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits.

戰：安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

史：黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *dīl* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlelets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery 史：刺繡文不如倚市門 Better lean on a market gate than sew embroidery (i.e. trade enriches more than industry). [nr]

漢：時愛為去刺方領繡去取燒之 At the time Ai was sewing embroidery onto a scarf for Ch'ü; he took it and burned it.

釋：文者會集衆綵以成錦繡會集衆字以成辭義如文繡然也 By marking we mean to assemble colored threads into an embroidered brocade or to assemble written graphs to make the meaning of phrases like the patterned brocade.

後：服婦人衣諸于繡羈 dressed up in women's clothing, informal robes and embroidered surcoats

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

sjōg 2.44 to wash rice 161 滌

sjōg to wash cf 修 189 糶

sjōg dock tail 150 修 脩

sjōg 2.44 to hobble forelegs 綯

sjōg 3.49 corrosion *ar* **sjōk** 309 鏽 鏽 鏽

sjōg 1.46 *vs* long 402 脩

sjōg 1.46 ko tree 脩

sjōg 1.46 arrow barb; saw tooth 189 鏽 鏽

sjōg 2.44 urinate 161 滌

sjōg sjōg ko precious stone 琇 琇

sjōg-sjōg ^b dried, shrunk (?) 脩 脩

sjōgd' iēt hunoz +p 琇 實

sjōglijōg stay a while, be detained, wait

patiently 148 宿留 宿留

sjōglijōg 3.49 so walking 琇 溜

sjōgmia ^{ve}sko harem officer 修 嬖

sjōng 1.1 high [cf 崇] 26 嵩 崧

詩：崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

sjōng 1.1 ^{nc} ko veg 菘 菘

sjōng ^{nc} large metal vessel (sef 總?) 鋹

sjōng 1.1 ko bug 虻

sjōng? ^{mp} clan name? *r* **sjōng?** 媵

siā sjōg 3.40 brine-pickled crab 蜆

siā sjōb 1.10 await; need 78 須

非：用力須筋骨而彊 Using power depends on sinew and bone to become strong.

衡：信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.

韜：須其畢出發我伏兵疾擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

釋：手須也事業所須也 **siōg sjōb** "hand" is **siā sjōb** "need"—what is needed for work

衡：五穀自生不須人為之 Crops would grow on their own, needing no-one to take care of them.

釋：鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward.

梁：五穀隨人所種不須時節 Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

史：梁之亡可立而須也 The demise of Liang may be expected immediately.

siā sjōb ^{nc} beard 377 鬚 須

釋：頤下曰鬚 [Hair] below the chin is called "beard."

非：目失鏡則無以正鬚眉 If the eye loses its mirror then it has no way to put the beard and eyebrows aright.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

siu ^{nc} elsis 322 瓿

siu 2.8 ^{nc} ko vessel, oblong dish w/cover K_g r

/siu fōg 宋說文 盥

siu ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蕓

siā sjōb 2-ary wife (cf 嬰? 妾?) 377 須 媵 隋：須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 *sjōb* is a term for a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order.

siu surname 偵

siā sjōb sko headdress 377 幘

siā sjōb bolt of lock 24 鑰

siā sjōg 2.9 hobble forelegs 152 纒

siā sjōg 3.10 very few 尠

siuk 4.3 ^{nc} millet in husk 粟

國：子為魯上卿相二君矣妾不衣帛馬不食粟人其以子為愛 Sir, you have been chief minister of Lu serving two rulers now, and still your maids do not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain; other people might think you are stingy.

淮：馬不食脂桑扈不啄粟非廉也 Horses don't eat suet, nor grosbeaks peck millet seed. It's not because they're self-denying.

孟：河內凶則移其民於河東移其粟於河內 When the harvest fails in Honei I transfer the people to Hotung and transfer grain to Honei.

史：義救亡國威卻彊秦之兵不務為此而務愛粟為國計者過矣 We would put ourselves in the right by saving a doomed state, and would show ourselves strong enough to drive off the armed force of powerful Ch'in—but you don't focus on that; you focus on hoarding grain. That is indeed a blunder of strategic planning.

淮：畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Those who store grain hope for a huge shortfall in the harvest.

史：百姓內粟千石拜爵一級 Any commoner who contributed a thousand *dīak* of grain would be promoted one degree in rank.

史：上曰主者謂誰平曰陛下即問決獄責廷尉問錢穀責治粟內史 His Majesty said, "To whom do you refer as "in charge"? Ping replied, "If it is deciding cases Your Majesty wants to know about, ask the chief magistrate. For cash and grain, ask the provisions-controller."

史：兵不如者勿與挑戰粟不如者勿與持久 Don't pick fights with those whose military force is stronger; don't vie to outlast those whose stores are more than yours.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi

invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to Kun-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.
 藝: 大司農曰陳粟萬碩[揚→]揚以箕 The Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand *djak* of stored grain, hoisted in baskets."

史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

漢: 粟米布帛生於地長於時聚於力非可一日成也 Millet and rice, linen and silk are brought forth by earth, made to grow by the seasons and gathered by work; they are not things to be made in one day.

sjuk ㄇ river name 溲

sjuksjæg 4.3 deceitfully subservient 懷斯楚: 將呢嘗[粟→]粟斯嚶嚶儒兒以事婦人乎寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dissemble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

sjung 2.2 lift, raise 26 揀 擻 竦 聳

國: 聳善而抑惡 Give prominence to what is good and play down what is bad.

選: 霾噫潛銷莫振莫竦 The black clouds have gone away; nothing shakes, nothing rises.

sjung 2.2 fear 313 悚 揀 聳 竦 雙

sjung 1.3 ㄇ river name 淞

sjung 1.3 廣韻: fearful 313 悚

sjung 2.2 grasp, push 集韻 *ar sǔng* 攬

sjung 2.2 shake, shiver *cf* 悚 313 攬

sjung sug joggle horse bit, urge to run 313 駢

sjung-sjung ㄇ so moving fast? 153 從從

sjungjiv **sjung'jag** be startled, suddenly alerted 313 悚懼 聳懼

sjungsjio ㄋ爾雅: ko bug 蝥 蝓

sjungsjæg ko bird 竦 斯

sjudru short time 須臾

荀: 吾嘗終日而思矣不如須臾之學 I have on occasion spent an entire day in contemplation; it was not worth a minute's study time.

淮: 飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent rain and the sun at zenith don't last even a minute. [*rime?*]

淮: 日出暘谷入于虞淵莫知其動須臾之間俛人之類 The sun rises from Yang valley and sets in Yü pool. No one notices its motion but in a short time it will make you bend your neck. [*ie to look at its changed position*]

晉: [佛圖]澄即取鉢盛水燒香祝之須臾鉢中生青蓮花 Buddhacinga thereupon took his bowl, filled it with water, burned incense and conjured it, and soon there sprang up a fresh lotus flower in it.
 史: 夫不顧社稷之長利而聽須臾之說詿誤人主無過此者 Now as to ignoring the long-term benefit of the nation and listening to short-range proposals so as to mislead the ruler with lies, nothing exceeds this. 〔須女

sjuhüü constell name, part of *Aquarius ac* 女

隋: 須女四星天之少府也須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也主布帛裁製嫁娶 The servant girl is the lesser storehouse of the sky. *siab* is a term for a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order. It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

sjäk 4.22 formerly 144 昔

Refers to all the past from a minute ago to the beginning of time. Contrast 古, which refers to the ancient past.

淮: 昔共工與顛頊爭為帝 Of old, Kung-kung fought with Chuan-hsü to become emperor.

莊: 昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday's sun has already gone and will never return.

2. 昔者

呂: 昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也 In time gone by, your servant used all his power and wit and it still was not sufficient means by which to decide that.

莊: 昔者莊周夢為胡蝶 Once upon a time, Chuang Chou dreamed he had turned into a butterfly.

sjäk 4.22 regret 234 惜

國: 丕鄭曰惜也 Pei Chêng said, "That's a pity."

新: 臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

晉: 詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

sjäk 4.22 salty soil [*cf* 斥] 367 濕 滷

sjäk 4.22 slipper ("[leasily] removed?") 18 屨

sjäk 4.22 bighth [$\frac{1}{2}$ binome?] 屨

sjäk 4.22 dried meat 309 腊

sjäk intense, extreme *cf* 篤劇 12 腊

國: 高位寔疾頹厚寔寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly empoisoned.

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier.

sjäk 4.22 ㄋ爾雅: ko tree 楛

sjäk 4.22 ㄋ爾雅: ko plant 葛

sjäk 4.22 pillar base, plinth *swa* 坳 287 碣

sjäk 4.22 to dry by heat 309 焙

sjäk barrier 碣

sjäk 4.22 ko water bird 鴝

sjäk 4.22 night 144 昔

sjäktsjög ko liquor 昔酒

sjäklo salty soil [*cf* 斥鹵石溜] 18 澤鹵

sjäg 2.35 unload, pour out, cast 18 卸 寫 瀉

國: 王命金工以良金寫范蠡之狀 The king ordered the bronzesmiths to cast an image of Fan Li in fine bronze.

淮: 據地而吐之盡寫其食 They went on all fours and vomited until they had spewed out all the food.

釋: 嗚舒也氣憤滿故發此聲以舒寫之也 'o "wow" is *sjio* "relax;" the vapor gets excited and plethoric, so one utters this sound to relax and release it.

2. write down

淮: 竊簡而寫法律 To steal the writing-strips on

which to write down the laws.

草: 孔達寫書以示孟頫皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇→] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by K'ung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

sjäg 2.35 imitate 36 寫 寫

戰: 為木人以寫寡人射其面 He made a wooden man in imitation of me and shot its face.

史: 寫放其宮室 imitated their palace buildings
 衡: 子為我聽而寫之 Listen to it and copy it for me.
 竹: 背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

sjäg ㄋ plant 葛

sjägl'o alluvium, mud flat 瀉土

sjäng 3.43 goods, stock, capital 148 賍

sjäng 3.43 give birth, lay egg 313 生

sjäng 3.43 ㄋ weasel 鼬

siar siab 1.5 fine rain 集韻 *ar swâr* (←*sab*) 530 霽

siär 1.5 loosely woven silk, sth warp & woof of different gauges 587 纏

sjäk? 4.22 廣韻: ko confection w/soft stuck to hard (*pron? maybe ?-tjak?*) 巨

sjæg 3.5 ㄇ give, grant *cf* 施 18 賜

穆: 犬戎口胡觴天子于[當→]雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士[戰→]解 The Dog Barbarians [1m] *g'o* entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. He [1m] conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven.

史: 胡亥可其書賜錢十萬以葬 Hu-ho accepted his letter and granted 100,000 cash for the funeral.

戰: 乃賜單牛酒嘉其行 He then presented an ox and some wine to Tan to show approval of his actions.

後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of beauty, harem-inmate, and selectwoman, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

史: 已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.

管: 惠主豐賞厚賜以馮藏救姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law.

漢: 發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the clans of high officials; none were excluded.

史: 能斬捕大將者賜金五千斤封萬戶列將三千斤封五千戶裨將二千斤封二千戶 Who-

ever can behead or capture a chief general will be rewarded with five thousand *chin* of gold and enfeoffed with ten thousand households. For an ordinary general, three thousand *chin* and five thousand households.

For an assistant general, two thousand *chin* and two thousand households.

史: 辛巳高后崩遣詔賜諸侯王各千金將相列侯郎吏皆以秩賜金 On the day *hsin-Szü* the Empress Regent died, leaving an order granting a thousand ducats to noble lords; to generals and merit

lords and household officials it granted ducats accord-

ing to their pay grade.

國:報賜以力 repay grants with exertion

西:文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of the Cynsure Emperor, Têng Tung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

史:舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards according to merit, and to each village he donated a roasting-ox and wine.

衡:其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名字子予我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given name and choose a synonym to give a nickname.

Tzü-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzü-wo.

語:上爲帝王之御物下則賜公卿 On high they may be used to make things for the emperor; below they may be given as gifts to the highest officials.

史:諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

b. 其賜 in *rescripts* the donative of this *rescript* 漢:詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A *rescript* said, "Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue commerce (*pun on* "branch-tips"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

siəŋ sieb 1.5 this, such as this 23 斯

詩:白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可爲 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with.

後:斯言如戲有切事實 This saying seems like a joke, but it contains an important truth.

孟:擇於斯二者 choose between these two

論:其如示諸斯乎指其掌 "Wouldn't it be like showing it in this?" He pointed at his palm.

草:夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

論:子曰後生可畏焉知來者之不如也四十五十而無聞焉斯亦不足畏也已 The master said, "Younger people can be worth respect. How would we know that they who are to come will not be the equals of those of the present? If one gets to be forty or fifty and nothing has been heard of him, well then that would become unworthy of respect."

siəŋ *mp* man name 賜

siəŋ siər 2.4 *ve* move, make move 169 徙 徙

衡:是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *shê*, fulfilling the prediction.

隋:星徙人愁政令急 If these stars shift people will suffer and government orders will be demanding.

史:王赧時東西周分治王赧徙都西周 In the

time of king Nan, the government of Chou was split into eastern and western divisions. King Nan shifted his capital to West Chou.

史:魏不支秦必東徙 Wei won't withstand Ch'in; they will have to move eastward.

史:魏遂去安邑徙都大梁 Wei thereupon left An-yi and shifted their capital to Ta-liang.

史:百姓懷之多徙而[保→]依歸焉 People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance.

史:令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

史:有一人徙之輒予五十金 When someone moved it he immediately gave him fifty ducats.

漢:有司請廢勿王與妻子徙上庸 The government proposed to depose him as prince and exile him with his immediate family to Shang-yung.

b. *fig.*

史:漢九年高帝徙叔孫通爲太子太傅 In the ninth year of Han, the High Emperor transferred Shu-sun Tung to the post of senior tutor to the heir-son.

非:名正物定名倚物徙 If terms are exact then things are under control; if terms are skewed then things shift about.

siəŋ sieb 1.5 *nc* servant 78 厮

吳:弱者給廩養斯 Those not strong [enough for combat] supply service and support

siəŋ 1.5 to split, to sever (set 18?) 154 斯

siəŋ 1.5 potticle? 斯

siəŋ sieb thereupon, then 23 斯

siəŋ siər 3.5 totally 246 斯

siəŋ 1.5 melting ice 18 斯

siəŋ *nc* ko plant 蓰

siəŋ five times, fivefold 蓰

siəŋ joint of bamboo 筴

siəŋ 爾雅: good fortune 禡

siəŋ 1.5 *nc* 說文爾雅: ko tree 榭

siəŋ 1.5 *nc* 爾雅: ko rodent 鼯

siəŋ siər 方言: dissipate 4 斯

釋:人死氣絕曰死死斯也就消斯也 When a man dies and his life-energy is cut off, it is called *siər*. *siər* "die" is *siər* "dissipate". He attains annihilation.

siəŋ 方言: choke (楚 *dial*) 嘶 嘶

siəŋ *nc* adze 154 斯

siəŋ quite, altogether 偈

siəŋ vapor of fire; smell of scorching 燄

siəŋ 1.5 river bank 澗

siəŋ 1.5 *mp* riv name 澗

siəŋ 1.5 *nc* critter like tiger w/horn, walks in water 虎

siəŋ? 方言: stand for sacr meat *ac* 几 杜

siəŋkiər diviner 厮 厮

siəŋg'ög *mp* 漢書: river tributary of 河 斯 汶

siəŋg'ier *mp* 鹿 禡 禡 禡

左:石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築鹿禡之宮 "Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?"

At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-chi.

siəŋdiəŋ *mp* clan name? 上林 had 礪氏館 or 礪氏觀 but *cf* 礪氏 礪氏

siəŋsiu an instant 斯須

siəŋdiək *siəŋgiək* *nc* servant 厮役

siəŋd'o *nc* "servant crew": camp followers, army service corps 厮徒

戰:大王之卒武力二十餘萬蒼頭二[千→]十萬奮擊二十萬厮徒十萬車六百乘騎五千疋 YGM's forces are more than 200,000 trained soldiers, 200,000 blue berets, 200,000 shock troops, 100,000 service corps, 600 chariots and 50,000 cavalry.

史:料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而厮徒負養在其中矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that includes service troops and sutlers.

siəŋmja *nc* Uighur shaman 厮乜

siəŋmjar to smoothe with an adze 斯彌

siəŋgia? *stdw* short time (*rel* to 倚筮?) 徙倚 衡:皆在徙倚漏刻之間未必宿日有其思也 It is always within a short time; it is not that they necessarily have plans for it days in advance.

siəŋg 3.45 developmental nature, life process; *sua* 生 313 性

孟:生之謂性 "Life" is what we mean by "life-process."

荀:性者本始材朴也 What "life-process" is is the original unworked raw material.

衡:人性怒則响吁喜則歌笑 It is human nature to shout when angry and to sing and laugh when happy.

衡:臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to to one's nature and innate talent.

後:性嗜樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music.

He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

梁:約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple.

荀:今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled,

when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people.

論:人之[生→]性也直[罔→]妄之生也幸而免 Man's natural development goes straight; if one distorts it and lives that way, it is only by chance that he gets away with it.

衡:故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿祿命有貧富知不能丰殺性命有貴賤才不能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.

後:嫺都性婉順 Hsien-to was obedient by nature.

北:后性好節儉 The empress's temperament favored simplicity and frugality.

衡：人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When people are conceived, those who are destined to become rich and high-ranking initially are provided with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.

淮：率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德 If one acts in accordance with how things develop, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power.

漢：數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

多：養性，養生 various life-extending practices
新：時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

淮：廣廈闊屋連閣通房人之所安也鳥入之而憂高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼃鼃之所便也鳥獸聞之而驚深谿峭岸峻木尋枝猿猱之所樂也人上之而慄形殊性詭所以為樂者乃所以為哀所以為安者乃所以為危也乃至天地之所覆載日月之所照曜使各便其性安其居處其宜為其能 Broad halls, high ceilings, connecting rooms and adjoining chambers are what people feel secure in, but if a bird gets in it panics. High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown. The *Hsien-ch'ih*, *Ch'êng-yün*, *Nine Shao* and *Six Ying* are what people consider good music, but birds and animals are startled when they hear them. Deep gullies, steep cliffs, great trees and long limbs are what monkeys and gibbons delight in, but if people climb them they shake with fear. Forms are distinct and natures differ, so that what brings delight may also bring sorrow, what makes one safe may endanger another. So far as whatever the sky and earth cover and uphold, whatever the sun and moon illuminate and make visible, let each accommodate its nature, be safe in its home, live where it fits and do what it can.

b. *also of inan*

呂：夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清 It is water's nature to be clear, but dirt tends to muck it up, so it never gets to be clear.

人：五質恒性故謂之五常矣 The five substances have a constant nature, so we call them the five invariants. [恒 put caus fac]

siêng 2.40 ^v examine ar t3 267 省 醒

論：吾日三省吾身 I interrogate myself thrice daily
衡：原省其實殆虛言也 If we go back and look at the reality it is probably empty talk.

後：忠省球議作色俛仰蜚球曰陳廷尉建此議甚健 Chung examined Ch'iu's critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He twitted Ch'iu, "Chief magistrate Ch'ên composed this critique with great force."

後：帝省奏愈不悅 The emperor examined the memorial and was even more displeased.

後：帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖為不道而太后有德於朕不宜降黜 The emperor perused the memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others, "Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress dowager deserves gratitude from Us. It would not do to demote and expel her."

晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

siêng 3.45 ^{nc} surname 26 姓

衡：匈奴之俗有名無姓字 By custom the Hsiung-nu have given names but no surnames or nicknames.

史：屈原者名平楚之同姓也 Ch'ü Yüan, named P'ing, was of the same surname as the house of Ch'ü. 史：商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the offspring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

b. *meton family*

漢：匱萬姓之力以從耳目 You deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses.

禮：昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.

c. *姓名 full name*

漢：書足記姓名而已劍一人敵不足學 I consider signing my name to be enough writing. Sword fighting is not worth studying; it takes opponents one at a time.

顏：多見士大夫耽涉農商蓋務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names.

百姓⇒百

siêng ^{nc} red animal 驛

siêng ^{nc} weasel 狂 騶

siêng horn & wood well adjusted 解 解 驛

siêng ^{mp} 說文: river name 涓

siêng 說文: water gate 涓

siêng ^{mp} man name 涓 鼃

siêng 說文: to diminish 涓

siêng 說文: hard black earth 埤

siêng ^{nc} plaited tray serves cooked meat 桴

siêng long, straight (rel to 桴?) 桴

siêng goods 桴

siêngg'og ^{nc} surname (connotations?) 姓號
siêngdz'ieŋg natural emotions, instinctive reaction 性情

莊：純樸不殘孰為犧尊白玉不毀孰為瑤璋道德不廢安取仁義性情不離安用禮樂 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block? Who could make scepters and gorgets without ruining white jade? Where would we get [prescriptive] kindness and right behavior if the subtle influence of natural rightness had not been set aside? If our instinctive feelings had not become separated, to what would we apply ritual and music?

荀：今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instinctive feelings, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

siēt 4.5 ^{mt} entire (失 phon?) 246 悉

漢：楚地悉定獨魯不下 When the territory of Ch'ü had all been stabilized, only Lu had not surrendered.

淮：楚賢良大夫皆盡其計而悉其誠齊師愈強 The best and brightest officers of Ch'ü put forth their most dedicated efforts to make all the plans they could, but the Ch'ü force only got stronger.

史：高帝悉去秦苛儀法為簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.

史：高帝悉以為郎 The High Emperor appointed them all to the imperial household.

史：法三章耳殺人者死傷人及盜抵罪餘悉除去秦法 The laws had only three provisions: murder punished by death, wounding or theft punished. All other laws of Ch'in were abolished.

淮：請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

史：悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'ü, and their victory over them will become assured.

史：料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而廝徒負養在其中矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that includes service troops and sutlers.

漢：誼以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五為官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

後：乃悉兵數萬人圍略陽斬山築堤激水灌城 He then fully armed empty thousand men and besieged Lüehyang. He removed the top of a mountain and built dikes to divert water into the fortress.

藝：元帝謂使者曰單于何所願樂對曰珍奇怪物皆悉自備唯婦人醜陋不如中國 The

Reinvigorating Emperor asked the emissary, "What would the Shan-yü like to make him happy?" The emissary replied, "He has all the rareties and curios he wants. It is only his wives who are ugly and dowdy, not like Chinese."

sjët 4.5 **nc** kneecap 519 膝

莊: 膝行 walk on one's knees

釋: 膝頭曰膊團也因形團圓而名之也 The tip of the knee is called "kneecap"; it was named according to its "round" shape.

非: 此其為馬也矮肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and swollen knees.

sjët emerge from cave 397 窾

sjëtŋŋo **mp** man name 悉諸

sjët-tswət **sb** rustling sound of paper 窾窾

sjëtŋŋwət **nc** cricket 蟋蟀

sjën 1.17 **nb** firewood 261 薪

左: 古人有言曰其父析薪其子弗克負荷 The ancients had a saying, "The father has split firewood but the son can't carry it home."

衡: 斧不止則薪多 If the ax never stops the firewood piles up.

選: 擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel.

隋: 譬之火始入室而未甚溫弗事加薪久而逾熾 Comparing, it's like when fire is first brought into a house, it's still not very warm. But that's nothing to fuss about; just add firewood and the longer the time, the bigger the blaze.

衡: 用吏如積薪矣後來者居上 You employ officers like stacking firewood: the latest arrivals go on top.

戰: 楚國之食貴於玉薪貴於桂 In the state of Ch'u, food is more expensive than jade and firewood more expensive than cassia.

淮: 猶抱薪而救火 like fighting fire with firewood

漢: 多齋釜鉞薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

sjën **nb** to cut firewood 342 薪

sjën 1.17 **vst** new 新

呂: 新穀熟而陳穀虧 When the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

民: 故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine.

抱: 新雨後及晨暮前跋涉必著人 Just after rain or at dawn and dusk if you tramp through you are sure to get them on you.

漢: 去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭兮 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah!/ Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

衡: 溫故知新之明 The insightfulness of recognizing the new by retaining the old.

國: 平公說新聲 The Level Marquess liked new music. 詩: 周雖舊邦其命維新 Though Chou is a former pŋng/ Its mandate is new.

左: 且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠間親新聞舊小加大淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harming the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing right conduct are what are called the six contraries. 史: 妾願入身為官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a government slave to commute her father's sentence of mutilation and permit him to start anew, having reformed his ways.

史: 冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must go on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be tied on the feet. 史: 先王棄群臣寡人幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以為一從不事秦非國之長利也 The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state.

莊: 刀刃若新發於硎 The blade of the knife is as if it had newly come from the mold.

淮: 新生之犢 a new-born calf

史: 天新雨道少人 It had just started to rain and there weren't many people on the street.

戰: 楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚愛新人 The king's wife Chêng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with the new woman, so she took extraordinary care of the newcomer.

南: 約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

史: 陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃以疾謝吳 The Marquess of Chên wanted to go, but his great officers said, "Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch'u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Chên, and may not be ignored." The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu's invitation, pleading illness.

sjën 3.21 **vc** true, accurate, reliable (辛 is phon)

(cf 顯, 見, 允) 146 信

非: 吶者言之疑辯者言之信 If someone inarticulate says it, it is doubted; if someone glib says it, it is believed.

史: 取信於齊 earn the trust of Chi [lit "procure being-believed from Chi"]

戰: 人有惡蘇秦於燕王者曰武安君天下不信人也 Someone vilified Su Ch'in to the king of Yen, saying, "Lord Military Security is the most dishonest man in the world."

藝: 必信於神靈而符合於天地也 He must be seen by divine intelligence to be sincere and must match the tallies of sky and earth.

選: 百年信往萬何用苦心魂 A century passes truly slowly/ What use in giving pain to your soul? 史: 求說周顯王顯王左右素習知蘇秦皆少

之弗信 He sought to make proposals to the Eminent King of Chou. The king's servants were thoroughly familiar with Su Ch'in and all made light of him. Hhe was not taken seriously.

國: 唯忠信者能留外寇而不害除間以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信 Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm. Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings, we call that reliability.

左: 是亦多言矣豈不或信 This one has said so many things, some would have to be true.

史: 凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory.

左: 君子之言信而有徵故怨遠於其身小人之言僞而無徵故怨及之 What the superior man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to himself.

荀: 君子恥不修不恥見汙恥不恥不見信恥不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not being employed.

呂: 莫之必則信盡矣 If no one feels sure of him then his credibility has vanished.

新: 秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

非: 信賞必罰 They consider the rewards reliable and the punishments inevitable.

非: 天下有信數三 There are reliable strategies in the world; these are three.

戰: 公仲數不信於諸侯 Kung Chung broke faith with the barons a number of times.

魏: 晉帝難於失信不許 The Chin emperor, objecting to the breach of faith, refused permission.

衡: 信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it. 史: 齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚王之計過矣 Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM and their detestation of Yen increase that would prove that YM's plan was mistaken. [加 fac 不信 obj]

呂: 辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義 [法一] 決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness. 史: 素信謹稱為長者 He was naturally steady and reliable and had a reputation as a decent chap.

siĕn 1.17 spicy, hot-tasting 辛
siĕn 1.17 ^{nt} stem 8 辛
siĕn 3.21 ask, tell, complain 訊 訊
siĕn stretch (for 申) 信
 左: 絕其本根勿使能殖則善者信矣 He severs [the weeds'] taproots, not allowing them to multiply, thus the good ones can expand.
 管: 繩不信不可以求直 If the ink-line is not stretched it cannot be used to achieve straightness.
 呂: 寒不信其地不剛 If the cold is not prolonged, the ground there does not harden.
 漢: 引者信也 *diĕn* "unit of length" is *siĕn* "extend"
siĕn stay two nights (*sua* "stretch"?) 信
siĕn 3.21 說文: rapid flight 迅
siĕn ^{nc} ko plant 玕
siĕn ko jade 玕
siĕn 3.21 ^{mp} mountain ridge name 汛
siĕn 1.17 painful 辛
siĕn 3.21 to sluice, sprinkle 311 汛
siĕn 3.21 ^{re} river name 汛
siĕn siwĕn 3.21 sudden cf 電 迅
 圖: 迅驚流沙 [The camel] rushes swiftly on the flowing sand.
 選: 綽約閑靡機迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.
siĕn kəm ^{mp} 縣 name 新淦
siĕn diĕng ^{mp} pln 新城
 史: 大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣 偏守新城存民苦矣 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to Hsin-ch'êng, and the surviving populace suffered.
siĕn liĕng ki wān ^{mp} title granted to X by 魏 信陵君
siĕnts' ɣo very strong-tasting, overspiced?? 辛 楚
siwat 4 ^{nb} snow 39 雪
 穆: 癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wei* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btfsplk.
 衡: 正月二月霜雪時降 In the first and second months, frost and snow seasonally descend.
 選: 谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏 Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing!
 釋: 雪緩也水下遇寒氣而緩緩然也 *siwat* "snow" is *siwĕr* "comforting;" water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet.
 抱: 千歲蝙蝠色白如雪 The thousand-year bat is white as snow.
siwat wash, brush off 311 雪 搥 浼 浼
 非: 黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The millet is not to eat, it is to wipe the fuzz off the peaches.
 非: 非義也不可以雪恥使之而義也 It wasn't the right thing to do, and couldn't be made the right thing to do by being used to expiate an embarrassment.
siwat large edible freshwater fish eg *Lota lota*; later similar ocean fish 鱧
siwatliĕgg ung 4.0 ko evergreen plant 96 雪 裏蕪
siwad 3.13 harvest; year 4 歲 歲 𠄎
 戰: 吾歲不熟二年矣 For the second year, our crops have not ripened.
 漢: 歲有凶穰故穀有貴賤 Harvests may be good

or bad, so grain is cheap or expensive.
 史: 一歲[不→]而收不糶糶 You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff.
 漢: 會稽海外有東鯤人分爲二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.
 後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of *beauty*, *harem-innate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.
 淮: 歲行三十度十六分度之七十二歲而周 In a year [Jupiter] moves 30 $\frac{16}{60}$ degrees. In twelve years it makes a circuit.
 史: 出游數歲大困而歸 He traveled abroad for some years and returned in dire straits.
 史: 去游燕歲餘而後得見 He left and traveled to Yen. He got audience only after more than a year.
 戰: 桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也 [挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more."
 國: 自子之行晉寧歲民無成君 Since you went, Chin has not had a year of peace nor the folk an established ruler.
 漢: 及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券棄責 Having seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establishments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.
 淮: 牛蹠龜顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but we don't burn them; we always refer questions of good or ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.
 衡: 是則皇天歲歲怒也 If that is the case, then Sovereign Sky gets angry year after year.
 抱: 千歲蝙蝠色白如雪 The thousand-year bat is white as snow.
 史: 秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.
 b. *used to measure age; figured from first of year, not from birthdate; number is years begun, not years finished; child born last day of year becomes two sui the next day*
 漢: 八歲入小學 At eight *sui* [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school.
siwad loose stuff 486 纒
siwad *gsiwad* 集韻 small coffin of 槽 械
siwadsien ^{mp} planet Jupiter? 歲星
siwan 1.30 spread, propagate 642 宣
 國: 爲川者決之使導爲民者宣之使言 Those who control streams open a channel for them to flow through; those who control people encourage them to speak.
 漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免

時難也 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.
 b. *phēp* Perspicuous
 漢: 當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the Perspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control. They went all the way to the border and turned back.
 左: 宣子於是乎始爲國政 From then on the Perspicuous Patriarch began to control the state's government.
siwan 3.33 to promote 25 選
siwan 2.28 select 25 選 撰
 列: 選女樂以娛之 He selected dancing girls to please him.
 左: 其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.
 漢: 漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.
siwan 3.33 leghold snare or net 蹊 異
siwan ^{nc} ko weight 選
siwan jade circlet of 6 寸 宣 瑄
siwan Kg: "a cubit" (?distance across spread fingers?) 642 宣
siwan ^{nc} rope 192 纒
siwan ^{nc} ko tree 梭
siwan 2.28 wash, scrub 311 澗
siwan 2.28 廣韻: dribble out 集韻: spray out water held in mouth 642 澗 澗
siwan to bare part of the body 642 擗 擗
siwan 2.28 stream, small river 642 澗
siwan 2.28 sip 362 澗
siwan 1.30 bright color 642 澗
siwan 2.28 technique of smearing & flooding used in ink-painting 澗
siwan ?warming-pot? 486 鎗
siwan 2.28 shallow round basket (for broadcasting seed?) 𠄎
siwan swān count, enumerate 342 選
siwangiwang ^{mp} Chou king 827-781 BC 梭
siwat entice 25 詖
siwat to drink (give to drink?) (集韻 r) 25 呶
siwat ^{nt} branch 11 戊
siwat ko jade 玕
siwat sound of saw 鋸
siwat 4.6 ko sea critter 蜃
siwad pure 246 粹
 淮: 天下無粹白[之]狐而有粹白之裘 There are no pure white foxes in the world, but there are pure white fur cloaks.
 外: 粹而王駁而霸無一而亡 Have it in pure

form: become king; have it in impure form: become overlord; have none of it: perish.

siwəd evil (所穢 “source of pollution”) (rel to 罪? ex velar softening?) 34 崇

管: 上特龜[筮→]策好用巫鑿則鬼神驟暴 If the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits will dump a load of weird stuff on them.

非: 鬼崇也疾人之謂鬼傷人 *kiwər* “devil” is *siwad* “evil omen”; making people suffer is what is called “devils hurting people”.

siwəd 3.6 deep, far, long-drawn 25 遂 邃 **siwəd** candid (gaze) 睟

siwəd 3.6 upbraid, rebuke (rel to 罪?) 譴 **siwəd** wealth, fortune, prosperity 25 粹 粹 **siwəd** brain 627 粹

siwəd skin oil of face 627 粹 **siwəd swəd** satirize +p 諛 訊

siwən 3.22 lofty 峻 濬 容 陵 峻 峻 峻

淮: 泰山之[容-]容巍巍然高去之百里不見垓 [垓-]垓遠之故也 Mt. Tai is vastly tall, but a hundred *li* away it doesn't even appear as a molehill, on account of the distance. [for [容-]容 *v* *hwát-wər*]

漢: 其入中國必下領水領水之山峭峻漂石破舟 To enter China, they must come down rivers through canyons. The mountains at these canyons are steep and high; submerged rocks smash boats.

藝: 石壁峻峭不能得還 The stone wall was so steep that he could not return.

b. fig.

草: 蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

siwən ladle out, take from 浚 濬

戰: 耕稼以益蓄積養孤長幼以益其眾繕治兵甲以益其強增城浚池以益其固 to plow and sow, increasing their stores, to feed orphans and educate young men, increasing their manpower, to put their arms and armor in good order, increasing their strength and to heighten their walls and dredge their moats, increasing their defenses

後: 時京師脩起宮室濬繕城隍 At that time in the capital they were repairing and erecting palace buildings and dredging and improving the city walls and moat.

siwən rapid 遶

莊: 背遶巡足二分垂在外掛御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-kou and bade him come forward.

新: 秦人開關延敵九國之師遶遁而不敢進 The Ch'in people opened the gate and invited the enemy in, but the attackers from the nine states fled pell-mell, not daring to enter.

siwən ^{nc} crossbeam in bell frame 筭 栒

siwən ^{mp} FL: pln 卣

siwən ^{nc} ko tree (*sua* 峻 “lofty”) 梭

siwən 3.22 ^{mp} 亭 name 陵

siwən 3.22 ^{nc} tip-caps of archery bow 發

siwən 3.22 to build 設

siwən-siwən th stdw rate of change? 逡 逡

siwəngia ^{nc} ko bird (perh mythical?) 鷓 鷓

siwənlāng ^{mp} “lofty wolf”? mtm name 峻 狼

siwər 1.6 說文: ko lizard 雖 蜚

siwər 1.6 though it may be 63 雖

左: 事雖大必濟 Though the matter be a major one, it will surely be accomplished.

左: 雖吾子亦有猜焉 Even you, my friend, will become suspicious of me.

淮: 雖巧有力擊之不中 Even if you are skillful and strong, if you strike at him you will miss.

漢: 雖慈母不能保其子 The most loving mother would not be able to safeguard her children.

國: 雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no way to avoid being blamed for something.

國: 雖國齊子亦將與焉 Even Kuo Chi Tzu will join in it.

晏: 鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀 When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the shields & spears present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.

戰: 今雖干將莫邪非得人力則不能割劇矣 Even Kan Chiang and Mo Yeh [famous swords], for example, except by getting the power from a man are not able to cut and wound.

淮: 雖天下之大不足以易其一槩 Even the vastness of the whole world would not suffice to exchange for its merest trifle.

衡: 禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL, even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

戰: 約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

史: 有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine. [富 *nuc*]

衡: 黃帝之世號謚有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.

siwər 1.6 ^{mp} river name 淮 睢

戰: 楚因使景舍起兵救趙邯鄲拔楚取睢濊之間 The king of Ch'ü accordingly had Ching She raise a force to aid Chao. Han-tan was taken and Ch'ü took the area between the Shui and the Wai rivers.

siwər 篇海: one-sided 侷

siwərpjwo flowers & leaves of lotus?? or what? 菱 菰

siwər 3.5 禾四把 (長沙 *dial*) four handfuls of grain in the ear (ie small sheave?) 稜

siwəp siwər 1.5 ^{mp} surname 睢

siwət 4.6 worry about 461 卹 恤

國: 其亡之不恤而羣臣是憂 His exile is what does not trouble him; his council of ministers are those for whom he is distressed.

戰: 楚王恃其國大不恤其政 The king of Ch'ü relied on his state's being large and did not trouble himself about government.

列: 不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 He did not

trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.

siwət share profits 賙

siwət 4.6 quiet 謐

siwət-siwət th so speech 恤 恤

siwət-siwət th onomat 歔 歔

siwətsjok 4.6 stdw long dresses 卹 削

選: 眇閭易以卹削 marvelously long & elegant & swirling [郭璞's 言如刻畫作之也 *strikes me as a guess. My guesses: a. an onomatopoe for rustling sounds. b. "brush-scrape" referring to the long gowns brushing the floor.*]

siwən 1.18 ^{nc} ko plant 荀

siwən 2.17 ^{nc} bamboo shoots 筍 筍 筍 筍

siwən 1.18 ^{nc} surname of中行 clan in 晉 荀

siwən 1.18 so hair first emerging 486 毳

siwən 1.18 plan, consult 詢

siwən sincere, respectful 恂

siwən fear (tone diff) 恂

siwən drip, fall (as tears) 642 洵

siwən truly, really (rel to 信?) 洵

siwən bad eyesight (“squinty-eyed”) 585 眵

siwən 2.17 ^{nc} crossbeam of bell frame 筍 筭

siwən 說文爾雅: ko precious stone 珣

siwən ^{mp} river name 洵

siwən ^{nc} ko tree ar *dziwən?* 枸

siwən 1.18 ko tree ar *dziwən* *sua* 枸? 楸

siwən ^{nc} ko tree ar *dziwən* 楸

siwən 2.17 ^{nc} bamboo carriage 筍

siwən 3 bird spreads wings, puffs self up ar

siwər 642 奮

siwən tenon; handle-tang of tool 榫

siwən 2.17 集韻: 金之萌生 sprouts of metal emerging 錕

siwən dziw start fight 洵

siwən? pln 枸

siwənsjok ^{mp} man name 荀息

左: 晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

非: 荀息牽馬操璧而報獻公 Hsün Hsi held up the circlet and led the horses to report to The Exemplary Marquess.

siwəntsjaŋ ^{mp} Hsün Tzu 荀子

siwəntjəŋ 1.38 remove 125 襄

siwəntjəŋ go up 26 襄 驥

選: 六軍戎服四駟龍驤 The six regiments of foot are all in uniform. The four regiments of horse rear like dragons.

b. *phəp* Prospering

淮: 趙襄子以晉陽之城霸智伯以三晉之地擒 The Prospering Patriarch of Chao became overlord with the city of Chin-yang, while Chih-po, with all the territory of the former state of Chin, was made a captive. 風: 齊桓晉文秦繆宋襄楚莊是五伯也 Four-square of Ch'i, Cynosure of Chin, Solemn of Ch'in, Prospering of Sung and Stern of Ch'ü, these were the five overlords.

siwəntjəŋ belt, sash 纁

siwəntjəŋ 爾雅: ko horse 驥

爾: 後右足白驥 With off hind foot white it is *siwəntjəŋ*.

sniang siang 1.38 ko tree 榲
sniang siang 1.38 decorative ring of jade or metal, on horse's breast-strap, later on woman's hair pin 璲
sniangkung siangkung **mp** duke of Sung 宋 649-635 BC 襄公
 史:冬十一月襄公與楚成王戰于泓楚人未濟目夷曰彼眾我寡及其未濟擊之公不聽已濟未陳又曰可擊公曰待其已陳陳成宋人擊之宋師大敗襄公傷股國人皆怨公公曰君子不困於阨不鼓不成列子魚曰兵以勝為功[何常→]尚何言與必如公言即奴事之耳又何戰為 Winter, eleventh month (637 BC). The Prospering Duke of Sung fought a battle with the Completion King of Ch'u at Wêng. Before the Ch'u had yet crossed, Mu-yi said, "They are many and we are few. Let's attack them while they have not yet crossed." The duke ignored him. When they had finished crossing but had not yet got into formation, he again said, "They can be attacked." The duke said, "Wait until they have all got into formation." When their formation was complete, the Sung attacked them. The Sung force was hugely defeated, and the Prospering Duke was wounded in the thigh. His countrymen all resented the ruler. The ruler said, "A gentleman does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks." Tzu-yü said, "In war, victory is what counts. What else is there to be said about it? If it must be done as YL has said, then we should cravenly submit to them, else what's the point of doing battle?"
sniangliang towering 襄陵
 選:襄陵廣島潞蕩浩汗 They are towering, expansive, monumental, gigantic.
sniangziang siangziang saunter 儻佻
sniangzi'äm siangzi'äm **mp** pln 襄囓
snian siän 2.28 winter hunt 獮獵
 露:田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *miog*, in fall we *siüg*, in winter we *siög*, in summer we *sian*.
snian 2.28 woman nickname 嬰
snio siüb 3.9 coarse raw silk 377 絮
snio siög 1.46 **vn** offer 207 羞 餽
 國:羞龜焉小 presented a turtle to him; it was small
snio siög 1.46 **vt** shame 127 羞
 戰:寡人羞與中山並為王 We feel dishonored by having to share the title of king with Chung-shan.
 淮:忍羞 bear humiliation, put up with being insulted
 顏:恥涉農商羞務工伎 they disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques
 史:夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.
snio siög 1.46 flavor (spice? sauce?) 羞 羞
snio siüb delay 需
 Resemblance of the graphic element 需 to the 嚴 variant of 𠄎 in older styles of writing can lead to scribal confusion among 需, 處 and 處.
snio siüb **siüb** **siüb** frayed silk 377 縑

snia' siär **nc** seal of office 31 璽 玺
 呂:若璽之於塗 like the relation of a seal to its clay impression
 非:納璽而去 to hand in his seal of office and go away
 史:矯太后璽 forged the empress dowager's seal
snia' siär **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷓
snia'xwan siärxwan **mp** country name vo 爾喚 璽墳
snia'wan siwan 2 **nc** peregrine falcon 隼 鷂
 史:寡人積甲宛東下隨智者不及謀勇士不及怒寡人如射隼矣 We would mass armored troops east of Wan and descend to Sui. Your brightest counselors would have no time to plan, nor your bravest warriors to burst into action. It would be as if We shot a falcon.
snia'wan siwan 1.6 give comfort to 綏
snia'wan siwan 1.6 **nc** pull-strap for mounting carriage 268 綏
 史:張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月 When he returned to Chin, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months.
snia'wan siwan 1.6 walk slowly (uf 綏) 父
snia'wan siwan 1.6 **mp** river name 溪 quietly
snia'wan siwan siwan siwan siwan **th** going softly, 綏綏
 釋:雪綏也水下遇寒氣而綏綏然也 *siwat* "snow" is *snia'wan* "comforting," water descends, encounters cold vapor and freezes, becomes gentle and quiet. 媿
snia'wan siwan siwan siwan siwan **th** lovely 媿
snia'wan siwan siwan siwan siwan **th** one of five fees 綏服
snia'wan siwan siwan siwan siwan **th** so fine rain 溪微
stäg lög 2.35 sprinkle, spread around 18 灑
 淮:令雨師灑道使風伯掃塵 It makes the rain god sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust.
stäg lög 1.13 **nc** 廣韻: ko bamboo 簾
stäg lög 2.12 sprinkle, spread around 廣韻 *ar /siög*: 18 灑
stäg säd 2.12 sweep (Anc. *sai*: *irreg*, *shb säi*:) 377 攏
stäg liüb 1.9 strain [sc wine] 682 釀
stäg liüb 2.6 employ; cause, cause..to 78 使
 非:先王之所以使其臣民者非爵祿則刑罰也 The former kings' means of controlling their servants and populace was either rank and salary or mutilation and death.
 衡:病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.
 2. *usu* as *co-nuc fac* cause, let
 非:非義也不可以雪恥使之而義也 It wasn't the right thing to do, and couldn't be made the right thing to do by being used to expiate an embarrassment.
 淮:夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠 蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.
 a. *in reality*
 詩:無使虜也吠 Don't make Shaggy bark.
 國:使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 cause ordinary people all to have malice concealed in their hearts

荀:雖有槁曝不復挺者輒使之然也 That it does not return to straightness even when it dries and is baked in the sun is because the steaming made it so.
 釋:拙屈也使物否屈不為用也 *liwat* "clumsy" is *k'iwat* "bent"; it makes things get bent awry so they can't be used.
 孟:為巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor find large timbers.
 非:吾以公為有智而使公為將行 I took you for an intelligent man and made you journeymaster.
 左:以公子目夷為仁使為左師以聽政 He thought the ruler's son Mu-yi was a good man and made him left boobah, in which position he had charge of government.
 露:天不言使人發其意弗為使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions. It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go amongst them.
 淮:禹乃使太章步自東極至于西極二億三萬三千五百里七十五步 Yü had Tai Chang walk from the East Pole to the West Pole; it was 233,500 li and 75 paces.
 國:平公射鵪不死使豎襄搏之失 The Level Marquess shot a quail which did not die, so he sent the servant-boy Hsiang to catch it but it got away.
 釋:物皆成其體各申束之使備成也 Creatures all develop their bodies and limbs, extending and contracting them to get them to be completely developed.
 左:請京使居之 She requested [the city of] Ching, and he let him occupy it.
 左:將使歸糞除宗祧以事君 Should you permit me to return and sweep the temple of collateral ancestors so as to serve your lordship,
 國:為川者決之使導為民者宣之使言 Those who control streams open a channel for them to flow through; those who control people encourage them to speak.
 管:[水]量之不可使概至滿而止 When you measure [water] in a vessel, you can't make it rise above the rim; it reaches fullness and stops.
 左:若為夷棄之使事齊楚其何瘳於晉 If you are going to cast us aside on account of the Yi barbarians, forcing us to serve Ch'i and Ch'u, what good would that do for Chin?
 釋:膈隔也塞上下使氣與穀不相亂也 *klök* "diaphragm" is *klök* "barrier"; it blocks off the upper and lower, keeping the air and the food from becoming mixed up
 淮:譬猶狸之不可使搏牛虎之不可使搏鼠也 It's like the way a raccoon-dog can't be sent to capture an ox, nor a tiger sent to catch a mouse.
 國:晉侯使行人問焉 The marquess of Chin sent a herald to ask him [to explain his behavior].
 國:白季使舍於冀野 Ch'iu Chi, on a mission as envoy, stopped in the countryside outside Chi.
 戰:使唐且使於秦 made Tang Tsu go as envoy to Ch'in
 b. *in estimation*
 呂:使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.
 衡:使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡

矣 Supposing that earth took three years to make one leaf then few things would have leaves.

shiang liab 2.6 ^{nc} scribe (orig astron record-keeper?) 29 史

左: 周史有以周易見陳侯者 There were some of the Chou scribes who showed the Universal Exchanges to the Marquess of Chên.

國: 獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

晉: 今錄其推步尤精技能可紀者以為藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

b. *meton* historical records

衡: 如無命史經何為言天乃大命文王 If there is no Decree, why do the histories and classics say Sky decreed to Wên Wang?

shiang liab 3.7 ^{nc} emissary, messenger 78 使

史: 其後二年使與齊楚之相會齋桑 Two years after that he was dispatched to take part in the meeting between Ch'i and Ch'u at Nieh-sang.

梁: 北天竺國遣使獻方物 States of northern

India sent a mission to present their local products.

左: 冬王使周公闓來聘饗有昌歜白黑形鹽 In winter the king's emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou, came on an official visit. At the feast there were pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.

左: 夢天使與己闢曰余為伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor."

禮: 禮從宣使從俗 In ceremony, do what is suitable; on embassy, do what the locals do.

戰: 使唐且使於秦 made Tang Tsu go as envoy to Ch'ín

呂: 有所於使 He went somewhere as envoy.

史: 意怒罵曰生子不生男緩急無可使者 Yi got angry and cursed, "Siring children without siring sons, whether in easy circumstances or dire, I have no one to depute as my representative."

衡: 天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也 When it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. It is announcing that sky will rain.

史: 滇王與漢使者言曰漢孰與我大 The king of Tien, speaking with the Han envoy, said, "Which is larger, Han or us?"

漢: 其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

b. *sometimes* 使者

史: 伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥

遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

c. 為 X 使 serve X

左: 所以天昏孤疾者為暴君使也 The reason they die young and suffer the bereavement of orphanage is that they serve a violent ruler.

史: 有三足烏為之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

莊: 不知其所為使 We don't know whose servants they are.

衡: 以天為主猶耳目手足系於心矣心有所為耳目視聽手足動作謂天應人是謂心為耳目手足使乎 We have sky as our master like the ears, eyes, hands and feet in relation to the heart. If the heart wants to do something, the eyes and ears look and listen, the feet and hands take action. To claim that sky responds to people is to claim that the heart is the servant of the eyes, ears, feet and hands.

shiang sko critter 變

shiang liab 3.7 說文: to go fast 377 駛 駛

shiang 篇海: prick, stab 154 鉞

shiang giab 五音集韻: 鑲 ring 354 鉞

shiang 3.7 like, like too much of 嗜 518 使

漢: 充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典蠻夷 Ch'ung-kuo immediately arose and submitted, "Tang is a drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians.

shianghük ^{nc} man name 史角

shianghiag ^{nc} Scribe's Records [book title] 史記

shianghiwän ^{nc} honorific his excellency lit

"ambassador-sir" 使君

草: 竊覽有道張君所與朱使君書 I have respectfully examined the letter Yu-tao—the Honorable Mr. Chang—sent His Excellency Mr. Chu.
宋: 使君謝羅數寧可共載不羅數前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?" / Lo-fu had her refusal prepared: "How could His Excellency be so utterly silly?"

shiangtiar ^{nc} diplomatic communication, substance of envoy's message 使指

shiu liabg 3.9 ^{nc} number [be numbered] 402 數

漢: 數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

淮: 筮者端策以問於數 The Yi Ching diviner counts the sticks to inquire of the numbers.

史: 語數日不厭 He conversed for several days and couldn't get enough of it. [數日 *fac+obj*]

呂: 王數封我矣吾不受也 The king has already tried to enfeoff me several times, but I never accepted.

呂: 傷足瘳而數月不出 He hurt his leg, and for several months after it healed he did not go out.

戰: 數人飲之不足一人飲之有餘 If many drink it there will not be enough, but if one of us drinks it there will be plenty.

戰: 魏來求救數矣 Wei has come in search of relief several times already.

草: 十日一筆月數丸墨 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month.

史: 春秋文成數萬其指數千 The graphs in the

Ch'un-ch'iu add up to several tens of thousands, the topics to several thousands.

宋: 坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.

列: 王自以[為]居數十年不思其國也 It seemed to the king that he dwelled there for decades; not did he ever think of his own kingdom.

國: 若國亡不過十年數之紀也 If the state is to perish, it will be within ten years, ten being the regulatrix of the numbers.

史: 地名雖小然而田舍廡廡之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

漢: 誼以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五為官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

b. *meas* + 數 a bit more than

衡: 蛭廣有分數長有寸度 A leech is over a tenth of an inch wide and exceeds an inch long.

漢: 以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而間獨數百千里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of li distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

shiu 3.9 method 數

This word has been taken to be an extended use of "number," but no examples seem to require such an interpretation and many are quite remote from it. Consider a possible *shiu*, cognate w/術 *d'iu*.

荀: 學惡乎始 惡乎終 曰其數則始乎誦經終乎讀禮其義則始乎為士終乎為聖人 Where does study begin and where does it end? I say its method begins with reciting the classics and ends with reading rituals. Its content begins with becoming an officer and ends with becoming a sage.

淮: 子之知道亦有數乎 Sir, is there a method to your knowing the Way?

淮: 有游數雖贏必遂 If one has the technique of swimming then even if weak, one can get across.

非: 天下有信數三 There are reliable strategies in the world; they are three.

呂: 冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智徧者無遂功天之數也 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates. Creatures with horns lack upper teeth; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. These are part of nature's way.

管: 不悟則法數日衰而國失固 If [the ruler] does not reverse this course of action then the standard techniques will become weaker every day and the state loses its firmness.

淮: 夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠 蟪蛄捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

stiēŋ liēg ^m 2.9 calculate; "recount, tell"? (**s-** + 料?) 402 數

戰: 春秋記臣弑君者以百數 Cases the *Ch'un-ch'iu* records of ministers killing their rulers are numbered by hundreds.

管: 五而六之九而十之不可為數 If a thing is five and you call it six, if a thing is nine and you call it ten, things cannot be counted by those numbers.

呂: 所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands.

b. fig.

列: 予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

stiēŋ liēb 1.5 strain [sc wine] 廣韻 ar t2 682 醞

stiēŋ liēg ko ceremony (could sprinkling be involved?) 禮

stiēŋ liār headband ("tie"?) 152 纓 紉

stiēŋ liēb ^{nc} straw sandal 377 躡

史: 燕趙棄齊如脫躡矣 Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

sljēg fierce? or? = 灑? ar /sai- 灑

stiēŋ liēb 1.5 ^{nc} bamboo sifter *aw* 筵 682 簾

stiēŋ siāb 2.4 sweep 377 灑

sljēg 釋名: ko cloth weave r *liēg* *siēg*? 152 纓

stiēŋ liēb 1.5 sound of drinking 斯飲

sljēg slēg look at intently 36 矚

stiwət sjuwat sip 362 擘

stiwət sjuwat 4.5 ^{ve} follow; cause to follow 25 帥 率 遂

左: 帥諸侯以討鄭 lead the [armies of the] feudal lords to chastise Cheng

晏: 上無君臣之義下無長率之倫 Above they lack behavior proper to rulers and servants; below they lack rank-order proper to leading and following.

藝: 先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不知有漢不論魏晉也既 A previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off from the outside world. They had not heard of Han, not to mention Wei and Chin.

左: 六人叛楚即東夷秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 They of Lu repudiated Ch'u and joined the eastern Yi; in the autumn, Ch'eng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'u led a force and extinguished Lu.

周: 帥百隸而時難以索室毆疫 to lead the corps of servants in the seasonal demon-expulsion, searching the buildings and driving out infection

孟: 此率獸而食人也 This is to lead on animals to

eat people.

藝: 詹事曰椒房率領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thymescented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

史: 大王收率天下以實秦秦兵不敢出函谷關十五年 Since YGM collected and led the world to contain Ch'in, their arms have not dared to emerge from the Han-ku pass for fifteen years.

淮: 請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

尉: 夫心狂目盲耳聾以三悖率人者難矣 Now if the mind is disordered, the eyes blind and the ears deaf, those three failings make it very difficult to lead others.

戰: 韓魏相率興兵其眾 Hán and Wei egged each other on to raise enormous armies.

淮: 率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德 If one acts in accordance with how things develop, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power.

漢: 昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.

漢: 詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, "Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue the branch-tips (*pun* on "commerce"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

stiwət sjuwat thereupon 25 衛

stiwət liwat 4.5 ^{ve} fall, throw on ground 268

摔

stiwət sjuwat 3.6 ^{nc} battle chieftain 25 帥

stiwət liwat 3.6 ^{nc} 廣韻: bird net 192 率

stiwən stiwən liwən 3.30 twins (fusion of 生連?) of 媿 et al 493 孿

非: 左右有[樂→]孿子者 Among the servants there was one who had twin sons.

swā sound of cowries 貨

swā small, fragment 486 瑣

swā 3.39 grease, ointment 627 膜

swā chain 瑣

swā 1.36 ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 莎

swā 2.34 ^{nc} door key 鎖

顏: 所住之堂終身鎖閉弗忍開入也 For the rest of his life he kept the house where she had lived locked up, never able to bear to open and enter it.

swā ^{mp} 說文: river 澗

swā swār chaff 486 麩

swā sāb 1.36 haste 529 趨

swā 1.36 ^{nc} ko fish *swa swār* 鯪? 魷

swā 1.36 flattery, deception 264 誑

swā-sāu sog 2.34 ^{nc} chain 496 鎖

swā 1.36 prn (other rdngs & mngs) 姓

swātsjēgkap chain mail 鎖子甲

swād 3.14 pebbles 486 礧

swān 1.26 sour 酸

語: 嘗百草之實酸酸苦之味 He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes.

swān 2.24 reckon, evaluate 342 算 筭 祿

後: 失行筭度 failed to move the calculated number of degrees

後: 善風角星筭六日七分能望氣占候吉凶

He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology, six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or ill fortune by examining *chi*.

漢: 數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

b. assess for taxation

後: 漢法常因八月筭人 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month.

漢: 六年冬初算商車 Sixth year, winter, commercial wagons were assessed for the first time.

後: 詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

漢: 至於用度不足乃榷酒酤鹽鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

漢: 非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算商賈人輜車二算船五丈以上一算 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalrymen on the northern frontier. Carts and wagons of merchants and commercial travelers are to be assessed at double value. Boats over five *liang* are to be assessed at full value.

swān 3.29 ^{nc} counting tally 342 筭

swān ^{nc} garlic 蒜

swān ^{nc} bamboo vessel ar *tswān* 486 簍 篋

swān 2.24 ^{nc} basket 篋

swān measure for soo (cash?) 算

swān 1.26 pain, esp leg pain 痠 痠

swānngieg ^{nc} ko fierce animal cf 獬 豸 狻 猊

swāndiāik ko stone 痠 石

swānsieg pain ar *swānsjēg* 痠 痠

swār ^{nc} straw raincoat 蓑 蓑

山: 其蒙如蓑 Its fur looks as if it is wearing a raincoat.

swār 2.34 ^{mp} pln (師古音山寡切) 蓑

swār 1.36 ^{nc} shuttle 梭

swār 1.36 ^{nc} 山海經: ko fish 鯪

swār 2.34 說文: doubtful (*r* not in 切韻) 𪗇

swat 4.15 scrape 311 刷

swan 3.30 to wash 311 涮

swan ^{nc} spike, trunnel, door bar 344 門 屨 屨

swar 3.40 grandiose talk 200 峻 諛

swar swār 1.15 stirrup straps 268 韉

swat rice chaff 486 糶 糶

swat ko bug 蟀

swat 4.11 說文: projections inside caves (ie stalactites & stalagmites?) 25 窾 瘁

swat 4 集韻: to grind fine 486 礪

swad 3.18 break, smash 486 碎 碎 峯 輓
衡: 禽息出當門外頭碎首而死 Ch'in Hsi went out and stopped in the gateway, where he kowtowed so forcefully he smashed his head and died.

swad 3.18 sound to urge to drink 362 啐

swad 3.18 burgeoning, excessive 藥

swan 1.23 ^{nc} grandchildren 476 孫
漢: 孝平皇帝元帝庶孫中山孝王子也 The Filial Level Emperor was one of many grandsons of the Renewal Emperor and a son of the Filial Prince of Chung-shan.

swan 2.21 diminish; lose 65 損

國: 弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

漢: 磨礪底厲不見其損有時而盡 Sharpen a tool on a whetstone and you don't see its diminution, but after some time it will be all used up.

衡: 李斯立損車騎 Li Szü immediately reduced the number of carts and outriders.

衡: 飲食損減則氣力衰衰則聲音嘶 If food and drink are decreased then energy declines; if it declines then the voice is weakened.

草: 但貴刪難省煩損復為單務取易為易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

釋: 寢侵也侵損事功也 *ts'iam* "go to bed" is *ts'iam* "encroach"; it encroaches and diminishes the accomplishment of business

草: 善既不達於政而拙無損於治 Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order.

漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chun-chiu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

b. paired w/益

論: 子曰殷因於夏禮所損益可知也周因於殷禮所損益可知也其或繼周者雖百世可知也 The master said, "Yin continued the rites of Hsia; what they subtracted and added can be known. Chou continued the rites of Yin; what they subtracted and

added can be known. Whatever succeeds Chou can be known even after a hundred generations."

後: 夏殷周之禮所因損益可知者謂不相復也 "What the rituals of Hsia, Yin and Chou successively subtracted and added can be known" means that they did not follow each other's pattern.

swan 1.23 cooked rice 殮 餒 殮 飡

國: 諺有之曰觥飲不及壺殮 As the proverb says, "A horn of drink won't replace a mouthful of cooked rice."

戰: 臣有父嘗餓且死君下壺滄餌之臣父且死曰中山有事汝必死之故來死君也 Once when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him. When he was about to die, he said, "If Chungshan is ever in trouble, you must place your lives at their disposal." So we have come to serve YL with our lives.

swan 3.26 humble, yielding 驛 巽

swan withdraw 悉 遜

swan ^{nc} ko plant 蓀

swan command (cf 宣) 的

swan ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蓀

swan 3.26 trigram 5 巽

swan 釋名: sko prepared meat 臠

swan mad 媯

swan 爾雅: ko cistern at foot of hill (cf next word) 25 隄

swan 1.23 spit, spurt from mouth 642 噴 濶

swankwang ^{mp} man name 孫琫

swansijokngog ^{mp} man name 孫叔敖

swantsjag direct descendant 476 孫子

詩: 既受帝祉施於孫子 Having got the blessing of The Ancestor/ He bestowed it on his posterity.

戰: 使公孫子與徐子鬪 Suppose your son in direct line and a collateral son were to get into a fight.

swanb'ien ^{mp} man name 孫臏

新: 於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

swanniwu ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蓀蕪

swar 方言: wind silk on bobbin 羅

swar wry face? cf 唯 唳

swar 1.15 tumbledown, dilapidated 268 隳

swar 1.15 to pound, to rub 247 授

swar 1.15 stirrup straps 268 鞞

swarmwag fine soot, sooty smoke 486 燿煤

swet 4.14 sip 362 唼

swia swär 2.4 ^{nc} marrow 627 髓 髓

swia swär 3.5 slippery (stb 齊 *dial*) 627 澀

swiapeng ko cake 髓餅

swëk 4.21 to fall (sc leaves) 151 楳

swëk 4.21 apply by brushing on 搯

ts

tsâ tsâb 2.33 left hand ("helper")? 639 左 扌
史: 左擊人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head

with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right. 晏: 師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician Kai pressed down the *kung*-string with his left hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."

淮: 武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而搗之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

b. go left

史: 欲左左欲右不用命乃入吾網 If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets.

c. put on left

禮: 凡進食之禮左殺右截 Invariable etiquette for serving food: put the vegetable dishes on the left and the meat on the right.

淮: 使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

tsâ tsâb 3.38 assistant 佐 左

淮: 堯之佐九人舜之佐七人武王之佐五人 Yao's helpers were nine, Shun had seven and The Martial King five men.

藝: 勃為門下書佐之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

tsâ tsâb 3.38 to assist 佐 左

釋: 嗟佐也言之不足以盡意故發此聲以自佐也 *tsia* "tchal" is *tsâ* "help"; when speech is insufficient to express one's meaning, one utters this sound to assist oneself.

史: 要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之 The treaty said that if Ch'in attacked Ch'u, both Ch'i and Wei would send well-trained forces to its aid.

tsâk 4.19 ^{ve} be active | activate 王 *ar* /*tsâ*- 314 作 迕

左: 其以丙子若壬午作乎 Might it happen on [the day] *ping-tzü* or *jen-wu*?

國: 死者若何作也 How can a dead man come alive?

釋: 引舟者曰筴筴作也作起也起舟使動行也 What draws a boat is called *d'âk*. *d'âk* is *tsâk*, which is "bestir"; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.

考: 或坐而論道或作而行之 Some sit quietly and arrange how things are to be done; some bustle about and do them.

隋: 每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

衡: 病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

抱: 吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

衡: 計之日得一人之作 It figured out that each day he gained the activity of one man.

晉：狗忽然作聲甚急有打人打之者 The dog suddenly began to make very loud urgent noises as if someone were beating it.

史：南有礪石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmên; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.

漢：於是上貪民怨災害生而禍亂作 At that point, higher-ups were greedy and the folk resentful, and there came about disasters and rebellions.

呂：凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以為 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiating some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by means of hit, he will go and what, by means of it, he will contrive.

左：二人因之以作亂 The two men relied on him in raising a rebellion.

漢：作巧成器曰工 If one puts his skill into action and makes vessels he is called an artisan.

抱：山中夜見火光者皆久枯木所作勿怪也 When you see firelight at night in the mountains, it is all from old rotten wood; don't be alarmed by it.

b. invent

呂：奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯨作城此六人者所作當突然而非主道者故曰作者憂因者平 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, K'un-wu invented pottery and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls. What these six invented was just what was needed, but it was not the Way of the ruler. Thus it is said, "For pioneering, the way is troubled; for following, the way is smooth."

國：曰非故也公曰君作故 "It's not according to precedent." The marquess replied, "Rulers make precedents." 史：自伏羲作八卦周文王演三百八十四爻而天下治 After Fu Hsi invented the eight diagrams and Wên Wang extended them into 384 changes, the whole world became orderly.

晉：漢興而有草書不知作者姓名 With the rise of Han came cursive writing; no one knows the name of the inventor.

考：鑠金以為刃凝土以為器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書容成造曆胡曹為衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲為車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of their passage on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

c. compose (sc literature or music)

釋：箏篋師延所作靡靡之樂[器]也 The instrument on which Shih Yen composed enervating

music.

衡：作道術之書發怪奇之文 [The King of Huainan's retinue] devised texts of techniques of the Way and issued writings of marvelous oddities.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

選：昔成康沒而頌聲寢王澤竭而詩不作 Of old, when the Successful and Puissant Kings died, the sound of *sung* fell into abeyance; when the bounty of the royal house ceased, no more *shih* were composed.

絕：賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the Ch'un-ch'iu.

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援

龜策以立傳自茲厥後夢不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

d. choose a particular graph to write a word 釋：老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也故其制字人旁作山也 to grow old without dying is called immortal; *shian* "immortal" is *ts'ian* "move [up]"; one moves into the mountains; thus in writing the graph, beside man we make mountain.

漢：繫囚以掠答若瘕死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition *Commentary* 蘇林曰瘕病也囚徒病律名為瘕如淳曰律囚以飢寒而死曰瘕師古曰瘕病是也此言囚或以掠答及飢寒及疾病而死如說非矣瘕音瘕字或作瘕其音亦同 *Su Lin says, "dieu is illness. When a prisoner on corvee sickens the legal term is dieu."* *Ju Ch'un says, "In law, when a prisoner dies of hunger or cold it is called dieu."* *Shih-ku says, "To say dieu is illness is correct. This says 'whenever a prisoner dies of tattooing or whipping or else cold and hunger or else of illness.' Ju's explanation is wrong. 瘕 is read dieu; also written 瘕 which has the same reading.*

山：有獸焉其狀如 猓鼠而文題其名曰臙食之已瘦 There is an animal there. Its shape is like a blorch-mouse but with a patterned forehead. Its name is *nag*. Eaten it cures goiter. *郭璞 commentary: 猓鼠所未詳音題字亦或作題 I haven't been able to find out what a blorch-mouse is. It is pronounced the same as 題, and some write it with the graph 題.*

tsâk 4.19 to steam wheat flour 314 𦉰

tsâk 4.19 廣韻：強嘍 𦉰

tsâk dz'âk ^{nc} oak 345 柞

tsâk dz'âk ^{nc} ko bovine (yak? takin?) 187 牝

山：小華之山...其獸多牝牛 Small Flower Mountain...the fauna include many *tsâk* oxen.

tsâkäng ^{nc} sko officer? 左更

tsâkngâksuad ^{mp} seventh of 12 cyclic 歲

作鄂歲

tsâk' i'ügmjäng ^{mp} man name 左丘明

tsâg 1.11 ^{mp} man name 湫

tsâgiüg approximately, roughly 左右 衡：貴至封侯賤至奴僕非天稟施有左右也 That some rank as high as lords while others rank as low as slaves is not because there is inaccuracy in Sky's allotments.

tsâgiüg on all sides 左右

戰：左右顧無人 He looked all around but no one was there.

史：人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, "As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion."

史：群臣多讒張儀曰無信左右賣國以取容 Many of the ministers slandered Chang Yi, saying that he was unreliable and was selling the country to make his own reputation.

史：願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture Po-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Ch'ou of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.

tsâgiüg ^{nc} personal attendants 左右

晏：景公獵休坐地而食晏子後至左右滅葭而席 The Glorious Marquess went out hunting. When they stopped for a rest, he sat directly on the ground to eat. Yen-tzû arrived later and his servants pulled up reeds to lay out as a mat.

史：今自有秩以上至諸大吏下及王左右無非相國之人者 Now from those who have official rank on up as far as the greatest officials and on down to YM's personal servants, there is not one who is not the premier's man.

衡：屏左右願有謁 Get rid of your servants; I have something to tell you.

孟：王顧左右而言他 The king looked at his servants and changed the subject.

國：其左右皆卿才 His personal servants all have the stuff of ministers of state.

非：左右有[樂一]孿子者 Among the servants there was one who had twin sons.

非：左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, "Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye."

史：遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為綿叢野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

tsâng 3.42 ^{ve} bury 30 葬 塋 臧

呂：葬淺則狐狸扣之葬深則及於水泉 If you bury too shallow, foxes and tanuki will dig them up; if you bury too deep, you will encounter running water.

後：宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of itself formed a mound.

戰：葬有日矣 A date had been set for the interment.

國：出共世子而改葬之 He exhumed the former heir-apparent Kung and re-buried him.

漢：吾欲贏葬以反吾真 I wish to be buried naked,

so as to return to my authentic state.

呂：車甲盡於戰府庫盡於葬此之謂能攻之
Their chariots and armor used up in battle, their
treasuries exhausted by funerals—that's what is
called attacking them internally.

晏：使者復曰已死矣公殮之以服葬之以士
禮焉 The messenger reported that they had all died.
The marquess buried them in full uniform with the
honors of officers.

衡：聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用為務 Among the
tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they
make it a point to economise funerals and minimize
expenditure.

呂：愈侈其葬則心非為乎死者慮也 They
increase the extravagance of the burials; therefore
their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

衡：墨家薄葬[右-]有鬼 The Mohists [advocate]
parsimony in funerals and existence of ghosts.

管：巨家重葬其親者 when a great family lavishly
buries one of its members

禮：送葬不辟塗潦 In a funeral cortège, do not
step away from a gutter.

後：及將葬節等復欲別葬太后而以馮貴人
配祔 When it had got to when she was to be buried,
Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress
dowager separately and put the first-rank consort of
the Fêng family in the temple as wife.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝
高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而為燕
When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King
succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to
give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to
make palaces and chambers high and gardens and
orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to
break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

tsâng 1.39 good 臧

草：若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙忻析有自臧之
意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising
Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly
intends is to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to
boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and
vaunting oneself?

tsâng stash→stolen goods 30 贓

tsâng ^{nc} ewe (cf 群) 群 羊

tsâng 1.39 post of silk/worm frame 26 群 羊
藝：椽船於岸而步戰...且蘭有椽船群牂處
乃改其名為群牂 They staked the boats to the bank
and did battle on foot...because Chü-lan had a place to
drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed
its name to "Upright Stake." [prob fetymo of loc pln]
tsâng slave "boy" cf 隻 (lit "kept captive") 臧
非：臧獲不乘驥 Jack and Jill do not ride in a
carriage pulled by Chi.

非：今使臧獲奉君令詔卿相莫敢不聽非卿相
卑而臧獲尊也主令所加莫敢不從也 If you sent
Jack or Jill as messenger to issue the ruler's orders to the
premier, in no case would he disobey, not because the
premier is lowly and Jack or Jill high-ranking but because
no one to whom ruler's orders apply would refuse them.
非：冬耕之稼后稷不能羨也豐年大禾臧獲
不能惡也 Grain planted at winter plowing—Hou
Chi couldn't make it prosper. The large grain of a
bumper harvest—Jack and Jill couldn't harm it.

tsâng 2.37 ^{nc} stallion 駟

tsâng ^{nc} 字彙補: ram (cf 群) 群

tsâng 2.37 ^{nc} horse dealer 駟

tsâng-tsâng ^{nc} so poplar leaves 群 群

詩：東門之楊其葉群群 The poplars at the east
gate/ their leaves are tsâng-tsâng.

tsângkâ ^{nc} river name 群 牂 牂 牂

史：下群牂江咸會番禺 They descended the
Tsangke river and all met at Fanyü.

tsângkâ ^{nc} 郡 name (ex prec) 群 牂 牂 牂

藝：椽船於岸而步戰...且蘭有椽船群牂處
乃改其名為群牂 They staked the boats to the bank
and did battle on foot...because Chü-lan had a place to
drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed
its name to "Upright Stake." [prob fetymo of loc pln]
藝：群牂地多雨潦俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of
Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline
toward shamans and tabus.

tsângts'àng ^{nc} man name 臧 倉

tsâsiagt'iang rank in Chin 左 庶 長

史：以衛鞅為左庶長卒定變法之令 He made
Wèi Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the
official orders to change the laws.

tsâd'jak pln ++p 碧 石

tsâsl'æg ^{nc} scribe-assistant? amanuensis? 佐
史

衡：治書定簿佐史之力也 To control what is
written and establish records is the strength of the
secretary.

tsâd'iwam ^{nc} Tso's Account (v 鄒) 左 傳

後：尤明左氏傳國語為之解詰五十一篇 He
had an exceptionally good understanding of the Tso
Chuan and Kuo Yü, and wrote a commentary on them
in fifty-one p'ien.

顏：縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 Even if
we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to
go back and alter the Liu Tao, the Analects and the Tso
Chuan.

b. aka 左 氏 傳

搜：陳國張漢直到南陽從京兆尹延叔堅學
左氏傳 Chang Han-chih of the Principality of Chên
went to Nan-yang to study the Tso Chuan under
capital mayor Yen Shu-chien.

tsân 3.28 inscription 400 讚 讚 贊 贊

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以
所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁
When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new
pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two
poems about it and showed his literary compositions
to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers
copy his poems for display on a wall.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]
靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶸然中峙號曰天柱
The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the
K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon,
deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the
Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high
at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

b. fig. slogan, motto

草：故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不
思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也
Thus their slogan was "Do what the job needs," but
those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of
those simple, easily-understood messages. They just
assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Ts'ui

and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事
They said that the spirits participate in human affairs,
retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping
us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

tsân 2.23 廣韻: so 款 ?inscriptions? 贊

tsân 3.28 to praise 582 讚 讚

tsân 3.28 assist 贊 贊

左：君未知戰勅敵之人隘而不列天贊我也
阻而鼓之不亦可乎 YL does not know how to
fight a battle. When the troops of a strong enemy are
in a defile and not arrayed, it is Sky coming to our aid.
To beat the attack drums against them even though
they are in straits, surely that's allowable!

史：諸侯贊齊而王不從是國伐也諸侯贊齊
而王從之是名卑也 If the barons assist Ch'i and
YM does not go along with them, then your state will
be attacked. If the barons assist Ch'i and YM goes
along with them, that would be to degrade your
reputation.

tsân 3.28 釋名: sko soup 饋

tsân collect 400 饋

tsân 3.28 to splash water 潰

tsân 3.28 ko plant 贊

tsân spiffy duds (sua 讚?) 582 讚

tsân 2.23 玉篇: lustrous hair 582 髻 髻

tsân 2.23 to run 集韻 ar tsuân /tsuo 趨

tsân 3.28 chase away, run off 642 趨

tsâliog officials, the bureaucracy 佐 僚
tsâliæg ^{nc} sko court officer ?usher? sef 佐 史?
佐 吏

tsâsjær veeblefetter 左 師

左：以公子目夷為仁使為左師以聽政 He
thought the duke's son Mu-yi was a good man and
made him left frammanst, in which position he had
charge of government.

tsâb'jænggjak ^{nc} sko officer 左 馮 翊

藝：左馮翊曰三輔盜賊天下尤 The Left Gorgler
said, "If there are bandits in the three districts nearest
the capital, the world condemns me."

tsâm 2.48 noodge with hand 167 搢 搢

tsâ'jær ^{nc} 方言: ko garment 袪 衣

tsa 3.40 ^{nc} river name 澇

tsa 2.35 廣韻: charcoal basket 筓 炭 莛

tsa 2.35 集韻: bundle of charcoal ar dæ' a 17
tsæ tsäg feign, sham ar tsuâ 264 莛

tsatsjæt? crisscrossed, tangled "diverging &
converging"? 槎 櫛

tsam! / tsam stand and wait (shd phon be 占
vice 立?) (sua 站?) 26 闕

tsamyam high & precipitous 72 覲 傲

tsak 4.25 rule, principle (sua 頌?) 176 則

史：伐柯者其則不遠 If you're cutting an ax
handle, the pattern isn't far to seek.
隋：昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In
antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of drain-
ing water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a
standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.
左：能為人則者 one who is able to provide a
standard to others

晉：載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備 Given
that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the
principle governing their editing should be detailed
completeness.

淮：帝者體太一王者法陰陽霸者則四時君者用六律 An emperor manifests big blob; a king models himself on yin & yang; an overlord takes the four seasons as his principles; a ruler uses the six musical tunings.

禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

史：及為成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

衡：堯則天而行 Yao acted on the principles of Sky. 釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or region gets its name from this principle [topography] can be recognized.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有蠱密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote. 藝：矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel

b. 何則 how to account for that?

史：明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投人於道路人無不按劍相眇者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

tsək 4.25 then, therefore (*swa prec?* virtually synonymous w/ 卽 **tsiək**) 則

非：先王之所以使其臣民者非爵祿則刑罰也 The former kings' means of controlling their servants and populace was either rank and salary or mutilation and death.

國：如君之言則辱收也天之刑臣也 If it is as YL says then it is Ju-shou. It is Sky's executioner.

釋：電殄也乍見則殄滅也 *d'ien* "lightning" is *d'ien* "vanish" because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.

非：恐君之欲疑已外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

國：非戎則非吾所知也 If it's anything but the Jung, it's not something I know about.

荀：然則能不能之與不可其不同遠矣其不可以相為明矣 That being the case, the relation of "able or not" to "doable or not" is certainly a wide disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted for each other has been made quite clear.

墨：然則天欲其生而惡其死 If so, then Sky wants them to live and hates their dying.

呂：愈侈其葬則心非為乎死者慮也 They

increase the extravagance of the burials; therefore their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

史：今齊魏不如如此其甚則齊不欺秦 The disharmony between Ch'i and Wei being this deep would imply that Ch'i is not deceiving Ch'in.

非：或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?

戰：利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little. 晏：今日寡人出獵上山則見虎下澤則見蛇殆所謂不祥也 Today We went hunting. Whenever We climbed a mountain We saw a tiger; whenever We descended into a swamp We saw a snake.

淮：七日化為虎其兄掩戶而視之則虎搏而殺之 After seven days he changed into a tiger. His elder brother entered the room to sneak a peek at him, having closed the door behind him, and the tiger pounced on him and killed him.

苑：東風則草靡而西風則草靡而東 In an east wind the weeds bend down to the west; in a west wind the weeds bend down to the east.

列：視其前則酒未[清→]清肴未[拂→]拂 Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine was still warm and the meat still moist.

禮：五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂潘請澣足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

b. *singles out what precedes it for special mention, much like* 而

孟：其三人則予忘之矣 As to the other three men, well then, I've forgotten them.

左：其人則盜賊也其器則姦兆也 As to the man, he is a criminal. As to the vessels, they are proof of treachery.

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之燕蠅之求得此威施 A fish net was what they set up/ A goose blundered into it/ A handsome man was what she wanted/ She got this ugly one.

選：木則樅栝椶柟 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu.

多：今則不然 In fact, that did not happen.

越：越王曰臣死則死矣惟大王原之 The king of Yüeh said, "If YS is to die, then so be it. It is only for YGM to forgive him."

史：子言則可然吾國小 What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small.

莊：其視下也亦若是則已矣 When it looks down, it's also like that and that's all there is.

戰：今謂馬多力則有矣 If, for instance, you say a horse is very strong, that is entirely factual.

(1) *in* || *const* as for A, X, but as for B, Y 論：一則以喜一則以懼 on the one hand, of course, pleased by it, but on the other, of course, apprehensive at it

國：華則榮矣實則不知 As to the flower, that is blooming; as to the fruit, that is unknown.

藝：上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water

sprouted up vertically.

戰：王曰子靖郭君之所聽愛夫齊貌辨曰愛則有之聽則無有 The king said, "Aren't you the one who has Lord Ching-kuo's ear and favor?" "His favor, yes," said Ch'i Mao Pien, "but not his ear.

呂：一虜對曰此則妖也雖然非其大者也 The other prisoner said, "Those were omens sure enough. Even so, they were not the worst ones."

國：美則美矣抑臣亦有懼也 It's beautiful all right, but something about it worries me.

c. *in app sent*, A is exactly B

呂：一虜對曰此則妖也雖然非其大者也 The other prisoner said, "Those were omens sure enough. Even so, they were not the worst ones."

隋：其後因以命官周禮擊壺氏則其職也 His successors went on to use it to give orders to offices. This is precisely the duty of the clepsydra-fillers in the Chou Li.

tsəg 1.16 "!" (*rel* to 猜?) 哉

國：美哉 How handsome!

管：善哉策 Good plan!

多：善哉問 Good question!

呂：若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?!

衡：顏淵之曰博者豈徒一經哉 How could Yen Yüan's referring to it as "broad" mean only one classic?

法：曰不得已也得已則已矣得已而不可已者寡哉 I say it is because they cannot stop. If they could stop they would. Rare indeed is it not to stop when one can.

衡：使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡矣 Supposing that earth took three years to make one leaf then few things would have leaves.

戰：王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.

淮：為天下強掩弱眾暴寡詐欺愚勇侵怯懷知不以相教積財而不以相分故立天子以齊一之 On account of the fact that all over the world the strong oppress the weak, the many assault the few, the crafty cheat the stupid, the bold daunt the fearful, people hoard knowledge without teaching it to each other and amass wealth without sharing it with each other,

an emperor is established to govern and unite them.

戰：子以齊楚為孰勝哉 Which do you suppose would win, Ch'i or Ch'u?

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

淮：筮者端策以問於數安所問之哉 The Yi Ching diviner counts sticks to inquire of the numbers.

Of whom/what do they inquire about it?

孟：彼惡敢當我哉 How dare he resist me?!

tsəg 3.19 carry [*pron?*]; record (in writing) *poss* *rim*es w/-k in Odes 載

國：何我之載 "Which 'me' do I give a ride to?"

韜：載與俱歸立為師 He had him mount the chariot and went home with him, where he made him tutor.

宋：使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/

"Wouldn't you rather ride with me?"/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared: "How could Your Excellency be so

utterly silly?"

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者爲驂乘持矛而操闔戰者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

史：舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食 If they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft would carry fifty men with food for three months. 隋：軫四星主冢宰輔臣也主車騎主載任 The four stars of *chên* are the assistants of the gravemound-steward. They govern chariots and horsemen. They govern transporting and bearing burdens.

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

b. record in writing

衡：殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics

史：因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

晉：載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

tsag 1.16 catastrophe 裁災灾 戔 菑 菑 衡：天用災異譴告人 [the idea of] sky using disasters and oddities to reprove men

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

漢：寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎爲此災也 People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

後：莽末天下連歲災蝗寇盜鋒起 At the end of the Wang Mang interregnum, the world had plagues of locusts for consecutive years and hordes of bandits arose.

藝：昔洪水滔天於唐堯之朝亢旱爲災於殷湯之世 In ancient times, flood waters rose to the sky at the court of great Yao/ Scorching drought became disastrous in the era of Tang of Yin.

後：今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies,

citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣爲之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the germinative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

b. also anthropogenous
藝：右扶風曰盜阻南山爲民災 The Right Grelber said, "If bandits block access to South Mountain, the folk are devastated."

tsag 2.15 ^{nc} steward (*tsad* - *tsab*?) 78 宰 非：酸甘鹹淡不以口斷而決於宰尹 If sour, sweet, salty and insipid are not decided by taste but arbitrarily determined by the chief steward 非：宰人上食而羹中有生肝焉 The steward served the meal and there was raw liver in the soup. 隋：虛二星冢宰之官也 The two stars of desolation: the office of the gravemound-steward.

太宰⇒太

tsag twice; again (*rel to* 次?) 190 再

衡：如此者再 It happened like this twice.

史：秦趙五戰秦再勝而趙三勝 Ch'in and Chao did battle five times; Ch'in won twice, Chao three times.

晏：田開疆曰吾仗兵而卻三軍者再若開疆之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 T'ien Kai-chiang said, "I have made a whole national army retreat just holding a weapon at the ready. I did it twice. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another." He took a peach and got up.

絕：斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

呂：一父而[載→]再取名焉 He had one father but made two reputations from him.

釋：丘一成曰頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也再成曰陶丘於高山上一重作之如陶窳然也 Hills that are formed one of each are called "buttes." They are formed in a single rising and have no differences of height or size. Formed doubly they are called "pot hills." Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like a pot on a stove.

tsag 3.19 pre-CC variant of 則載

詩：乃生女子載寢之地載衣之褻載弄之瓦 If a girl is born/ they lay her on the dirt floor/ they clothe her in castoffs/ they give her a shard for a toy

tsag tsar 3.19 harvest; year (*rel to* 才 "cut?") *ar t2* 16 載 釋：歲...唐虞曰載 harvest...Yao & Shun called it *tsag* (i.e. this is a pre-CC word)

史：桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six hundred years, Ch'ou of Yin became violently oppressive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.

藝：湯亢陽於七載今堯洪汎乎九齡 Tang had drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

選：當令麟閣上千載有雄名 He deserved to be portrayed on the Unicorn Pavilion; he has a hero's fame

for a thousand years.

tsag tsab to plant 24 栽 哉 在

tsag 2.15 方言：half deaf 聵

tsag tsar set out food, serve 17 飭

tsag 玉篇：son (正字通：閩 *did*) 困 患

tsag ^{np} river name 澗

tsag 2.15 ^{vi} govern (*tsad* - *tsab*?) 78 宰

後：昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old, when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters of oak and thatch of grass and everyone was at ease.

tsag 2.15 affairs *cf* 事 ?-b 78 緯

tsag-tsag ^{nb} so thunder 廣韻 *ar tsuag* 2 泃泃

tsagk' i'ug ko hill 載丘

tsag'liad to control (*uf* 裁制?) 78 宰制

tsags'io ^{nc} written agreement (*vo* 册書?) 176 載書

左：將盟齊人加於載書曰齊師出竟而不以甲車三百乘從我者有如此盟 When they were about to conclude the treaty, the Ch'i people added this language to the official record: "We swear by this treaty that whenever a Ch'i force goes beyond its borders we will follow with three hundred chariots."

tsag'hiang ^{np} man name 宰讓

tsagsam many times (*cf* 二三) 再三

後：丁寧再三留神於此 bring your mind to bear on this again and again

tsagsiang prime minister (Ch'in wd?) 78 宰相

史：宰相者上佐天子理陰陽順四時下育萬物之宜外鎮撫四夷諸侯內親附百姓使卿大夫各得任其職焉 What a prime minister is: above he assists the emperor to sort out yin and yang and follow the four seasons; below he nurtures what is good for the people; outside he keeps good relations with the barbarians and nobles; inside he ensures the loyalty of the citizenry and enables all of the officials to perform their duties.

衡：禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL; even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

tsang 1.45 hate 憎

戰：兵弱而憎下人 if you resent taking second place to others although your weapons are inferior to theirs 戰：人之憎我也不不可不知也吾憎人也不可得而知也 When someone resents me, I must pay attention to that. When I resent someone, I can't afford to pay attention to that.

史：叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun Tung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'u, and the Han king was pleased. 淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

禮：賢者狎而敬之畏而愛之愛而知其惡憎而知其善 Capable men are respectful of others even when being familiar, care for others even when in awe of them; they recognize the bad things about those for whom they care and the good things about those whom they detest.

tsang 1.45 increase, be more 190 增 曾 譜

史：孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynsure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely

replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

衡：言干七十國增之也 To say that [Confucius] went job-hunting in seventy countries is exaggeration. 後：風波飄其並興今情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! / my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief. 草：眾愚效之只增其醜 A lot of dolts imitated her and only made themselves more ugly.

tsəng 1.45 even, not even 曾
w/interr or neg; ACG: "piling it on" ie put caus sense of prec.

國：越曾足以為大虞乎 Even in the worst case, is Yüeh worthy of being given serious consideration?

衡：謂天譴告曾謂天德不若淳酒乎 If you say sky gives warnings, would you go so far as to say the influence of sky is less than that of undiluted wine?

孟：曾不知以食牛干秦穆公之為污 not even to know that feeding oxen hoping to encounter Ch'in Mu Kung was to be considered degrading

戰：天下為秦相烹秦曾不出薪 The whole world boil each other for Ch'in's benefit and Ch'in doesn't even supply firewood.

史：地名雖小然而田舍廬廡之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

史：臣之說齊王曾非欺之也 YS's persuasion of the king of Ch'i was not deceptive in the slightest way.

tsəng 1.45 bundles of branches 639 槽

tsəng 1.45 fishing net 罾

tsəng 1.45 arrow w/line affixed 矰 曾

莊：鳥高飛以避矰之害 鸞鼠深穴乎 [神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

tsəng 3.48 ko horse 躡

tsəng 1.45 Szechwan style of roasting meat 燴

tsəng 1.45 王仁昉：菘 ko plant 薺

tsəng 1.45 onomat 增

tsəng 3.48 the more so 190 增

tsəng-tsəng 1b so troops 190 增增

tsəngsíjəm 1b man name 曾子 曾參

衡：曾子之孝天下少雙 The filiality of Tsəng-tzū was rarely matched in the world.

戰：孝如曾參孝己 as filial as Tsəng Shén or Hsiao Chi [paragons of that virtue]

史：有孝如曾參廉如伯夷信如尾生 given filiality like Tsəng Shén, integrity like Po-yi or reliability like Wei-shéng

tsəngtiam 1b man name 曾點

tsəngswən 1b g-grandchild 曾孫

史：漢之聖者在高祖之孫且曾孫也 The most sapient of the Han were the grandson and also the great-grandson of the founding emperor.

衡：曾子載於仁而儒生載於學 Tsəng-tzū bore a burden of benevolence while a Confucian scholar bears a burden of study.

tsəngtso 1b gfather 曾祖

tsəngtsiəg 1b man name 曾參 曾子

孟：今也南蠻缺舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shriek, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn

your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tsəng-tzū!

非：衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以我為君子也君子安可毋敬也以我為暴人也暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wén-tzū of Wei went to visit Tsəng-tzū. Tsəng-tzū did not get up, but stretched himself out on the mat and then straightened up in the corner. Wén-tzū said to his driver, "Tsəng-tzū is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tsəng-tzū hasn't been put to death."

tsəngd' òb' jwo 1b 3gfather 曾大父

tsəgmjən 1b 闕 name 載民

tsəp 4.27 1st circle of 泔 354 市 匝 雜

淮：鈞旋轂轉周而復市 It revolves like a potter's wheel, turns like a hub, comes round making a circle. 藝：徘徊匝花樹 It drifts through the blossoming trees all around.

選：月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

隋：日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvarying thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If there is no army outside then the emperor has lost control and many of the populace will revolt. If the halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks five colors there will be sorrow.

藝：普天皆滅焰匝地盡滅煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 90]

tsəp 4.27 bite (eg mosquito bites man) 641 嚼

tsəp 4.27 to eat (so birds & fish) 641 呷

tsəp 4.27 廣韻 reading: why -p? 噉

tsəp 4.27 pop into mouth (rel to 插?) 641 啞

tsəp 4.27 I, me (r /tsəm? /tsa or /tʂa?) 23 咱

tsəp 4.27 1b ko fish 鯽

tsəp 4.27 censer 354 錘

tsəp 4.27 grasp 78 扞

tsəp 4.27 fish moves mouth 641 鯁

tsəm 1.50 straight pin, headless nail 24 鑷

tsəm 2.48 1b surname 咎

tsəm penniwinkis 515 糝

tsəm 1.50 finish, all gone 488 擗

tsəm 3.53 pierce w/needle 24 簪

tsəm 2.48 1b fast 529 寔

tsəm 2.48 1b I, me (N dial) 字彙 ar t1 23 啗

tsəm 3.53 pick up w/hand 167 擗

tsəm 1.50 hairpin 24 簪 先

史：西門豹簪 [筆→] 絳磬折嚮河立待良久 Hsi-mén Pao tucked in his belt-seal and stood leaning over the river, watching, for a long time.

tsəm-tsəm 1b flavor, savor 482 啗啗

tsəg tsəd 2.12 hit 658 挞

tsər 1.14 fasting 16 齋 齋

衡：齊三日親自割竹 fasted three days and cut open the bamboo himself

史：始皇還過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水 Returning, the first emperor passed P'èng-ch'èng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River.

史：當其時巫行視小家女好者云是當為河伯婦即媵取洗沐之為治新綺縠衣間居齋戒為治齋宮河上張緹絳帷女居其中為具牛酒飯食 [行↓] 十餘日共 [粉→盼→] 船飾之如嫁女床席令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 When the time for it came, shamesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife." And so she was betrothed. They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer. She had nothing to do but follow tabus and restrictions. For that they made a ritual enclosure at the river's edge, putting up red screening-curtains, and she dwelt within, and she stayed there ten days or more. They provided everything in the way of beef and wine and steamed grain and other food. They supplied a boat, decorated it as if it were a nuptial bed, had the woman get on it and floated it out onto the river. It floated for some miles and then sank.

tsər tsəg 1.14 a private study 176 齋
南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁

When [Shén] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall. [闕齋 adj-head ||

金器, not app || 金玉; ie this is one building, not two] **tsərkhəg** fierce & strong 393 儻儻

tsərmjəng integrity of one's ritual purity 478

齊明

tsiat 4.17 1b 說文: not many 587 止 止

tsiat 4.17 1b 爾雅: ko cicada 蠶

tsiap 4.30 all around 354 浹 浹

史：秦狹實以待破秦王必患之 With Ch'in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch'in will surely be troubled by that.

左：莒特其陋而不脩城郭浹辰之間而楚克其都無備也夫 Chü relied on their being off the beaten track and did not keep their inner and outer city walls in repair. Wasn't it simply because of their lack of anticipation that Chü was able to conquer three of their cities within the space of twelve days?

史：[跡→] 跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾 [持↓] 浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.

tsiad 3.12 rip, tear 519 裂

tsiam 3.32 offer, present (sua 進?) 31 薦

列：月月獻玉衣旦旦薦玉食 Month after month he provided costly raiment; morning after morning he presented exquisite delicacies.

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

b. also of people

史：晏嬰乃薦田穰直曰穰直雖田氏庶孽然其人能附眾武威敵顯君試之 Yen Ying then presented T'ien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-

chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the Tien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

後: 後天司空宋弘薦譚拜議郎給事中 Later the minister of works Sung Hung presented Tan; he was appointed gentleman-consultant serving in the palace.

晏: 勇力之士無忌于國貴戚不薦善逼邇不引過 Strong and brave gentry deferred to no one in the capital. High-ranking families did not put forward those who had done well, nor did his cronies mention those who had done wrong.

c. fig.

左: 敢不薦聞 I beg leave to present what I have heard.

tsian 3.32 straw bed, straw mat 56 薦

tsian saddle blanket (← “mat”) 鞯 鞯

tsian 3.32 roof crooked? use this 竿

tsian 3.32 block water w/earth & stones 竿

tsiar 3.12 cross (sua next?) 179 濟 滄 濟 泐

孟: 焉得人人而濟之 Where did he get that business of taking them across one by one?

左: 余所有濟漢而南者有如大川 I swear by the great stream that I will never cross the Han and go south. [南 is nuc.]

選: 不終朝而濟所屆 Before the morning ends we reach our destination.

漢: 若涉淵水未知所濟 We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

史: 已濟未陳又曰可擊公曰待其已陳 When they had finished crossing but had not yet got into formation, he again said, “They can be attacked.” The duke said, “Wait until they have all got into formation.” 藝: 昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

晉: 天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, “His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies.”

tsiar ascend, succeed; promote, carry over or up (sua prec?) 179 濟 齊 濟 躋 隄

左: 眾叛親離難以濟矣 If the many are disaffected and his intimates abandon him, it will be hard for him to succeed.

國: 若民不怨而財不匱令不偷而動不攜其何事不濟 If the folk are not resentful and goods are not hoarded, if orders are not taken lightly and initiatives are not led astray, what could not be accomplished?

左: 事雖大必濟 Though the matter be a major one, it will surely be accomplished.

衡: 濟三軍之衆 spared the lives of the multitude of men in the three armies.

史: 地氣上騰天氣下降陰陽相摩天地相蕩 Earth vapor rises, sky vapor descends, Yin and Yang scrape each other, sky and earth shake each other.

藝: 昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石

匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

tsiar clearing sky 478 霽

淮: 於是風[濟→]霽而波罷 At that the wind died and the wave subsided.

tsiar 2.11 𠵼 river name 濟

史: 燕王曰吾聞齊有濟濟濁河可以為固長城鉅防足以為塞 The king of Yen said, “I have heard that Chi has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. [長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.]

tsiar 2.11 disease 切韻: 生而不長 廣韻 *ar dz'iar* 濟濟

方: 慎濟曙怒淫桓憂也宋魏或謂之慎或曰曙陳楚或曰淫或曰濟 *di'en*, *tsiar*, *tsiam*, *niök*, *t'ap* and *g'wan* are “be troubled.” In Sung and Wei some call it *di'en*, or some say *tsiam*. In Chên and Chü some call it *t'ap*, or some say *tsiar*.

方: [詰→]鯨蠃短也江湘之會謂之[詰→]鯨凡物生而不長大亦謂之鯨又曰瘠 *dz'iar* and *b'ëg* are “short.” At the confluence of the Chiang and Hsiang they call it *dz'iar*. Anything that does not grow to full size after it is born is called *dz'iar* or *tsiar*.

tsiar 𠵼 說文: river name; 玉篇: 濟 泐

tsiar 2.11 push 179 擠

tsiar pickles 17 齏 壘 齊 壘

tsiar 1.12 躋 earth (?)

tsiar 2.11 廣韻: 事之制也 𠵼

tsiar to filter 179 泐

tsiar *tsieg* 2.11 kill 154 批

tsiar *tsieb* 2.11 說文: stop 78 本

tsiar to provide 17 賚 賈 齏 資

戰: 藉賊兵而資盜 To lend weapons to bandits and provide food to robbers.

國: 若資東陽之盜使殺之其可乎 If you subsidize outlaws in Tung-yang and have them kill him, would that do?

衡: 孔子出使子路齏兩具 Confucius went out, having Tzù-lu provide him with raingear.

漢: 牛又當自齏食加二十斛重矣 The oxen will also have to transport their own fodder. When we add 20 *hu*, it's gotten heavy.

史: 三資者備而王隨之矣 If all three resources are present kingship will follow from that.

史: 聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自溺於秦客被褐食牛 He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen.

史: 因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine, rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

淮: 楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善為倫者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣倫也願以技齏一卒 The Chü general Tzù-fa liked to seek out men with

special talents. There was in Chü a man skilful at being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, “I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army. 漢: 漢武帝選將練兵約齏輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

tsiar-tsiar 𠵼 so horses 濟濟

tsiar-tsiar 𠵼 so imp. Chin court 濟濟

tsiarnam 𠵼 Han 郡 name 濟南

tsiarpak 𠵼 Han 郡 name 濟北

tsiar'iam 𠵼 Han 郡 name 濟陰

tsiam 3.56 𠵼 erroneous, false 626 僭

詩: 不僭不濫不敢怠皇 Not misdoing nor overdoing, nor daring to be slackly self-indulgent.

左: 賞僭則懼及淫人刑濫則懼及善人若不幸而過寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards are given in error there is worry that they will extend to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful it is better to reward the sloppy.

漢: 及四夷僭號稱王者皆更爲侯 In the case of those non-Chinese given the false title *king* they will in all cases have that altered to *marquess*.

b. *opp* 信

左: 君子之言信而有微故怨遠於其身小人之言僭而無微故怨咎及之 What the superior man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to himself.

左: 卜爲信與僭僭吉 He divined whether to take a course of good faith or one of bad. Bad faith won.

左: 今聞難而逃是僭子也 If after hearing of this rebellion I now flee that would make a liar of you.

tsiam 3.56 方言: trouble 510 曙

方: 慎濟曙怒淫桓憂也宋魏或謂之慎或曰曙 *di'en*, *tsiar*, *tsiam*, *niök*, *t'ap* and *g'wan* are “be troubled.” In Sung and Wei some call it *di'en*, or some say *tsiam*.

tsiamts'a out of place, excessive (cf 參差) (pron?) 626 僭差

tsiek 4.23 pile up, accumulate 232 績 勦

tsiek 4.23 spin [thread]; achieve 232 勦 績

草: 徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.

tsiek 4.23 ko tree *ac* 檉 集韻 *ar ts'ëk* 607 積

tsieng-tsieng 𠵼 luxuriant 青青

tsiengtsieng 𠵼 ko small cicada 蜻蜻

tsiet 4.16 𠵼 regulate; limit (sua “joint?”) 16 節

左: 願附於子臧以無失節 I would rather join Tzù-tsang in not straying beyond bounds.

呂: 節欲 limit one's desires

語: 溫之以節氣[降→]凌之以殞霜 It warms us by tempering energy-vapor, chills us by sending down frost.

衡: 儒生以節優以職劣 Confucian scholars are

superb at regulating conduct but worthless for the tasks of office.

衡：建蹇蹇之節 ?establish firm restrictions?

藝：不以守節為貴 Adhering to restrictions is not what is most highly valued.

漢：八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節 At eight *sui* [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home.
晏：二子同桃而節治專其桃而宜 For the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.

梁：五穀隨人所種不須時節 Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

北：后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades, gauze and gossamer among her clothing and trinkets.

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服外活國安人之大經也 The saying, "Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army," is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

b. tempo of performance or activity

淮：舞者舉節坐者不期而拊皆如一所[極→]亟同也 Dancers all have the same tempo and spectators all wave their hands as if they were one, not that they agreed to do this but they feel the same urge.
周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the tempo in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

史：彌節...促節 slackens tempo...forces tempo

韓：四時不節 The four seasons are out of rhythm.

草：趙女善舞行步媚蟲學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo"]

節文⇒文

tsiet 4.16 ^{nc} joint (bamboo, bone) 519 節 節 門

漢：箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

tsiet 4.16 ^{nc} token of official status? 296 節 節

左：效節於府人而出 He turned in his credentials to the treasury-keeper and left.

淮：予以節使於秦 gave him credentials to go as emissary to Ch'in

史：且臣奉王之節使楚楚何敢加誅 Furthermore, I will go as emissary to Ch'u with YM's accreditation. How would they dare apply punishment?

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

tsiet 4.16 ^{nc} 爾雅: part of roof framing 窠 椽

tsiet 4.16 constipation 232 癰

tsiet 4.16 bundle of plants 17 節

tsiet 4.16 many 節

tsiet 4.16 說文: jagged & peaky? ar **dz'iet** 呂 節 節 截

tsiet to wipe 347 幘

tsiet 4.16 logic, cf 房六切 ef 辰 節 戾

史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及為[已→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing.

tsiet 4.16 small clothes 襪

tsiet 4.16 spare fuel for brazier 集韻 ar **tsjak** 17 燭 燭

tsiet dz'iet Kg: crest-like 347 節

tsietog tsjeb 2.30 grasp 78 攬

tsidog 2.29 ko edible plant 藜

tsidog 2.29 change expression ar **tsiog** 焮

tsidog 2.29 cramped ar **tsidog** 150 湫 黎

tsidog 2.29 ^{mp} pln 湫

tsiwən 3.22 to fire, to burn 廣韻 ar **ts'iwət** 燉 燉

tsiwərtsiwər mtns & forest piled up 200 摧 摧

tso 2.10 [ko?] cord 496 組

tso tsüb 2.10 ^{nc} grandparents & more remote ancestors 78 祖

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余為伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, "I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor."

左：宋祖帝乙 Sung traces its lineage to Ancestral Yi [祖 fac "take-as-ancestor"].

釋：父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

釋：廟貌也先祖形貌所在也 *miog* "ancestral temple" is *mög* "appearance"; where the depictions of the ancestors are.

左：纂乃祖考無忝乃舊 Carry on for your ancestors and do not shame yourself to your old friends.

tso tsüb 1.11 collect, hoard 78 租

史：租稅 to collect taxes?

漢：詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, "Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue the branch-tips (*pun* on "commerce"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this

year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted. 後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

tso tsög 2.10 to use cord on, to bind 496 組

左：公使大史固歸國子之元寘之新篋裝之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzü. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding-sash on it.

戰：身自削甲扎曰有大數矣妻自組甲緝曰有大數矣 He himself cuts plates of armor to shape, and it is said there are already very many. His wives themselves bind the cords of armor, and it is said there are already very many.

tso 2.10 one for the road 祖

tso 2.10 ^{nc} jade tablet w/bas-relief 珎 珎

tso 方言: attractive, lovely 珎

tso ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蒹

tso 2.10 說文: 菜也 蒹

tso 2.10 kind of bridle or rein 496 鞞

tso 1.11 ^{nc} ko plant 蒹

tso 1.11 ^{nc} ako plant 蒹

tso ts'io 1.11 ^{nc} straw packing or bedding 廣 韻 ar **tso'** 蒹

tsog 2.32 ^{vs} elegant 藻

選：裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由它日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

tsog tsab 3.37 hurry 529 躁

選：庸詎識其躁靜 Why should I care whether it is flurried or placid?

tsog 2.32 ^{nc} pond algae 藻

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

tsog tsab 2.32 wash 189 澡

tsog bleach (silk) 纈

tsog tsab 2.32 ^{nc} jade cap pendants 377 藻 藻

tsog tsab 3.37 deviate 趨

tsog 2.32 說文: stone resembling jade 璵
tsog cushion (bleached? =線?) 藻
tsogk'iet 2.32 clam symbiotic w/crab 璵蚌
tsosiwad tax revenue (in kind or in money?)
 (cf 租賦) 租稅
 管: 租稅者所然而請也 *tsosiwad*: what is foreseen and asked for.
 黃: 余子萬民養百姓而收其租稅 I treat all people as my children and I collect taxes from them.
tsodz'iak tax collection 租籍
 管: 租籍者所以彊求也 *tsodz'iak* defined: it is what is taken by force.
tsopiwo tax payments (in kind or in money?)
 (cf 租稅) 租賦
 後: 詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更第三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.
tsök 4.2 ㄉ town name 儼
tsög tsab 2.32 ㄨ early 529 早蚤蚤蚤在戰: 早救之孰與晚救之便 Which is more advantageous for us, helping them soon or helping them later?
 呂: 秋早寒則冬必煖矣 If the autumn gets cold early then winter will certainly be warm.
 史: 故願大王蚤孰計之 Thus I wish YGM would make thorough plans for it soon.
 釋: 皆為早娶晚死壽考者言也 [Terms like "umpty-great-grandfather"] were all coined to speak of very old patriarchs who marry early and die late.
 左: 不如早為之無使滋蔓 Better make a place for him soon and not let him get even more unruly.
 非: 舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is suited to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then income will be more than you need.
 民: 凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.
tsög tsab 2.32 ㄋ *Ziziphus ziziphus* 641 棗
 史: 南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmèn; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.
tsög tsab 3.37 kitchen; stove; campfire, encampment's cookfire 竈 灶
 左: 范句趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. Between Chin and Ch'u it is up to Sky to decide. What is there to be troubled about?"
 太: 竈無實乞于鄰 Nothing in the stove; beg from a neighbor.
 藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎

都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".
 釋: 丘一成曰頓丘一頓而成無上下大小之殺也再成曰陶丘於高山上一重作之如陶甃然也 Hills that are formed one of each are called "buttes." They are formed in a single sudden rising and have no differences of height or size. Formed doubly they are called "pot hills." Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove.
 非: 衛靈公之時彌子瑕有寵專於衛國侏儒有見公者曰臣之夢踐矣公曰何夢對曰夢見甃為見公也公怒曰吾聞見人主者夢見日奚為見寡人而夢見甃對曰夫日兼燭天下一物不能當也人君兼燭一國一人不能壅也故將見人主者夢見日夫甃一人燭焉則後人無從見矣今或者一人有燭焉者乎則臣雖夢見甃亦不可乎 In the time of the Numinous Marquess of Wèi Mi Tzù Hsia was favored and did as he pleased throughout Wèi. One of the court dwarves saw him and said, "My dream is fulfilled!" "What did you dream of?" asked the marquess. "I dreamed of a stove, on account of seeing YL," he replied. The marquess said angrily, "I have heard that one who is to see a ruler dreams of the sun. Why would you dream of a stove before seeing me?" "The sun shines on the whole world equally, and no one person can block it. A ruler shines on his whole country equally and no one person can shut him up. So if you're going to see a ruler you dream of the sun. But a stove—one man soaks up its warmth and the others behind him get no look at it. Now perhaps some one man is soaking up YL's warmth; if so then wouldn't it be right for YS to dream of a stove?"
 b. *meton* kitchen god
 論: 王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner'?" The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray."
 史: 李少君亦以祠竈穀道卻老方見上上尊之 Li Shao-chün also got audience with the emperor on account of kitchen god worship, the way of grain and putting off aging. The emperor honored him.
 搜: 故後子孫嘗以臘日記竈而荐黃羊焉 Thus his descendants sometimes sacrificed to the kitchen god on the day of the winter sacrifice, and augmented it with a brown sheep.
tsög tsab 1.34 dregs, lees 275 糟 醪
 莊: 古之人與其不可傳也死矣然則君之所讀者古人之糟魄已夫 The men of old, together with that of them that could not be transmitted, have died. That being the case, isn't what YL is reading nothing more than the dregs of ancient men?
tsög tsab 1.34 encounter 639 遭
 晉: 必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed.
 史: 比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之

蔡流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而諫之蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既訛而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

b. *fig.*

淮: 夫全性保真不虧其身遭急迫[難→]難精通于天 If one keeps one's life-process intact and preserves one's genuineness/ And does not damage one's health/ Then when one meets exigency, is pressed and constricted/ One's essence communicates to Sky.

衡: 屋老崖涓命凶之人遭屢適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to sit under it or just happen to walk past it.

逸: 凡民生而有好好惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like we are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

漢: 今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of *yang* building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

tsög complete, end 166 借

tsög tsab 2.32 ㄋ flea 24 蚤 蝨

莊: 鴟鵂夜撮蚤察毫末晝出瞋目而不見丘山 At night the owl can catch a flea or make out the tip of a hair, but if it goes out in daylight it stares and cannot see a hill.

淮: 夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁蔡塞邪亂乃逾滋 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness. The disorder only grows even more.

衡: 人在天地之間猶蚤虱之在衣裳之內蠅蟻之在穴隙之中 People are placed between sky and earth like lice and fleas in clothing or ants in cracks and crannies.

tsög ㄋ end of wheel-spoke 166 蚤

tsög 1.34 sleeping-mat 廣韻 ar **ts'ög** 帽

tsög 1.34 ko fruit 槽

tsög tsab 1.34 dig through, penetrate 24 鑿

tsögk'äng dregs & chaff—the starving will eat even these 糟糠 糟糠

史: 夫寒者利裋褐而飢者甘糟糠 The freezing welcome even a short summer garment; the starving consider dregs and chaff delicious.

史: 一歲[不→]而收不馨糟糠 You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff.

tsögd'wət stove chimney 竈突

tsōng 1.2 **nc** ancestral temple 270 宗

左：所不殺子者有如陳宗 I swear by the ancestral temple of Ch'ên that I will kill you.

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

b. *meton* household w/notable lineage

藝：觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-t'ing lakes interconnect.

c. *fig.*

史：燕使約諸侯從親如蘇秦時或從或不而天下由此宗蘇氏之從約 Yen tried to get agreement with the barons on a vertical alliance as in the time of Su Ch'in. Some aligned, some did not, but from that the world took the vertical treaty of Mr. Su as the original one.

淮：夫言有宗事有本失其宗本技能雖多不若其寡也 Now, words have origins and deeds have sources. If one mishandles those origins and sources then having many skills and talents would be worse than having few.

史：叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢[家儒→]儒家宗 Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

tsōng 3.2 collect; sum up 270 綜 綜

風：推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論蓋其是非而綜其詳[矣言→]嘗也實為難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

南：香博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shên Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

tsōng 1.2 to honor, be honored 宗

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中產於溪谷之傍立則為大山眾木之宗仆則為萬世之用 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains or arise on the edges of stream-drained valleys. Standing, they are the grandees of all the trees of the mountain forest; felled, they become of use to myriad generations.

tsōng ancient deity 宗**tsōng** 3.2 metal hair 綜**tsōng** 3.2 fragments 綜**tsōngt'ioh** **nc** sko prayer-wallah? 宗祝**tsōngs'iet** principal family 宗室

史：宗室非有軍功論不得為屬籍 Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates.

史：商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨望者 Lord Shang acted as premier in Ch'in for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment.

tsōngt'ioh **nc** shrine of remote ancestors 宗祧

左：將使歸糞除宗祧以事君 Should you permit me to return and sweep the temple of collateral ancestors so as to serve your lordship,

tsōngts'ioh **nc** eldest son in senior line, who will become head of family? 宗子

左：君其修德而固宗子何城如之 Let YL strengthen your political position and firmly ensconce the juniors of your clan—how could a wall be stronger than that?

漢：侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋滋葉碩茂 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and proliferates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing. [nr]

tsōngdz'ük 1.2 clan 270 宗族

史：散千金以賜宗族朋友 He distributed a thousand ducats in gifts to his relatives and friends.

漢：會宗族故人各以親疏與東帛一日散百金之費 He was re-united with his old clan and gave each of them rolls of silk cloth according to how close was their relation; in one day he spent several hundred ducats.

漢：發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the clans of high officials; none were excluded.

tsōngm'ioh clan temple 宗廟

衡：禮宗廟之主以木為之長尺二寸也 In the Rites, the spirit-tablet in the ancestral temple is made of wood, one *ch'ih* and two *tsun* long.

史：孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

語：彼則槁枯而遠棄此則為宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through.

隋：張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.

漢：今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟 Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

禮：昏禮者將合二姓之好上以事宗廟而下以繼後世也故君子重之 The nature of marriage

is that it is meant to conjoin the good feeling of two families so as, looking backward, to serve the ancestral temple and, looking forward, to continue future generations. Thus the courtier holds it important.

b. *fig.*

漢：安廢法度行邪辟有詐偽心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies. 史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

tsōng tsab 2.31 claw, nail 78 爪 搔 叉

淮：螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞課下飲黃泉 The earthworm lacks the power of sinew and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; it eats dry dirt above-ground and drinks the muddy seepage below.

抱：著爪上行動也 Put one on your fingernail and it will move around.

草：雖處巖座不遑談戲展指畫地以草劇壁[臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[鯉→]鱗出血猶不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

tsōng tsab 3.36 to grasp 188 抓**tsōng tsab** **nc** ko vegetable 爪**tsōng tsab** 集韻: bird nest in cave 24 窠**tsōng tsab** 1.33 pierce, puncture 24 抓**tsōng tsab** 2.31 切韻: scrape, scratch 24 抓**tsōng** 3.36 to shrink 150 蕉**tsōngl'ia** sko bamboo implement *ar tsōng ar t'it* 篙 竿**ts'ā ts'ūg** 2 set out 18 置

禮：及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

ts'ā ts'ūg 1.37 **nc** ko sour red fruit (haw? crab-apple?) 555 楂 粗 楂**ts'ā** 1.37 pimple on nose (cf 粗) 263 皰 皰 皰**ts'ā ts'ūg** 2 dung-mixed straw cf 滓 草 苴**ts'ā** 1.37 集韻: take 270 擡 疊**ts'ā ts'ūg** crossbar of door? 584 杵**ts'ā** 1 **mp** river name 渣**ts'ā ts'ā dz'ia** pull out (of water) 270 担**ts'ā-ts'ā** **nb** onomat for bird cry 楂 楂**ts'āik** fine & pure rice 108 籼 籼 籼

tsâk-tsâk 中 polished, brilliant 108 鑿鑿
tsàngâ shout 譴訝
tsâluk? scold? (dâmid?) 175 譴婦
tsûk 4.4 squeeze, wring dry cf 蹙蹙 150 捉
 呂: 捉髮 to wring the hair out while washing it
 左: 叔孫將沐聞君至喜捉髮走出 Shu-sun was
 about to wash his hair when he heard that the ruler
 had arrived. He was happy. He wrung out his hair and
 ran out.
tsûk 4.4 兩雅: bamboo fishdipper 270 簞
tsûk spade, hoe 鋤 鋤
tsûknûk apprehend, arrest 270 捉搦
tsu tseb 2.45 兩 run (to) 廣韻 ar t3 529 走
 釋: 疾趨曰走 To hasten with urgency is called
 “running.”
 越: 猶蹙者不忘走盲者不忘視 Like a lame
 man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind
 man never forgetting sight.
 山: [狴狴] 伏行人走 [An ape] walks crouched
 over but runs like a man.
 史: 商君既復入秦走商邑 When Lord Shang had
 entered Chín he fled to Shang City.
 史: 從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而
 至 From Chêng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li.
 Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to
 get there.
 史: 使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走 They sent a man to
 stab Su Chín, but he wasn't killed; he escaped.
 孟: 棄甲曳兵而走 Shedding their armor, trailing
 their weapons, they run away.
 孟: 直不百步耳是亦走也 [Those who ran fifty
 paces] only didn't run a hundred paces, that's all;
 such was still running away.
 史: 竟破齊潛王出走 They eventually smashed
 Ch'i, and the Lost King fled.
 史: 楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然
 而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a repu-
 tation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one.
 Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it
 meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They
 cannot be resolute in battle.
 淮: 走不以手 We don't run with our hands.
 非: 擊壺甕而走火 take bucket and tub and run to
 the fire
 晏: 敝撤無走四顧無告 If they would escape there
 is nowhere to run to, and looking all around there is
 no one to whom to complain.
 後: 帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When
 HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, lead-
 ing the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in
 ambush on the line of retreat.
 三: 又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They
 also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each
 of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced.
 晉: 棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計
 也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and
 flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to
 the Liao river to defend against the army is the second
 best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-ping is to
 ensure our being captured, that's all.
 b. also of *inan*
 漢: 萬民之從利也如水之走下 The way every-
 one goes after profit is like how water runs downward.
tsu 1.47 兩 ko fish 鯽

tsu tsug 3.50 兩 race; cause to race 175 走
 戰: 今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now
 my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I
 make men race around in my court and force them
 off to the side on the roads.
 藝: 上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin
 superintendant said, “I make the dogs run fast to
 chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game.”
tsu tsug 1.47 兩 hemp stalk 105 緇
tsu 1.47 ko shield 椶
tsu tsju angle, corner 陬
 淮: 河水出崑崙東北陬 The Yellow River
 originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.
tsu tsju dark brown ++p 緇
tsu tsju tsug tsju beat night watches cf 奏
 532 擻
tsuk 4.1 chisel 105 擻
tsuk 4.1 arrowhead ++p 105 鏃
 新: 秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣
 Chín had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow
 or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole
 world were entirely exhausted.
 史: 廣出獵見草中石以為虎而射之中石沒
 鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣
 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the
 weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot
 buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was
 a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never
 again able to penetrate the stone.
tsuk plants growing thickly clustered 270 萃
tsuk stag-beetle's head-prong 105 螿
tsuk 4.1 surname 鏹
tsuku racing dog; dog race 走狗
 史: 臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴
 擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzû is very rich
 and full. Among its populace are none who do not
 either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or
 have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or
 football. [走狗 *fac-obj*]
tsug 3.50 beat drums 532 奏
 詩: 鼙鼓逢逢矇瞍奏公 They beat the drums
 bang-bang/ The musicians play for the ruler.
tsug 3.50 兩 go/bring in, perform [music],
 submit [document] to authority 166 奏
 列: 奏承雲六瑩九韶晨露以樂之 He had music
 played for him such as *Gathering clouds, Six gems,*
Collected Shao and *Pre-dawn dew*.
 漢: 充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典蠻夷 Ch'ung-
 kuo immediately arose and submitted, “Tang is a
 drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians.
 後: 所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 *The fu*, eulogies,
 essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *pien* all
 together.
 隋: 亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽
 訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the
 interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the
 world's business that is presented, hears complaints,
 puts court cases in order and records successes.
 史: 列侯畢已受封及奏位次皆曰平陽侯曹
 參身被七十創攻城略地功最多宜第一 When
 all those who were to be ennobled had received titles
 and it came time to assign their relative ranks, all said
 that Ts'ao Shen, Lord Ping-yang, had suffered seventy
 wounds in his person and had had the greatest success

in attacking cities and taking territory, so he should
 rank first.
 史: 奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬
 人和山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the
 dance of T'ao-fang-shih performed and heard the
 song of Ko-fien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus,
 ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain
 ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.
 史: 卿因嬖人奏之 Ch'ing got an imperial favorite
 to submit it.
 後: 譚先奏書於賢說以輔國保身之術賢不
 能用遂不與通 T'an first sent a memo to Hsien,
 recommending techniques for assisting the nation
 while keeping oneself safe, but Hsien could not make
 use of them, so had no contact with him.
 漢: 誼以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改
 正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀
 法色上黃數用五為官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi
 took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty
 years, and the world united, it was time to change the
 start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix
 the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So
 he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards,
 making yellow the supreme color and five the norma-
 tive number and totally revising the office titles, and
 submitted it.
 後: 帝省奏愈不悅 The emperor examined the
 memorial and was even more displeased.
 後: 帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖為不道而太
 后有德於朕不宜降黜 The emperor perused the
 memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others,
 “Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress
 dowager deserves gratitude from Us. It would not do to
 demote and expel her.”
tsung 2.1 bundle 270 總總總揔揔
 釋: 軀區也是衆名之大揔若區域也 *k'iu*
 “corpus” is *k'iu* “district”; this is a big generalization
 from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.
 淮: 神託於秋豪之末而大宇宙之總 Their
 spirit could be set on the tip of an autumn hair, yet it
 is larger than the entirety of the universe.
 b. *fig.*
 藝: 丞相曰總領天下誠難治 The premier said,
 “Ruling the world in coordinated fashion, it is
 genuinely difficult to keep in order.”
 漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美
 風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom
 We commission to organize the coordination of plans,
 keep chains of command and assignments uniform,
 broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general
 standard of behavior.
 隋: 亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽
 訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the
 interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the
 world's business that is presented, hears complaints,
 puts court cases in order and records successes.
 隋: 其法總以百刻分于晝夜 The method: divide
 a total of one hundred notches between day and night.
tsung 1.1 bundle of threads 270 總總總
tsung 1.1 兩 fan palm, esp windmill palm 辭海:
Trachycarpus excelsa (*T. fortunei*) 櫻棕
 山: 其木多棕其草多竹 Its trees are mostly
 windmill palms, its foliage mostly bamboo.
 選: 木則樛栝椶櫚梓楓槲楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若

鄧林鬱蒼蔓藟藟爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰
As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

tsung 1.1 **nc** pig ½ or 1 year old 豮豮

tsung 1.1 retract feet & take off 553 攢攢

tsung fill up, obstruct 攢

tsung sheaf, bundle; numerous 270 稷

tsung to go? to arrive? 稷

tsung 3.1 crescent dumpling of rice wrapped in reed leaf ("bundle?") 270 稷粽

tsung 爾雅: litter of three 豮

tsung 1.1 爾雅: small fish net 270 綬

tsung 1.1 go aground 陸德音宗 綬

tsung **nc** 方言: wheel (dial.) 輓輓

tsung 方言: sneak peek, spy 571 瞷

tsung 1.1 **nc** young tender branches 219 蔓
方: 傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折蔓筍之其惠存焉 The proverb says, "When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that."

tsung 1.1 hair messed up 鬢

tsung 3 ko plant 粽

tsung 1.1 說文: plant, insert, plant w/out plowing *ar ts'ung* 26 墾

tsung 1.1 pots 巖

tsung 1.1 multiple mountains (e.g. 三巖, 九巖) *cf* 巖巖

tsung go no further 巖

tsung 1.1 ko fish some say *Sciæna schlegelii* 正字通 says a freshwater fish 鯨鯨

tsung 1.1 mane 鬃鬃

tsung 1.1 horse cap (*sef* 鑊 *mjwäm?*) 鑊

tsung 2.1 smoke *ar ts'ung* 270 燧燧

tsungkük child's hairdo w/2 tufts 270 總角

tsungg'jamsiögiagtak 卍 闕 name 總禽獸之德

tsungt'ölk **nc** palm *Rhapis humilis* 櫻竹

tsungt'ung stolid? dissatisfied? 惇惇

tsumã racehorse; horse race 走馬

衡: 食走馬之肝殺人 Eating race-horse liver is deadly.

搜: 能飛行逐走馬 He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

tsük 4.20 shout 嘖

tsük 4.20 to clear land 柞

tsük 4.20 **nc** quiver 270 箝箝

tsük 4.20 **nc** roof board 箝

tsük 4.20 **nc** ko coin 箝

tsük 4.20 spreading [*sc* sound] 柞

tsük 4.20 *sko* dike or water barrier? 柞

tsük 4.20 *vst* squeeze 150 柞 箝 箝

tsük 4.20 big noise 234 詰 詰

tsük 4.20 **mp** surname 箝

tsükliëng **mp** mountain name 箝嶺

tsükziöng **nc** ko tree 柞 柞

tsükmäng **nc** ko bug 蚘 蚘

tsüg 3.40 **m** deceive 264 詐

淮: 上多故則民多詐矣 If their superiors often resort to contrivance then the folk will often employ deceit.

淮: 爲智者務於巧詐爲勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence. 史: 秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hê by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡爲之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之間不厭詐僞君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it." 非: 今日之死不及安暇待萬世之利待萬世之利在今日之勝今日之勝在詐於敵詐敵萬世之利而已故曰雍季之對不當文公之問 If the chance of dying today were not a pressing matter, how would he have the leisure to wait for the eternal benefit of posterity? Waiting for the eternal benefit of posterity depends on today's victory, which depends on deceiving the enemy. Deceit is nothing other than the eternal benefit of posterity. Therefore I say Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question.

漢: 陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in the era of Warring States they valued trickery and force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put wealth and possession first and ritual and deference last.

史: 王謀爲反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

新: 夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

tsüg 2.35 釋名: pickled fish *cf* 鮓 555 鮓

tsüg 3.40 說文: pickled fish *cf* 鮓 555 鮓

tsüg **nc** an oil press; *rel to* 鮓 etc? 154 榨 榨

tsüg dung-mixed straw *cf* 滓 直 苐

tsüg 3.40 wine vessel 筥

tsüg? 博雅: malady (*no* 反切) 263 瘖

tsügnã sickness gets worse 460 瘖瘖

tsügnã not fitting, not matching (*cf* 崖 峇)

460 瘖牙

tsügnjwãr fraudulent 詐僞

史: 而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲恃詐僞反覆蘇秦之餘謀其不可成亦明矣 But

blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Ch'in.

漢: 安廢法度行邪辟有詐僞心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies. 史: 夫以一詐僞之蘇秦而欲經營天下混一諸侯其不可成亦明矣 It has now surely become clear that controlling the world and amalgamating the barons by employing the totally false and deceptive Su Ch'in could not have been done.

tsügsag *sko* skin lesion 263 疥 腮

tsüt 4.14 strip, slat, plate 札 札

史: 令尚書給筆札 ordered his secretary to provide pen and writing-strips

漢: 谷子雲筆札樓君卿唇舌 Ku Tzù-yün for brush and writing-strips, Lou Chün-ch'ing for lips & tongue. [*nr*]

釋: 札齒也編之如櫛齒相比也 *tsüt* "writing-strip" is *ts'iet* "comb"; when we bind them they look like the teeth of a comb, all level with each other.

釋: 書刀給書簡札有所刊削之刀也 A writing-knife is needed for writing on bamboo. It is a knife for when the strips have something to be scraped off.

戰: 身自削甲札曰有大數矣妻自組甲緝曰有大數矣 He himself cuts plates of armor to shape, and it is said there are already very many. His wives themselves bind the cords of armor, and it is said there are already very many.

顏: 多見士大夫恥涉農商蓋務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

tsüt 4.14 draw out, pull out 185 扎

tsüt 4.14 **nc** 爾雅: ko bug 切韻: small cicada 蝻

tsüt 4.14 cut weeds (字彙 *r bui* 戛 *psef* 戛? *if so*, *r ts'jak*) 311 鋤

tsüt 4.14 pestilence, sudden death (*cf* 殺) 痲 札

tsüt 4.14 cord-wrap (eg bow handle) 紮

tsüttsia pestilence, sudden death 札瘥

國: 是以民生有財用而死有所葬然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒之患 Thus alive the folk have what they need to live, and dead they have a place to be buried; therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

左: 寡君之二三臣札瘥天昏 A few of my ruler's servants have died young of pestilence.

tsüd 3.16 suffer *cf* 疾 32 瘵

tsüd 3.16 **mp** 祭 祭

tsüd **mp** pln in 鄭 祭

tsüd 3.16 **mp** 說文: a Chou city (*sa* 祭? 鄒穆: 天子使鄒父受之 The emperor had an elder(?) of Chai receive it.

tsädd'jōng 𠵹 man name 祭仲 盞 醜 𦉳
tsäm 2.26 𠵹 tiny cup, dram glass *ar tsjan* 291
禮: 爵夏后氏以盞醜以鬯周以爵 For drinking-
mugs the Hsia-hou used *tsan*, the Yin used *chia* and
the Chou used *chüeh*.

tsäm tsjan 2.26 partly clarified spirits 醜
禮: 故玄酒在室醴醜在戶粢醜在堂澄酒在
下 Thus the dark wine [*stm "water"*] is in the
chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine
are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the
hall and the clarified wine below.

tsäp 4.31 so pigs eating 641 𠵹

tsäp 4.31 move the eye suddenly 529 𠵹 𠵹
tsäpplak how bundled ("crudely, sloppily")
529 𠵹 𠵹

tsäm 2.53 𠵹 cut off; behead 341 𠵹

左: 干國之紀犯門斬關 He violated a great
principle of the state, attacking a gateway and
breaking its gates.

淮: 山有猛獸林木爲之不斬 In the mountains
are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of
the forest are not cut.

官: 春秋之斬木不禁 In the spring and fall
woodcutting, they do not enter restricted areas.

隋: 明與并齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也 If
it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-
ax. High officials will lose their heads, for desire to kill.
史: 不告殺者腰斬告殺者與斬敵首同賞匿
殺者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations
were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations
brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads,
while concealing violations brought the same punish-
ment as surrendering to the enemy.

隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax
is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs
detecting the licentious and extravagant, and behead-
ing them.

晏: 今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬
伐以偏山林羨飲食多畋漁以偏川澤 Now YL's
government is against the people and your conduct
disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace,
overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods.
You enlavis your food and drink, overhunting and
overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.
史: 故先言斬將塞旗之士 Thus I first speak of
the men who beheaded generals and seized banners.
晉: 斬五百餘級獲生口千餘降者六百餘人
They took over five hundred heads, got over a thou-
sand live prisoners and more than six hundred
surrendered.

左: 韓獻子將斬人卻獻子馳將救之至則既
斬之矣 The Exemplary Patriarch of Hán meant to
behead a man. The Exemplary Patriarch of Chüeh
drove at a gallop, meaning to save him. When he
arrived, the beheading had already been done.

藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者
斬 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant
and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built
and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose
his head."

漢: 當斬左止者笞五百 Those sentenced to have the
left heel chopped off will instead get five hundred lashes.

衡: 盜蹠莊橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物
斷斬人身無道甚矣爰遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit

Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world,
assembled a band of several thousand and attacked
people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces,
and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met
the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.
史: 至紂死所武王自射之三發而後下車以
輕劍擊之以黃鉞斬紂頭縣大白之旗已而至
紂之嬖妾二女二女皆經自殺武王又射三發
擊以劍斬以玄鉞縣其頭小白之旗 When they
got to where Chòu's corpse was, the Martial King him
self shot three arrows at it before he dismounted. He
struck it with a light sword and cut off Chòu's head
with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag.
That done, he went to where Chòu's two favorite concu-
bines were; both had killed themselves in anticipation.
The Martial King shot three more arrows, struck them
with a sword, cut off their heads with the black ax and
hoisted their heads to the small white flag.

tsäm 3.58 immerse 626 𠵹

tsäm 2.53 sko bogle 𠵹

tsëk 4.21 demand; berate, abuse; wrangle 175
責 讀 𠵹

淮: 責之以不義刺之以過行 task him with
wrongdoing; criticise him for errant acts

漢: 御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闊上切責之忠
自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from
coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked
him and he committed suicide.

韓: 三公者何曰司空司馬司徒也司馬主天
司空主土司徒主人故陰陽不和四時不節星
辰失度災變異常則責之司馬山陵崩[竭→]
廬川谷不流五穀不植草木不茂則責之司空
君臣不正人道不和國多盜賊下怨其上則責
之司徒故三公典其職憂其分舉其辯明其隱
此三公之任也 What are the three ducal ministers?
They are the minister of works, the minister of war and
the minister of manpower. The minister of war is res-
ponsible for the sky, the minister of works for the earth
and the minister of manpower for the people. Thus if
yin and yang are not in harmony, if the four seasons
are not in rhythm, if the stars lose their regularities, if
disasters and anomalies distort normality then we task
the minister of war with that. If mountains collapse, if
stream valleys do not flow, if the five grains do not grow
nor plants and trees flourish, we task the minister of
works with that. If ruler and minister are not aligned,
if the way of man is not in harmony, if there are many
thieves and robbers in the land and inferiors resent
their superiors then we task the minister of manpower
with that. Thus the three ducal ministers keep their
duties in control, worried about the demarcations, of-
fering their analyses and making clear what had been
obscure. These are the responsibilities of the three
ducal ministers.

tsëk 4.21 字彙: 卒聲 "death rattle"? 𠵹

tsëk 4 𠵹 mat, bed mat 𠵹

tsëk headband, hachimaki 𠵹

釋: 幘蹟也下齊[員一]眉蹟然也 *tsëk*

"headband" is *tsjëk* "track" because it is level with
the eyebrows in *tsjëk* fashion. [pun on "mountain
ridge" or "pleat"!]]

tsëk 𠵹 bed platform *ar tsâk* cf 𠵹 𠵹

tsëk open eyes wide 𠵹

tsëk 4.21 ko spear 集韻: same as 𠵹 154 𠵹

tsëk? 𠵹 爾雅: small long narrow shell 𠵹

tsëg 3.15 debt 債 責

戰: 責畢收乎 Have the debts all been collected?
漢: 及見怪歲竟此兩家常折券責責 Having
seen the uncanniness, at year's end both establish-
ments always broke the tallies and cancelled his debts.

tsëg? 1. 14 hold up on palm of hand 𠵹

tsëng 1.41 𠵹 fight, contend 175 𠵹 𠵹

戰: 今爭於力 Nowadays we compete in terms of power.
國: 其臣不心競而力爭 His servants do not compete
with their minds but struggle with physical strength.
史: 戰國並爭 The warring states all fought each
other.

漢: 廉讓生而爭訟息 Modesty and deference come
into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease.

莊: 湯武爭而王白公爭而滅 T'ang and Wu
fought and became kings; Pai Kung fought and was
destroyed.

史: 漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎
When the king of Han was fighting for the world while
arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen
have then preferred that you be able to fight?

史: 后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The
queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in
the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse
into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

淮: 我非故與子[反一]爭也 I wasn't seriously
resisting you.

左: 不能與晉爭 cannot contend with Chin
戰: 下比周則上危下分爭則上安 When lower ranks
stick together, superiors are in danger; when lower
ranks compete amongst themselves, superiors are safe.

淮: 爲智者務於巧詐爲勇者務於鬪爭 Those
whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions;
those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.

左: 晉未可與爭 Chin is not yet to be contended with.
藝: 共姦通之至鬥爭相殺 They gang-raped her
in such a brawl that they fell to killing each other.

後: 曹節王甫復爭以爲梁后家犯惡逆別葬
懿陵武帝黜廢后而以李夫人配食 Ts'ao
Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They
adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was
buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been
guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor de-
moted and set aside the empress of the Wèi family and
had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next
his in the ancestral temple.

b. *obj* is bone of contention, fight for, fight over
非: 二人爭之 The two men struggled over it.

非: 爭爲持的 vie with each other to hold the target
for him

戰: 爭論 to debate

呂: 太史據法而爭之 The grand clerk objected to
it, based on the law.

史: 親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers
with the same mother and father may still quarrel
over money and goods.

國: 誰能與豺狼爭食 Who can fight for food with
a wolf?

左: 公子圍與之爭之 The ruler's son Wei disputed
his claim [to the prisoner].

左: 所爭君子也其何不知 The one they are
fighting over is a gentleman; why would he not be
aware of it?

淮：是故好事者未嘗不中爭利者未嘗不窮也 Thus busybodies have always got hurt and punters have always gone broke.

戰：爭名者於朝爭利者於市 Those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market.

非：河濱之漁者爭坻 Fishermen along the river bank fought over bars.

戰：齊魏爭燕 Ch'i and Wei competed for Yen.

史：封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也 To be enfeoffed and ennobled are what T'ang and Wu vied for at the cost of deposition and assassination.

非：公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國盡爭買魚而獻之 Kung-yi Hsiu was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the whole country vied with each other to buy fish to present to him.

語：夫扁鵲天下之良醫而不能與靈巫爭用 P'ien Ch'üeh was the best doctor in the world yet he couldn't get appointed in competition with a psychic medium.

非：法之所加智者弗能辭勇者弗敢爭 Of those to whom a law applies, intelligent ones can't talk their way out of it nor valiant ones resist it.

戰：黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囓白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以為無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

tsəng 3.44 rebuke 諍 諍 諍

草：覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

tsəng roll up, tuck in (rel to 雀?) 270 綉

tsəng 1.41 **nc** ko stringed instrument 箏

tsəng 1.41 to order, regulate, correct 擘

tsəng 3.44 cut 105 擘

tsəng 1.41 **nc** ko critter one horn five tails 犛

tsəngməng dog hair; ugly, shaggy 352 犛犛

tsəng ko fish 鯁

tsòk 4.4 wheat grown ipo rice 穞

tsòk 4.4 **nc** grain cut too early 153 穞 糶

tsòk 4.4 vegetable poison 105 糶

tsòk 王仁昉: stick to scorch tortoise 172 糶

tsəng tsab 1.33 **nc** 爾雅: fishdipper 切韻 ar

ts'əŋ³ (ts'əb³) 24 翼

tsəŋ 玉篇: tree buds (正字通: sef 朵) 杲

tsəŋ 1.33 tinnitus 聾

tsəŋ tsab 1.33 take w/ fingertips or nails ar t23

515 抄 攥

b. generalized sense

tsja 1.37 disease ("wasting away")? 瘥

tsjã 2.35 廣韻: lacking food taste 餽

tsja 1.37 oh! 234 嗟 嗟

禮：嗟來食 Ts! Come and eat!

釋：嗟佐也言之不足以盡意故發此聲以自佐也 *tsja* "tchal" is *tsã* "help"; when speech is insufficient to express one's meaning, one utters this sound to assist oneself.

tsjang 1.38 take in hand 270 將 擄

戰：將其頭以為飲器 took his head to make a drinking vessel

呂：為商旅將任車以至齊 He drove a goods wagon to Ch'i for a traveling merchant.

左：鄭伯將王自園門入 The Earl of Chêng escorted the king in through the Yu gate.

史：即將女出帷中來至前 Thereupon they escorted the woman from behind the curtain and brought her forward.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

2. mostly in abstract sense

左：將事不敬 He undertook the mission in a disrespectful manner.

左：周冶既服將命 Chou and Yeh were in full dress to take up their mandates.

國：未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. He meant to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it.

戰：蘇秦始將連橫說秦惠王 When Su Ch'in first took it in hand to connect a horizontal alliance, he made a proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in.

a. in this sense its obj may be a verb in abs use

左：將盟齊人加於載書 When they were about to conclude the treaty, the Ch'i people added language to the official record.

呂：伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was set to go, he asked for means of governing Lu.

後：及將葬節等復欲別葬太后 When it had got to when she was to be buried, Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress dowager separately.

左：孟氏將辟藉除於臧氏 When the Méng clan set about the burial, they asked the Tsang clan to do brush-clearing.

B. take as task, intend

淮：客將何以教寡人 What does Our visitor intend to teach Us?

孟：叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利民國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 li too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

左：周人將畀虢公政 Some in Chou meant to turn over the government to the Duke of Kuo.

楚：將運舟而下浮兮上洞庭而下江 I intend to launch my boat and float down, ah! Up Tung-fing Lake and down the Yangtze.

戰：齊將封田嬰於薛楚王聞之大怒將伐齊 Ch'i was going to sub-infeudate T'ien Ying in Hsüeh; the king of Ch'u heard about it and was so enraged he meant to attack Ch'i.

國：椒舉奔齊將遂奔晉 Chiao Chü fled to Chêng, and was going to continue his flight to Chin.

非：曩將罪之今召以為子傅何也 A while ago you wanted to punish him and now you summon him to be your son's preceptor; why?

2. in estimation

左：君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide the folk into standard cart-tracks and symbolic things.

左：將酌於民者也 [You] are one who ought to draw from the folk.

呂：若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?!

國：天地百物皆將取焉胡可專也 All should partake of the abundance of nature; how could it be monopolized?

左：將使歸糞除宗祧以事君 if you intend to permit me to return and sweep the temple of collateral ancestors so as to serve your lordship

釋：扶傳也傳近之將救護之也 *biwo* "support" is *biwo* "approach"; to approach near him with the intent of saving and guarding him.

呂：民死寡人將誰為君乎 If the people die, to whom are We to be ruler?

國：君也者將牧民而正其邪者也 By 'ruler' we mean one who is supposed to shepherd the folk and correct their transgressions.

國：王德狄人將以其女為后 The king was grateful to the Ti barbarian people, and was going to make one of their women his queen.

國：行將安入 If you go, where will you get in?

釋：御語也尊者將有所欲先語之也 *ngio*

"attendant" is *ngio* "tell"; when the boss wants something he first tells him.

國：將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live his whole life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, "I am free of the worries of office, and who cares for anything else?"

左：霸王將德是以 Charisma is what a ruler acting as overlord must use as means.

呂：將奚不有為也而無以為為己 How could he not have had things to contrive; only he had nothing to contrive by contriving.

國：王怒將以狄伐鄭 The king got angry, and was going to attack Chêng with the Ti.

國：拘將殺之 Seized and was about to execute him.

左：為將改立君者 pretend to be about to appoint another ruler

3. in prediction

國：晉侯將死矣 The Marquess of Chin is going to die.

左：子盍求事於齊以臨民不然將叛 Why don't you ask to become subject to Ch'i and use that as your grounds for subordinating these folk; otherwise they will revolt.

國：將天下是王 The whole world is what he is going to rule.

戰：與臣而將四矣 If you include me, there are going to be four.

漢：凡人之智能見已然不能見將然 All human intelligence is able to see what has already happened but is not able to see what is going to happen.

隋：當日入西方之時其下之人亦將謂之為中也 When the sun sets in the west, the people who are then under it would say that it is noon.

左：少長於君君暱之雖諫將不聽 He is hardly older than the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he did protest, they would ignore him.

淮：有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之

When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it.

戰：土廣者安人眾者強則桀紂之後將存 If those whose territory is broad were secure and those whose populations are great were strong, then the descendants of Chieh and Chòu would be extant.
史：周自知失九鼎韓自知亡三川將二國并力合謀 When Chou becomes aware that the cauldrons will pass from their control, when Chao becomes aware that they will lose the three rivers area, the result will be that the two states combine their strength and coordinate their strategy.

tsiang 3.41 ^{nc} leader (mil. or civ.) 將

呂：與齊人戰大敗之齊將死 They fought a battle with Ch'i, defeating them massively, and the Ch'i general was killed.

史：主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded.

史：割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

史：令天下之將相會於洹水之上通質剝白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

衡：儒生之下文吏之高本由不能之將世俗之論緣將好惡 The deprecation of Confucian scholars and elevation of civil officials stems from supervisors who are incapable. The popular evaluation of them originates in the likes and dislikes of supervisors.

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

tsiang 3.41 ^{vb} to lead an army 將

詩：何人不將經營四方 What man do they not lead/ To control and govern surrounding states?

左：王為中軍虢公林父將右軍 The king controlled the center army and Lin-fu, Duke of Kuo, led the right army.

戰：燕封宋人榮蚡為高陽君使將而攻趙 Yen enfeoffed a Sung man, Jung Fen, as Lord Kao-yang and sent him as general to attack Chao.

史：帝欲自將擊匈奴群臣諫皆不聽皇太后固要帝帝乃止 HIM wanted to take personal command in attacking the Hsiung Nu. The whole government objected, but he paid no attention. The empress dowager demanded it of HIM, and only then did he desist.

後：帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, leading the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in ambush on the line of retreat.

tsiang ^{nc} plant utm mats (*Zizania* sp.) 蔣

tsiang 2.36 help; abet 212 獎 獎 葬 獎

tsiang 1.38 rice-water 259 漿

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也箪食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

tsiang 1.38 great (?) 21 將

tsiang 1.38 bed of a river 209 將

tsiang 3.41 minced food in brine 656 醬

tsiang 2.36 ^{nc} oar 獎 櫂 筴

tsiang 說文：sic on a dog 270 將

tsiang 2.36 ^{mp} pln and surname 蔣

tsiang 2.36 bamboo split w/o separating joints

蔣

tsianghjuwən army general 將軍

史：景公召穰苴與語兵事大說之以為將軍將兵扞燕晉之師 The Glorious Marquess summoned Jang-chü and discussed military affairs with him. He pleased him greatly and was made general, leading forces to repel attacks by Yen and Chin.

三：將軍侯印各五十紐郎將印百紐校尉都尉印各二百紐 fifty each of stamps for the ranks of general and marquess, a hundred stamps for the rank of household general and two hundred each for the ranks of *hsiao-wei* and *tu-wei*

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch'i general and brought them to his own general.

漢：將軍擁精兵不窮追 The general had fine troops under his command, but did not pursue the foe to the end.

史：功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

後：劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

tsiangg'ang leader of traveling party 將行

非：吾以公為有智而使公為將行 I took you for an intelligent man and made you journeymaster.

tsiad 3.13 sacrifice food etc to spirits 17 祭

衡：夫祭者供食鬼也鬼者死人之精也 Now sacrifice is to supply food to ghosts, and ghosts are the essential part of dead people.
禮：祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

孟：卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

左：慶封汜祭穆子不說 Ching-feng scattered the offering about, displeasing the Awesome Patriarch.

禮：大夫士去國祭器不踰竟 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border.

衡：劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

左：毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬犬斃與小臣小臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Marquess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.

b. often paired w/祀 *q*

隋：祭祀祝禱事 activities like sacrifices to the dead and for the harvest and various supplications
衡：世信祭祀謂祭祀必有福又然解除謂解除必去凶 Everyone believes in sacrifices and ceremonies, claiming that they must surely bring good fortune. They also assume exorcism is valid, claiming that exorcism must surely expel ill fortune.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

tsiad 3.13 connection 179 際

左：居齊魯之際而無事必不可矣 It cannot do for you to dwell between Ch'i and Lu, serving neither.

戰：譬之如張羅者張於無鳥之所則終日無所得矣張於多鳥處則又駭鳥矣必張於有鳥無鳥之際然後能多得鳥矣 Comparing, it's like setting nets. If you were to set the net in a place with no birds you wouldn't get anything. If you were to set the net in a place with many birds, you would frighten the birds. You must set it between where there are birds and where there are none, and only then will you get many birds.

史：千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榱非一木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the branches of a single tree. The links among three dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

b. fig. juncture of time

衡：秋夏際陽氣尚盛未嘗無雷雨也故其扶木僵禾頗為狀耳 Between summer and autumn the energy of yang is still ascendant, and invariably there are thunderstorms. Thus the uprooting of trees and flattening of grain are to be regarded as the likely consequences of that.

草：私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草

When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.
後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only Tan kept to himself, saying nothing.

tsjad ^{nc} millet 稌

tsjad 3.13 water's edge 179 漈

tsjad 3.13 shad *Konosirus punctatus* 鱧 鱧

tsjadk'ied ritual apparatus 祭器

禮：大夫士去國祭器不踰竟大夫寓祭器於大夫士寓祭器於士 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border. An officer entrusts such gear to another officer, a knight to another knight.

禮：君子雖貧不粥祭器 Even if impoverished, a courtier does not sell his ritual vessels.

tsjadtsjög 3.13 OTH: libationer 祭酒

tsjan 2.28 cut off 342 翦 剪 揃 髻 擗

衡：剪其髮麗其手自以為牲 He had his hair cut off and his hands tied and treated himself as a sacrificial animal.

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

b. fig.

左：不知天將以為虐乎使剪喪吳國而封大異姓乎其抑亦將卒以祚吳乎 I can't tell whether Sky will consider him oppressive, whether it will cause the state of Wu to be cut off and lost to him and infeudated to another great family, or whether on the other hand it might wind up conferring blessing on Wu.

tsjan 3.33 ?trim & make even? 揃

tsjan 3.33 ^{nc} sko tree? 楷

tsjan 2.28 ^{nc} hoe 342 錢

tsjan 1.30 fry, boil 煎

tsjan 3.33 ^{nc} ko bamboo 辭海: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 箭 箭

tsjan 2.28 ko bamboo 錢

tsjan 3.33 ^{nc} arrow 342 箭

釋：又謂之箭前進也 We also call them [arrows] *tsjan*, because they *dzi'an tsjèn* "go forward."

tsjan 3.33 interval averaging abt 9 days 342 箭

隋：冬夏二至之間晝夜長短凡差二十刻每差一刻為一箭冬至互起其首凡有四十一箭 Between the winter and summer solstices, the day and night grow and shrink, the total difference being 20 notches. Each occasion on which it differs by one notch constitutes one *arrow*. At the winter solstice it crosses itself and begins again from its head, making altogether 41 arrows.

隋：每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

tsjan slosh, wash off 311 滌

tsjan 2.28 ^{nc} hair tufts at temples 髻

tsjan 篇海: go forward cf 進 (*how expl -m under 彳* ?) 400 津

tsjan cooked sweetmeat (*prob* ← 煎 "fry, boil") 糰

tsjan 1.29 ^{nc} surname 錢

tsjan 1.29 ^{nc} split-bamboo writing slip cf 槩 342 牋 箋 楮

tsjan advance (*var* of 前?) 31 前

tsjan ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 前

tsjan 1.29 廣韻: stdw horse trappings 錢

tsjan 3.33 ^{nc} 廣韻: prn of 陸終子 錢

tsjan 1.29 ^{nc} ko fragrant tree 箋 馥 棧

tsjan 1.29 decorate paper w/color 淺

tsjan 1.29 ^{nc} saddle-pad 56 鞮

tsjan 2.28 kosps 璫

tsjan tsjan 1.29 gush forth 濺 濺

tsjan? remnants? 製

tsjap 4.29 contact 639 接 撮

釋：地接淮泗而東南傾 Where the land touches the Huai and Szü it tilts toward the southeast.

釋：鄰連也相接連也 *lièn* "neighbor" is *liàn* "connect"; they are attached to each other.

藝：邑室連接雞犬相聞 Houses in a town stood wall to wall; chickens and dogs could hear each other.

選：弘舸連舳巨艦接舳 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.

史：韓魏之所以重畏秦者為與秦接壤界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Chín is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

管：君有山海之金而民不足於用是皆以其事業交接於君上也 If the ruler possesses the metals from the boondocks and the folk do not have enough of them, then they will all exchange their enterprise for it with their superiors.

b. fig.

晏：今齊國丈夫耕女子織夜以接日 Now the men of Ch'i plow and the women spin, and they continue the work of the day into the night.

左：子同生以大子生之禮舉之接以大牢 其子 Tung was born and was received with the rites for the birth of a heir-apparent, to which was appended the large sacrifice [*ox, sheep, pig*]

史：然則王何不使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因以為質則燕趙信秦 If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Chín tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Chín.

tsjap 4.29 peg, tenon ("insert") cf 爪 24 榫

tsjap 4.29 ^{nc} eyelashes? eyelids? 377 睫 眈

釋：睫挿接也挿於眼眶而相接也 *tsjap* "eyelashes" is *ts'äp* "insert" and *tsjap* "contact"; they are stuck into the eyesocket and contact each other.

tsjap ^{nc} river name 接

tsjap clavicle 脛

tsjapdiö tsjapdiag ^{nc} high-ranking imperial concubine 639 婕妤 婕妤 婕好 婕好

漢：婕妤視上卿比列侯 she is treated as a high official and ranks as marquess

漢：趙婕妤生孝昭帝 The Chao concubine bore the High Emperor.

tsjapdiö tsjapdiäb ^{nc} *Nymphoides peltatum* ("bordered leaf?") 639 接余 菱 餘

tsjaplia white hat 睫攤 接羅

tsjapliap mtns going on endlessly 嶠 嶠

tsjam irrigate, soak into (*sua* 漸?) 626 澆

tsjam destroy 341 澆 澆 澆 澆

tsjam moisten (*sua* 澆?) 626 漸

tsjam prick, incise 341 織

tsjam ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 澆

tsjam 1.52 ^{vt} sharp-pointed 341 尖 鐵 鐵 銳

tsjam 1.52 字彙補: 宗古切音尖 advance (*but see under* 津)

tsjam 2.50 insipid 335 澆

tsjam 3.55 face covering (veil?) 織

tsjam/ta tsjam/äb ^{vt} 篇海: 俊利 to

maximize profit 341 尖 耍

tsjamtsjö tsjamtsjüb 不廉 unchaste?

immodest? (噉 t1,3) 噉 噉

tsjamtsjöp penetrate, permeate 626 澆 澆

tsjak 4.24 then, therefore (*sua* 反?) (virtually synonymous w/ 則 *tsək*) 卽 卽 昂

左：民死亡者非其父兄即其子弟 Of the common people killed or missing, if they weren't someone's father or elder brother then they were someone's son or younger brother.

戰：今日不出明日不出即有死禍 If today you don't get out and tomorrow you don't get out there will be a dead snipe.

史：飲以茺華一撮卽出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *shêng* of worms.

史：必如公言卽奴事之耳又何戰為 If it must be done as YL has said, then we should cravenly submit to them, else what's the point of doing battle?

新：匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此卽戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *djak* in Han.

說：似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人卽浮出日南

Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.

史：西門豹卽發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田田皆溉 Hsi-mén Pao then mobilized the populace to dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.

史：民人俗語曰卽不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

史：卽將女出帷中來至前 Thereupon they escorted the woman from behind the curtain and brought her forward.

搜：由基撫弓猿卽抱木而號 As soon as Yu-chi touched his bow, the monkey held fast to the tree and howled.

藝：去冬至一百五日卽有疾風甚雨謂之寒食 One hundred five days after the winter solstice then there are high winds and heavy rain. That is called "Cold Food".

b. also w/abb sent

史：今燕雖弱小即秦王之少婿也 In this case, although Yen may be small and weak, they happen to be the young son-in-law of the king of Ch'in.

漢：其季父梁父即楚名將項燕者也 His father's youngest brother was Liang, and Liang's father was none other than the famous Ch'u general Hsiang Yen.

tsjak 4.24 millet; deity thereof 17 稷 稷

史：去稷不務 They shifted away from growing grain, not making it a priority.

tsjak pattern, logic (cf 反, 卽) 反

tsjak 4.24 grasp, clutch 518 擗 聖

tsjak 4.24 hurried, urgent (← **tsjət**!) 卽 聖

非：蒲城之役君令一宿而汝卽至 At the battle of P'u-ch'eng the ruler ordered you to pause for one night and instead you went without pausing.

史：及留侯明言入關便卽日車駕西都關中 When it came to the Marquess of Liu, he clearly said that it would be best to go within the passes. The first day it could be done the carts were harnessed and they went west and made the land within the passes their capital.

tsjak-tsjak 卝 full, ample 卽卽

tsjakj'ä 卝 an academy in 齊 稷下

tsjakdejdokjwän 卝 title of 叔孫通 "noble who continues Chi-hsia tradition" 稷嗣君

史：漢王拜叔孫通爲博士號稷嗣君 The king of Han promoted Shu-sun Tung to full professor and titled him Lord Inherit-Chi.

tsjaktsjo 卝 millipede (切韻廣韻 ar

tsjettstjo 螂蛆

tsjaktsjök 卝 ko crawly worm 螂蠅

tsjakkläg ko tree, stb *Ehretia acuminata* 548 卽來 卽棗

tsjakpiwər 卝 pln 擗 裴

tsjakb'iwər 卝 漢縣 name ar **tsjakpiwər**

卽裴

tsjag 2.6 卝 child (mainly sons) 17 子

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can have children. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late? [Older forms of 民 and 子 look similar.]

衡：子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those to whom one's feelings communicate and parents are those whom one repays with all one's power.

呂：先生之年長矣非有它子也 Your years are quite advanced, elder sir, and it is not as if you had other sons.

非：曩將罪之今召以爲子傳何也 A while ago you wanted to punish him and now you summon him to be your son's preceptor; why?

非：假人於越而救溺子 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son...

戰：今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

左：宋桓公卒未葬而襄公會諸侯故曰子 The Four-square Duke of Sung had died and was not yet buried when the Prospering Duke met other barons; thus it calls him "son." [This note may have been put into the text as late as Han, but what it says is plausible. However, 子 here could just as plausibly be **tsjəb** "hierarchical leader", the future duke being called that because he had not yet 卽位 "attained the rank"]

史：[石]建爲郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中幫廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以爲常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

藝：昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'eng had a youngest son who loved bawdy. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.

b. isc daughter

史：意怒罵曰生子不生男緩急無可使者 Yi got angry and cursed, "Siring children without siring sons, whether in easy circumstances or dire, I have no one to depute as my representative."

妻子→妻

長子→長

季子→季

tsjag you (prob swa next) 17 子

國：公子唯子 The heir-son is no one but you, sir.

呂：不子欺將之殷也 I won't lie to you. I am bound for Yin. [note syntax typical of pronouns]

國：令子爲上卿 I will appoint you chief counselor. (a ruler addressing another ruler's minister)

詩：女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters arpos is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen.

b. oratio recta w/子 as subj often hort or imp

左：多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.

史：子亟去無污我 Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!

tsjag tsjəb 2.6 hierarchical leader 78 子

禮：王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron.

There was said to be a five-grade system of noble rank under the Chou, consisting of 公 *kung* "duke," 侯 *g'u* "marquess," 伯 *p'ak* "earl," 子 *tsjag* "viscount," and 男 *nam* "baron." (The translated titles are from the English system, not the slightly differing French one.) Textual evidence tends to support the first three as titles bestowed by the Chou king, at least through the early Ch'in-ch'iu period. The last term, 男 (possibly not of Chou

origin) seems to denote a mere tribal chieftain. The remaining one, 子, occasions confusion which sinologists fixated on "the meaning of the character" have not dispelled. George Kennedy's identification of it with the noun-suffix that later became so common was a laudable effort to break free of that constricting viewpoint, but it does not accord with the evidence. This is a free word, not a bound form:

左：惡而無勇何以爲子 Being ugly and cowardly, how did you become head-of-family? [Legge: "chief of the Chou"]

史：范中行氏反伐公公擊之范中行敗走丁未二子奔朝歌 The Fan and Chung-hang clans rebelled and attacked the ruler, who struck at them. Fan and Chung-hang were defeated and fled. On ting-wei the two family heads fled to Chao-ke.

左：夫子爲王子圉 That gentleman is the king's son Wei.

左：此子爲穿封成 This gentleman is Ch'uan-feng Hsiü. 論：子不言神力怪亂 The Master did not speak of spooks, feats of strength, prodigies or rebellions.

Briefly (and crudely) it is the same as the 子 of 天子, 舟子, and 君子, related to 宰 *tsag* (tsəd ← tsəb?) "foreman" (qv). Perh also rel to 左, 宰 means a major-domo, a man appointed to control the operations of a household on behalf of its owner. The word written in *d'z'əg* (*d'z'əd* ← *d'z'əb*?) in the folg passage is suggestive. (V. more ex at sub-entry d under 在.)

呂：堯以天下讓於子州支父子州支父對曰以我爲天子猶可也雖然我適有幽憂之病方將治之未暇在天下也 Yao offered the world to Master Chou-chih-fu, who replied, "To make me Emperor would be all right, I suppose; but I have a private concern troubling me which I am just about to deal with. I'm not ready to govern the world."

Parallels between 公 (qv) and 子 are extensive. Both words mean the head of a hierarchical group, 公 of a feudal state, 子 of a great family (later also of other groups such as schools). Both impute high status, 公 through its prior meaning "senior man," 子 by connoting one who wields the authority of the ancestors as proxy. Both are used as third-person-for-second-person honorifics like Italian *lei*. Both function as head to a prep as adjunct. Thus 范宣子 "The Perspicuous Patriarch of the Fan" is syntactically and semantically exactly parallel to 魯宣公 "The Perspicuous Marquess of Lu." We also see 主 *liu* "master" in this idiom.

戰：智伯帥三國之眾以攻趙襄主於晉陽...反智伯之約得兩國之眾以攻智伯之國禽其身以成襄子之功 Chih-po led the massed force of three states to attack the Prospering Patriarch of Chao in Chin-yang. [...] He broke Chih-po's treaty and got the forces of the two states to attack Chih-po's capital, capture him and complete the Prospering Patriarch's success.

Note also the office of 柱國 in 楚, perh to be understood as "he who takes charge of the state".

The anc r of 柱 could have come from arch *d'i'əb*.

There was a reading of 子 that would have rimed in Ancient Chinese final /-au/ or /-au/.

非：謳乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our

allegiance to T'ien Ch'êng-tzû? [nr] [Cf also
漢:侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂
The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the
inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and prolifer-
ates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing, where
the wd wr z and r w/ 茂 is "son".]

We also find 之 in what seems to be a parallel
usage.

左:晉侯賞從亡者介之推不言祿祿亦弗及
When the Marquess of Chin was rewarding those who
followed him into exile, Chieh Chih Ch'ui made no
mention of a stipend and accordingly no stipend went
to him.

呂:晉文公反國介子推不肯受賞 When the
Cynosure Marquess of Chin returned to his state,
Chieh Tzû Ch'ui was unwilling to accept a reward.

If one ignores the philologically interesting parallel
with 主 and focuses on that with 公, fixating, as
sinologists would later do, on its acceptation as
"duke," an expression like 吳子 might tempt one
to see a parallel with 宋公

左:吳公子慶忌驟諫吳子 Rulerson Ch'ing-chi of
Wu vigorously rebuked the chief of Wu [who we know
called himself something translated into CC as 王 "king"].
Among those who succumbed to this temptation
was the relentless systematizer who wrote the 周禮.

Consider now a bloodily-disputed succession in
鄭. At the death of its ruler in 698 BC, the power-
ful chief minister chose one of the dead ruler's sons,
whose personal name was 忽, for the succession.
The new ruler was later known as 昭公.

史:生太子忽...立之是為昭公 She gave birth to
the heir-apparent Hu...he installed him. He became
the Renowned earl. [I.e. Renowned was made his p'hep.]

A half-brother whose personal name was 突
and who became known later as 鄭厲公 had the
backing of a powerful faction, who forced the chief
minister to install him in place of the heir-apparent.
史:祭仲...以突歸...突至鄭立是為厲公 Chai
Chung...brought T'u back...when T'u reached Ch'êng,
he assumed the rule. He became the Cruel Earl.

The panoply of these posthumous styles is 鄭
|name of state + 厲|p'hep + 公|"dead ruler"
+ 突|personal name. The title of both of these
half-brothers while ruling Ch'êng was the same as
their father's had been, 鄭伯 "Earl of Ch'êng",
the same as was held by all rulers of 鄭.

A conspiracy led to 突 fleeing the capital and to
the re-installation of his half-brother, who was as-
sassinated a year later. The Renowned earl's
younger full brother was next:

左:弑昭公而立公子躋 They assassinated the
Renowned earl and installed rulerson Wei.

史:是為子躋也無謚號 This was 子躋; he never
received a p'hep. [leave 子躋 untranslated for the nonce]

This 躋 ruled Ch'êng less than a year:

史:子躋元年...鄭子躋往會...齊侯怒遂伏甲
而殺子躋 In the first year of 子躋...鄭子躋 went to
the meeting...The Marquess of Ch'i got angry, went
ahead and donned his armor and killed 子躋.

How we translate 鄭子躋 in the utterance just
cited will depend in part on how we parse it. So far
we have seen 鄭 and 子躋 as isolatable elements;
but we have also seen 躋 as an isolatable element.

We also find 鄭子 as an isolatable element:

史:召子躋弟公子嬰於陳而立之是為鄭子
They summoned 子躋's younger brother rulerson
Ying from Ch'ên and installed him. He became 鄭子.

Just how Szu-ma Ch'ien interpreted the phrase
鄭子 is a question worth pursuing elsewhere, but
I would resist any suggestion that he supposed that
this new ruler had been demoted from earl to vis-
count. Legge clearly did not read it that way; he
translates this passage:

左:祭仲逆鄭子于陳而立之 Chai Chung met
鄭子 in Ch'ên and installed him.
as "Chai Chung sent to Ch'ên for another son of
duke Chuang, met him, and made him earl of
Ch'êng." He translates this passage:

左:六月甲子傅瑕殺鄭子及其二子而納厲公
In the sixth month on the day chia-tzû, Fu Hsia killed
鄭子 and his two sons and brought in the Cruel Earl.
as, "In the sixth month, on K'eh-tsze, H'ea killed
the actual earl [the text simply is 鄭子, 'a son of
Ch'êng'] and his two sons, and restored duke Le."
Such are the contortions into which one can be
forced by rigid adherence to the "meaning of the
character" as "son".

The man 突 was called 鄭伯 while he ruled
Ch'êng before the installation of his successor:
左:祭仲專鄭伯患之 Chai Chung concentrated
power in himself, which did not sit well with the Earl
of Ch'êng.

and after his re-installation:
左:鄭伯自櫟入緩告于楚 When the Earl of Ch'êng
entered from Le, he delayed giving notice to Ch'u.
but between those two dates the term 鄭伯 refer-
red to the 躋 mentioned above, the one met and
installed by Chai Chung and later murdered by
Fu Hsia (the same one who was called 鄭子 in
the account of those two events cited above):

左:將會鄭伯謀紀故也鄭伯辭以難 He intended
to meet with the Earl of Ch'êng; the purpose was to make
plans about Chi. The Earl of Ch'êng declined, citing
unrest [doubtless meaning the threat from his half-
brother 突].

春:夏齊侯陳侯鄭伯遇于垂 In summer, the
Marquess of Ch'i, the Marquess of Ch'ên and the Earl
of Ch'êng met at Ch'ui.

The man 嬰 who was called 鄭伯 in the two
passages just cited was considered to be the legiti-
mate ruler by officials of Ch'êng:

左:先君桓公命我先人典司宗祏社稷有主
而外其心其何貳如之苟主社稷國內之民其
誰不為臣臣無二心天之制也子儀在位十四
年矣而謀召君者庸非二乎莊公之子猶有八人
若皆以官爵行賂勸貳而可以濟事君其若之何
Our former ruler the Foursquare Earl ordered my ances-
tor to oversee the arrangement of the tablet-cases in the
ancestral temple. What disloyalty could be compared to
turning one's mind to one who is outside the state when
there is present a master of the altars of land and grain?
Whoever happens to be master of the altars, surely no
subject within the state would refuse to serve him. And
it is the rule of Sky that such service is to be whole-
hearted. In the fourteen years that 子儀 has been in
the rulership, have not those who plotted to summon
YL been disloyal? Of the sons of the Stern Earl, eight

men still remain. If all of them were to use rank as
bribes to encourage disloyalty and could accomplish
their aims by that means, what could YL do about it?

The high official who made that acknowledgement
was to commit suicide by 突, who seems to
have justified his p'hep "Cruel". (The man here
called 子儀 must be the same one 史記 called
嬰. Such a discrepancy between 史記 and 左傳
is by no means unique; a study of such names
might yield information about sources.)

Why is the same man now called 鄭伯, now 鄭
子? A detailed answer could take up a whole book,
but its core is simple: the old saw that it is the win-
ners who write the histories. The passages in which
he is called 鄭子 stem from traditions within the
state of 鄭, where the vengeful malevolence of 突
ensured that his own descendants, not those of his
half-brothers, would inherit the earldom. P'hep may
have been denied to 躋 and 嬰 partly of mere
spite but mostly to deny legitimacy to any possible
claim to the earldom from any of their descendants,
which is why when 嬰 is mentioned in accounts
from this source he is referred to not as a legitimate
ruler but as 鄭子 "the vicar of Ch'êng". But in
accounts stemming from sources in 魯, who had
no dog in that fight, he is given the title he legiti-
mately held, 鄭伯 "Earl of Ch'êng".

If, as Kennedy argued, 孔, 莊 and 墨 are epi-
thets, not surnames, then those we now know as
孔丘, 莊周 and 墨翟 may not have been called
that until after they died. Then the 子 of 孔子,
莊子 and 墨子 may be etymologically the 子 of
宣子 in an extended sense. None of these was
head of a great land-owning family, but each could
be called head of a group of followers. For that
matter, it could be said, not entirely facetiously,
that Speedy Hound led the pack:

戰:韓子廬者天下之疾犬也 Speedy Hound was
the fastest dog in the world.

Later we find 荀子 and 韓子, in which 荀
and 韓 are surnames. (The 非 of 韓非子 is his given
name, as his own writing shows.) These were gov-
ernment officials, not heads of groups, and neither
was head of a great family. There was a prince of
淮南, but his title in that role was 淮南王; 淮南
子 does not refer to him but to the book he com-
missioned, as 韓子 is a man while 韓非子 is a
book. Still, all these semantic developments are of a
sort known in other languages, as is the extension
of 男子 namsiag "man-child" to mean "man".

There is no suggestion of a leadership role for the
woman Mencius called 西子 and Kennedy called
"a simple little Gvot laandress," and no clear sem-
antic connection to 子 "leader." There are earlier
examples of women's names ending in 子:

左:惠公元妃孟子 The Benevolent Earl took Méng-
tzu ["eldest child"?) as his prime consort.

左:仲子生而有文在其手 When Chung-tzu ["mid-
dle child"?) was born she had marks on her hand.

If the 子 of 西子 was homophonous with the 子
of 荀子 then regardless of whether their origins were
distinct or not, the probability of reanalysis, blending
or conflation would have been high. The connec-
tion of any of these 子 with the 子 of 眸子 (qu)

remains unclear, but I doubt that a detailed tracing of their history would show a simply-branching etymological tree.

君子⇒君
天子⇒天

tsjag 2.6 *preposed to names (swa prec?)* 子

It seems the only difference between 子 *preposed to a name as app* (ie this word) and 子 *as head folg a name as adj* (ie prec word) may be that the first usage applies to nicknames and personal appellations, while the second applies to surnames and epithets. It is noteworthy that both may be used in the same phrase, as in 子范子. Many, perhaps most, nouns denoting a social position or status can be used as *preposed appositives* in this manner. Examples that *spring readily to mind* are 帝, 王, 后, 妃, 師 and 盜.

衡: 其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名予字子我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given name and choose a synonym to give a nickname. Tzū-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzū-wo. 史: 施之常字子恆 Shih-chih-ch'ang was nicknamed Tzū-hêng. 史: 步叔乘字子車 Kung-shu Ch'êng was nicknamed Tzū-chü.

史: 子虛 Mr. Fictitious [*poem title*]

國: 夫子員導賓主之言無私 Tzū-Yüan in conveying speech from host to guest never interpolates his own.

國: 子范子將助天爲虐 Mr. Fan Patriarch intends to assist nature in its cruelty.

墨: 子墨子 Childe Inking

tsjag 1.7 to breed (*swa next*) 190 滋

tsjag 1.7 increase ("double?") 190 滋

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier. 淮: 夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪亂乃逾滋 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness. The disorder only grows even more.

釋: 始息也言滋息也 "beginning" is "growth": referring to its increasing growth.

淮: 逮至衰世鑄山石鐔金玉[搗→]摘蚌蜃消銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and iron, to the detriment of all things.

史: 諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

漢: 侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and proliferates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing.

tsjag 2.6 *mp* surname of 宋 rulers 子

tsjag 2.6 *nt* branch 1 子

衡: 沐書曰子日沐令人愛之 The Shampoo Book says if you wash your hair on the first day of a ten-cycle it makes people love you.

tsjag 2.6 *nc* catalpa 梓梓

搜: 有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數數 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres.

選: 木則樅栝椶柝槭楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱鬱菱葍藟爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

tsjag *tsiab* 2.6 burden 17 仔

tsjag diligent 孳孜子

tsjag 2.6 cultivate plants 17 籽

tsjag 1.7 *nc* small cauldron 鼎

tsjag 1.7 black 115 茲

tsjag *nc* mat 茲

tsjag 1.7 sigh 234 嗟

tsjag *tsiab* 1.7 taste 482 滋 嗟

tsjag dirty 滋

tsjag *nc* 爾雅: ko bird 鷺鷥

tsjag steel 鈎 鉞

tsjag 3.7 twins 190 孖

tsjag ko stone 仔

tsjag 1.7 *mp* river name 滋

tsjag *tsiab* 1.7 this; now; here 23 茲 茲

草: 以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

史: 稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these.

晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzū-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

tsjag 2.6 viscount 子

禮: 王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron.

tsjag *tsiab* 1.7 liquid 224 滋

tsjag 1.7 ko fish 鱻

tsjag 1.7 so growing grain 17 穰

tsjag 1.7 *mp* river name (2) 滋

tsjag 2.16 grow in profusion 籽

tsjag 2.6 spot 子

漢: 高祖爲人隆準而龍顏美須髯左股有七十二黑子 In person, the High Ancestor had a bold chin and a strong brow and cheekbones, handsome beard and whiskers and, on his left thigh, 72 black spots.

眸子⇒眸

tsjagkuk individual seeds of grain 子穀

tsjagtšogtšagpšwo *mp* man name 子州支父

呂: 堯以天下讓於子州支父 Yao abdicated the world to Master Chou Chih Fu.

tsjag-tsjag *nb* onomat 吁吁

tsjagkung *mp* a student of Confucius 子貢 衡: 其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名予字子我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given name and choose a synonym to give a nickname. Tzū-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzū-wo. 衡: 白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzū-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

tsjagkšag *nc* hoe 24 鋤 茲 茲 茲 基

tsjagkšwəg *nc* ko bird, early spring singer 子鳩

tsjagk'wad *mp* man name 子噲

孟: 子噲不得與人燕子之不得受燕於子噲

Tzū-k'uai had no business to give Yen to someone else, nor had Tzū-chih any business to accept it from him.

tsjaggiwən *mp* Yang Hsiung 子雲

衡: 子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

tsjagg'ä *mp* man name 子夏

衡: 增子子夏...孔子門敍未在上第也 Tsêng-tzū and Tzū-hsia...had not reached the top rank among Confucius's disciples.

tsjagg'iam *mp* man name 子禽

tsjagšiang *mp* man name 子張

tsjagšjag *mp* man name 子之

史: 燕相子之與蘇代婚而欲得燕權乃使蘇代侍質子於齊 The premier of Yen, Tzū-chih, was related to Su Tai by marriage. He wanted to seize power in Yen, so he sent Su Tai to attend the prince who was hostage in Ch'i.

史: 燕王專任子之已而讓位燕大亂齊伐燕殺王噲子之 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tzū-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him. Yen became very chaotic. Ch'i attacked Yen and killed King K'uai and Tzū-chih.

孟: 子噲不得與人燕子之不得受燕於子噲 Tzū-k'uai had no business to give Yen to someone else, nor had Tzū-chih any business to accept it from him.

tsjagšjuk *nc* ruck of sons; lesser stars in constellation (*pron?*) 子屬

史: 中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

tsjagtšing *mp* man name 子充

tsjagswən posterity (*swa* 孫子) 子孫

詩: 螽斯羽詵詵兮宜爾子孫振振兮 Grasshoppers' wings/ Go shin-shin/ May your line go/ Happily on and on

搜: 子孫宦學並有才名 Sons and grandsons studied for official careers, and all got reputations for talent.

晉: 漢以其地爲郡子孫遂家焉 The Han turned his territory into a commandery, and his descendants continued to make their home there.

tsjagswən continuity? (*nsua* 孫子) 子孫

詩: 宜爾子孫 Well be they endless (?)

詩: 子孫保之 Preserve it forever. (*The two odes that contain this phrase are in a style that gives me the impression that they were copied from bronze inscriptions.*)

tsjagtšjagswənswən redup? 子子孫孫

爾：子子孫孫引無極也 *tsiagtšagswənswən*
invokes endlessness.

金：其萬年子孫永寶用享 May it be kept and
used at feasts for millennia without end. (子孫—stb
uf 子子孫孫)

tsjəgd'jang 司馬遷 子長

衡：子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma
Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung
entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援
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ch'ang continued his work in using divination to
motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes
have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

tsjəgnjo young woman 子女

非：為人臣者盡民力以美宮室臺池重賦歛以
飾子女狗馬 Those who serve others use up all the
folk's strength in beautifying halls, chambers, towers
and pools; they exact heavy taxes and levies to adorn
women, dogs and horses.

tsjəgpiung 人 name 子封

tsjəgpiung 害蟲 蚜 蚜

tsjəgmət 滋味 *tsjəb* taste (dial.) 482 滋味

tsjəng 3.47 上方 2-part 胤 胤

tsjəng 3.47 方言：sweatshirt, undershirt 襪

tsjət 4.5 masonry 2 壘

tsjət 4.5 onomat ar *tsjək* 啣

tsjət 4.5 切韻：水濺 water splashing 沬

tsjət 4.5 mouse noise 噉

tsjən 河名 瀉

tsjər 3.6 be indifferent to consequences 428 恣

楚：恣所擇只 I don't care which you choose.

呂：使五尺豎子引其樗而牛恣所以之順也
Let a four-foot-tall boy pull its nose ring and the cow
will go anywhere he leads it, because that is not
contrary.

後：父母同產欲相代者恣聽之 If siblings
sharing two parents wish to substitute for each other,
accept their applications without question.

呂：尊則恣恣則輕小物輕小物則上無道知
下 When they gain honored rank, they start doing as
they please, so they ignore minor things; thus the
superior has no source of information about his
subordinates.

呂：生於有道者之廢而無道者之恣行 It arises
from those with the Way being set aside and those
without the Way doing whatever they please.

呂：世主恣行則中人將逃其君去其親又況
於不肖者乎 Given that rulers nowadays act without
regard to consequences, even middling people will flee
their rulers and leave their families—how much the
more so those who can't see what is right.

史：建爲郎中令事有可言屏人恣言極切至
廷見如不能言者 Chien was commandant of house-
hold troops. When something needed to be discussed,
the room would be cleared and he would say what he
pleased, speaking vigorously. In audience at court he
was like one stricken dumb.

淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事
之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之
色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up
the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over

the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and
served him as a minister. He never acted without per-
mission, never departed without reporting. He had no
intention of being his own master, showed no pride in
his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave
as a servant should.

tsjər 1.6 substance, capital 17 資

衡：富或資有多少 Among the rich, there are
various amounts of wealth.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無
所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps
and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their
hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.
非：鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之
易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves
make good dancers and lots of money makes good
merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it
easy to get to be considered skilful.

史：初蘇秦之燕貸人百錢爲資乃得富貴以
百金償之 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged
a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he
got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats.

晏：臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立
長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time
who take advantage of YL's error to support their own
misconduct and set aside the younger and [re]estab-
lish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.
淮：因其資以讐之 They made it tabu on account
of its high value.

漢：竭天下之資財以奉其政猶未足以澹其
欲也 They took all the wealth of the world to provide
his government and it still did not meet his wants.

史：此霸王之資也 This is the wherewithal to rule
as senior king.

b. fig. natural ability, talent

史：帝紂資辨捷疾聞見其敏材力過人手格
猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor
Ch'ou was naturally articulate and clever, extremely
alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he
had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed,
the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal
power to make wrong seem right.

史：其天資刻薄人也 His natural bent was to
scrape and flay people.

tsjər 1.6 sacrificial grain 齎 齎

tsjər 1.6 vessel for sacrificial grain 齎

tsjər 1.6 consult 179 咨 諮

tsjər 2.5 姊姊 417 姊 姊

史：其姊聞之因摩笄以自刺故至今有摩笄
之山 When his sister heard of it she sharpened a hair-
pin to stab herself. Thus even today there is a mountain
called "Sharp Hairpin".

史：武帝下車泣曰噉大姊何藏之深也 The
Martial Emperor descended from the carriage, weep-
ing, and said, "Gadzooks, elder sister, why have you
hidden so profoundly?"

tsjər sacrificial grain 齎 齎

tsjər 1.6 說文：to stop (*paon gi on 止*) 乐

tsjər 2.5 big big number 栲

tsjər to pickle 17 齎

tsjər 1.6 sigh, oh!, alas! 咨 資

tsjər enclitic particle on interr 咨

tsjər 1.6 hemmed lower garment edge 齊

tsjər 1.6 rank, order in series (cf 次) 2 栲

tsjər short pillar to support rafter 17 染

tsjər 1.6 河名 瀉

tsjər appearance 179 姿

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞
及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以
上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇
視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people
was always done in the eighth month. High officials
among the palace intendants, with assistants of the wo-
men's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to
inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the
towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen
sui who were very beautiful and conformed to the physi-
ognomic standard were taken back to the women's
apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on
inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

tsjər? 木 柶 柶

tsjərxiwəg act callously in self-interest 恣睢

荀：今人之化師法積文學道禮義者爲君子
縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者爲小人 In fact,
those who are educated by teacher and model, who
accumulate learning and take propriety and right
conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who
give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction
in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety
and right conduct become petty men.

tsjərđjəng a vessel for sacrificial grain 染盛

tsjərsjo complain? 咨 胥

tsjərđjəng money for living expenses 資用
戰：資用乏絕去秦而歸歸騰履躡負書擔糝
形容枯槁面目犁黑狀有歸色 When his funds
ran out he left Ch'in and went home. He girded his
loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his
back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame
was withered, his countenance darkened and he had a
hangdog air about him.

後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交
結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself
by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever
he went he made friends of the bravest men.

tsjərmjəng 齎 齎 齎 齎 齎 齎

tsjər 4.26 so flourishing plants 蕪

tsjər water bubbling up 626 漶

tsjər 4.26 so rain 洩

tsjər 4.26 說文：edge of lapel 褱

tsjər 4.26 plant stb 茨 *Tribulus terrestris* 葦

tsjər-tsjər 4.26 so swarming critters cf 蟄 蟄

樹 樹

tsjər-njəp 4.26 so ocean water 377 漶 漶

選：葩華馱汨頂漶漶漶 Bursting outward,

collapsing inward, endlessly boiling.

tsjəm 3.52 soak; soaking→gradual (cf 沈) 626

漶 浸 寢 寢

莊：時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If
you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen,
isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit?

b. fig.

戰：今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷
於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have ac-
ceeded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect
way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up
about governance, misled by words, misguided by

sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.

淮:道之浸洽滯渾纖微無所不在 The Way's pervasiveness is through everything, thick or thin.
漢:是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

tsiam cataract of eye 639 浸

釋:日生膚入眸子曰浸浸侵也言侵明也亦言淫淫轉大也 When the eye grows a skin that extends into the pupil it is called *tsiam*. *tsiam* is *ts'iam* "encroach," that is to say it encroaches the clarity of vision, also to say it *tsiamd'iam* "gradually" evolves and enlarges.

tsiam 1.49 sharp [cf 熾] 341 旡

tsiam 1.49 halo, vapor esp around sun *ar* 13 639 侵

tsiam 1.49 說文:埤地也 浸

tsiam 1.49 sko hammer? 24 浸

tsiam ^{nc} ko tree, *Fraxinus bungeana* 栲 櫟

tsiam ^{mp} riv name 浸

tsiam 3.52 ^{mp} river name 浸

tsiam 3.52 ^{mp} lake 626 浸 浸

tsiam 2.47 wet lips with wine 482 醕

tsiam 2.47 ^{mp} pln 蕩

tsiam 2.47 an awl 341 鉞

tsiam-tsiam th so galloping +p 622 駉駉

tsiamd'iam ^{sb} gradually 浸潭 浸淫

史:浸潭促節 gradually forces the tempo

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tsiamd'e'iam ^{sb} gradually 浸漸

tsiek small 僂

tsiep 4.29 ^{nc} oar 24 楫 楫 楫

選:飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea, cross the mountain tops.

tsiep 4.29 thicket 639 楫

tsiem to soak [later word?] 626 湛

tsiem extinguish 341 燂

tsiem something tortoise shell may do in divination see 說苑 燂

tsio ^{nc} marshy ground 菹 沮

衡:屋老崖菹命凶之人遭屢適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to rest under it or just happen to walk past it.

tsio 1.9 ^{pl} final particle = ? 且

詩:椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋 椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈匊彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

tsio 1.9 plenty, many 163 且

tsio conduct, deportment? 嬗

tsjo 1.9 surname 苴

tsjo 1.9 pln stb alt name of 巴 苴

史:苴蜀相攻擊各來告急於秦 Pa and Shu attacked each other and both reported their emergency to Chin.

tsjo 3.9 proud 428 恒

tsjo ts'jo 2.8 straw (rel to 除?) 苴

tsjok 4.18 rank 爵

國:班爵同 Our ranks are equal.

非:先王之所以使其臣民者非爵祿則刑罰也 The former kings' means of controlling their servants and populace was either rank and salary or mutilation and death.

禮:諸侯世子世國大夫不世爵 The heir-sons of barons inherit their states; great officials do not inherit their rank.

禮:王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron. [see note under 子]

戰:今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I make men run around in my court and force them off to the side on the roads.

史:有軍功者各以率受上爵為私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

史:明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household. 後:又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of *beauty*, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

隋:北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士粟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

tsjok 4.18 ^{nc} ritual vessel 28 爵

禮:爵夏后氏以琖殷以斝周以爵 For drinking-mugs the Hsia-hou used *tsan*, the Yin used *chia* and the Chou used *chiieh*.

國:令司正實爵與史蘇 ordered the *siag'iang* to fill a cup and give it to Scribe Su

淮:舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流 Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression but hefting a one-*d'iak* jug makes the sweat pour out.

tsjok 4.18 ^{nc} sparrow 雀 爵

淮:況直燕雀之類乎 How much the more so the likes of mere finches!

淮:是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鵠而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-

hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

tsjok torch cf 燂 172 燂 燂 燂

說:所以然持火也 what is used to hold fire in burning state

tsjok 4.18 lift, carry; choose 擡

tsjok'jar ^{nc} ko plant (pron?) 672 菹 蕪

tsjok'io ko plant (pron?) 672 苴 蕪

tsjok'iep "cities of noble rank"—paid taxes to nobleman, not govt 爵邑

tsjog 1.32 ^{mp} surname ←city name 椒

國:椒舉奔鄭將遂奔晉 Chiao Chü fled to Chêng, and was going to continue his flight to Chin.

tsjog tsieb 1.32 scorch 341 焦 焦 焦 燻 燻

管:大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants. 衡:十日並出萬物焦枯 Ten suns came out at once, and everything was burned and parched.

tsjog 3.35 empty a ritual cup 28 醕 醕 醕 爵

國:史蘇卒爵 Scribe Su emptied the cup

禮:長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未醕少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

tsjog 1.32 ^{nc} pepper *Zanthoxylum* spp 椒

tsjog 1.32 thyme 椒

詩:穀旦于逝越以巖邁視爾[如→]宰收貽我握椒 One lucky dawn you came forth/ You crossed over and thus we met/ I offered you the mallows I picked/ You gave me the thyme flowers you were holding. 荀:彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若隳仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

藝:以椒塗室取溫煖除惡氣也 She has her chambers plastered with thyme, to get warmth and get rid of bad smells.

b. fig.

後:太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起搆椒自隨謂妻子曰若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He had himself lifted from bed. All his household went with him. He said to his wife and children, "If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive."

tsjog 3.35 ^{vt} fragrant 椒

tsjog tsieb 2.30 cut off 341 勦 剿

tsjog raw hemp 蕪

tsjog 1.32 mountain peak (sua 椒?) 嶠 椒

tsjog varnish 澆

tsjog discern, understand 432 焦

tsjog ^{nc} ko kettle like 盃 鏊

tsjog ^{vt} solemn? 燂

tsjog ^{mp} mountain name 嶠 嶠

tsjog to wipe 廣韻 *ar* 110g 檣 檣

tsjog tsieb skewer (rel to 檣?) 105 椒

tsjog bundle of garlic 270 蕪

tsjog exhaust, finish 28 醜
tsjog exhaust, understand 漁
tsjog 3.35 blind 矚
tsjogk'jüg 1.32 ko hill 椒丘
tsjogtsjög 1.32 ko liquor 椒酒
tsjogliog ^{nc} ko small bird 鷓鴣 鷓鴣
tsjogliög wild thyme *Thymus serpyllum* 椒聊

This plant is described and depicted (with a minor error of detail in the placement of the leaves) in 本草綱目 under the name 地椒. Cf 菜 for 2nd syl. The word looks to be an example of a "synonym-compound".

詩: 椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋
 椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且
 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh! [Ref not negligible fruit but habit: invasive, quick-spreading dense ground cover. As ruler image, has many referents, most prominently aggrandizement of his territory and enrichment of his retinue. Strong sweet fragrance of thyme blossoms also figures.]
 楚: 懷椒聊之諛說今乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah!/ But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny. [Alludes to the image of wild thyme in Ode 117; a courtier had hoped to receive the largesse of his ruler, but was blocked by court intrigue.]

tsjogb'iwang 1.32 palace apartment of empress dowager, walls smeared w/椒 (thyme flowers?) 椒房

Here 椒 connotes extending and prospering and is a laudatory reference to her having extended the imperial line by giving birth to the present emperor.
 藝: 詹事曰椒房率更領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thyme-scented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

後: 皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Since HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

藝: 應劭漢官儀曰皇后稱椒房取其實蔓延盈升 The "Guide to Han Offices" by Ying Shao says, "Of the empress dowager it is termed 'thyme-scented chambers'; so called from her having extended and expanded [the dynasty] to fill the vessel." [Alludes to the image of wild thyme in Ode 117]

tsjogmiog 集韻: small 雉 少

tsjogieng ^{nc} 方言: ko bird 鷓鴣

tsjog'io ^{mp} surname ex Hsiungnu word 沮渠
~~tsjog'io~~ **tsjübzjü** 3.9 ^{nc} marshy ground 626, 626 沮洳

tsjök 4.1 trample, kick 287 蹙 楚

漢: 是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every

month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

tsjök grieved 欸

tsjök 4.1 squeeze, shrink cf 捉蹙 150 蹙 蹙 蹙

tsjök finish, die ar **ts'jök** 166 蹙

tsjök stdw birds' bills ar **ts'jök** ++p 噉

tsjök attractive 媼

tsjök ^{mp} surname 儼 鏗

tsjök clean (of clothes) ar **ts'jök** 襪

tsjök soo in 戰國策 儼

tsjök ko wood chbum big wheel rims 械

tsjök 博雅: arrive 166 械

tsjök ts'i wrinkle the brow 顙

tsjök ts'jök to press 踏

tsjök d'z'j ½ binome: 蹙

tsjök-tsjök ^{nb} nobbly, bumpy? cf 蹙蹙 蹙蹙

tsjöktsjök remorse? aw 噉咨

tsjöktsjök walk reverently 657 蹙蹙

tsjöktsjök so walking (!heavily, crushingly?) 270 蹙蹙

tsjök-njök ^{sb} flow inward 705 蹙汨

選: 葩華蹙汨頹溲溲 Bursting outward, collapsing inward, endlessly boiling.

tsjökmiwän "compressed figure" sko woven pattern 織紋

tsjög 2.44 ^{nb} "rice wine," still beer fermented from grain sprouts (←"strained?") 18 酒

淮: 儀狄作酒 Yi Ti invented wine.

左: 無以縮酒 He has nothing with which to strain wine.

衡: 蒸穀為飯釀飯為酒 We steam grain to make porridge and ferment the porridge to make wine.

非: 豎穀陽操觴酒而進之 The steward Ku-yang held up a *siang* of wine and offered it.

淮: 聞酒臭 smelled the odor of wine

漢: 醇酒 undiluted wine

b. meton drinking

史: 觴九行謁者言罷酒 When the cups had gone nine times the heralds said, "The toasts are finished."

牛酒⇒牛

tsjög catalpa 楸 菽 櫛

山: 其狀如櫛其實如瓜 Its shape is like a catalpa and its fruit like melons.

tsjög to hum 292 欸

tsjög sly, crafty 梟

tsjög 1.46 pool (north dial) cf 洴 洴

tsjög 1.46 ^{mp} riv name 洴

tsjög 1.46 cool, chilly 洴

tsjög gather ar **d'z'jög** 407 欸

~~tsjög~~ **tsjab** burn 341 欸

tsjög 2.29 廣韻: 凶 ugly? ill-omened?

headdress 欸

tsjög d'z'jög 1.46 bring together 270 迺

~~tsjög~~ **tsjög** **tsjab**-**tsjab** ^{nb} sad 510 湫湫

tsjög-**tsjat** onomat 欸唧

tsjögmiem cost of transport 僦賃

tsjögpiwær cost of transport 僦費

tsjögny 3.1 to run 166 趨

~~tsjög~~ **tsjög** 1.37 ^{nc} net for small animals 21 罝

藝: 上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罝 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

tsjäd 1.37 ^{mp} pln 祖 〔姐

tsjäd 2.35 說文: mother (dial); (later) elsis 417

tsjäd 1.37 proud 428 悻 悻

~~tsjäd~~ **tsjäg** 1.37 ^m to set a net 21 罝

~~tsjäd~~ **tsjab** 1.10 inquire, take counsel 639 讞

~~tsjäd~~ **tsjab** feet can't move (集韻 says made-up word, sef 蹶) 639 蹶

tsjüuk 4.3 ^{wt} enough 270 足

非: 夔非一足也一而足也 It wasn't that Kuei had only one leg; it was that one of him was enough. 釋: 物得備足皆喜悅也 When things are got and are entirely sufficient, everyone is pleased and happy. 漢: 書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

國: 夫賢者寵至而益戒不足者為寵驕 Capable ones, when they have come into good favor, become increasingly circumspect; those not up to it are made arrogant by good favor.

史: 吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.

宋: 劉裕足為一世之雄 Liu Yü is adequate to be the dominant man of his generation.

莊: 長者不為有餘短者不為不足 Long ones don't count as excessive; short ones don't count as insufficient.

戰: 掠於郊野以足軍食 foraged in the countryside to eke out the army's rations

漢: 書足記姓名而已 I consider signing my name to be enough writing. [足 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

史: 至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are enabled to have a sufficiency and even some wealth.

藝: 男女被髮怡然並足 Men and women wore their hair loose. They amiably shared their plenitude.

晏: 寸之管無當天下不能足之以粟 A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom.

晉: 往百日還百日攻百日以六十日為休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.

史: 秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足 The people of Chin were very happy. Things dropped on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and each individual had enough.

史: 南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmên; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.

漢: 至於用度不足乃權酒酤筦鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

西: 既而文君抱頭而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裳贖酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my

cloak and jacket for wine.”

2. *repl obj, makes fac* “passive” *isma* 可 *qo*

多: 不足畏 not worth bothering about

淮: 雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might at some opportune occasion stumble onto something, nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.

論: 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Ch'i [stb successor state of Hsia] lacks evidence to verify it.

漢: 足授天下 He was worth giving the world to.

左: 不足以害吳而多殺國士不如已也 They would not be enough to harm Wu, and it would kill too many of the state's best knights. Better drop it.

呂: 爵為天子不足以比焉 the rank of emperor is inadequate to compare to it

衡: 射之數十行足以見巧觀其射之者亦皆知射工 Shooting at them a few dozen times would have been enough to show his skill; those who observed his shooting them would also all have recognized that his shooting was good.

呂: 以為世無足復為鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

非: 古者丈夫不耕草木之實足食也 In ancient times the men didn't plow, because there was enough wild fruit to eat.

淮: 雖天下之大不足以易其一槩 Even the vastness of the whole world would not suffice to exchange for its merest trifle.

tsjuk 4.3 *nc* foot, leg (also of furniture & appliances) 287 足

淮: 足所踞者淺矣 The print of a foot is very shallow.

史: 冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must go on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be tied on the feet.

戰: 讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran down to his foot.

釋: 足後曰跟 The back of the foot is called “heel.”

淮: 王蹠足馨欬 The king stamped his feet and harumphed.

山: 有鳥焉其狀如鳥文首白喙赤足。There is a bird there shaped like a crow, with a variegated head, white beak and red feet.

非: 王以和為誑而別其左足 The king thought Ho was a swindler and had his left foot cut off.

衡: 沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head. Washing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from the hands, bathing from the body.

淮: 四足者無羽翼 Four-legged ones lack plumage.

史: 有三足鳥為之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

淮: 假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs.

莊: 雞三足 “A chicken has three legs”—*paradoxical proposition of the logicians*.

淮: 故牛歧蹄而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

史: 亡可翹足而待 Your doom is so imminent you could wait for it on tiptoe.

tsjuksjār to flatter 175 呶嘗

楚: 將呶嘗 [栗→] 粟斯啞啞儒兒以事婦人乎寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dissemble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

tsjug 3.10 *vst* be/make excessive 574 足

tsjug 3.10 *grasp* 148 足

tsjuk-tsjuk *th* so fine gauze silk 足足

tsjukg'ā *sks* humilific 足下

tsjung allow; even if 26 縱從

衡: 縱過飾非 to indulge error and gloss over mistakes

漢: 匱萬姓之力以從耳目 You deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses.

管: 惠主豐賞厚賜以竭藏赦姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law.

漢: 今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入霆擊且以創艾胡虜 Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians.

荀: 今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

漢: 今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

史: 以春秋災異之變推陰陽所以錯行故求兩閉諸陽縱諸陰其止兩反是 He inferred the mode of alternation of Yin and Yang from the accounts of disastrous anomalies in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*. Thus if one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin. The stopping of rain is just the opposite.

b. *as put fac* even if

戰: 今大王縱有其人何塗之從而出 Even if YGM had the men, by what road could they come out?

隋: 縱人目可奪水與影不可奪也 Given that human eyes can be fooled, the water-level and gnomon-shadow cannot be fooled.

史: 前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以為大王烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可 In the past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his perverted suggestions is just not acceptable.

顏: 縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 Even if we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to go back and alter the Liu T'ao, the Analects and the Tso Chuan.

tsjung 1.3 *vst* vertical, N-S 26 縱從

史: 從親 make a vertical alliance [*fac-obj* “cause-to-be-vertical the being-friendly-with”]

戰: 蘇秦為楚合從 Su Ch'in was putting together a vertical alliance for Ch'u. [*合從 fac-obj* “cause-to-be-together the being-vertical”]

戰: 且割而從天下乎 Is [Han] going to bribe the whole rest of the world into a vertical alliance? [*從 fac*]

戰: 五國約而攻秦楚王為從長 The five states formed a coalition to attack Ch'in, with the king of Ch'u acting as boss of the vertical bloc.

史: 漢二年漢王從五諸侯入彭城 In the second year of Han the king of Han vertically united the other five rulers and entered P'êng-ch'êng. [*從 fac*]

史: 從約書 written treaty of vertical alliance

史: 為從者無以異於驅群羊而攻猛虎之

與羊不格明矣 There is no way to distinguish making a vertical alliance from leading a flock of sheep to attack a fierce tiger. It is clear that tigers overmatch sheep.

史: 蘇秦為從約長并相六國 Su Ch'in became administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and simultaneously acted as premier to all six states.

戰: 知伯從韓魏兵以攻趙 Chih-po aligned the forces of Hán and Wei to attack Chao.

戰: 從某至某廣從 (從一作袤) 六里 From such-and-such to so-and-so, in width and length six *li*.

史: 膀胱重九兩二銖縱廣九寸盛溺 [九] 升九合 The bladder weighs nine ounces two scruples and is 9" across. It holds 1.9 *sheng* of urine.

史: 子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal. [*first 從*]

tsjung 1.3 track, trace 287 蹤

史: 夫獵追殺獸 [兔] 者狗也而發蹤指示獸處者人也 Now in hunting, it is the dogs that catch and kill the prey, but humans who discover the tracks and point out where the prey is.

tsjung *nc* ko plant 公

tsjung trousers (*dial*) *ar ts'jung* 164 絛

tsjung change with heat 259 炆

tsjung 1.3 廣韻: fire in the hole (chimney

fire?) 26 從

tsjung loose, slack 26 縱

tsjung 2.2 *sks* garment 縱

tsjung 1.3 *nc* ko conifer, prob *Abies* sp, *ar*

ts'jung 縱

選: 木則樅栝檉柟梓榑楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蔚葳蕤葑樛爽樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰

As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

tsjung 1.3 applied decoration 287 縱

tsjung 1.3 stdw bell frame *ar ts'jung* 縱 杙

tsjung 1.3 go fast, hurry 153 趨

tsjungg'wäng the grand strategy of alliances

縱衡 從衡

史: 太史公曰三晉多權變之士夫言從衡

秦者大抵皆三晉之人也 The three states of former Chin had many pragmatists. Those who spoke of vertical or horizontal alliances and how strong

Ch'in were nearly all men of former Chin.

tsjungnien *nc* “vertical men”, advocates of

anti-秦 alliance 從人

戰：夫從人朋黨比周莫不以從爲可 Those “vertical men” form cliques and collude, all of them assuming a vertical alliance is all right.
 史：夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及爲[已→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler’s reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch’in, desperate measures will do nothing.

tsjungts’ien form alliance against 秦從親
Not a word; fac+obj=nuc. Given an entry because, if misconstrued as adj+head, it could be mistaken for a noun phrase.

史：莫如從親以孤秦 It would be best to join a vertical alliance, thereby isolating Ch’in.

史：故竊爲大王計莫如一韓魏齊楚燕趙以從親以畔秦 Thus if I may be permitted to plan on YGM’s behalf, the best would be to unite Hán, Wei, Ch’i, Ch’u and Yen into a vertical alliance, drawing them out of Ch’in’s orbit.

史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙肅侯封爲武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闖函谷關十五年 When Su Ch’in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch’in. Ch’in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch’in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch’i and divide that territory.

tsjungd’og “vertical” road (fig?) 26 從道
tsjungjok treaty of vertical alliance 26 從約
 史：其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Later Ch’in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch’i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

tsjak 4.22 spoor 287 迹 跡

莊：陳迹 old spoor
 淮：見鳥跡而知著書 saw bird tracks and recognized how to write books

淮：藏無形行無迹遊無朕 Dormant, he is formless; he acts without trace; he roams without bounds.
 淮：經霜雪而無跡 He passed through frost and snow without leaving tracks.

後：追周棄之遺教今軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch’i, ah! To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食糞踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

(1) also of *incan*

衡：截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush

and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

b. fig.
 新：借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Ch’in had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

tsjak 4.22 a sack 褻

tsjak 4.22 lend, borrow 148 借

語：昔宮之奇爲虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times Kung-chih-ch’i advised the duke of Yü to refuse the bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.

b. fig. allow as hypothesis

新：借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Ch’in had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow.

tsjag 3.40 lend, borrow 148 借

戰：借救 ask for assistance

史：秦借道兩周之間將以伐韓 Ch’in asked permission to pass between the pair of Chou states, so as to attack Hán.

史：楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Ch’u heard it and said, “Does Yi think I haven’t broken with Ch’i thoroughly enough?” Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch’i.

tsjag 3.40 sigh 234 詰 喏

tsjagd’wæn lick? (r *də’akdə’iwan?*) 喏吮
tsjār 2.4 purple 紫

左：紫衣狐裘 purple upper garment and fox cloak
 非：桓公好服紫一國盡服紫當是時也五素不得一紫 The Foursquare Marquess like to wear purple, and the whole capital wore purple. At that time, five measures of undyed cloth could not be exchanged for one of purple.

史：齊紫敗素也而賈十倍 The purple dye of Ch’i weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold.

後：貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain]. [紫 *fac*]

宋：頭上倭髻耳中明月珠網綺爲下裙紫綺爲上襦 Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

論：子曰惡紫之奪朱也 The master said, “I hate how purple has usurped the place of vermilion.”

tsjār **tsjæg** 2.4 stab w/spear *ar də’jæg* 154 批

tsjār 1.5 property 17 貨

衡：富累千金孰與貫百十也 How does being so rich as to have amassed a thousand ducats compare to having only a hundred, or ten?

tsjār 1.5 ^{nc} mustache 髭 鬚 頰 “mustache.”

釋：口上曰髭 [Hair] above the mouth is called

tsjār ^{nc} bond or deed in 2 halves 190 齊

tsjār 1.5 defame, slander 451 訛 訛

tsjār ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 苳

tsjār 1.5 ^{np} FL: pln *ar tsjèn tsi* 鄧

tsjār 1.5 ^{nc} ko fish ++p 鯊

tsjār 1.5 woman’s personal belongings (*swa* 賁? or “maternal?”) 17 裝

tsjār 1.5 ko cloth 帑

tsjār 1.5 ^{nc} ko critter like chicken with rat’s fur (ko bat?) 蜚 蜚 齧

tsjār **tsjēb** 2.4 爾雅: this 23 皆

tsjār 2 neglect to eat, to fast 餐

tsjār 1.5 ko edible plant 蕒

tsjār 1.5 ^{nc} bug like cicada 蜚

tsjār **tsiab** 1.5 overlapping lapel 272 裝

tsjār **tsiab** 2.4 seam 272 紕

tsjār **dəjār** measure 451 量 賁

淮：家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無賁 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

tsjār **də’jār** 3 make a pile 17 柴

tsjār **rkjōng** ^{np} “purple palace” 19-star constell around Polaris 紫宮

史：中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.
 史：後句四星末大星正妃餘三星後宮之屬也 Of the four stars forming a hook at the end, the bright one at the end: queen consort. The other three stars: the ladies of the seraglio.

史：環之匡衛十二星藩臣 The twelve stars associated with them in a ring: the many officials.

史：皆曰紫宮 All are called Purple Palace.

淮：紫宮太微軒轅咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glacies of the sky.

tsjār **rk’jōp** ko marine mollusc, 辭海: *Mitrella mitrella* 紫結

tsjār **rhjōng** sko plant 紫茸

tsjār **rdjū** lethargic, lazy (*cbw* 餐癩?) 皆 瘡 瘡

史：楚越之地地廣人希飯稻羹魚或火耕而水耨果隋贏蛤不待買而足地狹饒食無飢饉之患以故皆瘡偷生無積聚而多貧 In Ch’u and Yüeh the land is broad and the people sparse. Their food grain is rice and their meat fish. Some of them plow with fire and cultivate with water. Fruit and shellfish are plentiful and need not be bought. The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage, and therefore they live carefree, hand to mouth, with no accumulated store and many are poor.
 漢：民食魚稻以漁獵山伐爲業果蔬贏蛤食物常足故皆瘡偷生而亡積聚 The folk eat fish and rice and make their living by fishing, hunting or forestry. Fruit, shellfish and edible things are always

sufficient, so they live carefree, hand to mouth, and have no savings.

tsjārpiār wood-cutting tool (“firewood-axe”) 說文: ax 17, 685 鑿鉞

tsjārmjwār 𠄎 “purple mystery” garbled name of constellation 紫微

列: 王實以為清都紫微鈞天廣樂帝之所居 To the king it seemed genuinely to be Clear Capital, Purple Palace, Balance-sky, All-delights, places where the Ancestor might dwell. [The author seems to have collated his source in 史記 (the story of 趙簡子 dreaming he ascended to the sky) with the critique of it in 論衡, to the detriment of both. These four two-syllable phrases are all clearly meant in this passage as names of celestial palaces. The first, 清都, is not attested elsewhere but is vaguely reminiscent of a Buddhist name for paradise, 淨土, coined in the 4th C AD. The third is found in the chapter on astronomy in 史記. The second and fourth are garbled. The phrase 廣樂 “music of all sorts” in 史記 is rendered 靡樂 in 論衡. Perhaps that 靡, a scribal error for 廣, underlies the 微 in this passage, while the phrase 廣樂 is resurrected from 史記 and made to serve as a palace name. There may also be a confused echo of 太微, or perhaps the two graphs 宮太 were omitted between 紫 and 微 by a copyist.]

It is well-nigh impossible to read a single text of Classical Chinese in isolation; comparative study is the only way to comprehension.

隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang. The essay on 天文 in 隋書 openly acknowledges 列子 as one of its sources. The same essay later gives 紫微 as the name of a star:

隋: 紫宮垣十五星其西蕃七東蕃八在北斗北一曰紫微太帝之坐也天子之常居也主命主度也 The wall of the Purple Palace has 15 stars. Its western screen has seven and its eastern screen eight. It is to the north of the north ladle. One is called Purple Mystery. It is the headquarters of the grand ancestor. It is the normal residence of the emperor. It governs fate. It governs measurement.

tsjārjwār 𠄎 tare grain like wheat 苳葳

tsjēk 4.22 pile up, accumulate 232 積

戰: 年穀不登穡積竭盡 Their harvest failed and their reserves have been used up.

漢: 夫積貯者天下之大命也 Accumulation and storage are the most important principle in the world. 史: 積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [nr]

衡: 用吏如積薪矣後來者居上 You employ officers like stacking firewood: the latest arrivals go on top. 列: 王俯而視之其宮榭若累塊積蘇焉 When the king looked down at them his halls and towers looked like piles of dirt and sheaves of grain.

選: 位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he

accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit was established; everything he did succeeded.

莊: 且夫水之積也不厚則其負大舟也無力 Moreover, if the accumulation of a body of water is not deep, it will lack the power to support a big boat. 衡: 氣結閉積聚為癰潰為疔創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles. 漢: 孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不為其積土甚至今猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day. 史: 寡人積甲宛東下隨智者不及謀勇士不及怒寡人如射隼矣 We would mass armored troops east of Wan and descend to Sui. Your brightest counselors would have no time to plan, nor your bravest warriors to burst into action. It would be as if We shot a falcon.

史: 秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'ü, over three thousand li away.

史: 公劉雖在戎狄之閒復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自涿涿度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'ü and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

b. fig.

藝: 積五六年 Five or six years passed.

荀: 涂之人百姓積善而全盡謂之聖人 If the man in the street, the ordinary man, accumulates good to the point of completion, we call him a sage.

後: 宦者積怨竇氏 The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family.

史: 刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以駁刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

tsjēk 4.22 practice 232 積

荀: 人積耕耨而為農夫 Men become farmers by practice at plowing and cultivating.

荀: 積斲削而為工匠 They become craftsmen and carpenters by practice of cutting and planing.

淮: 君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其倖廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

淮: 升高樓臨大路設樂陳酒積博其上 They would ascend a high tower, overlooking the main road, provide music and set out drinks, and made it a practice to play *liu-po* up there.

tsjēk 4.22 track; make tracks 287 蹟 績 速

國: 文武遠績 the distant vestiges of Wen and Wu

tsjēk 4.22 spine 473 脊

淮: 伊尹之興土功也修脛者使之跖鏹強脊

者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

淮: 病偃僂脊管高于頂 His back became bent and hunched up, so that his spinal column was higher than his cranium.

tsjēk 𠄎 “spine”—edge of mountain ridge 473 脊 嶠 培

爾: 山脊岡 The spine of a hill: *káng*.

tsjēk 4 walk with small steps 287 躅

tsjēk ghost of ghost (ghosts fear them as we fear ghosts) 287 躅

tsjēk 4.22 put clothes in storage 232 積

tsjēk 𠄎 ko plant 薯

tsjēk 4.22 𠄎 *Carassius auratus* 鯽 鱖 鱖

tsjēk pleated [sc skirt] 232 積

tsjēk 𠄎? storing & releasing commodities to regulate market 232 積 著

tsjēklieng 𠄎 ko bird (wagtail *Motacilla* sp?) ar

tsjēklieng 脊 脊 脊 鴛 鴛 鴛 鴛

tsjēg a store, a hoard 232 積

tsjēg 3.5 to stack up, put on stack 232 積

tsjēg 3.5 𠄎 ko plant 積

tsjēng 1.42 𠄎 banner 172 旌 旌

衡: 旌旗垂旒旒綴於杆 A flag or banner hangs from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff.

史: 心搖搖然如旌旒而無所終薄 My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

選: 乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated. [“blocking the sun, they withdrew their lofty banners”]

tsjēng 2.40 a well 209 井 穿

非: 掘井而飲之 We dig wells to get water to drink. 淮: 鑿井而飲耕田而食 They drank from wells they dug and ate from fields they plowed.

國: 穿井而獲狗 dug a well and got a dog

戰: 其狗嘗溺井 His dog sometimes pissed into the well.

淮: 昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to Kun-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence. 衡: 諱厲刀井上恐刀墮井中也 There is a tabu against sharpening a knife at the well-head, for fear the knife will fall into the well.

tsjēng 2.40 𠄎 fields of a village 井

漢: 甸六十四井也 A *diang* is 64 *tsjēng*.

釋: 周制九夫為井其似井字也 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would constitute a *ching*, from its resemblance to the graph 井.

考: 井間廣四尺深四尺謂之溝 Between well-fields [the ditch] is 36" wide and 36" deep and is called *kug*.

孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of humane government must commence from field

boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

tsjèng 1.42 subtle essence, fructifying substance (-m.) 213 精 精

淮：天地之襲精爲陰陽 The combined essences of sky and earth made the Yin and Yang.

淮：陰陽之專精爲四時 The unified essence of Yin and Yang made the four seasons.

淮：四時之散精爲萬物 The dispersed essences of the four seasons made the myriad things.

隋：今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

呂：道也者至精也不可爲形不可爲名彊爲之謂之太一 What The Way is ultimate essence; it cannot be given form, it cannot be given a name, but if forced to do so we call it big blob. [In both instances 可 erog ind obj 爲.]

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣爲之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the germinative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶮然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the K'un-lun mountain said, "K'un-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky.'"

b. mental essence, faculty that consciously engages one's surroundings

衡：夫祭者供食鬼也鬼者死人之精也 Now sacrifice is to supply food to ghosts, and ghosts are the essential part of dead people.

衡：或曰死人之精神於生人之精 Some say dead people's essence is more oogabooga than living people's essence.

草：天地至大而不見者方銳精於蟻蝨乃不暇焉 They do not see sky and earth, immense as they are; they dissipate their perceptive essence on nits and lice and have no time for anything else.

衡：信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.

淮：夫全性保真不虧其身遭急迫[難一]躑精通于天 If one keeps one's life-process intact and pre-

serves one's genuineness/ And does not damage one's health/ Then when one meets exigency, is pressed and constricted/ One's essence communicates to Sky.

列：意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

選：精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

選：骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *kwälto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *üiëd'ïök* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

c. semen

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?

tsjèng 1.42 ^{vs} pure, undiluted 213 精 精

管：一氣能變曰精 Unified vapor if it can make unpredictable things happen is called "pure."

呂：其智彌物者其所同彌物其智彌精者其所同彌精 The coarser one's intelligence is, the coarser is what he conforms to; the finer his intelligence, the finer what he conforms to.

衡：夫持帝王之論說霸者之主雖精見距 Now if one applies arguments suitable to a sovereign or a king in proposals to a ruler who is only fit to be an overlord, even if they are subtle they will be rejected.

新：志操精果謂之誠反誠爲殆 If one's ambitions are unmixed and resolute, we call him dedicated. The opposite of dedicated is slack.

晉：今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以爲藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

藝：神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈中生五味昔黃帝作鼎象太一禹治水收天下美銅以爲九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water. They provide flavorings within themselves. Huang Ti had cauldrons made with the image of the Big Blob. When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

tsjèng 3.45 strong 42 精 精

語：精[捍→]桿直理 They are strong trees with straight grain.

史：趙王與之精兵十萬革車千乘 The king of Chao gave him 100,000 first-rate soldiers and 1,000

armored chariots.

漢：將軍擁精兵不窮追 The general had fine troops under his command, but did not pursue the foe to the end.

漢：孝文皇帝又嘗壹擁天下之精兵聚之廣武常豁然終無尺寸之功而天下黔首無不憂者 Moreover, the Filial Cynosure Emperor once took sole command of the finest soldiers in the world and assembled them at Ch'ang valley in Kuang-wu and had not a foot of gained territory to show for it, and every last one of the peasants of China suffered as a result.

tsjèng eyeball 睛

衡：望遠目睛不任宜盲眇 If in staring at the distance his eyeballs couldn't take it then he ought to have gone blind.

tsjèng ^{mp} constell. name part of Gemini 井 隋：王者用法平則井星明而端列 If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

隋：鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and extravagant, and beheading them.

tsjèng continually 井

tsjèng 1.42 good hearing 睛

tsjèng 1.42 fresh? clean? meat 213 睛

tsjèng bright 晶

tsjèng ko plant w/small prickly thorns on

stem ar *de'ien* 蔞

tsjèng tsi ko plant 菁

tsjèng-tsjèng th luxuriant, bushy (+p) 菁菁

tsjèngjiwan ^{mp} family name 縉雲氏

tsjèngk'ïad force or energy embodied by

living things (cf 精神) 精氣

管：思之思之不得鬼神神之非鬼神之力也其精氣之極也一氣能變曰精 Ponder it, ponder it and not get it. The spirits teach it to you. It's not due to the power of the spirits but to the utter-goingness of the essential vapor. Unified vapor if it can make unpredictable things happen is called "pure."

呂：精氣之來也因輕而揚之因走而行之 When essential vapor arrives it uses lightness to raise, uses running to drive.

衡：夫魂者精氣也精氣之行與雲煙等 This thing called "mind-stuff" is essential vapor; the motion of essential vapor is of the same kind as clouds and smoke.

衡：由此言之精氣不能堅彊審矣 Speaking of it in these terms, we have established that the essential vapor cannot be firm and strong.

衡：仙人含天精氣形輕飛騰若鴻鵠之狀 Immortals contain the essential vapor of sky; their form is light and they fly up in the manner of geese and swans.

搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny turn" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor.

The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

tsieng'ân brutal 精悍

史：解爲人短小精悍 In person, Chieh was short and slight and thuggish.

b. fig.

史：石之爲藥精悍 As medication, minerals are harsh.

tsieng'ok pure study w/o practical end 精學

tsieng'iu ^{nc} white-toothed shrew 辭海：Crocic-dura dsinezami (C. attenuata?) 精駒 精駒
說：精駒鼠也 a shrew is a mouse

漢：譬猶精駒之襲狗 It's like the way a shrew will attack a dog.

tsieng'ien 1.42 the spiritual essence that

animates things (cf 精氣) 213 精神

衡：精神行與人物相更 the spirit roams and interacts with corporeal humans

淮：精神通於死生則物孰能惑之 If one's spirit connects directly to life and death then what thing could mislead it?

tsiengsiag pure thought, contemplation w/o action 精思

衡：不案圖書不聞人言吹律精思自知其世 Without consulting charts or books or getting any information from anyone, by pure contemplation while tooting a pitch-pipe he discovered his ancestry.
tsiengm'iang pure intelligence, abstract cognition w/no physical component 精明
國：夫神以精明臨民者也故求備物不求豐大 Spirits look down at the folk with pure cognition, so they seek completeness of the sacrificial objects rather than abundance.

tsiët 4 ^{ve} come to, accede to (Odes rimes: 栗室日密) 31 卽 卽 卽

呂：慍曰諳胥渠也期吾君驟請卽刑焉 He said resentfully, "Ach! Hsü-chü wants my ruler's donkeys. I recommend punishing him."

禮：已拜受矢進卽兩楹間退反位 After he has bowed he receives his arrows and goes forward as far as the space between pillars, then withdraws to his position.

人：苟有形質猶卽而求[之→]也 If something has form and substance then it can still be accessed and sought.

史：王且去座屏人言曰王卽不聽用鞅必殺之無令出境王許諾而去 When the king was about to go, Ts'ò had everyone sent away and said to the king, "Given that YM will not accept my advice to employ Yang, you must have him killed. Do not let him leave the country." The king assented and left.

b. *met* granted that

隋：春秋分之日正出在卯在酉而晝漏五十刻卽天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the

day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

c. 卽位 accede to a position, esp that of ruler
春：元年春王正月公卽位 Spring of 1st year, first month by royal calendar [ie 711 BC] our ruler was established.

竹：[帝嚳]元年帝卽位居亳 In the first year of his reign he assumed the throne and occupied Po.

史：今上卽位 when the present emperor assumed the throne

呂：高宗天子也卽位諒闇三年不言 Kao Tsung was emperor. After acceding, he remained silent, not speaking for three years.

左：不書卽位攝也 The accession was not noted because it was to be temporary.

漢：中山王卽皇帝位謁高廟大赦天下 The prince of Chungshan acceded to the imperial throne. They announced it in the high temple. A grand universal amnesty was given.

tsiët 4.5 to pluck 扞 扞

tsiët 4.17 ^{nc} 方言：male 蜻蜻 cicada 止 止 虵 虵

tsiët 4 add fuel to fire in brazier 17 聖 燂 燂

tsiëliët 4.5 ko tree 柳 栗

tsiën 3.21 ^{ve} advance 31 晉 晉 舜 進

非：豎穀陽操觴酒而進之 The steward Ku-yang held up a cup of wine and offered it.

釋：趾止也言行一進一止也 *liag* "heel" is *liag* "stop", referring to its now going forward, now stopping

釋：兩脚進曰行 The pair of legs advancing is called "walking."

史：伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

釋：侍時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也 *diag* "serve" is *diag* "occasion"; without the boss saying anything, he always at the right time supplies what he ought to bring forward.

莊：背遠巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-kou and bade him come forward.

左：力能則進否則退 If your strength can manage it, advance; if not, retreat.

左：見可而進知難而退 Seeing possibilities, he advances; noticing difficulties, he retires.

左：黠也進不見惡退無謗言 An, when he came forward, aroused no dislike, and when he withdrew, was not the subject of critical remarks.

史：儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

非：左右適有衣紫而進者公必曰少卻吾惡紫臭 When one of your servants happens to get near you while wearing purple, you must say, "Back off a bit. I hate the smell of purple dye."

戰：妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress,

so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.

史：與代王飲陰告虜人曰卽酒酣樂進熱啜反斗以擊之 He had drinks with the king of Tai. He

had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

釋：又謂之箭前進也 We also call them [arrows] *tsian*, because they *dz'iansien* "go forward."

史：叔孫通因進口諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共爲儀願陛下官之 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, "The Confucian scholars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers."

b. fig.

淮：進賢而退不肖 promote the good ones and fire the klutzes

史：然貧無因以進 But he is poor, and lacks support for his advancement.

史：公叔座知其賢未及進 Kungshu Ts'ò saw he was brilliant, but not yet to the point of being recommended to the court.

史：弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

隋：北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

史：叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.

呂：凡學必務進業 Always in studying, one must keep the work advancing.

國：成人在始與善始與善善進善 Maturing depends on one's early companions being good; if the early companions are good, good ones introduce good ones.

tsiën 3.21 ^{mp} fs sthb founded by 成王 as boy enfeoffing his yobro 唐叔虞 in play 晉 晉 晉 竹：曲沃尚一軍異于晉 Ch'ü-wo still kept its army intact, separate from that of Chin.

左：晉侯使以殺太子申生之故來告 The emissary of the Marquess of Chin arrived to report the news of the killing of the heir-apparent Shên-shêng.

左：凡晉楚無相加戎 Chin and Chü will always refuse to send troops against each other.

左：冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢虢公醜奔京師 On the day ping-tzü in the twelfth month in the winter, Chin extinguished Kuo, and the duke of Kuo fled to the Chou capital.

淮：齊桓晉文五霸之豪英也 Foursquare of Ch'i and Cynosure of Chin were the outstanding overlords.

風：武子事晉獻公封於韓原因以爲姓 For his services to the Exemplary Marquess of Chin the Martial Patriarch was enfeoffed at the plain of Hân, taking his surname from that.

漢：晉三卿韓魏趙篡晉君而分其地 Three

grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.

tsjèn 1.17 ^{nc} shoal, ford 686 津
晏：津人皆曰河伯也若治視之則大龜之首
People in the shallows all said, “It’s the River Boss!”
But I looked at it and it was just the head of a huge snapping turtle.

tsjèn 1.17 moist 津 盡 澀
淮：陽燧見日則燃而為火方諸見月則津而為水
When the sun-kindler sees the sun it kindles and produces fire; when dew-catcher sees the moon it moistens and generates water.

tsjèn pale red 162 縉
tsjèn insert 摺
tsjèn ^{nc} ko jade 瑋
tsjèn 1.17 kosps 璫
tsjèn 3.21 kosps 璫 璫
tsjèn ^{mp} river name 晉
tsjèn 2.16 ko vessel 櫓
tsjèn ^{mp} river name 涪
tsjèn cut off of 盡 342 戩 戩
tsjèn whing, ply 251 摺
tsjèn thing straightens warp in loom ++p 杓
tsjèn 2.16 ^{vt} done, finished +p 261 盡 儘
左：今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讎並作 Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides. [incomplete, like a sickle
漢：日有食之不盡如鉤 there was an eclipse,
戰：年穀不登穡積竭盡 Their grain crop failed and their reserves have been used up.
呂：莫之必則信盡矣 If no one feels sure of him then his credibility has vanished.
三：窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Go all day until daylight has gone and then continue by the light of tallow candles.
藝：林盡見山山有小口髣髴有光 Where the forest ended he saw a hill having a small opening. He could make out a dim light.
史：夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.
戰：少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣 After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will nullify all your prior accomplishment.
漢：當周宣王時獫狁內侵至于涇陽命將征之盡境而還 At the time of the Perspicuous King of Chou, the Hsien-yun invaded as far as Ching-yang. He ordered his generals to bring them under control. They went all the way to the border and turned back.
史：大王之地有盡而秦之求無已以有盡之地而逆無已之求 YGM’s land has limits but Ch’in’s demands have no end. You would be responding to endless demands with limited land.
b. including everything
左：使齊之封內盡東其畝 He bade Ch’i orient all fields within its borders to the east.
左：人盡夫也父一而已胡可比也 All men are husbands; a father is unique. How are they comparable?
論：子謂韶盡美矣又盡善也 The master said all the Shao were beautiful and all were [morally] good.
戰：利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪 We get all the western

wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy.

史：戰而扶輿死者盡得死者家財 [A Hsiung-nu] who carries home the body of another killed in battle gets all his household property.
莊：體盡無窮而遊無朕 Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam without bound.
非：事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can’t take time to reward those who put out the fire, and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.
後：田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.
藝：昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡為萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all of the myriad nations.
選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.
藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.
c. as *nuc* *adj* totally
後：盡通古今訓話百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.
淮：據地而吐之盡寫其食 They went on all fours and vomited until they had spewed out all the food.
非：於是日也郎中盡知之於是日也境內盡知之 On that same day, everyone in the palace halls knew of it. On that same day, everyone in the land knew of it.
衡：自剝其腹盡出腹實 He cut open his abdomen and totally eviscerated himself.
金：廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch’in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.
史：我起乎宜陽而觸平陽二日而莫不盡繇 If We start from Yi-yang and punch into P’ing-yang, two days later nothing would remain untaken.
非：於是日也郎中盡知之於是日也境內盡知之 On that same day, everyone in the palace halls knew of it. On that same day, everyone in the land knew of it.
衡：一宮盡驚 The entire hall was thrilled.
史：盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.
d. (*spec case of b.*) be frank (of speech)
國：唯善人能受盡言 Only a good man can accept

totally frank speech.

國：立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.

tsjèn 1.17 kosps 璫
tsjèn 3.21 ko drum 晉 槓
tsjèn-tsjèn ^{nb} so communicative power of language 400 嘖嘖
tsjènymwat sko official writing-tablet? 搢笏
tsjènts’ju eager (*r tsjènts’u*?) 進取 進趣
史：臣聞忠信者所以自爲也進取者所以爲人也 I have heard that integrity and reliability are for one’s own sake, while unstinted effort is for the sake of others.
史：臣棄老母於東周固去自爲而行進取也 My abandoning an aged mother in East Chou is surely proof of my choosing zeal in place of self-dealing.
論：子曰不得中行而與之必也狂狷乎狂者進取狷者有所不爲也 The master said, “Since I have not been able to join those who travel the middle, must it then be the reckless and timid? The reckless are vigorous, while there are things the timid will not do.”
tsjèndiang ^{mp} city near mod Taiyuan 晉陽
戰：圍晉陽而水之 He besieged Chin-yang and flooded it.
淮：趙襄子以晉陽之城霸智伯以三晉之地擒 The Prospering Patriarch of Chao became overlord with the city of Chin-yang, while Chih-po, with all the territory of the former state of Chin, was made a captive.
tsjòg 1.48 廣韻: grain sprouting 166 糴
tsjwá tsjwár 1.36 marrow 627 髓
tsjwá tsjwár 1.36 comfortable, secure 57 倅
tsjwat 4.17 sheaf of grass *ar tsjwad* 蕤
tsjwad 3.13 ko bug 廣韻 version 黷
tsjwad 3.13 wooden peg, wedge, small stake 桤
tsjwad 3.13 bind reeds to mark position *ar tsjwat* 蕤
tsjwad 3.13 split 集韻 *ar gjwad* prob sp p25 擘
tsjwad 2.28 fat 膾
tsjwan 1.30 to chisel, cut away 342 脍 鑄 銕
淮：逮至衰世鑄山石鏤金玉 [搗→]摘蚌屨消銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and iron, to the detriment of all things.
漢：鑄金石者難為功摧枯朽者易為力其勢然也 Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength. That is due to the circumstances of these cases.
漢：是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫黷民日削月廢寢以日窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.
tsjwat 4.6 ^{ve} finish, complete 246 卒 綽
國：史蘇卒爵 The scribe Su drained the cup
b. *fig.*

史：卒受惡名於秦有以也夫 It was for good reason, was it not, that he wound up getting an evil reputation in Ch'in? [卒 *put caus fac* || 寧 etc]

戰：今秦太后穰侯用事高陵逕陽佐之卒無秦王 The queen mother and the marquess of Jang take charge and Kao Ling and Ching Yang assist them; ultimately there is no king of Ch'in.

史：伯夷叔齊孤竹君之二子也父欲立叔齊及父卒叔齊讓伯夷伯夷曰父命也遂逃去叔齊亦不肯立而逃之 Po-yi and Shu-ch'i were two sons of the king of Ku-chu. The father wanted to designate Shu-ch'i his heir. When the father died, Shu-ch'i abdicated to Po-yi. Po-yi said, "It was our father's command." He fled, and Shu-ch'i, unwilling to become ruler, also fled.

孟：卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

史：叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢[家儒→]儒家宗 Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

漢：湯數醉酌羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言 Tang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Chiang. The Chiang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.

史：彼王不能用君之言任臣又安能用君之言殺臣乎卒不去 "If that king can't employ me on your word, how can he kill me on your word?" He wound up not leaving.

史：然衛人林王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the "horizontal men" try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

c. of people, to die
春：蔡侯考父卒 Kao-fu, Marquess of Ts'ai, died.

史：後五月而秦孝公卒 Five months later the Filial Earl passed away.

竹：五月張儀卒 In the fifth month Chang Yi passed away.

史：以官卒 to die in office?

左：穆公有疾曰蘭死吾其死乎所以生也刈蘭而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, "Can it be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what I was born as." When the cymbidium was cut he died.

倉卒⇒倉
ts'wat-bli-wat ts'wat-li-wat srb onomat 啐律

ts'iwad 3.6 vst inebriate 25 醉
史：先生能飲幾何而醉 How much can you drink before getting drunk, sir?

詩：其未醉止威儀抑抑曰既醉止威儀怳怳是曰既醉不知其秩 Before they are sozzled/ Their deportment is 'i'et-'i'et/ But after they are sozzled/ Their deportment is b'i'et-b'i'et/ Thus after they are sozzled/ They ignore their ranks d'i'et.

戰：紹繡味醉 Shao Hsü got blind drunk.

非：辭以醉而不知 He refused to answer, using the excuse that he was too drunk to know.

戰：此皆能乘王之醉昏而求所欲於王者也

These are all ones who can take advantage of the king's being fuddled with drink to get what they want from him.

莊：醉者之墜車 when a drunk falls from a cart
漢：湯數醉酌羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言

Tang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Chiang. The Chiang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.

漢：常從王媼武負賁酒時飲醉臥武負王媼見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him.

漢：行數里醉困臥 When he had walked a few li he was overcome with the effects of drink and passed out.

外：庵庵乎其猶醉也 How befuddled they are in their semblance of drunkenness!

ts'iwad 2.5 說文：moisten, add brine to pickle
ar *ts'iwad* 362 濯

ts'iwad 2.5 廣韻：fat 355 臛
ts'iwad 2.5 bird's beak 362 喙

ts'iwad 2.5 bird noise 25 嚙
ts'iwad 2.5 尊

ts'iwad 1.18 follow 25 遵 尊
衡：故才人能令其行可尊不能使人必法己

Thus talented people can make their actions worth following but cannot cause people to imitate them.

ts'iwad nc acolyte 25 僕 僕
ts'iwad 3.22 extraordinary 200 雋 雋 雋 駿

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以駿刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

ts'iwad 3.22 great, eminent 200 俊 俊
詩：崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申

Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

史：墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄[鑄→]鑄以爲金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之

Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—

YS ventures to concern himself with that.

漢：如不留聽於庶事不論材而授位殫天下之財以奉淫侈匱萬民之力以從耳目近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良賢俊失在巖穴大臣怨於不以雖無變異社稷之憂也

If you do not pay attention to all that there is to do, and confer ranks without considering talents, if you use up the wealth of the world to support profligacy, deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses, promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance, punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous ministers, the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns and high ministers resenting their unemployment, then even

though there may be no ominous uncanny events, still the nation is in danger.

ts'iwad 3.22 nc fine horse (=俊?) 200 駿
選：飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea, cross the mountain tops.

八駿⇒八
ts'iwad 3.22 intelligent 200 儻

ts'iwad 3.22 remains of meal 476 餽 餽
ts'iwad 3.22 爾雅：bright, early [cf 俊] 廣韻

ar *ts'iwad* 162 駿
ts'iwad 1.18 nc 爾雅：ko bird 廣韻 ar

de'iwad 鷓
ts'iwad mp pln 阮

ts'iwad 3.22 Szechwan rodent, fur utm writing-brush 駿

ts'iwad 2.5 wry mouth 362 喙
ts'iwad 2.5 pound with wooden beam 247 權

ts'iwad 1.6 wry mouth 362 喙
ts'iwad 2.5 a color of jade 璵

ts'iwad mp pln 權 李 權 李 權 李
ts'iwad'iwad high 58 摧 萎

ts'iwad 2.4 mp constell. name 猪
ts'iwad 1.5 short end of 2-part tally cf 劑 87

劑
ts'iwad 嬰

ts'iwad 1.5 good 恣

ts'iwad 1.5 meat broth ar *ts'iwad*² 膾
ts'iwad 2.4 beak 362 猪 喙

樂：長喙飽滿短喙飢 Long beaks eat their fill; short beaks don't get enough to eat.

ts'iwad 1.5 ko fungus 蕈
ts'iwad'iwad nc ko tortoise esp good for divination 蝓 蝓

ts'iwad'iwad nc big turtle 廣韻 ar *g'iwad* 猪 蝓

ts'iwad'iwad mp constell. name part of Orion 猪 蝓

隋：猪蝓三星爲三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sortieing and requisitioning everything.

ts'iwad 1.5 廣韻：fine cord 繡

ts'iwad 3.39 push (cf 搽, 揆) 426 挫
ts'iwad 3.39 incriminate, put in suspicion 34 挫

淮：君子不入獄爲其傷恩也不入市爲其俸廉也積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts because it diminishes compassion, nor markets because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are things of which one must be very cautious.

ts'iwad 3.39 incomplete kneel; lapse of decorum 529 爨

ts'iwad 3.39 deception 264 爨
ts'iwadk-tswadk th sko critter's cry 嗥 嗥

ts'iwad 4.13 hem ragged edge 緜

ts'iwad grasp w/ hand 426 撮 撮

禮：一撮土 a pinch of earth

史：飲以荒華一撮即出蟻可一升 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower, which had the effect of expelling perhaps a *sheng* of worms.

ts'iwad 4.13 water splashing 灑 灑

ts'iwad 4.13 a quiver 197 櫛 櫛

ts'iwad 4.13 rough stone 集韻 ar *ts'at ts'iet* 311

礫 磧

tswât 4.13 growing densely (*swa* 撈?) 贊
tswât 4.13 very hairy 鬚
tswât 4.13 stđw turbulent water 濺
tswât 4.13 shallow (sc water) 淺
tswât 4.13 jostle (*swa* 沓?) (挫 + -!) 426 撈
tswâd 3.14 pile high (取 *phon*?) 200 最 叢
 史: 遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為綿葭野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

b. fig.

釋: 季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也
 “Last” is “K”; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of “last”.
 藝: 至最後所飢 When he reached the rearmost place he got hungry.

史: 臣等謹與博士議曰古有天皇有地皇有泰皇泰皇最貴 We, your servants, having carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning, say that in history there have been Sky Great Ones, Earth Great Ones and Supreme Great Ones, and of these Supreme Great Ones were mostly highly honored.

管: 問廩吏曰廩何事最難 He asked the stable officer, “What job in the stable do you find most difficult?”

tswâd pointed cf 銳 25 撮

tswâd 3.14 “fresh & pure” (*rel to* 粹?) 246 紵

tswâd 3.14 ko awl cf 鑽 25 鋤

tswân 1.26 bore, drill cf 鑽 25 鑽 鑽 鑽 鑽 鑽
 漢: 大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑽鑿薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.

漢: 泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.
 草: 專用為務鑽鑿仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

抱: 若不挑之蟲鑽至骨便周行走入身 If you don't pick them out, the bugs burrow all the way to the bone, and then go everywhere throughout the body.

b. fig.

草: 探蹟[鉤一]釣深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind

tswân 2.24 plait, weave; continue cf 鼓 25 纂

纂 鑽 鑽 鑽 鑽

左: 纂乃祖考無奈乃舊 Carry on for your ancestors and do not shame yourself to your old friends.

tswân planning meeting 儻

tswân group of 100 families 鄴 鄴

tswân ko vehicle for mountainous terrain 撮

tswân to shave the head 311 鑽 釧

漢: 越方外之地鬻髮文身之民也 The lands of the Yüeh are beyond our neighboring states and their peoples among those who shave off their hair and mark their bodies.

tswân collect 197 釧

tswân 3.29 spear 25 釧

tswân 3.29 ko basket 25 釧

tswân 3.29 to reap & bundle 25 釧

tswân 1.26 carriage part 釧

tswântso sko fancy woven cloth 纂組

tswândzjwâd friction igniter 25 鑽 燧

非: 有聖人作鑽燧取火以化腥臊而民說之

There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the ?raw? taste, and people were pleased by that.

tswa 1.37 woman's mourning hairknot 髮

tswa-tswa 𠃉 cute 486 𠃉 𠃉

tswan 2.25 rub, scrape (乍 *pcuo* 坐) 311 拮

tswannan face chapped (乍 *pcuo* 坐) 311 𠃉 𠃉

tswat 4.11 **nc** corvée laborer; foot soldier 25 卒

左: 支離之卒 detachments of soldiers operating independent of the main command

戰: 不鬪一卒不頓一戟 without sending a single soldier to fight or blunting a single lance

衡: 秦坑趙卒於長平之下 Ch'in buried Chao soldiers alive near Ch'angping.

呂: 天雨日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, “The men are tired. We want to give them some rest.”

史: 收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 He accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.

史: 大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣偏守新城存民苦矣 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to Hsin-ch'êng, and the surviving populace suffered.

史: 舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食 If they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft would carry fifty men with food for three months.

淮: 楚將子發好求技道之士楚有善為偷者往見曰聞君求技道之士臣倫也願以技齋一卒

The Ch'ü general Tzu-fa liked to seek out men with special talents. There was in Ch'ü a man skilful at being a sneak thief. He went for an interview and said, “I have heard that YL is seeking out men with special talents. I am a sneak thief, and as such would like to provide my services as one soldier in your army.

漢: 甸六十四井也有戎馬四匹兵車一乘牛十二頭甲士三人卒七十二人干戈備具是謂乘馬之法 *A džang* is 64 *tsiêng*. It has four warhorses, one war chariot, twelve oxen, three knights in armor and 72 soldiers completely armed. This is called the chariot-and-horse law.

史: 魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

史: 梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'ü on the south, with Hân on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To

guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

tswad ko garment 粹

tswad 3.18 to refine 246 鉞

tswad 3.18 completed time, whole season,

whole year 246 粹

tswad 3.18 many-colored silk gauze 廣韻 *ar*

tswâd 180 粹 粹

tswan 1.23 **wt** venerate 200 尊

呂: 其虧彌甚者其尊彌薄 The greater the deprivation becomes, the less respect it is worth.

呂: 公之學去尊今又王齊王何其到也 Sir, your doctrine rejects paying homage, yet in this case you acknowledge the royalty of the king of Ch'i. Why the reversal?

淮: 稱尊焉不稱賢也 We say of him “honored” but do not say “capable.”

釋: 尊者 the boss

史: 尊號 honorifics

史: 尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

史: 挑霸齊而尊之 take the lead in making Ch'i the overlord and honoring them

史: 夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也尊厚交務正利聖王之事也 Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does.

後: 君侯以后父尊重 Your Lordship is honored and weighty in your status as empress's father.

史: 夫實得所利尊得所願燕趙棄齊如脫躡矣 If in tangible things they get what they think valuable, and in terms of prestige they get what they want, Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

史: 楚王重地尊秦秦女必貴而夫人斥矣 The king of Ch'ü considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife.

後: 今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

釋: 尊稱 honorific term

史: 且夫諸侯之為從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

戰: 安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

史: 石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵一]寵尊乃集其門 Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/

And it has accumulated in his household. [nr]

史: 夫士業已屈首受書而不能以取尊榮雖多亦奚以為 If a man of the upper class has finished the job of bowing over his books and absorbing

their learning, then can't make use of it to get a fine reputation for himself, what use was it, however much it may have been?

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以爲相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲爲孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

b. *opposite* 卑

史：明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household. 史：諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered "long life".

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

tswən 1.23 ^{nc} jar, jug (gen. term) 尊樽罇

莊：庖人雖不治庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

淮：其重於尊亦遠矣 That is far heavier than a jug!

衡：雷罇刻畫雲雷之形 On a thunder mug are carved and painted the forms of clouds and thunder.

南：晉永嘉中賊曹窋於青州發齊景公冢又得二樽形亦爲牛象 In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and also got two *tsun* and their form was also that of oxen.

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其播黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. They parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug [instead of drawing from it with a ladle] and drank from cupped hands [instead of using a cup]. [Commentators read 汗 in this passage as "dig". I doubt a hole in the ground would have been called *tswən* regardless of the use to which it might have been put.]

tswən ^{nc} wine cup 樽罇

tswən ^{nc} ko vase 罇

tswən 2.21 many together 180 傳

tswən 2.21 chat 傳 罇

tswən 2.21 regular; regulated 246 樽罇

tswən trousers 罇

tswən 2.21 diminish 268 掇 陵 罇

tswən 3.26 to fire, to burn 廣韻 *ar ts'iwət*

tswən-tswən 罇 罇

tswən-tswən ^{nb} imposing 罇罇

tswər push cf 挫 426 掇

tswər 1.15 infantile genitalia 陵 罇

tswəd 1.15 joint of tree limb, knot in wood (r

tswər?) 椹 罇

tswər hunoz? 掇

tswər'dwər wry mouth 268 唯 頰

tswia 1.5 horse small *ar twia* 駢

tswiangwəi tsjwərngwər high-peaked

"beak steep"? 屣 屣

tswət 4.14 to sprout (ie seeds) 25 茁

ts'

ts'ā 1.35 bright & shiny (2 t) 595 瑤

ts'ā ts'āg 1.35 to rub, to file, polish (eg ivory)

(rel to 削? or to 礪?) 108 磋 差

ts'ā ts'āg 2.33 irregular, slaunchwise 584 搓

ts'ā ts'ār mad dog 393 獠

ts'āk 4.19 ^{nc} 說文: whetstone 108 磨 昔 割

錯

ts'āk 4.19 crosswise 584 錯 差 道

ts'āk 4.19 hempseed after first pressing 150 齧

ts'āk onomat? 莛

ts'āk 4.19 to plate metal, esp w/gold 集韻 *ar*

ts'āg 595 錯

ts'āk 4.19 tattoo, decorate skin (*sua* next?) 錯

西：天子筆管以錯寶爲耐毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

ts'āk 4.19 郭璞：甲錯 stdw critter's horns 錯

山：曰帶山其上多玉其下多青碧有獸焉其狀如馬一角有錯其名曰驪疏 It is called Mount Tai. Atop it is much jade, and below much green stone.

There is an animal there shaped like a horse with one horn with mottling. Its name is huan-shu.

ts'āk 4.19 abrasive to polish stone 108 錯

ts'āk 4.19 heterogeneous 352 錯 厝

新：動靜攝次謂之比反比爲錯 If one accepts order of precedence both in repose and in action it is called rank distinction; to invert rank distinction is to be jumbled.

顏：史之闕文爲日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書典籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Ch'in and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

ts'āk 4.19 stdw sorting ritual objects by generational affiliation 錯

ts'āk 4.19 康熙 *cīng* 廣韻：廁也言相間廁

也 interval: spaced at intervals 錯

禮：辟如四時之錯行 Compared, it is like the way the four seasons come at intervals

史：以春秋災異之變推陰陽所以錯行故求兩閉諸陽縱諸陰其止兩反是 He inferred the mode of alternation of Yin and Yang from the accounts of disastrous anomalies in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*. Thus if one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein

to all Yin. The stopping of rain is just the opposite.

選：寰以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是爲列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

ts'āk 4.19 ^{mp} name of a god or deity 錯

ts'āk 4.19 awed, afraid 錯

ts'āk'wäng ^{nc} ko decoration on imp chariot

錯衡

ts'āk'tog ko coin sthb issued by Wang Mang

("plated knife-money") 錯刀

ts'āk'wər so high mtns in rows 錯崔

ts'āg 3.11 preserve, hide (*sua* prec?) 30 錯

ts'āg sour; vinegar 555 醋 酢

釋：苦酒淳毒甚者酢苦也 Vinegar: stuff w/strong medicinal taste. Sour-bitter.

ts'āg 3.11 ^{ve} lay aside, do away with 18 錯 措

戰：睹貌而相悅者人之情也其錯之勿言也 Seeing their appearances and being pleased with each other is a natural human reaction. Drop the matter and say no more of it.

史：秦魏之交可錯矣 The connection between Ch'in and Wei can be abrogated.

衡：刑錯不用四十餘年 Punishment was put in abeyance and was not used for over forty years.

選：周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸 Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures.

ts'āg 3.11 ^{ve} be |put in place 232 錯 措

楚：萬民之生各有所錯兮 In their lives, each of the myriad people has his own place.

莊：措杯水其肘上 He balanced a cup of water on his elbow.

ts'āg'jər fold the hands *sua* 捋指 30 錯指

ts'ā'jər ts'āb'jər fold the hands *sua* 錯指

24 捋指

ts'āg'ān hectic, flustered (*trən*?) 352 錯 憚

ts'āng 1.39 green, blue 倉 倉 蒼 蒼

呂：己之一蒼璧小璣 his own single green jade circle or small odd pearl

詩：彼蒼者天 that blue one, the sky

選：虹洞兮蒼天 The rainbow passes through the blue sky.

山：其狀如牛蒼黑一角 its shape is like an ox, blue-black with one horn

ts'āng 1.39 storehouse 30 倉

非：兵甲頓士民病蓄積空田疇荒園倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

呂：稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns.

It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it.

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to

be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster,

then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.
 史:京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

ts'ang 𣶒 river name, "cold" 滄

ts'ang 𣶒 sko crane ac 鶻 鶻

ts'ang stdw mountains 嶂

ts'ang 1.39 accept for storage 30 倉 賸

隋:胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of wei: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the five grains.

ts'ang ts'iang cold 滄 滄

ts'ang-ts'ang 𣶒 so sky; of reeds 蒼 蒼

莊:天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit? 衡:且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 Moreover, who is it that is said to be angered? Is it the spirit of Sky? Or the cerulean sky?

苑:齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Chi asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky." The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

ts'ang-ts'ang 𣶒 chilly 滄 滄

隋:日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?

ts'ang'iet 𣶒 man name 蒼頡 倉頡

呂:奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯀作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, K'un-wu invented pottery and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls.

淮:昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to K'un-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

淮:蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans. 草:胤齒以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

ts'angâ 𣶒 mountain name 460 嵯峨 嵯峨

ts'â-ngâ 𣶒 stdw appearance of stones on mountain cf 嵯峨 460 嵯峨 嵯峨

ts'angkäng 𣶒 oriole; cf 長庚 star name aw 鶻 鶻 倉庚

ts'angngö 𣶒 mtn name (aka 九疑) 蒼梧

ts'angngiwo ko bird 蒼鷗

ts'ang'ien "blue sky" parts of Scorpio & Antares 蒼天

ts'angts'wat in desperate hurry 倉卒 倉卒

ts'angd'u elite troops of 魏 who wore a blue headband 蒼頭

戰:大王之卒武力二十餘萬蒼頭二千[千]十萬奮擊二十萬廝徒十萬車六百乘騎五千疋 YGM's forces are more than 200,000 trained soldiers, 200,000 blue berets, 200,000 shock troops, 100,000 service corps, 600 chariots and 50,000 cavalry.

ts'angd'u slave as household servant 蒼頭

後:買蒼頭 buy a slave

ts'angnang confused, disordered 集韻 r; 搶攘? 352 儻 囊

ts'angliung "green dragon" ko horse 蒼龍

ts'ang-mwäng 𣶒 so water 滄 茫

ts'ang'iem 𣶒 蒼鷹

ts'at 4.12 onomat 擦

ts'at polish 311 際 擦

ts'ad 3.14 𣶒 (余金文 form) 蔡 杀

左:管蔡啟商基問王室 Kuan and Ts'ai incited Shang, telling them to subvert the royal house.

左:周公殺管叔而蔡蔡叔 The Duke of Chou killed the Kuan sibling and degraded the Ts'ai sibling.

左:王貪而無信唯蔡於感今幣重而言甘誘我也 The king is avaricious and unreliable, and Ts'ai is just what his heart is set on. His gifts are lavish and his words sweet in order to inveigle us.

史:仲尼菜[色]絶陳蔡 In Ch'ên and Ts'ai Confucius's food ran out.

ts'ad 3.14 big tortoise 蔡

ts'ad 3.14 steppe, dry brushland (← **ts'âb**) 蔡

ts'ads'ioke 𣶒 man name 蔡叔

ts'an 3.28 splendid, fine 582 粲

ts'an 1.25 eat 482 餐 飡

淮:病熱而強之餐救渴而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

ts'an 3.28 edelfress 582 粲

ts'an group of women 粲

ts'an 3.28 plant utm mats 藜

ts'anâr delicate? (r **ts'anâr**!) 搓 挪

ts'an-glân 𣶒 so fine writing 粲 粲

ts'ap 4.28 "noise to help dance" 530 噉

ts'ap 4.28 rim shot on drum 鑿

ts'âb 3.37 grain & hulls mixed stb *sua* 糲 275

糲

ts'âb 3 fuck [extr *tabu*, no 反切; 入 *phon*?] 24

𣶒

ts'am 2.49 color of sun behind clouds 黦

ts'a 1.37 diverge 說文: 从左从乖籀文从二

me: 从左杀聲金文或从右 185 差

後:占賈闕內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫

錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of

orange cavalry,

漢:夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr] 史:明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household. 隋:冬夏二至之間晝夜長短凡差二十刻 Between the winter and summer solstices, the day and night grow and shrink, the total difference being twenty notches.

ts'a 3 crotch (of trousers etc) 640 𣶒

ts'a ts'âb 1.37 enfold one curled hand in other 24 又

ts'a 1.37 𣶒 方言: small 舸 ac 舸 舸 舸 舸

ts'a 1.37 fork (also of tree branches) 640 杈 叉 釋: 枒旁曰叉形似叉也 The sides of the arrow-nock are called "fork" because their shape resembles a fork.

ts'a fork in road, stream etc. 640 汜 岔

ts'a ts'âb 1.37 pick up as w/chopsticks 515 杈

ts'a 𣶒 a fish spear, a gig 185 杈

ts'a ts'âb 1.37 slang term for coin ("pierced")?

24 鏹

ts'a ts'âb 1.37 ?stab 24 剗

ts'at 4.15 王仁响切韻: pillar 剗 剗

ts'at 4.15 sweep the ground 311 剗

ts'at 4.15 ko plant 剗

ts'ad 3.15 illness is removed 185 差 瘥

搜: 夢有人告之吾將祛汝自後疾漸差 She dreamed there was a man who told her, "I will help you." After that, her illness gradually went away.

民: 又方研芥子塗之差 Another method: grind mustard seed, smear it on and [the ulcer] is cured.

ts'ad 1.13 messenger, envoy 78 差

後: 母平生畏雷自亡後每有雷震順圓冢泣曰順在此崇聞之每雷輒為差車馬到墓所 When she was alive the mother had been afraid of thunder; after she died, whenever it thundered Shun would immediately circle the grave mound crying, saying, "I'm here." When Ch'ung heard of it, whenever it thundered he would immediately send a horse and carriage to the gravesite for him.

ts'ad 2.12 𣶒 切韻: to hit with fist 658 杈

ts'ad 1.13 hairpin 24 又 𣶒

ts'ad 1.13 quiver ar **ts'a** 𣶒

ts'ad ko stone 𣶒

ts'an 2.25 gnaw 311 𣶒

ts'am 3.59 mixed, disparate (廣韻: sc talk) 275 𣶒

ts'am 1.55 玉篇: sharp 24 𣶒

ts'am 3.59 disgrace? (cf 讎) (r **ts'am**?) 278 𣶒

ts'am 3.59 切韻: throw 擲

ts'am 3.59 廣韻: taste another's food 482 𣶒

ts'am 2.54 a sour sauce 656 𣶒

ts'amgiwän 漢書: 槐雲如牛 槐雲

ts'amis'äng 𣶒 cf 天 槐 天 槐 槐

ts'ag 2.15 pluck 270 採 采

宋: 羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅 Lo-fu likes silk-worms' mulberry leaves/ She picks mulberry at a bend

in the road south of the city wall.

衡：夫采玉者破石拔玉 A jade prospector breaks stone to extract jade.

魏：遷都洛陽以宣為採材副將 When he moved the capital to Loyang, he appointed Hsüan as assistant general for provisioning.

b. fig.

史：臣願頌采古禮與秦儀雜就之 I want to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in procedures and assemble them intermingled.

衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

ts'æg sko particle? *rel* to 哉? 唵

ts'æg ts'ar 1.16 Kg: forceful 廣韻: talented 偲

ts'æg 3.19 ^{nc} edible plants, esp cultivated 菜

ts'æg 2.15 bright colors 595 彩采綵

ts'æg 方言: burial mound (*sua* 冢?) 塚

ts'æg 2.15 chosen site 78 采采

ts'æg 集韻: choose, select (*cf* 猜) (*rel* to 采?) (*ts'ar*?) 偲

ts'æg 3.19 oak 採采

史: 采椽 oak rafters

後: 昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old, when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters of oak and thatch of grass and everyone was at ease.

ts'æg 2.15 big belly *ar* t3 集韻 *ar* /**ts'â**

ts'æg 3.19 official stipend 采采

ts'æg 1.16 說文: some typical bullshit 赳

ts'æg /**ts'âi** 1.16 suspect (*cf* 偲) 猜

左: 雖吾子亦有猜焉 Even you, my friend, will become suspicious of me.

ts'æg /**ts'âi** (*in* 史記) dishonest? (*cf* 偲) 猜

ts'æg ts'æg ts'ab-ts'ab th so rushes; of clothes (*cf* 濕濕) 377 采采

ts'ægngjio soo illegitimate that 功曹 does to 吏 (demand kickbacks?) 采漁

ts'ægngjio concubine rank 采女

後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of *beauty*, *harem-inmate*, and *selectwoman*, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

ts'ægbi'jũk official fee 采服

官: 又其外方五百里曰采服 Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called "stipend fee".

ts'ængd'æng lose one's way 蹭蹬

ts'ad brand-new (sc cloth) (*rel* to 采采?) 縑
淮: 汜論者所以箴縑縑繅之間攢捩呢繻之鄰也 "Wideranging discussions" is how to darn the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

ts'ar tread on, follow tracks 跣

ts'ap 4.27 attend meeting 639 趨

ts'am 1.50 connect; consult 639 參 參 三

荀: 參省乎己 introspective stock-taking

呂: 言心相離而上無以參之則下多所言非所行也所行非所言也 If words and intent differ, and superiors have no source of evidence by which to resolve that, then the inferiors will have many cases of what they say not being what they do and of what they do not being what they say.

戰: 參驗之 pump them for information

衡: 不考於心而合於日不參於義而致於時 They don't examine it in their minds but match it with a day, they don't ask what is the right thing but assign it to a season.

漢: 何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent?

ts'am 1.50 ^{nc} troika or 3rd driver 3 駟

史: 君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駟脅者為駟乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

b. *ext* outside horses of team of four

晏: 古冶子曰吾嘗從君濟于河壺銜左駟以入砥柱之流 Ku Yeh-tzu said, "I once followed our ruler crossing the Yellow River. A giant turtle seized the ruler's left outer horse in its mouth and took it into the Tichu current.

列: 命駕八駿之乘右服駒騮而左線耳右駟赤驥而左白義主車則造父為御泰丙為右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-êr the left. He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

藝: 梁王曰駟駕驅馬從梁來 The Prince of Liang said, "I came from Liang with a team of four harnessed side by side".

ts'am 2.48 be grieved [$\frac{1}{2}$ 慘慘?] (*r* **ts'ab**?) 278

慘慳慳

選: 夫人在陽時則舒在陰時則慘此牽乎天者也 Now, when people are in a *yang* season they are relaxed but in a *yin* season they are distressed; this is because they are tethered to the sky.

ts'am particle = 曾? 488 慳 慳 慘

ts'am have in mouth 24 慳

ts'am 1.50 envious 679 慘

ts'am 1.50 說文: pleasing aspect 慘

ts'am pale blue or green (*rel* to 蒼?) 廣韻 *ar*

ts'am 219 慘

ts'am 3.53 wait on 諺

ts'am 3.53 onomat 慘 諺

ts'amko ko music & dance 26 參鼓

ts'amk'ôk cruel 278,290 慳酷 慳酷

漢: 又好用慳酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

ts'amg'ap verify a correspondence 參合
語: 天生萬物以地養之聖人成之功德參合而道術生焉 Sky engenders the myriad things and uses earth to nourish them. Sages complete that process; their efficacy being verified, ways and techniques arise from that.

ts'amg'ek? cruel? 慘礪

ts'eb 3.15 mud flat 626 淺

ts'iat 4.16 steal; usurp; do in secret 竊 窃

左: 竊藏以逃 He absconded with the treasury.

呂: 竊鈇也 It was because he stole the ax.

呂: 其父竊羊而謁之上 His father stole a sheep and he reported him to the authorities.

史: 竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [*nr*]

漢: 此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.

b. *self-dep*, have temerity (to)

戰: 臣竊為大王私憂之 I take the liberty to be concerned on Your Great Majesty's behalf.

呂: 竊意大王之弗為也 I venture to predict that Your Great Majesty will not do it.

史: 竊聞大王義甚高 Though it was none of my business, I heard YGM set a very high standard of doing what is right.

漢: 夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊愍之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that.

新: 臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

c. sneak

史: 文君竊從戶窺之 Wên-chün secretly peeped at him from the doorway.

衡: 竊吹律 secretly blow the pitchpipe

史: 兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent.

史: 先王棄群臣寡人幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以為一從不事秦非國之長利也 The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state.

史: 弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

史: [石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中幫廁身自浣滌後與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

ts'iatfiər ko bird *ac* 桑扈 竊脂
ts'ian ts'ien 3.32 dark red 162 緋
ts'ian 3.32 wrap cloth around head 帑
ts'ian?/ts'ien- 3.32 red 情
ts'ian?/ts'ien- to draw a bamboo bow 箒
ts'ian?/ts' plant yields red dye 茜
ts'ian?/ts'ien- 3.32 comely (young man) 倩
ts'ian?/ts'ien- so bamboo growing thickly 箒
ts'ian?/ts'ien- 3.32 so white (glossy? cf homo-
 phones 倩 蒨) 倩
ts'ian?/ts'ien- 3.32 ko tree 玉篇 *ar dɛ'ien,*
ts'jɛŋ 情
ts'iar 1.12 ^{nc} principal wife 211 妻
 戰: 臣鄰家有遠爲吏者其妻私人 其夫且歸
 其私之者憂之 One of my neighbors was sent on a
 mission to a distant place and his wife had an affair
 with another man. When the husband was about to
 return, her paramour got worried about it.
 國: 冀缺薊其妻饁之 敬相待如賓 Chi Ch'üeh
 was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him;
 they treated each other with courtesy, like guests.
 釋: 夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts
 orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.
 史: 家貧則思良妻國亂則思良相 If your family
 is poor, you wish for a good wife; if your state is dis-
 ordered, you wish for a good right-hand man.
 非: 欲以與萬乘致功必先踐之妻妾 If one
 wishes to present one's accomplishments to a powerful
 ruler, one must first demonstrate them to one's wives.
 戰: 至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍
 之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains
 all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend
 the soldiers' clothing for them.
 b. 妻子 nuclear family
 藝: 先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不
 知有漢不論魏晉也既 A previous generation had
 brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the
 Chin dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off
 from the outside world. They had not heard of Han,
 not to mention Wei and Chin.
ts'iar 3.12 ^{nc} spouse 211 妻
 藝: 昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放
 之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient
 times the family of Jung Ch'eng had a youngest son
 who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight
 in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the
 southwest. The youngest son married a horse and
 sired children with human bodies and tails and
 hooves.
ts'iar chilly, cold *cf* 颯 淒 淒
ts'iar 1.12 dense 妻
ts'iar 爾雅: clearing sky *cf* 霽 霽
ts'iar ^{np} river name 淒
ts'iar 1.12 廣韻: interlaced cloth patterns 縷
ts'iar 2.11 fresh, clear *ar ts'iar?* 478 泚
ts'iar-ts'iar ^{nb} so leaves 萋萋
 詩: 春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采芣祁祁
 The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees
 grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay!* They gather
 chickweed, baskets full.
ts'iar-ts'iar ^{nb} so wind sound 淒淒
ts'iar-ts'iar ^{nb} grieved 淒淒
ts'iar-liər ^{sb} fast-flowing (*supp tbr /ts'ien-*
lien-aw 湍) 淒淒

ts'iar'ts'iang moving, saddening 悽愴
 淮: 愚夫蠢婦皆有流連之心悽愴之志 Even
 stupid men and silly women all have mournful hearts
 and woeful appearance.
 衡: 離騷楚辭孰與一歎悽愴 How do the Li Sao
 and Ch'ü Tz'ü compare to a single sigh for poignancy?
ts'iar'jɛŋ ko bird 鷓鴣
ts'iab 1.7 run 529 趁
ts'iam 2.51 sad 278 慳
ts'iang 1.43 green, blue, black 219 青 青
 新: 青草 green plants
 荀: 青取之於藍而青於藍 Blue dye: we take it from
 the indigo plant but it is bluer than the indigo plant.
 選: 隨珠和氏焯燦其陂玉石磬盞眩耀青炎
 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on
 the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with
 their blue-green glory.
 b. *fig.*
 衡: 物生以青爲氣 When things first come to life,
 they get their energy from youthful vigor.
 衡: 龜生...三千歲青 When a tortoise has been alive
 ...for three thousand years, it is still in the vigor of youth.
ts'iang ^{nc} libellula 蜻
ts'iang ^{np} name of a region 青
ts'iang 3.46 lift 擘
ts'iang 1.43 ^{np} pln 鄮
ts'iang 1.43 ko fish 鯖
ts'iang cold 清
ts'iangliəm tin or lead 青金
ts'iangliəm'd'ia ko deadly poisonous snake
 (*Deinagkistrodon acutus?*) 青金蛇
ts'iangli'ieŋ ^{nc} ko creepy-crawly, 本草: =
 竹根蚰 青蝻
ts'iangg'ä ^{nc} ko bird 鶉鴒
ts'iang-ts'iang ^{sb} so color of young plants—
 pale green? (*r w/ 黃, 章*) 219 青蔥
 淮: 根莖枝葉青蔥苓藿在蔥炫煌 Their roots,
 stems, branches and leaves are green and flourishing
 and then die and turn dark brown. [*nr*]
 衡: 草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章
 When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves
 are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble
 decorative patterns. [*nr*]
ts'iangdiang ^{np} son of 黃帝 青陽
ts'iangdiang ^{np} song name 青陽
ts'iangdiang an apartment of 明堂 青陽
ts'iangdiang ^{nc} housefly, bluebottle 青蠅
ts'ianglieng ^{nc} libellula, ko broad-bodied
 dragonfly 蜻蛉
 戰: 六足四翼飛翔乎天地之間俛啄蚊虻而
 食之仰承甘露而飲之 It has six legs and four
 wings. It flies about between sky and earth. It bends
 down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it
 looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.
ts'iangliat ^{nc} ko cricket? 蜻蛚 蜻蛚
 衡: 夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蹙啼 At the end of summer, the
 crickets sing and the vilches cry.
ts'iangbi'wo ^{nc} ko bug, ?water beetle 青蚨
ts'iang'iar pln 青衣
ts'iet 4.16 cut (ie dice, mince?) 587 切
 史: 樊噲覆其盾於地加彘肩上拔劍切而啗
 之 Fan Kuai set his shield upside down on the ground,
 laid the pork shoulder on it, drew his sword, cut it up
 and ate it.

史: 獨置大裁無切肉又不置櫡 He only provided
 big chunks of meat, none of it cut small, nor did he
 provide chopsticks.
ts'iet 4.16 important, urgent (*swa* 窃?) 32 切
 後: 斯言如戲有切事實 This saying seems like a
 joke, but it contains an important truth.
 漢: 御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闕上切責之忠
 自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from
 coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked
 him and he committed suicide.
 史: 妾切痛死者不可復生而刑者不可復續
 雖欲改過自新其道莫由終不可得 Your servant
 is deeply pained by the irreversibility of death and mut-
 ilation. Even if one wished to correct such an error
 and start from scratch, no method exists for that, so in
 the end it could not be done.
ts'iet 4.16 close, intimate, related 711 切
 南: 顛...始著四聲切韻行於時 [Chou] Yung...
 first wrote "Exact Rimes in Four Tones", which had a
 vogue in his time. [*ca AD 450*]
 切: 切韻 "Exact Rimes" [*book title, AD 601*]
 切: 支脂魚虞共爲不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切
 Both /tsie/ and /tsi/, /ŋiwo/ and /ŋgiu/ are joined
 to make a false rime; both /sien/ and /siän/, /yɛu/
 and /jiɛu/ are classified as if they were genuinely the
 same.
ts'iet 4.16 acute (hearing) 557 聒
ts'iet 4.16 talk low, whisper 557 聒 聒
ts'iet 4.16 rub, knock 311 沕 沕
 史: 且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而
 成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕
 目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is
 that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that
 are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the
 barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled.
 Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently
 take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth,
 promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.
ts'iet 4.16 廣韻: sound of water 沕
ts'iet 4.16 straight talk 聒
ts'ietd'iet move fast (*sc water*) 32 沕 迭
 選: 鬱沕迭而隆頽 Impeded, [surf waves] rush
 forward, peak and break.
ts'ietd 3.12 stepped brickwork? lay bricks or
 stone in courses? 砌 砌 枳
ts'ietd select *cf* 採 270 摻
ts'ietd 3.12 to look at, scrutinize 185 沕 切
 史: 越人之爲方也不待切脈望色聽聲寫形言
 病之所在 When [I] Yüeh-jén prescribe I do not wait
 to examine veins or observe expressions or listen to the
 voice or copy images to tell the location of the malady.
ts'ien 1.29 ^{nc} north-south path 阡 裕
 史: 爲田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the
 farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be bound-
 aries and collecting taxes evenly.
ts'ien 3.32 flourishing, rich 芊
ts'ien 1.29 ^{num} thousand 千
 淮: 烏獲舉千鈞 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chiün*
 [weight]. [*千 adl*]
 衡: 馬之似鹿者千金 A horse that is like a deer
 costs a thousand ducats. [*千 fac*]
 管: 客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier
 ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a
 stipend of a thousand *iung*. [*千 fac*]

淮：也之與矣相去千里 The difference between *dīa* and *zīog* is as great as a thousand [*liq. lnr*]
管：材女樂三千人 Three thousand talented flying nuns.

孟：叟不遠千里而來亦將有利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?
衡：海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of domestic animals die in the shambles.
衡：同車共船千里為商 They ride in the same cart and share a boat to travel a thousand *li* in the role of merchants.

釋：二千五百家為鄉 Two thousand five hundred households make a village.

抱：千歲蝙蝠色白如雪 The thousand-year bat is white as snow.

漢：故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow. [*both 千 fac*]

ts'ien a thousand; captain of thousand 仟

ts'ien (prn) 奸

ts'ien 𠵼 river name 汧

ts'ien 1 three *li* of field 仟 升

ts'ien 1.29 說文：stdw look into valley 裕

ts'ien 1.29 like, be fond of (秦晉 *dial.*) 忤

ts'ien- / ts'ien- 3.32 plant yields red dye 蒨

ts'ienmien flourishing, rich 芊眠

ts'ienmjwɑn absolutely 千萬

衡：偶人千萬不名為人者何也 Why is it that a statue is absolutely never called a man?

ts'ioik 4.23 close ones; affection 70 戚

親戚⇒親

貴戚⇒貴

ts'ioik 4.23 battleaxe w/narrow blade 154 鋏

ts'ioik 4.23 anxious, solicitous 感 憾

ts'ioik 4.23 ^{nc} nightwatch drum 167 鑿 鑿 鑿

鑿

周：凡軍旅夜鼓鑿軍動則鼓其眾 On all military maneuvers, at night they beat the watches and when the army goes into action they urge the mass on with drums.

ts'ioik 4.23 serrated, stepped 城

ts'ioik 4.23 toad 褶 蟻 蟻

ts'ioik 4.23 ^{nc} trample 150 踣

ts'ioik 4.23 kosps 礙

ts'ioiksia ts'ioiksjar ^{nc} ugly man (“warty pig?”) 663 戚施 規 規

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之燕蛻之求得此戚施 A fish net was what they set up/ A goose blundered into it/ A handsome man was what she wanted/ She got this ugly one.

衡：戚施彌妬 The ugly are most jealous.

ts'ioikniok? worn out? (sc hat) 戚壯

ts'iusjar 𠵼 constell. name 婁 訾

ts'iusjar 𠵼 family name 婁 訾 氏

ts'o 1.11 coarse 600 粗 犗 麤 麤

呂：其智彌拙者其所同彌拙其智彌精者其所同彌精 The coarser one's intelligence is, the coarser is what he conforms to; the finer his intelligence, the finer what he conforms to.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

ts'o ts'ag 2.10 plants die 583 藎

ts'o 1.11 straw sandals *ar t2* 藎

ts'og ts'ab 1.34 ^{vt} grasp (cf 取) 78 操 造

a. take up, hold up

非：荀息牽馬操璧而報獻公 Hsün Hsi held up the circlet and led the horses to report to The Exemplary Marquess.

非：豎穀陽操觴酒而進之 The steward Ku-yang held a cup of wine and offered it.

山：捕魚水中兩手各操一魚 When they grab fish from the river each hand of the pair takes one.

史：五穀大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

b. ply (weap), play (instr)

呂：萬人操弓共射其一招招無不中 If ten thousand men raise their bows and all shoot at the same target, no part of the target would not be hit.

非：羿執鞅持扞操弓闔機 Yi takes up the breast-piece and cuffs, takes up the bow and cocks the action.

新：日中必焚操刀必割 The sun at zenith must parch; wield a blade and it must cut.

後：忠笑而言曰陳廷尉宜便操筆 Chung laughed and said, “Chief magistrate Ch'en had better get his pen in action in a hurry.”

漢：富貴者人主之操柄也令民為之是與人主共操柄不可長也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle. If he allows the folk to manipulate it, that is to allow them to share the control-handle—that can't be made to last.

淮：武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而搗之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立於魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

漢：魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and drew crossbows of 12 *dīak* pull.

呂：辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]

決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.

2. choose, take

左：樂操土風 For music he chose airs of his locality.

呂：師操不化不聽之術而以彊教之欲道之行身之尊也不亦遠乎 If a teacher takes a skill that will be without effect and will be ignored, and teaches it by force, and wants his way to be put in practice and his person to be honored, he would be a long way from it indeed.

3. take as payment; requisition

管：委施於民之所不足操事於民之所有餘 issue stores of what the folk haven't enough of and requisition what the folk have too much of
管：人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of grain and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment from the gap of their inequality.

ts'og ts'ab 3.37 principles? policies? (=所操?) or conduct?(t3) 24 操

衡：一人之行有五常之操 The conduct of a single man contains the principles of the five constancies.

衡：君子與小人本殊操異行取捨不同 Courtiers and common folk basically have distinct principles and different conduct; their tenets are not the same.

衡：砥才明操以取貴 discipline your talent and clarify your objectives so as to attain high rank

ts'og 3.37 ko garment 襪

ts'og mat 襪

ts'og-ts'og 𠵼 grieved 懔懔

ts'ogg'ang aims, goals; strive toward one's goals 操行

衡：凡人操行有賢有愚 Whenever men strive for a goal they may do it capably or clumsily.

衡：操行有常賢 The skills for accomplishing one's aims are fairly standard.

衡：不假操行以求福而吉自至 He does not rely on his deeds to attract fortune, yet good things happen to him of their own.

衡：臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.

ts'og ts'ab 2.32 ^{nc} uncultivated herbaceous plants; weeds 377 草 艸 中

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

左：周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, “He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds.”

非：古者丈夫不耕草木之實足食也 In ancient times the men didn't plow, because there was enough wild fruit to eat.

山：其木多棕其草多竹 Its trees are mostly windmill palms, its foliage mostly bamboo.

山：草...亦緣木而生 the plant...also grows by climbing trees

衡：草野 brushy or weedy land [not pasture nor

cropland nor forest nor marsh]

楚：屈原放在草野 Ch'ü Yüan was discarded in wilderness.

釋：如蟲食草木葉也 like bugs eating leaves of plants
釋：山無草草木曰童 If a mountain lacks trees and plants it is called “uncapped youth.”

晏：靈山固以石為身以草木為髮 Spooky Mountain has stone for its body and plants for its hair.
呂：冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

衡：醴泉朱草和氣所生然則鳳皇騏驎亦和氣所生也 If sweet springs and pearl bushes are produced by harmonious vapor then phoenixes and unicorns are also produced by harmonious vapor.

語：民人食肉飲衣皮毛至於神農以為行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.
史：廣出獵見草中石以為虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

ts'ög ts'ò 2.32 𦉳 rough 草

史：草巡狩封禪改曆服色事未就 They made rough plans for inspection tours and fêng-shên, and to alter the calendar and clothing colors, but the business had not yet been accomplished.

漢：諠以為漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五為官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.

ts'ög 3.37 sincere 慥

ts'ög 3.37 go/send to ceremony 153 造 蚤禮：不靡蚤 One does not bustle to a ceremony.

ts'ög ts'ab 3.37 unhulled grain (cf 糟) 600 糙

ts'ög 3.37 𦉳 FL: pln 𦉳

ts'ög 2.32 𦉳 female 𦉳 [慥? 慘慘

ts'ög ts'ög ts'ab-ts'ab 𦉳 so sad heart sef 慥

ts'ög ts'ög ts'ab-ts'ab 𦉳 so toilers 草草

ts'ögtsio ts'abšjag cursive writing 529 草書

晉：漢興而有草書不知作者姓名 With the rise of Han came cursive writing; no one knows the name of the inventor.

晉：草書之法蓋又簡略 The style of cursive writing turns out to be even more simplified.

草：余郡上有梁孔達姜孟穎者皆當世之彥哲也然慕張生之草書過於希孔顏焉孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其[篇→]偏無怠倦焉 Among the worthies of my province are Liang Kung-ta and Chiang Mêng-ying, both ornaments to the intelligentsia of our age, but they admire the grass writing of Academician Chang more than they look to Confucius or Yen Hui. Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by K'ung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以為秘玩余懼其背經而趨俗此非所以弘道興世也 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio. It troubles me that they turn their backs on the classics and embrace the current vogue. This is not how to show the greatness of the Way or to bring prosperity to our time.

草：又想羅趙之所見唯[沮→]詎故為說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 I also thought of the ridicule and derision to which Lo and Chao were subjected. Thus I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them, so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang and Chiang out of business.

草：竊覽有道張君所與朱使君書稱正氣可以消邪人無其畔妖不自作誠可謂信道抱真知命樂天者也 I have respectfully examined the letter Yu-tao—the Honorable Mr. Chang—sent His Excellency Mr. Chu. It claims that right energy-vapor can be used to wipe out wrong, that when people lack the divisiveness of that then omens do not arise of themselves, and that may genuinely be called trusting the way, holding to the authentic, recognizing fate and delighting in what is ordained.

草：若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詎羅趙忻忻有自臧之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's own ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

草：夫草書之興也其於近古乎上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也但貴剛難省煩損復為單務取易為易知非常儀也故其贊曰臨事從宜 As to when grass writing arose, it must have been in the recent past. It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between. It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, was erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and urgent dispatches flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It was

only to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages. They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard. Thus their slogan was “Do what the job needs.”

草：而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也其攢扶拄控[詰→]結屈爰[乙→]中不可失也齷齪以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 But those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume that it is according to the pattern of Tu and Ts'ui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons, and that their pullings and pushings, pokings and proddings, compressings and expandings cannot go wrong. Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

草：私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing. Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in so many ways.

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution.

There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

草：書之好醜可為強哉若人顏有美惡豈可學以相若耶昔西施心疹捧胸而顰眾愚效之只增其醜趙女善舞行步嫵媚學者弗獲失節匍匐 Can the beauty of calligraphy be artificially forced? Just as some human faces are beautiful and others not, how could they be made like each other by imitation? Hsi Shih once got heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her face contorted in pain. A lot of dolts imitated her and only made themselves more ugly. The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 *lit* “*mismanaged the tempo*”.]

草：夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

草：專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime. [The phrase 仰高 strikes me as a trifle anomalous in this context; perhaps it is a copyist's error, but for what I could not say.]

草：十日一筆月數丸墨領袖如皂唇齒常黑雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁[臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[鯁→]颯出血猶不休轍 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month. Their collars and sleeves

look as if they need laundering; their lips and teeth are always blackened. In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease. 草:然其爲字無益於工[拙亦→]亦拙如效顰者之增醜學步者之失節也 But the way they make characters adds nothing to calligraphic quality, it is still as clumsy as those who clenched their faces in imitation making themselves uglier, or those who tried to learn the Hantan walk bungling the tempo. 草:且草書之人蓋伎藝之細者耳鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏博士不以此講試四科不以此求備徵聘不問此意考績不課此字善既不達於政而拙無損於治推斯言之豈不細哉 Moreover, those who write the grass hand are after all the least significant of artists. No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court. Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion. When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested. Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order. When we discuss it in these terms, isn't it pathetic?

草:夫務內者必關外志小者必忽大俯而捫蝨不暇見天地至大而不見者方銳精於蠶蝨乃不暇焉 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky. They do not see sky and earth, immense as they are; they dissipate their perceptive essence on nuts and lice and have no time for anything else. [nr]

草:第以此[篇→]偏研[思↓]銳精豈若用之於彼聖經稽歷協律推步期程 If we were to give a comparative rank to this lopsidedly polishing the mind, how could it measure up to using it in studying the classic books of the sages? Or to working through all the musical keys and tunings? Or to calculating the predetermined celestial paths step by step? [nr]

草:探蹟[鉤→]釣深幽贊神明覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之爭[依→]倚正道於邪說儕雅樂於鄭聲興至德之和陸宏太倫之玄清 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind. Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars. Get true wisdom installed among silly opinions. Put classical music on an even footing with popular. Bring about the social harmony of perfect good will. Expand the scope of what is dark or clear in the highest logic. [nr]

草:窮可以守身遺名達可以尊主致平以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 If straitened it can be means of preserving oneself and leaving behind a reputation; if affluent it can be means of making one's ruler honored and ensuring tranquility. Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

ts'ög-lög ^{srh} troubled 悼悒
ts'öppiwət sleeping-mat 禮被
ts'öng ^{nc} 方言: ko spear 105 鏃
ts'ög'd'iet slip off, glance off 蹉跌
ts'ög'd'äg 說文: miss opportunity (ie *sl* **ts'ög'd'äg** 錯度?) 352 蹉跎 蹉跎 差池
ts'ük to spear (fish) 105 揀 擲
ts'ük ^{nc} 廣韻: tool for making holes 105 罽
ts'ük feet even 躑
ts'ük ^{np} man name (*phon must be 罽*) 罽
ts'ük-ts'ük ^{rb} circumspect 媿媿
ts'üng 1.4 ^{nc} window 571 窻 窗 窓 窗 窗 窗
 說:在牆曰窗在屋曰窗 In a wall it is called *ziög*, in a roof it is called *ts'üng*.
ts'üng 說文:鎗 spear 105 鏃
ts'üng 3.4 thicket (*dial*) 叢 270 叢
ts'üng 1.4 ^{nc} bell whacking stick 377 椌
ts'üng 3.4 sow w/o plowing 26 稂 稂
ts'üngd'ung bore thru node partitions of bamboo 571 鏗 洞
ts'u 2.45 ko banner 檄
ts'u **ts'ob** 2.45 take, grasp 78 取
ts'u 2.45 ko fish 反切士 *sef* 七 鰕
ts'u 2.45 surname 反切士 *sef* 七 鰕
ts'uk bird's nest 蔦
ts'uk 4.1 scab 263 瘡
ts'uk small bamboo 270 簍
ts'uk 4.1 說文: short beam ++p 棟
ts'ug 3.50 ^{nc} lines in skin 脰 奏
ts'ug come together, unite; confluence of rivers 270 湊 簇 鞦 奏
 衡:猶頭[脉→]脉之湊也 It is like the head and body being stuck together.
 國:[父食教]生之[族→]簇也 [father, food, teaching] are the cluster of life
 戰:條達輻湊 branch roads converge like spokes of a wheel
 淮:羣臣輻湊莫敢專君 All the servants are attached like the spokes of a wheel, none daring to monopolize the ruler.
 呂:題湊之室 a chamber made of beams with their ends all pointing inward/outward
 淮:故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲象異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.
 史:魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.
ts'ug 3.50 ^{nc} ko citrus 棧
ts'ug 集韻: insert; throw *cf* 投 154 棧
ts'ug'/ts'zu 1.47 廣韻: 就 go to? 26 謹
ts'ugm'ân effect of eating croton or gelsemium ("expelling blockage") 175 湊 漶
ts'ung 1.1 auditory acuity 571 聰

國:聽和則聰視和則明 If listening is focused, hearing is acute; if looking is focused, vision is acute.
 墨:鬼神之明智於聖人猶聰耳明目之與聾瞽也 Spirits are as much more intelligent than human sages as good hearing and good eyesight compared with deafness and blindness.
 史:反聽之謂聰內視之謂明自勝之謂強 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.
 淮:甃纊塞耳所以掩聰[也] Ear-dangles blocked their ears, as a means of shutting their hearing off.
 人:夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire, nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.
ts'ung 1.1 clever, swift 571 聰 忽 念 聰
 顏:生而聰慧帝及后並篤愛之 From birth he was very bright, and the emperor and empress both persisted in indulging him.
ts'ung 1.1 ^{nc} onion 219 葱 蔥
 民:炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!
ts'ung 1.1 dapple-gray (sc horse) 219 驄 驄
 後:典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚爲之語曰行行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."
ts'ung 1.1 ^{vt} fine silk gauze blue w/yellow pattern 219 總 總 總
ts'ung 1.1 ^{nc} shoulder-carry pole w/pointed ends 105 總 棧 總
ts'ung 1.1 ^{nc} prisoner cart 270 輦
ts'ung 1.1 kosps 聰
ts'ung ko garment vaguely like a kilt 聰
ts'ung 1.1 ^{nc} draw water 聰
ts'ung 1.1 dragonfly? 聰
ts'ung-ts'ung ^{rb} soo 聰 恩
ts'ungd'ung urgent speech 聰 詞
ts'unglieng ^{nc} baggage-cart, forage-wagon 270 葱 靈
ts'umâ ts'abmâg 2.45 ^{nc} oic horses 529 趣馬
ts'ük to spear a fish [*cf* 藉] (-*ts'ap*?) 105 簞
ts'üg MC particle ex? 嗒
ts'üg' roof *or ts'äg'* 庀
ts'üng 1.40 ^{nc} ko vessel 槍 鎗
ts'üng-ts'üng ^{rb} 說文: sound of bell 鎗 鎗
ts'üt 4.14 ^m scrutinize; see under difficult conditions ("differentiate" *rel to* 差?) 185 察 督
 新:纖微皆審謂之察反察爲旄 If the fine and the small are all made out clearly it is called clear discrimination; to invert clear discrimination is to be dim-sighted.
 多:察秋毫之末 To make out the tip of an autumn hair [*trad test of acute vision*]
 管:目之所以視非特山陵之見也察於荒忽 How

the eye sees is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs; it makes things out in obscurity. 衡：今察日之食西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.

人：非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 With anything except the scrutiny of a sage, how could one inquire into its details?

左：不度德不量力不親不微辭不察有罪 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength, did not treat relatives as family, did not demand an explanation and did not look carefully into who was guilty. 呂：凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以為 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiating some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by means of it, he will go and what, by means of it, he will contrive.

商：夫釋權衡而斷輕重廢尺寸而意長短雖察商賈不用為其不必也 Now, to abandon weighing-beams and decide weight, or discard rulers and guess length, even if done very scrupulously, a merchant would not employ that because it is not guaranteed to be right.

漢：賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

選：精移神駭忽為思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

語：民人食肉飲衣皮毛至於神農以為行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains. 漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

ts'ət push 268 擦

ts'ət polish meticulously cf 搓 311 礫 擦

ts'ət ^{nc} ko tree 擦 擦 擦

ts'ət 4.14 ^{nb} fire flares up 燼 燼

ts'ət 4.14 ^m teeth sharp (← -p?) 齧 齧

ts'əd? 3.15 pick at flaws? (cf 箴) 185 訛

ts'əd 1.14 push & bump (← **ts'əb?**) 639 搓

ts'əd 3.16 disease ("wasting away") 311 瘥

ts'əd:/ts'əi small stones 486 礪

ts'əd:/ts'əi 1.14 to choose ar **ts'əd:/ts'əi** 差

ts'əd:/ts'əi 1.14 get up & go 185 趕

ts'əd:/ts'əi 3.15 lapel ar **ts'a** 袂

ts'əd:/ts'əi knee flap 袂

ts'əd:/ts'əi 裙袂 ?a slit in a skirt? 袂

ts'ən 2.26 to plane, to scrape 311 鏟 剗

ts'ən 2.26 說文: sheep fouling each other 羴

ts'ən 2.26 roasting spit 311 弗

ts'ən 2.26 perfect virtue 愷

ts'ən? 2.26 ^{nc} SHH: spade 說文: wood-

smoothing tool 311 鏟 剗

ts'ənts'əuk 2.26 roasting spit 311 弗 脰 弗 脰

ts'əp 4.31 gather, lift, insert (扱 *cuo* 捷 *w/o* 止)

24 插 插 捷 扱 接

釋：睫插接也插於眼眶而相接也 *tsiap*

"eyelashes" is *ts'əp* "insert" and *tsiap* "contact"; they

are stuck into the eyesocket and contact each other

ts'əp 4.31 book box carried on back 305 笈

ts'əp 4.31 pestle 24 臼

ts'əp 說文: to interrupt, "speak urgently out

of turn" 24 插

ts'əp 4.31 hoe? spade? 24 臼 鍤 鍤

ts'əp 4.31 how horse goes 529 馱

ts'əp 4.31 used up 敵

ts'əp 4.31 to dry w/heat (eg grain) 177 熨 熨

ts'əp? onomat. 栝

ts'əp'əp blather, inconsequential talk 377 偈

偈

ts'əptiap petty, smallminded 435 偈 偈

ts'əp-tsiu **ts'əp-tsiab** ^{sb} so small man 偈

ts'ək 4.21 ^{nc} bamboo writing strip 176 策

孟：吾於武城取二三策而已矣 In [the book]

Wu Ch'eng I accept only a few slips, that's all.

莊：問臧奚事則挾策讀書 Ask what Tsang had

been doing, it turned out to be reading books, their

bamboo strips in his hands.

戰：書策稠[濁→]褻 The shelves are crammed

with books. [Ie, there are so many bundles of writing-

strips that their wrappers are crammed together.

ts'ək 4.21 ^{nc} sticks 176 策 策

淮：筮者端策以問於數 The Yi Ching diviner

counts the sticks to inquire of the numbers.

史：撻策 to separate stalks for Yi Ching divination

風：武帝探策得十八 The Martial Emperor put his

hand in among the strips and got eighteen.

b. *meton* divination by Yi Ching

管：上恃龜[筮→]策好用巫覡則鬼神驟崇 If

the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor

employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits

will dump a load of weird stuff on them.

ts'ək 4.21 ^{nc} a whip 策 救 揀

淮：末世之御雖有輕車良馬勁策利鍛不能

與之爭先 The drivers of a degenerate age, though

they have light chariots, good horses and strong whips

with sharp tips, cannot vie with him to be first.

禮：國中以策韋勿驅塵不過軌 Within the

city, just tickle the horses with the whip, not urging

them into a run, so that the dust does not go beyond

the carriageway.

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬

鞭漉然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the

ground and watched them. After what he himself said

was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-

whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

ts'ək 4.21 to whip 策 救 揀

淮：鞭噬狗策蹄馬 to whip a biting dog or beat a

kicking horse

ts'ək 4.21 document 176 策 册 筭

史：於是布幣而策告之 Then he made them presents and notified them in writing.

b. imperial commission

漢：對策 to respond to an imperial commission

漢：郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是

獨擢助為中大夫 When the commandery selected

promising men, more than a hundred men responded

to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the

response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him

alone to be an inner palace official.

漢：賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書

對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-

sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and

modern. They will receive commissions to make close

inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls

of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

漢：莽為惶恐不得已而起受策 [Wang] Mang

pretended to be overawed, and stood to accept the

commission as if he had no choice.

ts'ək 4.21 ^{nc} palisade 176 柵

ts'ək 4.21 regular fine teeth 176 幘

ts'ək pure 饋 蹟

ts'ək 方言: attractive 嬾

ts'ək 方言: minor pain 憐

ts'ək 4.21 a plan of action, a recommendation

176 策 策 策 策

管：善哉策 Good plan!

新：蒙故業因遺策 *acceded* to the existing

strategy and continued the inherited tactics

史：此兩策者相去遠矣 These two strategies

could not contrast more starkly.

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論

法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would

suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing

morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing

laws and regulation and the third would be for

discussing methods and techniques.

史：運籌策帷帳之中決勝於千里之外 to sit in

a camp tent and put into action plans that will deter-

mine a victory a thousand *li* away

漢：今河南太守不深惟國家大策 Now the *tai-*

shou of Honan does not ponder great plans for state

and imperial domain.

漢：後世三家周秦漢征之然皆未有得上策

者也周得中策漢得下策秦無策焉 Later the

three houses of Chou, Ch'in and Han tried to bring

them under control, but none of them has devised the

best strategy. Chou devised a mediocre strategy, Han

an inferior strategy, and Ch'in had no strategy at all

with regard to them.

史：范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯

至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也

Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consum-

mate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till

their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and

never finding acceptance was not because their propos-

als were inept but because the barons to whom they

delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.

ts'ək 4.21 wattle hut 176 柵

ts'ək 4.21 sko farm tool 鋤

ts'ək?/ts'ək correct, regular (*swa* 則?) 176 頤

ts'əng 1.41 tinkling sound 錚 琤 鏘

ts'əng 1.41 thorn 105 擘

ts'əng 1.41 pierce, stab 105 擘

ts'eng-g'weng ^{sb} clamor, noise (esp of bells?)
cf 泓 嘈 嘈 呷
ts'og ts'ab 2.31 to dry grain w/ heat (dial) 廣
韻 ar 獎 **ts'ap** 177 燭 獎
ts'og ts'ab 3.36 quick, active cf 驟 529 吵
ts'og 2.31 onomat 吵
ts'og ts'ab 2.31 cook 177 炒 燭 煎 鬪
民:炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜
細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾波麻油炒之甚香
美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a
copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and
white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add
ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and
stir-fry them. Very tasty!
ts'og ts'ab 1.33 speak in another's place 24 讓
ts'og ts'ab 1.33 take, pick up 藻 抄
晉:荒年多抄盜 In a year of famine there was
much robbery.
ts'og 3.36 plow again (rel to 再?) 24 抄
ts'og ts'ab 3.36 copy (sc inscr) ar t1 (hand
motion similar to using pestle) 24 鈔 抄
ts'og/ts'au 3.36 horn spoon 集韻 ar t1 舃
ts'og ts'ab 2.31 dry grain w/ heat (dial) 177 鬪
ts'og ts'og ts'ab-ts'ab ^{sb} frightened (“teeth
chattering?”) 24 吵 吵
ts'iak 說文: walk w/light tread 657 蹠
ts'iak 4.18 ^{nc} magpie 263 鵲
戰:[曰]頃聞有鵲止於屋上者[曰]請問楚人
謂此鳥何王曰謂之鵲 A short while ago there was
a magpie perched on the roof. May I inquire, what do
Ch'u people call this bird? The king said, “We call it
magpie.”
淮:鵲巢知風之所起窺穴知水之高下 The magpie
nests knowing where the wind will be. The otter
makes its den knowing how high the water will rise.
衡:鵲食蝟皮 Magpies eat hedgehog skin.
選:月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依
The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and
magpies fly southward; they make three circuits
around the trees—on what branch can they rely?
ts'iak? stdw tortoise divination in 論衡
 (“blister”? rel to 敲?) 263 蹠
衡:傳或言武王伐紂卜之而龜蹠占者曰凶
Some account says that when the Martial King at-
tacked Ch'ou he divined about it and the tortoise
florbed, which the diviner pronounced baleful.
ts'iak 4.18 famous dog ar **ts'iyuk** 獬 獵 狔
ts'iak 4.18 respectful 657 磻
ts'iak 4.18 ^{mp} man name 石 磻 磻
ts'iak 4.18 stone of mixed color 磻
ts'iak 4.18 surname 烏
ts'iakhién name of an office 腊 人
ts'iyag ^{nc} maggot 105 蟻
ts'iyang ^{nc} wooden spear, pointed stick 105 槍
ts'iyang 2.36 to rush (ie take by storm?); to
mug, rob by force (ar t1) 148 挾 槍
ts'iyang 1.38 stately move ($\frac{1}{2}$ binome?) 踰 踰
ts'iyang 1.38 beg, ask for [cf 請] 270 將
ts'iyang 1.38 ^{nc} ko ax 154 斯
ts'iyang 1.38 tinkling ($\frac{1}{2}$ binome?) 鶻
ts'iyang ^{mp} prn 丹
ts'iyang ^{nc} ko bamboo 箐 箐
ts'iyang ($\frac{1}{2}$ binome?) 鎗

ts'iyang 3.41 to hoist a sail (tone 3) 78 搶
ts'iyang base, foundation 287 壘
ts'iyang 3.41 pierce, stab 167 搗
ts'iyang 1.38 essence 精
ts'iyang 1.38 light talk 諠
ts'iyang 3.41 to run 166 踰 踰
ts'iyang-ts'iyang ^{sb} tinkling 鶻 鶻 將 將 瑤
瑤 鏘 鏘
詩:黻衣繡裳佩玉將壽考不亡 He has blazoned
upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His
belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age
and not die. [nr]
ts'iyang-ts'iyang ^{sb} stately progression 踰 踰
將 將
詩:犧尊將將毛魚載羹籩豆大房 The ureens
of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded,
roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed
dishes, large sideboards.
ts'iyang-ts'iyang ^{sb} so sacrifices 踰 踰
ts'iyang-ts'iyang ^{sb} so water hitting rocks 蔣 蔣
ts'ian 1.30 ^{we} move; shift (upwd impl!); (of
officials) be promoted 169 遷 迺 迂
墨:九鼎既成遷於三國 After the cauldrons have
been completed they will shift among three nations.
史:秦民初言令不便者有來言令便者衛鞅
曰此皆亂化之民也盡遷之於邊城 Of the Chin
people who had formerly called the laws harmful,
some now came forward to call them helpful. Wei
Yang said they were all disturbers of society and
transferred them all to forts on the frontier.
史:桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐
鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness
and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six
hundred years, Ch'ou of Yin became violently oppres-
sive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.
楚:后皇嘉樹橘徂服兮受命不遷生南國兮
The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came
to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go
anywhere, and grows in the southern states.
後:先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世
When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon
came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an
empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.
孟:民以為將拯己於水火之中也單食壺漿
以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟
遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are
going to save them from fire and flood, they will put
food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome
YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers
and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons
and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples
and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—
how could that be acceptable?
左:武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑 When The Martial
King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to
Luo city.
國:十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the
Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.
史:五十九年…秦取九鼎寶器而遷西周公
於愚狐 In 256 BC…Ch'in took the cauldrons and
treasures and moved the West Chou ruler to Tan-hu.
後:太后本遷南宮雲臺宦者積愆賀氏遂以
衣車載后尸置城南市舍數日 The empress
dowager had originally been transferred to the Cloud

Tower in the South Palace. The eunuchs had amassed
resentment against the Tou family. They proceeded to
transport the empress's body to a lodge in the market
south of the city by a clothing wagon for several days.
釋:老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也故其制
字人旁作山也 to grow old without dying is called
immortal; *sian* “immortal” is *ts'ian* “move [up]”;
one moves into the mountains; thus in writing the
graph, beside man we make mountain.
魏:遷都洛陽以宣為採材副將 When he moved
the capital to Loyang, he appointed Hsüan as assistant
general for provisioning.
ts'ian 2.28 shallow ^{opp} 深 ^{qv} 686 淺
淮:足所踰者淺矣 The print of a foot is shallow.
呂:葬淺則狐狸扣之 If you bury too shallow,
foxes and raccoon-dogs will dig them up.
國:君深其怨能淺其寇乎 YL has made their resent-
ment deep; can you make their incursion shallow?
b. fig.
史:難為淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by
shallow and slight knowledge.
史:寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長
計也 Our age is young and our experience on the
throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range
planning for the nation.
ts'ian 1.30 rise high 譽 譽
ts'ian 2.28 angry 忮
ts'ian 1.30 insert (-n ← -m?) 扞 扞
ts'ian's'u petty fellow 684 淺 猷
ts'iyap 4.29 ^{nc} female servant, 2-ary wife
 (“attached-to-[principal-wife]”) 639 妾
史:箕帚之妾 housemaid
國:吾有妾而愿欲笄之 I have a maidservant and
dearly wish to make a wife of her.
非:貴妾不使二后 to increase the rank of a harem
girl without letting her become a second queen
史:后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The
queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in
the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse
into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.
隋:須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 Hsü is a term for
a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of
an inferior order.
史:熬化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既
齷而遭之 The saliva changed into a black salamander
which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem
who had just got her second teeth bumped into it.
列:不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 He did not
trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport
himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed
his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.
史:已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he
finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower
part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.
史:明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾
衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of
rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology
to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female
servants wear distinct clothing according to household.
b. woman's humilific self-ref
史:妾願入身為官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行
自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a
government slave to commute her father's sentence of
mutilation and permit him to start anew, having

reformed his ways.

ts'iap 4.29 go to & fro 530 踉

ts'iap 4.29 方言: continue *ar ngiap* 639 剿

ts'iap 4.29 ^{np} river name 濚

ts'iap 4.29 headband 屨

ts'iap 4.29 ^{nc} implement for serving cooked

rice 341 檢 簽 撥

ts'iap 4.29 ^{nc} ko fish, stb from Korea 鯪

ts'iap 4.29 ^{nc} sko farm tool 544 稜

ts'iap 4.29 to sew 639 縫

ts'iap 4.29 ^{nc} roasting iron (ie spit?) 切韻作 鑊 24 鑊

ts'iapnieng soo 唆 佞

ts'iab 3.49 廣韻: go forward 166 趨 趨 趨

ts'iam 3.55 ^{nc} moat 556 塹

漢: 漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the attack.

ts'iam 1.52 bamboo sliver 341 籤 攢

淮: 汜論者所以箴縷繚之際攢掇呢齟之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to dam the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

ts'iam 1.52 meat broth 臠

ts'iam 1.52 inscription; banner, sign 幟 幟

ts'iam to dig out, remove earth 556 塹

史: 三十五年除道道九原抵雲陽塹山堙谷直通之 In the 35th year they cleared the road from Chiu-yüan to Yün-yang. They scraped tops off hills and filled in valleys and made it go straight through.

ts'iam cord, string m/o bamboo 192 筴

ts'iar 3.6 ^{rst} order; go in order (cf 秩) 2 次

釋: 季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也 “Last” is “K”; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of “last”.

搜: 文按次掘之 Wên dug them up in that order.

釋: 體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也

l'iar “members” is *d'iar* “sequential order”; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

新: 動靜攝次謂之比反比爲錯 If one accepts order of precedence both in repose and in action it is called rank distinction; to invert rank distinction is to be jumbled.

釋: 一人取姊一人取妹相亞次也 One man married the elder sister and one the younger sister; they rank in order to each other.

衡: 拔人越次 pick someone out of turn

釋: 或謂之椽椽傳也相傳次而布列也 Some call [rafters] *d'ivan* “beams”; *d'ivan* is *d'ivan* “pass along”; they are laid out in an arrangement of consecutive sequence.

史: [儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門 廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

越: 且今子不忘前人之言必授國以次及于季札 Furthermore, you have not forgotten the words of the old-time kings; you will surely hand on the rule of the state through the sequence to get to Chi-cha.

列: 次車 secondary chariot [*acw* 主車]

呂: 全生爲上虧生次之死次之迫生爲下 A perfect life counts highest, a depleted life next, death next, and a deprived life counts lowest.

法: 學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉爲眾人 As for learning: putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common. 藝: 初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

絕: 斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

選: 骨都先自誓日逐次亡精玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The *karatto* lords first lost heart for war; then the *niield'ioik* king could fight no more/ The crown stood down the border sentries; the general's official mansion was set in order for the first time.

藝: 大鴻臚曰郡國吏功差次之 The chief herald said, “The accomplishments of officers in the provinces—I grade and rank them.”

史: 明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

ts'iar 3.6 stop during trip 2 次

三: 初一交戰公軍敗退次江北 At the very first battle Lord Ts'ao's army lost and retreated, removing their camp to north of the Yangtze.

三: 又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced. 隋: 五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this.

ts'iar put [cloth] on market 17 紵

ts'iar 3.6 help, assist 17 飲

ts'iar haste, hurry 32 次

ts'iar 1.6 ^{np} FL: pln 鄴

ts'iar ^{nc} ko bug 蟻

ts'iar ^{nc} ko bird 鶯

ts'iar 1.6 flustered, frustrated 趨 趨 趨 趨

ts'iar 3.6 handy, pliable 17 飲

ts'iar'tsiang ^{np} star name 17 次將

ts'iar'tsio blocked, obstructed 17 次且 趨

趨 跋 跽

ts'iar'tsiog ts'iar'tsiog spider? cf 蜘蛛 or *chrt* 螭 螭? 232 次靈

ts'iar'p'war noted swordsmen 飲非 茲非

ts'iar'p'war office name under Han (ex 飲非 *qv*) 飲飛

ts'iar'p'war ^{nc} sec. wife 2 次妃

ts'iap to thatch, cover, repair 305 葺 葺

考: 葺屋參分瓦屋四分 For a thatched roof, 2.7”; for a tile roof, 3.6”.

ts'iap 4.26 hem a garment 639 緝 緝 緝

ts'iap to whisper 廣韻 *ar ts'iap* 377 聾

ts'iap 4.26 sequence, train 639 緝 緝

ts'iap so moving? 跋

ts'iap persuasive 529 誦

ts'iap tsiap to babble 緝

ts'iap'siap ^{sb} snacking of lips 377 聾 聾

ts'iam 1.49 invade, encroach 24 侵 侵 侵 侵 左: 晉人侵鄭以觀其可與否 A Chin force invaded Chêng to see whether they were ripe for it or not.

左: 鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chêng invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East gate incident.

國: 侵地 occupied territory, captured lands

史: 利則西侵秦病則東收地 If things go well for them, they encroach on Ch'in to their west; if things go badly, they draw on their holdings in the east.

史: 公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.

漢: 其視戎狄之侵譬蚊蚋之螫毆之而已

Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

左: 赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.

史: 魯將盟曹沫以匕首劫桓公於壇上曰反魯之侵地 When Lu was about to conclude the treaty, Ts'ao Mo threatened the Foursquare Marquess with a dagger on the platform and said, “Return the Lu territory you took.”

史: 然衡人怵王交彊虎狼之秦以侵天下卒有秦患不顧其禍 Yet the “horizontal men” try to frighten YM into joining powerful, rapacious Ch'in in invading all countries in the world. Later, when Ch'in has turned on you, they will spare no pity for that suffering.

釋: 目生膚入眸子曰浸浸侵也言侵明也亦言浸淫轉大也 When the eye grows a skin that extends into the pupil it is called *ts'iam*. *ts'iam* is *ts'iam* “encroach,” that is to say it encroaches the clarity of vision, also to say it *ts'iamd'iam* “gradually” evolves and enlarges.

b. fig.

非: 過所愛曰侵 To exceed what one is to take care of is called encroachment.

釋: 寢侵也侵損事功也 *ts'iam* “go to bed” is *ts'iam* “encroach”; it encroaches and diminishes the accomplishment of business

非: 夫上侵弱君而下傷人民者大罪也 Now, to encroach and weaken the ruler above and to injure the populace below are great crimes.

衡: 使聖人遠視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

ts'iam 2.47 lie down, lie abed 267 寢

詩: 乃生女子載寢之地載衣之褻載弄之瓦 If a girl is born/ they lay her on the dirt floor/ they clothe her in castoffs/ they give her a shard for a toy

論:終日不食終夜不寢以思 go all day without eating and all night without lying down, in order to contemplate

衡:毋偃寢爲其象屍也 Don't lie down flat, because of the resemblance to a corpse.

衡:得病寢衽畏懼 When they get sick they take to their beds in fear.

左:寢苫枕草 slept on a mourner's coarse mat using weeds as a pillow

三:今世之人多不務經術好翫博棄廢事棄業忘寢與食窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Nowadays too many people neglect study of the classics; they like to play parcheesi and go, abandoning their work and neglecting their duties, forgetting either to sleep or to eat, playing all day until daylight has gone and then continuing by the light of tallow candles.

釋:寢侵也侵損事功也 *ts'iam* "go to bed" is *ts'iam* "encroach"; it encroaches and diminishes the accomplishment of business

b. fig.

莊:寢兵 to down weapons, to disarm

選:昔成康沒而頌聲寢 Of old, when kings Ch'eng and K'ang died, the sound of *sung* poetry ceased.

ts'iam 2.47 private apartments 267 寢

左:視寢 to be presented to the master's bedchamber (sc wife) [*prob* 視 *uf* 侍 "serve"]

左:民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds—all have places where they are at home.

官:宮人掌王之六寢之脩 The palace housekeepers see to the upkeep of the king's six bedchambers.

ts'iam 1.49 built-up bank 72 岑

淮:河水之深其壤在[山→]岑 The depth of the Ho: its bottom mud is now on its embankments. [*nr*]

ts'iam 3.52 *mp* riv name 沁

ts'iam sharp 341 鈞

ts'iam 2.47 incise, engrave 341 鐵鉞

ts'iam 3 defeat 267 剋

ts'iam 3.52 dog vomit 卍 咍

ts'iam insert 24 沁

ts'iam 3.52 *mp* put under water 626 沁

ts'iam 1.49 ko fish 鯁

ts'iam 3.52 pity 沁

ts'iam 1.49 類篇: talk to oneself 23 諷

ts'iam 2.47 cover 305 蔓

ts'iam 1.49 thread *ar ts'iam* cf 繩 597 緘

ts'iamk'i'üŋ *mp* place name 寢邱

ts'iamngi'wän *mp* 縣 name 沁源

ts'iam'i'dŋ *mp* region name 沁州

ts'iamsi'wər *mp* 縣 name 沁水

ts'iamdi'et overrun by a sudden rush 侵軼

左:患戎師曰彼徒我車懼其侵軼我也 Apprehensive of the Jung force, he said, "They fighting on foot and we in chariots, I worry that they might get among us at close quarters."

ts'iamni'og temple at grave site 寢廟

史:高帝崩孝惠即位迺謂叔孫生曰先帝園陵寢廟群臣莫習 When the High Emperor died and the Benevolent succeeded, he said to Shu-sun T'ung, "At the grave mound and memorial chapel of our late emperor, all the officials were inexperienced."

ts'iam'i'er bedclothes 寢衣

ts'io 1 *nc* flat topped hill 切韻 *ar ts'io* 阻

ts'io ts'iaŋ 1.9 skin ulcer [?] 263 疽

衡:氣結闕積聚爲癰潰爲疽創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.

ts'io *nc* dirt hill 阻

ts'io *nc* monkey 狙

莊:勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that "three-at-morning". What is meant by "three-at-morning"? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, "Three at morning and four at evening." The monkeys were all angered. He said, "Well, then, four at morning and three at evening." The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

ts'io 1 hempseed 苴

ts'io 1 *mp* river name 沮

史:公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩後稷之業務耕種行地宜自涇涇度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

ts'io worm casts? cf 粗 263 坩

ts'io jealous 105 嫉

ts'io 2.10 dig out 但

ts'io watch and wait 覷 覷

ts'io ts'iaŋ watch and wait 狙

ts'io 方言: take 78 狙

ts'io 3.9 sillion cf 垣 粗

ts'io 3.9 *mp* city name 粗

ts'io ts'iaŋ 2.8 skin cracked 263 皸

ts'io ts'io straw 苴

ts'io+ *mp* pln 且 知

ts'io 4.18 *mp* 芍陂 place name 芍

ts'ioh'ab? ko plant (*pron?*) 672 菹蓋

ts'ioh'iek sneak attack 狙擊

漢:良與客狙擊秦皇帝誤中副車 Liang and his hired man struck at the Ch'in emperor from ambush, but hit an accompanying vehicle by mistake.

ts'ioh'ioŋ *nc* stb osprey, I sus 鷗鳩 睢鳩

ts'ioŋ 3.35 small deformed opening *ar z'ioŋ* 哨

大:主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, "[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"

ts'ioŋ ts'ieb *nc* hoe? dibble? 544 鏟 鋤 剗

戰:使曹沫釋其三尺之劍而操鏟鋤與農夫居壟畝之中則不若農夫 Let Ts'ao Mo lay aside his three-ch'i sword and take up digging-stick and hoe and dwell among the embanked fields with farmers: then he would not be the equal of the farmers.

ts'ioŋ ts'ieb 1.32 shovel? hoe? 24 鏟 鋤

ts'ioŋ ts'ieb 3.35 high, precipitous 72 峭 峭

漢:其入中國必下領水領水之山峭峻漂石

破舟 To enter China, they must come down rivers through canyons. The mountains at these canyons are steep and high; submerged rocks smash boats.

藝:石壁峻峭不能得還 The stone wall was so steep that he could not return.

ts'ioŋ 2 anxious, grieved 悄

ts'ioŋ similar cf 猶 俏

ts'ioŋ wrap cloth around head (*sua* 帽?) *ar*

ts'og 幪

ts'ioŋ 2.30 fine, attractive 鈔

ts'ioŋ tie up (*sua* 幪?) 幪

ts'ioŋ 集韻: cramp in calf of leg 踏

ts'ioŋ so stone's hardness 硝

ts'ioŋ 3.35 玉篇: small 哨

ts'ioŋ 3.35 ko bamboo whistle 箛

ts'ioŋ-ts'ioŋ *mp* so sad heart 悄悄

ts'ioŋ-ts'ioŋ ts'ieb-ts'ieb *mp* chattering talk

(*pron?* ← 法言) 377 哨哨

ts'ioŋkl'ak used to set a net 削格

ts'ioŋwo *mp* pln 且于

ts'io-ngio ts'iaŋngi'ag *snb* precarious, unsafe, tectery 460 岨 岨

ts'ioŋh'iam so emotion changing facial

expression 廣韻 *ar dz'ioŋ* 愀然

史:齊王愀然變色曰然則奈何 The king of Ch'i suddenly looked worried and said, "In that case, what can be done about it?"

ts'ioŋt'ap ts'ioŋt'ap 3.35 stchw waves 廣韻 *ar*

t'äm 洶洶 洶洶

ts'ioŋ du kerchief 哨頭

宋:行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見羅敷脫帽著哨頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怒怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smoothes his beard/ When a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.

ts'ioŋts'ag sneaky trick 狙詐

法:縱不得不征不有司馬法乎何必狙詐乎 Given that we might have to go to war, have we not

Szü-ma's *Methods*? Why do we need sneaky tricks?

ts'ioŋk-ts'ioŋk *mp* so toad skin "warty"? cf 蹙蹙

263 蹙蹙

說:其鳴詹諸其皮蹙蹙其行充充 Its call:

üambio. Its skin is warty. Its gait is hop-hop.

ts'ioŋ 1.46 *nc* stork 鷺

ts'ioŋ ts'iab 1.46 *vt* autumn, harvest 639 秋

秋 穰

衡:春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.

春:秋大雨雹 In autumn, there was much hail.

左:秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 In the autumn, Ch'eng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'u led a force and extinguished Lu.

春:秋七月天王使宰咺來歸惠公仲子之暱 In autumn, seventh month, the sky king sent the steward Hsüan with the presents for the funeral of the Kind Marquess's wife Mid-child.

衡:秋夏際陽氣尚盛未嘗無雷雨也故其拔木偃禾頗爲狀耳 Between summer and autumn the energy of yang is still ascendant, and invariably there are thunderstorms. Thus the uprooting of trees

and flattening of grain are to be regarded as the likely consequences of that.

呂：秋早寒則冬必煩矣 If the autumn gets cold early then winter will certainly be warm. [in contrast to what we would expect]

衡：秋之零實 the falling fruit of autumn

衡：物或踰秋不死 Some things live beyond autumn.

非：千秋萬歲之聲聒耳而一日之壽無徵於人 The noise, "A thousand years, ten thousand years," clatters in the ear but not a single day of increased longevity has been proven among people.

多：察秋毫之末 To make out the tip of an autumn hair [trad test of acute vision]

西：天子筆管以錯寶為耐毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

ts'ioŋ^{nc} 說文爾雅：fish hides in mud = 鰓 鱗

ts'ioŋ 1.46 Kg: crupper but seems stdw carriage harness? 鞅 鞞 鞞 鞞

ts'ioŋ 方言：lapel? 襜

ts'ioŋ ko hard wood, cbtun carriages 櫓

ts'ioŋ 1.46 to run 166 趨

ts'ioŋ-ts'ioŋ ts'jab-ts'jab^{nb} so "phoenix" 鳳皇 529 秋秋

ts'ioŋg'og^{nc} autumn hair, stb esp fine 秋毫

多：察秋毫之末 To make out the tip of an autumn hair [trad test of acute vision]

漢：先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.

ts'ioŋs'iar toad 663 鼃 鼃 鼃

ts'ioŋts'ian a swing 鞞 鞞

藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞞鞞為戲以習輕趨者 The Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

ts'ioŋ-dioŋ^{sb} so prancing horses 秋游

ts'ioŋpjuən autumnal equinox 秋分

ts'ioŋpjuən^{nb} 1 of 24 氣 periods 秋分

ts'ia^{sb} ts'ia^{sb} 2.35 be about to, intend to, be going to (cf 取 as sem || to 將) 270 且

衡：故天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也 Thus when it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. It is announcing that sky will rain.

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

史：乃且願變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦 So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Ch'in with cession of land to atone for our former faults.

淮：方其為虎也不知其嘗為人也方其為人不知其且為虎也 At the time he was a tiger, he was unaware he had ever been a man; at the time he was a man, he was unaware he was about to become a tiger.

非：三國固且去矣 The three states were surely on the point of withdrawing.

史：賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?

史：願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be

denied eventual burial in Wei.

史：叩頭且破額血流地 They knocked their heads till they were about to break; the blood of their foreheads flowed on the ground.

非：其子而食之且誰不食 If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?

戰：固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君 I assure you I would not dare speak of human affairs. I assure you I wish to have audience to speak of the affairs of supernatural beings.

漢：今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入霆擊且以創艾胡虜 Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians.

後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk."

後：典執政無所回避常乘驄馬京師畏憚為之語曰行且止避驄馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."

絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, Tai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed Tai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

漢：水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 ch'ing of land, three chang at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事探之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

b. put usage not always ref future

漢：昭信曰兩姬婢且泄口復殺殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, "The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth." She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.

ts'ia^{sb} ts'ia^{sb} 2.35 moreover 272 且

國：王以狄女閭姜任非禮且棄舊也 YM making the Ti barbarian woman closer to yourself than those of the Chiang and Jen clans is not ritually correct and moreover discards longtime associates.

釋：毛貌也冒也在表所以形貌也且以自覆冒也 mog "hair" is mög "appearance"; it is mak "cover." On the outside it is what is used to distinguish appearances; also, it is used to cover the self.

左：目夷長且仁君其立之 Mu-yi is elder and is

also kinder. Let YL establish him.

孟：王自以為與周公孰仁且智 Whom does YM take to be more humane and intelligent, yourself or the Duke of Chou?

衡：夫如是為聖且賢也 If that's how it is then they do it on behalf of sages and also of the merely capable.

列：周穆王時西極之國有化人來入水火貫金石反山川移城邑乘虛不墜觸實不礙千變萬化不可窮極既已變物之形又且易人之處 In the time of the Splendid King of Chou there came a magician from the far west. He went into water and fire, pierced metal and stone, inverted the positions of mountain and river and shifted the positions of walled cities. He rode the void as a chariot without falling; when he hit something solid it was no obstruction to him. There was no end to his thousands of changes and myriads of alterations. Having changed the shape of things, he went on to alter the thoughts of men.

淮：陰陽不能且冬且夏 Yin and Yang cannot make both winter and summer.

b. 且夫 "and" + "that" adduces new argument

史：且夫諸侯之為從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

c. rarely connects nouns

史：漢之聖者在高祖之孫且曾孫也 The most sapient of the Han were the grandson and also the great-grandson of the founding emperor.

ts'ia^{sb} ts'iaŋ 3.40 tilted cf 斜 35 筭

ts'ia^{sb} ts'jab 1.46 grasp in hand w/fingers curled cf 錯 78 擗

ts'ia^{sb} ts'jab 2.9 take, grasp (becomes erg?) 78 取 擗

左：陪臣干擗有淫者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.

荀：青取之於藍而青於藍 Blue dye: we take it from the indigo plant but it is bluer than the indigo plant.

淮：有能贖之者取金於府 If someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury.

山：瑋瑋取芥 Tortoise shell picks up straw.

史：太史歎曰女不取媒因自嫁非吾種也汗吾世 Tai-shih Chiao said, "A daughter who goes ahead and marries herself off without using a gobetween is no kin of mine. She has dishonored my generation."

新：取與[攻]守不同術也 Taking and defending have no method in common.

漢：攻之不可暴取也 If we attack it, it can't be taken by a sudden assault.

史：儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right for holding and consolidating.

史：秦取天下非行義也暴也 If Ch'in controls the world, it won't be by doing right, it will be by violence.

後：天下皆知取之為取而莫知與之為取 The whole world knows that taking amounts to taking, but no one knows that giving amounts to taking.

史：取信於齊 earn the trust of Chi [lit "procure being-believed from Chi"]

戰：襄王惡之曰田單之施將欲以取我國乎 The Prospering King disliked that. He said, "Is the generosity of Tien Tan meant to be a way of stealing

my kingdom?"

史：夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也厚厚交務正利聖王之事也 Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does.

孟：齊人伐燕勝之宣王問曰或謂寡人勿取或謂寡人取之以萬乘之國伐萬乘之國五旬而舉之人力不至於此不取必有天殃取之何如 The Ch'i attacked Yen and defeated them. The Per-spicious King asked, "Some advised Us not to annex it. Some advised Us to annex it. For a state of 10,000 chariots to attack another such state and take it in fifty days—this is not within human power. Not annexing it would draw punishment from Sky. What would happen if we annex it?"

b. choose to do

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

史：此其君欲得其民力竭惡足取乎 How would this be a worthy choice, having the ruler's desire achieved but the people's strength used up?

c. bring about (sc consequence of act)

漢：準者所以揆平取正也 A level is defined as what is used to measure levelness and get straightness. 史：何往為祇取辱耳 What would we accomplish by going? We would only bring shame on ourselves. 史：為取給而弗告 He got it supplied but told no one about that.

戰：安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

d. 取捨 "accept or reject", criteria of choice
非：取捨相反不同而皆自謂真 Their tenets are contradictory and different, yet each claims to be genuine.

衡：君子與小人本殊操異行取捨不同 Courtiers and common folk basically have distinct principles and different conduct; their tenets are not the same.

e. 取[名|號]於X X is name source

釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topology] can be recognized.

藝：應劭漢官儀曰皇后稱椒房取其實蔓延盈升 The "Guide to Han Offices" by Ying Shao says, "Of the empress dowager it is termed thyme-scented chambers; so called from her having extended and expanded [the dynasty] to fill the vessel." [Alludes to the image of wild thyme in Ode 117]

ts'iu ts'iuq 1.10 ^m hasten 166 趨

釋：疾行曰趨 Going energetically is called "hurrying."

釋：疾趨曰走 To hasten with urgency is called "running."

戰：褰裳而趨 gird up the loins and make haste
戰：拔劍趨之以解救 drew a sword and rushed toward him, he only getting away by the help of others
史：秦人捐甲徒裊以趨敵 The Ch'in remove their armor and rush toward the enemy barechested.

史：方將約車趨行適聞使者之明詔 I was just about to summon my chariot to hurry there when I heard the clear message of the emissary.

非：茲鄭踞輶而歌前者止後者趨 Tzù Chêng crouched on the poles and called cadence, and those in front stopped while those in back surged ahead.
史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闞載者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

(1). a sign of respect

史：傳言趨 They passed the word: "Hurry."

晏：晏子過而趨三子者不起 When Yen-tzù passed them he would hurry his stride, but they never rose.

b. fig.

草：余懼其背經而趨俗 It worries me that they turn their backs on the classics and scurry to the current vogue.

ts'iu ts'ieob 3.10 take a wife 639 娶 娶

釋：早娶晚死壽考者 those who marry early and die late and live to very old age

衡：更嫁娶者平忽無禍 Those who remarry go on normally, oblivious, and no disaster ensues.

史：五嫁而夫輒死人莫敢娶 She had been married five times and her husbands had died suddenly, so no one dared to propose to her.

隋：主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

ts'iu ts'iuq 3.10 hasten to 166 趨

ts'iu (surname) 媯

ts'iu 1.10 ko tree 趨

ts'iu 3.10 bird's nest 148 窠

ts'iuks ^w urge, press 175 促 起 諫 趨

非：腓大於股難以趨走 If the calf is larger than the thigh that makes it hard to run fast. [nr]
史：巫媯何久也弟子趨之 The shamaness herself is taking such a long time! Let an acolyte urge her to make haste.

ts'iukskioip stdw human temperament (impetuous?) 促急

ts'iuksuk in haste 趨數 促速

ts'iuung ^{nc} 方言: ko garment 袴

ts'iuung 1.3 glare, flash 睨

ts'iuung 1.3 hit *ar ts'iuung* 105 攃

ts'iuung 1.3 ^{nc} ko conifer, prob *Abies* sp, *ar*

ts'iuung 攃

ts'iuungqiuung ^m leisurely elegant motion 璣

璠 從容

ts'iuks 4.22 clear away 捋

ts'iuks 4.22 ?chapped? skin 263 敲 腊

山：有獸焉其狀如羊而馬尾名曰羴羊其脂可以已腊 There is an animal there shaped like a sheep but with a horse's tail, called *g'iamziang*. Its fat can be used to cure chapped skin.

ts'iuks-ts'iuks ^{sb} so celebrant +p 蹻蹻

ts'iuq 3.40 stand on? *sua* 蹻, 蹻? 287 趄 趄

史：韓卒[超→]趄足而射百發不暇止遠者[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]奔心 When the Hán soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

ts'iar ts'ieob ^{pm} 2.4 this; here 23 此

莊：技蓋至此乎 Can skill really go this far?

史：此臣之所為君患也 These are things I feel concern for on Yi's behalf.

左：亡鄭國者必此人也 The one who causes the ruin of the state of Chêng will surely be this man.

非：方此時也堯安在 Where was Yao while all this was happening?

戰：此君之功天下莫不聞 This feat of yours is known to the whole world.

衡：此亡國之聲不可遂也 This music of a doomed state must not be played all the way through.

搜：此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?

詩：鴆矣富人哀此惇獨 All is well with the rich/ Woe to us wretched and forlorn.

詩：葛生蒙楚藪蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

國：行人子朱曰朱也在此 The herald Tzù-chu said, "Chu is here."

戰：東國有魯連先生其人在此 There is a Mister Lu Lien from the eastern states and the man himself is here.

藝：先世避秦難率妻子來此 A previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty.

後：母平生畏雷自亡後每有雷震輒圓冢泣曰順在此 When she was alive the mother had been afraid of thunder; after she died, whenever it thundered Shun would immediately circle the grave mound crying, saying, "I'm here."

a. assigned to *pm wd-class* on *ex like this*:

左：所不此報無能涉河 May I not be able to cross the river if I do not repay you for this.

b. *opp* 彼

孟：彼一時也此一時也 That was a distinct occasion; this is a distinct occasion.

選：稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this.

有於此⇒有

ts'iar 1.5 female (of critters) 417 雌 鷓

呂：聽鳳皇之鳴以別十二律其雄鳴為六雌鳴亦六 He listened to the calls of the “phoenix” so as to distinguish the twelve musical keys; the cries of the male made six and those of the female were another six.

史：天降龍二有雌雄 Sky sent down dragons. They were two; there was a male and a female.

衡：別雌雄籟卵殼之中 Hen and cock are differentiated while still within the eggshell.

b. fig.

史：與漢王挑戰決雌雄 challenge the Han king to single combat to determine which was master
ts'iar 1.5 small, petty 451 仳

~~ts'iar~~ **ts'ieb** 3.5 lower handle of plow 639 庇

ts'iar trample cf 踏 268 跣

淮：有菅屨跣[跣→]跣短褐不完者 there will be sedge-grass sandals, walking on bare feet, and tattered tunics.

ts'iar 2.4 ko bird 鷗

ts'iar bright, lustrous 478 毗 玼

ts'iar 2.4 fresh, clear 478 毗

ts'iar sweat 4 泚

ts'iar 卍 river name 泚

ts'iar 1.5 teeth uneven 齟

~~ts'iar~~ **ts'iab** 1.6 observe stealthily 覘

ts'iang wāng NS: orpiment As₂S₃ 雌黃

ts'iarđ'iek to visit without invitation (“alert for a meal”) –b? 覘食

ts'iarš'ieg stdw being uneven (pron?) 傑儼

~~ts'iarš'ie~~ **ts'iabts'iab** peer intently 覘覘

ts'iek walk w/mincing sidesteps 657 趨

ts'iek rocky shoal, rocky islet; → rocky desert (set 312?) 473 磧

ts'iek stab; kill w/knife; sew 154 刺 刺

史：使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走 They sent a man to assassinate Su Ch'in, but he wasn't killed; he escaped.
晏：公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也 The thing to worry about with these three is that if I seize them they might not stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow might miss.

史：令言如循環用兵如刺蜚 He said ingratiating things as easily as fondling a ring; he saw the resort to arms as no more than killing cockroaches.

ts'iekliiek rapids in river 磧歷 磧礫

ts'ieg 3.5 stab, prick, sew 154 策 諫 刺

戰：摩笄以自刺 sharpened a hairpin to stab herself
衡：人以刃相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.

禮：毋刺齒 Don't pick your teeth.

史：刺繡文不如倚市門 Better lean on a market gate than sew embroidery (i.e. trade enriches more than industry). [nr]

漢：時愛為去刺方領繡去取燒之 At the time Ai was sewing embroidery onto a scarf for Ch'ü; he took it and burned it.

b. fig.

淮：責之以不義刺之以過行 task him with wrongdoing; criticise him for errant acts

ts'ieg 3 說文: thorn 154 束 刺

ts'ieg 卍 ko hairy creepy-crawly w/poison sting 154 蝥 載

ts'ieg to pluck, gather 154 刺

ts'ieg stab, pierce, probe (2 wds?) 154 刺

ts'ieg 3.5 ko framing timber 棟

ts'iegsl'ieg ts'iek sko rank under Han

(censor?) 刺史

陳：廣州刺史元景仲陰有異志將圖高祖

Yüan Ching-chung, censor of Kuang-chou, meant to go his own way, and was plotting against The Founder.

ts'iegts'wät 集韻: dirty, befouled 34 刺 刺

ts'ieŋ 2.40 卍 to request 659 請

左：君請用之 Let YL please employ him.

呂：伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was about to depart, he asked for means of governing Lu.

管：租稅者所然而請也 *tsos'iwad* : what is foreseen and asked for.

戰：請伐人之與國 requesting to attack other people's allied states

戰：不如以塞請和於齊 Better to trade land for peace with Ch'i

呂：卒病請休之 The men are tired. Let us give them some rest.

淮：請而後為復而後行 He never acted without requesting permission; he never moved without first reporting.

左：亟請於武公 She nagged Wu Kung.

管：客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a stipend of a thousand *liung*.

左：請京使居之 She requested [the city of] Ching, and he let him occupy it.

莊：請買其方百金 asked to buy the medicine's recipe for a hundred pieces

史：丐沐沐我請食飯我 If I asked for shampoo she washed my hair; if I asked for food she fed me.

左：君若苟無四方之虞則願息假寵以請於諸侯 Should your lordship chance to have no concern from your neighbors, then we would like to make some requests of the barons under your auspices.

非：請無以此為稽也 Let's not make this a demand.

呂：若此則愚拙者請矣 if that's how it is then the stupid and clumsy will start to make requests.

列：意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

藝：廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, “I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed.”

b. *pro forma*

戰：請問楚人謂此鳥何 May I inquire, what do Ch'ü people call this bird?

史：惠王曰善寡人請聽子 The Benevolent King said, “Good. I will follow your advice if I may.”

ts'ieŋ 1.42 vs1 be clear; pure 213 清 清

左：俟河之清 wait for the Yellow River to clear

呂：夫水之性清土者拍之故不得清 It is water's nature to be clear, but dirt tends to muck it up, so it never gets to be clear.

史：燕王曰吾聞齊有清濟濁河可以為固長城鉅防足以為塞 The king of Yen said, “I have heard that Ch'i has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. [長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.]

戰：黃鵠[...]奮其六翮而凌清風飄搖乎高翔 The great swan [...] spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.

淮：清陽者薄靡而為天 The clear and bright

wafted together and formed the sky.

楚：俟時風之清激兮愈氛霧其如塵 I await the fresh gusts of the seasonal wind, ah! The mist gets thicker, like dust clouds.

b. *of mus sound*

管：叩之其音清 If you strike it, its tone is clear.

選：絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

c. *fig. candid, not devious*

尉：將者上不制於天下不制於地中不制於人寬不可激而怒清不可事以財 The general: above not limited by sky, below not limited by terrain, between them not limited by other men. He is so cool he cannot be moved to anger, and so honest he cannot be bribed by wealth.

衡：案古篡畔之臣希清白廉潔之人 Looking at ancient times, among those who usurped or rebelled, few were men of integrity and self-denial.

後：此道清虛貴尚無為好生惡殺省慾去奢 In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued; they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness.

衡：臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.

人：陰陽清和則中觀外明 If one's *yin* and *yang* are clear and harmonized then one understands well both what is within oneself and what is going on outside.

楚：將呢訾[栗一]粟斯啞啞儒兒以事婦人乎寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dissemble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

ts'ieŋ 3.45 cold 清 漚

列：視其前則酒未[清一]清看未[睇一]睇 Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine was still warm and the meat still moist.

呂：冬不用箒非愛箒也[清一]清有餘也 That we don't use fans in winter is not for the fans' sake; it's because they're too cool.

ts'ieŋ 1.42 cespitt 209 圃

ts'ieŋ 3.45 temporary, loan, nonce 659 攄 倩

ts'ieŋ 3.45 方言: bro-in-law (東齊 *dial*) 倩

ts'ieŋ clear land 213 塿

ts'ieŋ 3.45 ko stone 倩

ts'ieŋg'iek 卍 tune name 清角

非：平公曰清角可得而聞乎...一奏之有玄雲從西北方起 The Level Marquess said, “May We hear Pure Chiao?”...The first time he played it, black clouds arose from the northwest.

衡：師曠能鼓清角必有所受非質性生出之也 If Shih K'uang was able to play Pure Chiao he must have got it from somewhere; he didn't invent it out of his own native ability.

藝：清角發而陽氣亢白雲奏而風雨零 When Pure Chiao came forth the Yang energy blasted/ When White Clouds was played the storms burst.

ts'ieŋgg'ä 卍 riv name 清河

史：今秦發三[將]軍其一軍塞午道告齊使興師渡清河軍於邯鄲之東一軍成泉驅韓梁軍於河外一軍軍於灑池 Ch'in will sent out three armies, one to barricade Crossroads, ordering

Ch'i to raise a force, cross the Ch'ing-ho river and form up east of Han-tan, one to form up at Ch'eng-kaio to hasten the Hán and Liang armies to Ho-wai, and one to form up at Min-ch'ih.

ts'ienng'wá "clear, glorious" brilliant (sc lit talent) 清華

顏:吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為誇癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

ts'ienng'siang 清商

非:平公問師曠曰此所謂何聲也師曠曰此所謂清商也公曰清商固最悲乎師曠曰不如清徵 The Level Marquess asked Shih Kuang, "What is this tune called?" Shih Kuang said, "This is the tune called 'Pure Shang.'" The marquess said, "Is Pure Shang absolutely the most mournful tune there is?" Shih Kuang said, "Not so much as Pure Chih." 選:欲展清商曲念子不能歸 I want to develop the tune in Pure Shang mode/ But I keep worrying that you may not be able to return.

ts'ienng'ziog 清徵

非:師曠曰不可古之聽清徵者皆有德義之君也今吾君德薄不足以聽 Shih Kuang said, "No, you may not. Those who heard Pure Chih in ancient times were all rulers of high moral character. Now your moral power, milord, is thin and not sufficient for you to hear it.

ts'ienng'siög 清酒

ts'ienng'diang 清揚

ts'ienng'siè 清篋

ts'ienng'miög 清廟

ts'ienng'niäng 清明

ts'ienng'niängpiäm 清明風

ts'iet 4.5 num seven 七 柒

孟:中古棺七寸 In middle antiquity, coffins were seven inches [thick]

呂:三七二十一 3X7 = 21

孟:西喪地於秦七百里 On the west, I lost seven hundred *li* of land to Ch'in.

淮:堯之佐九人舜之佐七人武王之佐五人 Yao's helpers were nine, Shun's were seven and The Martial King had five men.

多:七月 the seventh [lunar] month

藝:有能為七言者乃得上坐 If any of them can compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor. [V. discussion under 大 of word count in translating 海大魚.]

多:七十 seven tens, ie seventy

孟:年已七十矣 He was in his seventieth year of age. [lit "Years had he finished seven times ten."]

多:七十一 seven tens one, ie seventy-one

孟:七八月之間旱 In the seventh or eighth month there is drought

China shared with ancient Rome the custom of numbering sons rather than naming them. (The Chinese versions of John Doe and Richard Roe are 王三 and 李四.) That underlies an anecdote in which a criminal named Kang Ch'i is foretold by this punning prophecy:

搜:一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff? [The pun on the

name 康七 is untranslatable.]

ts'iet 4.5 varnish, lacquer 漆 鄰 漆

衡:釣者以木為魚丹漆其身 A fisherman makes a lure of wood and lacquers its body in colors.

ts'iet 4.5 𠵼 river name 漆

史:公劉雖在戎狄之間復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮涇渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

ts'iet 4.5 𠵼 ko tree (rel to 漆?) 柒

ts'iet 4.5 𠵼 pln 鄰

ts'ietngü 𠵼 name of tower 漆娥

ts'iettiög 𠵼 a surname 漆雕

ts'ietdiög 𠵼 sun, moon & 5 planets 七曜

隋:[天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

隋:角二星為天闕其間天門也其內天庭也故黃道經其中七曜之所行也 The two stars of *chiao* act as sky's gate-tower. The space between them is sky's gate. Inside it is sky's court. Thus the ecliptic passes through it. It is where the seven luminaries go. **ts'iet'sieng** 𠵼 constell. name in *Hydra* 七星 隋:七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊故欲明 The seven stars of *ch'ihsing* also called *fientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits. Thus we want them bright.

ts'ietziög'ädpiuo "seven cart officer" 𠵼 五

殺大夫 七輿大夫

ts'ied 𠵼 ko bird 鳩

ts'ien 1.17 𠵼 intimate; related 親 窺

書:皇天無親惟德是輔 Sovereign Sky adheres to no one; it only assists those who deserve it.

國:國君無親以國為親 The ruler of a state adheres to no one; he makes the state his next concern.

左:鬼神非人實親 Humans are not things to which bogles form close attachments.

管:主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.

莊:百骸九竅六藏賊而存焉吾誰與為親 The hundred bones, the nine apertures, the six viscera all are there—which of them am I to hold most dear?

非:不辟親貴法行所愛 Do not avoid those near to you or high-ranking; the laws apply even to those for whom you have special regard. [nr]

戰:負親 turn against those near to one

史:宜以益親 I should be even more in your favor for that.

漢:丹以親密臣得侍視疾候上間獨寢時丹直入臥內 In his capacity as a privy minister, Tan was permitted attendance at the sick bed. He watched until the emperor had gone to bed alone and then went straight into the bedchamber.

左:其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞老有加惠旅有施舍 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort. The elderly get extra kindness and travelers are welcome to stay indefinitely.

(1). 親愛 love (sc people or things)

非:人主所甚親愛也者是同堅白也 What a ruler loves most is the same as hardness and whiteness [ie can't be removed].

釋:念粘也意相親愛心粘著不能忘也 *niam* "think of" is *niam* "adhere;" the thoughts turn to those with whom one is intimate and caring and the heart stickily adheres to them and cannot forget them.

b. relatives in general

管:巨家重葬其親者 when a great family lavishly buries one of its members

史:親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods.

釋:父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

藝:既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

國:國君無親以國為親 The ruler of a state has no close kin. He considers the state to be his close kin.

史:親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Actual brothers with the same father and mother may vie for money.

左:不度德不量力不親親不微辭不察有罪犯五不韙而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength; he did not treat relatives as family; he did not demand an explanation nor did he inquire who was guilty. Having blundered into these five errors, in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

c. parents in particular

衡:子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those to whom one's feelings communicate and parents are those whom one repays with all one's power.

孟:人人親其親長其長 Treat others as people; treat their parents as parents and their elders as elders. 史:義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 put caus fac]

荀:妻子具而孝衰於親嗜欲得而信衰於友爵祿盈而忠衰於君 When their own families are complete their filiality declines toward their parents; when their wants and desires are obtained, their reliability declines toward their friends; when their ranks and salaries are full their integrity declines toward their rulers.

史:[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中裙廁身自浣滌後與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he

would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

ts'ien 3.21 be close to, treat as intimate 親
荀:彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.
漢:其尤親幸者東方朔...司馬相如相如常稱疾避事 The ones especially personally favored by the emperor were Tung-fang Shuo...Szu-ma Hsiang-ju. Hsiang-ju often called in sick and shirked work.

ts'ien 1.17 in person 親
左:武王釋釋其縛 The Martial King himself in person untied the bonds.
選:著之于篇朕親覽焉 Write them down on strips and We will examine them in person.
漢:五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.
漢:詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, "Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue the branch-tips (*pun* on "commerce"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

ts'ien 3.21 𣶒 river name ++p 漸 瀕
ts'ien 2.16 so laughter 笈
ts'ien 3.21 arrive 親 覲
ts'ients'idk relatives, extended family 親戚
漢:夫人情莫不貪生惡死念親戚顧妻子至激於義理者不然乃有不得已也 Now it is human nature that all cling to life and hate death, think of parents and have regard to wives and children, but when motivated by propriety and logic it is not so; then they may have no choice.

ts'iwā 1.36 lively, animated 529 姪
ts'iwā 1.36 tender, delicate 486 脰
ts'iwat 4.17 brittle, crumbly 486 脆
ts'iwat 4.17 brittle, crumbly *ar* **ts'iwad**
ts'wāt 486 碎
ts'iwat 4.17 light cloth 絰
ts'iwat 4.17 sever 25 斲 [25 彘
ts'iwad 3.13 down, fine hair 廣韻 *ar* **ts'iwad**
淮:夫胡人見麋不知其可以為布也越人見彘不知其可以為旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never

guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

ts'iwad tender (sc food) 486 脆 脆
管:城脆致衝 If a city wall is soft, it invites battering.
ts'iwad 𣶒 mud sled? (*ar* **ts'iwat**) 350 蒹 橈
ts'iwad 3.13 small mortar ++p 486 斲
ts'iwad 2 sip 362 瀨
ts'iwad 3.13 minor injury 矧
ts'iwad 𣶒 hole, cave, pit 25 窰
ts'iwadmian stdw ceremonial dress 毳冕
ts'iwān 1.30 alter (for better); alternate 25 悛
左:初公欲廢知氏而立其外嬖為是悛而止 Originally the ruler had wanted to dismiss the man from Chih and employ a favored outsider in his place, but on account of this he changed his mind.
左:孫子無辭亦無後容 The [Cynosure] Patriarch of Sun said nothing, and his expression gave no indication that he repented.
左:孫子必亡為臣而君過而不悛亡之本也 The Sun Patriarch is doomed. He is in the post of a servant but acts like a ruler. To err and not correct it is the root of doom
左:知伯曰惡而無勇何以為子對曰以能忍恥庶無害趙宗乎知伯不悛 Chih-po said, "Being ugly and cowardly, how did you become head-of-family?" He replied, "On account of my being able to tolerate being insulted, I may be able to keep harm from the lineage of Chao." Chih-po would not take back what he had said.

ts'iwān 1.30 weigh, measure 246 銓 砵
淮:夫擊輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銓衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance.

ts'iwān become cured 痊
ts'iwān 𣶒 bamboo fish catcher 筓
ts'iwān 𣶒 fragrant plant 荃
ts'iwān 1.30 light cloth 絰
ts'iwān 𣶒 兩雅: white horse black lip 駮 駮
ts'iwān meticulous 性
ts'iwān (prn) 姪
ts'iwān 1.30 explicate in detail 詮
ts'iwān tip of mountain 峯
ts'iwān 𣶒 ko tree 梭
ts'iwān to measure, choose (*swa* 銓, 詮?) 拈
ts'iwān 𣶒 basin or ewer 桮
ts'iwān 1.30 sko bamboo utensil 籩
ts'iwān so fire 炷
ts'iwandz'iwān the game of 博 (*dial*) 博 璇
ts'iwat black 黢
ts'iwat 4.6 burn, consume by fire 246 煨
ts'iwad 3.6 kingfisher feathers 翠翠
ts'iwad 3.6 flesh on bird's tailbone 翠翠 髀
ts'iwad low & damp 溼
ts'iwān lay off (*rel* to 卒?) 246 竣 竣
國:有司已於事而竣 Those responsible will be relieved of duty and dismissed from office.

ts'iwān 1.18 draw back 572 逡 後
ts'iwān squat, make dance posture 400 蹲 踞
選:熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼 Bears rear at us; tigers roar near the road.
ts'iwān 說文: gooseflesh; chillblains? 皴

ts'iwān run, squat 爰
ts'iwān 1.18 stdw gait 趨
ts'iwān ts'iwān 𣶒 hare 競
ts'iwān-ts'iwān 𣶒 so large sparrow 踉 踉
ts'iwān Han hsien name 胸 臆
ts'iwār 2.5 move, run [漢 only?] 趨 唯
ts'iwār 2.5 𣶒 pln 趨
ts'iwār-ts'iwār 𣶒 move freely 唯 唯
ts'iwān 3.25 說文: small mortar 芳 𣶒 𣶒
ts'iwān 4.22 small movement 𣶒 𣶒
ts'iwān 1.36 sea critter st resemble human 鱻
ts'iwā 3.39 rub, polish 108 搯 𣶒
ts'iwā 3.39 cut straw 486 莖
ts'iwā 2.34 cut small, minute 486 脰
ts'iwā 1.36 haste 529 邁
ts'iwā 1.36 pile 200 𣶒
ts'iwā 1.36 steamer (蜀 *dial*) 𣶒
ts'iwā 2.34 smash, crush 486 挫 挫
戰:兵必大挫 the army will be smashed to bits
ts'iwā 3.39 cut 486 剉
ts'iwāt 4.13 pinch 197 撮
ts'iwāt 4.13 small cap 573 撮 𣶒 𣶒
ts'iwāt 4 collar 𣶒
ts'iwād 3.14 stdw seams of clothing 𣶒
ts'iwād 3.14 road to gate in pass 25 𣶒
ts'iwād ko bug 25 𣶒
ts'iwād 3 so emerging plants 25 𣶒
ts'iwād 3.14 small mortar 486 𣶒
ts'iwān 3.29 hide in hole 680 窟 窟
國:自窟於戎狄之間 hid himself among the Jung and Ti barbarians
國:蓋從吾兄窟於狄乎 Why not follow my brother and hide among the Ti?
ts'iwān heat furnace 爨 爨
衡:篙不能鳴鐘而螢火不爨鼎者何也鐘長而篙短鼎大而螢小也 A straw cannot ring a bell nor can a firefly's light boil a cauldron. Why? The bell is long, the straw short; the cauldron is great, the firefly small.

ts'iwān 廣韻: present food to mourning family (?) 殮
ts'iwān 3.29 throw 擲
ts'iwān 3.29 ko spear 25 鎗
ts'iwān 3.29 overleap 25 躡
ts'iwānwāt lure into criminality 擲 擲
ts'iwā 2.35 high-quality realgar 486 硃
ts'iwat 4.15 切韻: black 蠶
ts'iwad 3.17 eat, swallow 啣
ts'iwān 3.30 take by force, usurp 400 篡 篡 篡
衡:四國篡畔 the four states took it on themselves to go their own ways
漢:晉三卿韓魏趙篡晉君而分其地 Three grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.
後:當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves. [篡, 弑 *nuc* || 居攝]
ts'iwat 4 rough, brusque, sudden 426 卒
衡:氣無漸而卒至曰變 When energy-vapor comes blustering in instead of gradually building we

call it an abnormality.

衡：且夫物之生長無卒成暴起 Furthermore, in the growth of things, none of them show a sudden development or violent emergence.

後：嘗出求薪有客卒至母望順不還乃嚙其指順即心動棄薪馳歸跪問其故 Once he went out to get firewood and a visitor arrived unexpectedly. His mother looked for Shun and saw he had not returned, whereupon she bit her finger. His heart immediately jumped, he dropped the firewood and rushed home, knelt and asked what had happened.

ts'wət 說文：rush out & bite someone 25 猝

ts'wəd 3.18 assistant 倅 萃

ts'wəd dip into, dunk 淬

ts'wəd 3.18 taste 啐 嘔

ts'wəd luster of precious stones 淬

ts'wəd ^{nc} millstone 486 礮

ts'wəd 3.6 篇韻：stdw seams of clothing *ar* **dz'wəd** 襯

ts'wəd to burn 焯

ts'wəd-ts'əd ^{sb} onomat for rustle of cloth (cf 采采) 647 綵繚 萃蔡

ts'wən 3.26 unit of length (meas) 342 寸

管：慶忌者其狀若人其長四寸 Ch'ing-chi: shaped like a man, four inches tall.

戰：子腸亦且寸絕 Your guts will also be sliced up inch by inch.

淮：夫日回而月周時不與人游故聖人不貴尺之璧而重寸之陰時難得而易失也 The sun goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and the seasons do not move in company with humans. [nr] Thus the sage does not value a jade circle a foot in diameter; he considers an inch-wide shadow [of a gnomon, used to determine the advance of seasons with precision] important. It is because opportunities are hard to get hold of and easy to let slip.

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr]

ts'wən 2.21 consider, measure 342 忖

ts'wən ^{np} pln 廣韻 *ar* **d'wən** 邨

ts'wən 2.21 cut fine, chop 342 寸 村

ts'wən 1.23 village 180 村 邨

ts'wən 1.23 ^{np} river name 漣

ts'wənk'u pulse at wrist 寸口

說：人手卻一寸動脈謂之寸口 The pulsing vessels one inch away from the hand are called the "inch-aperture." [fetymo?]

史：寸口脈之大會手太陰之動也 The inch-aperture is the grand junction of the vessels. It is the motion of the hand's supreme *yin*.

ts'wər 1.15 urge; repress 268 催

ts'wər mourning clothes 縗

ts'wər 2.14 deep 漵

ts'wər 2.14 obvious 漵

ts'wər 2.14 so tears falling 漵

ts'wər 2.14 riv name 漵

ts'wər mourning clothes 衰

ts'wər 1.15 ^{np} surname 崔

ts'wər 1.15 fall down 268 隄

ts'wər 2.14 spoiled, broken 漵

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漵然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

ts'wər 1.15 press 漵

ts'wər 2.14 white 皤

ts'wər 2.14 kosps 璫

ts'wər-ngjar ^{sb} so frost & snow 漵澄

ts'wərt's'ək overlapping in profusion **ts'wər**

ar t2 錯 錯 錯 錯

ts'wərt's'ən 2.14 dangling in profusion 璀璨

ts'wərd'ie mourning clothes & headband: full dolorous fig 衰經

ts'wəg ts'əb 3.39 玉篇：speak urgently 詰

ts'wət ts'wəg 3.17 bite, eat *ar* t1 25 噉

ts'wən 2.26 perfect virtue 愷

d

dəg 2.15 stupid 245 佞

dər 2.15 fat 集韻 *ar* **zjo** 208 睥 腴

dia 1.5 millet beer/broth [?] 醴 醴

dia 1.5 move 169 移 迤

孟：河內凶則移其民於河東移其粟於河內 When the harvest fails in Honei I transfer the people to Hotung and transfer grain to Honei.

衡：禍當君雖然可移於宰相 The misfortune is due to YL; even so, it can be shifted onto the prime minister.

衡：安耐移月 How can it shift the moon?

列：化人移之王若殞虛焉 The magician transported him; to the king it felt like falling through emptiness.

隋：冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

b. fig.

選：精移神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

dia 1.5 ^{nc} ewer stl gravy boat 425 匱 鈿

左：奉匱沃盥既而揮之 She held up a ewer and poured water for him to wash his hands. When he had done so, he shook the water off them

戰：金試則截盤匱 If you give it a metal-test, it will cut through a platter or a ewer.

dia 1.5 conceited 詆

dia 1.5 reach to 330 移

dia reach to 330 移

dia replete 163 移

dia transfer, extend to 57 施

淮：不義得之又不能布施 You got it improperly

and now you can't bear to hand it out.

dia 1.5 ^{nc} lower hem of robe 衽 衽

dia 1.5 turn aside 迤 「旌 旌

dia 1.5 ^{nc} clothes stand 639 旌 旌 旌

dia 1.5 ^{nc} ko tree 杻 杻

dia ^{nc} 說文爾雅：ko tree 杻

dia 3.5 ^{nc} couchside table 旌 旌

dia 3.5 order of precedence 旌

dia 1.5 ^{np} pln 裘

dia 1.5 ^{nc} ko critter 狃 狃

dia 1.5 ko bow 彊

史：秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士跣跣科頭貫[頤→]強奮戰者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

dia 2.4 spread out 4 迤

dia 1.5 stdw icehouse 滌 滌 滌

dia 3.5 a rank, a row 169 旌

dia 3.5 augment, extend 169 旌

dia 1.5 ^{nc} lower hem of robe 衽

dia *t'ia* disembowel 4 旌 旌

dia-dia ^{sb} 說文：how sun moves 晞 晞

diap'ia 3.5 order of precedence 旌 旌

diapsiap saddle flaps (cf 耳) 377 鞅 鞅

dieng'jad 方言：?play? 儼 儼

dja 2.35 ^{pl} (final particle) 也

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

淮：也之與矣相去千里 The difference between *dia* and *ziag* is as great as a thousand li. [nr]

戰：非獨此五國爲然而已也天下之亡國皆然矣 Nor is it only that these five states may be considered to have been so and that's all. Doomed states all over the world have always been so.

A. *Appositional sentences have three terms, an optional A-term and a required B-term and final particle; dia is default particle.*

孟：兵也 It was the weapon. [no A-term]

呂：此官之所自立也 This is the origin of the establishment of bureaus. [A-term present]

荀：夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 They were ones who began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only being complete after that was finished. [夫 is A-term.]

b. *such sentences negated by 非, not 不*

淮：非廉也 It's not because they're abstemious. [no A-term]

左：武非吾功也 Military success has not been one of my accomplishments. [A-term present]

2. *They may express identity*

國：如君之言則廢收也天之刑臣也 If it is as YL says then it is Ju-shou. It is Sky's executioner. [no A-term]

說：更改也 "alter" is "change" [A-term present]

釋：更代也 "alter" is "replace" [A-term present]

說：浦水濱也 A riverbank is a bank of a river. [A-term present]

說：軌車微也 A cart-rut is a cart's rut. [A-term present]

釋：媿其啼聲也 The *ngieg* [in 'ierngieg] is the

sound of its [ie an infant's] crying. [A-term present]
 呂：此伊尹生空桑之故也 This is the story of how Yi Yin came to be born in a hollow mulberry tree. [A-term present]

晉：必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed. [A-term & B-term both sentences]

b. or analogic equivalence (v note under 爲 “do”)
 非：邯鄲口中之虱也 Hantan would be a louse in your mouth. [A-term present]

戰：攻宜陽而有功則周公旦也 If he makes a success of the attack on Yi-yang he will be Duke Tan of Chou. [no A-term]

衡：士卒蟻蟻也兵革毫芒也 The soldiers would be ants and their arms and armor hairs and straw. [A-term present]

衡：董仲舒[楊→]揚子雲文之鳥獲也 Tung Chung-shu and Yang Hsiung were the Wu Huo of literature. [A-term present]

衡：天地相與夫婦也 Sky and earth pair with each other; they are husband and wife. [no A-term]

史：臣聞爭名者於朝爭利者於市今三川周室天下之朝市也而王不爭焉顧爭於戎翟去王業遠矣 I have heard that those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market. In this case the three rivers and the Chou household are court and market of the whole world, yet YM does not compete there. You turn away and compete among barbarians. That is far indeed from the path to kingship.

c. or class-inclusion

孟：是不爲也非不能也 It is really a case of “won’t.” It is not a case of “can’t.” [no A-term]

左：制巖邑也 *Chih* is a perilous city. [A-term present]
 呂：子肉也我肉也 You’re meat. I’m meat. [A-term present]

戰：是強秦而弱趙也 This is to treat Ch’in as too strong and Chao as too weak. [A-term present]

呂：凡爲君非爲君而因榮也 No instance of becoming a ruler is a case of gaining a glorious reputation simply by becoming a ruler. [A-term present]

荀：人之所以爲人者非特以二足而無毛也 As to that by which humans are human, it is not only by means of having two legs and no fur. [A-term present]

史：爲善者天報之以福爲惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior. [no A-term]

廣：寒寒暑也 “Cold” as in “temperature”. [A-term present]

呂：故不義迫生也而迫生非獨不義也 Thus living wrongly is a cramped life, but cramped lives are not only living wrongly. [2 compl app sent conn by 而]

史：臣棄老母於東周固去自爲而行進取也 My abandoning an aged mother in East Chou is surely proof of my choosing zeal in place of self-dealing. [A-term & B-term both sentences]

d. or cause & effect

左：公曰子之力也夫對曰君之訓也二三子之力也臣何力之有焉 The Gong said, “It is due to your effort, is it not?” He replied, “It is due to YL’s instruction. It is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. What effort has YS had in it?” [no A-term]

孟：由射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It is like shooting arrows from beyond a hundred paces; if they reach the target, that is due to your strength; if they hit the bullseye, that is not due to your strength. [A-term present]

管：死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而爲之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates, so why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler’s desire.

非：鳥獲輕千鈞而重其身非其身重於千鈞也勢不便也 Wu Huo thought a thousand *chiin* light but his own body heavy, not because he weighed more than a thousand *chiin* but because the position would not allow [him to lift himself as a weight]. [A-term present]

衡：非自然也而天然之也 Not because it is so of itself but because sky makes it so. [no A-term]

衡：非魚聞武王之德而入其舟烏知周家當起集於王屋也 It is not because the fish, hearing of The Martial King’s draw, jumped into his boat, nor because the crow, recognizing that the house of Wen Wang was on the rise, roosted on his rooftop. [no A-term]

衡：非古之天厚而今之天薄也 It is not because Sky used to be generous and now is stingy. [no A-term]

史：蘇秦恐得罪歸而燕王不復官也 Su Ch’in feared that he had done something wrong because when he returned the king of Yen did not restore him to his former office. [A-term & B-term both sentences]

e. in paronomastic glosses splitting binomes (A-term always present); these have the surface appearance of definitions, but are mere pointers to identify the word, not to define it.

釋：丁壯也 丁 as in 丁壯 [A here is cyclical 丁]

釋：筋力也 It’s the 筋 of 筋力.

說：墟丘也 It’s the 墟 of 丘墟.

廣：汎濫也 It’s the 汎 of 汎濫.

3. App sent may be combined wow/ repeated final particle

a. multiple A-terms

衡：董仲舒[楊→]揚子雲文之鳥獲也 Tung Chung-shu and Yang Hsiung were the Wu Huo of literature.

b. multiple B-terms

史：非計策之拙所爲說力少也 not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect

衡：五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *chih* tall fights Mêng Pên, that the boy doesn’t win is not because he is a coward but because his strength is inferior. [Both B-terms have internal structure of sentences.]

戰：凡群臣之言事秦者皆姦臣非忠臣也

Whichever of the ministers advocates serving Ch’in is a treasonous minister, not a loyal one.

呂：物也者所以養性也非所以性養也 Things by definition are what we use to support life. They are not what we use life to support.

淮：幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 “Darkness” is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

淮：六律者生之與殺也賞之與罰也予之與奪也非此無道也 The six tunings are the relation of

life to death, the relation of rewards to punishment and the relation of giving to taking away.

漢：孝平皇帝元帝庶孫中山孝王子也 The Filial Level Emperor was one of many grandsons of the Renewal Emperor and a son of the Filial Prince of Chung-shan.

c. multiple A- & B-terms with a single particle

漢：兵凶器戰危事也 Weapons are ill-omened tools, and war a chancy business.

戰：譬之衛矢而魏弦機也 Comparing it, Wei was the bolt while Wei was the string and action.

史：千金重利卿相尊位也 A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office.

史：本言都秦地者妻敬妻者乃劉也 The one who first said to make the capital on Ch’in territory was Lou Ching, and Lou is just Liu.

史：是王以虛辭附秦以十城取天下此霸王之業也 This is for YM to draw Ch’in to you with empty words and to get the whole world in exchange for ten cities. This is the path to kingship of kings.

衡：子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those to whom one’s feelings communicate and parents are those whom one repays with all one’s power.

衡：禮泉朱草和氣所生然則鳳皇麒麟亦和氣所生也 If sweet springs and pearl bushes are produced by harmonious vapor then phoenixes and unicorns are also produced by harmonious vapor.

衡：商鞅三說秦孝公前二說不聽後一說用者前二帝王之論後一霸者之議也 That Shang Yang thrice made proposals to the Filial Earl of Ch’in and the first two were rejected but the third accepted was because the first two were analyses for a sovereign or king, while the third was a discussion for an overlord.

國：夫日以處義足以踐德口以庇信耳以聽名者也 Now the eyes are things for dwelling on rightness, the feet things for treading in goodness, the mouth a thing for guarding one’s reliability and the ears things for paying attention to words.

4. Modifying words betw A & B

左：亡鄭國者必此人也 The one who causes the ruin of the state of Chêng will surely be this man. [A-term present]

左：人盡夫也 All men are husbands. [A-term present]

衡：卑位固常賢儒之所在也 Low ranks are certainly where capable Confucian scholars are typically found. [A-term present]

左：以其物享焉其至之日亦其物也 Offer to it its particular thing. The day on which it arrived, that is also its thing.

論：四海之內皆兄弟也 Within the pale of civilization, all are elder or younger brothers. [no A-term]

呂：曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, “How did you come to be begging?” He spoke with her for a while and it turned out she was his mother.

孟：一民莫非其臣也 every last citizen would be his servant [A-term present]

b. Stative verb 是 “be same as” (qv) as modifying word in app sent is entirely regular in synchronic terms, but is diachronically noteworthy as prob ancestor of copular verb 是, well established by 6th C AD and perh seen as early as 3rd C AD.

史：不知其是商君也 did not recognize that he was the real Lord Shang

史：巫媼弟子是女子也不能白事 The shaman-

ess herself and the acolytes are only women; they can't make a proper report of the matter.

釋：豎是也言是人也 [豎→] 豎 “is” [punning with the first syl of 豎] is “just corresponds to”; meaning it really is a person

5. *app sent & nuc sent may combine*

史：星墜至地則石也 When a star falls to the ground then it is a stone.

史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he looked at it, it was a stone.

6. X 也者 *in definition or identification*, what X is 呂：命也者不知所以然而然者也 Fate is defined as what is so although we do not know how it comes to be so.

國：君也者將牧民而正其邪者也 By ruler we mean one who is supposed to shepherd the folk and correct their transgressions.

非：夫馮馬也者任前而舉後 Now, the way a kicking horse does it is to put its weight on its forequarters and raise its hindquarters.

b. (*dist* 者也)

左：君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide his people into well-traveled ways and symbolic things.

B. *Nuc sent embedded within framework of app sent makes rhetorical affirmation* it is that, it is true that.

淮：鬻棺者欲民之疾病也 畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Coffin-sellers want people to get sick; grain-hoarders want the harvest to fail.

fp may be the only sign of such embedding.

左：蔓難圖也 When it has grown rank it is hard to deal with.

(*Contrast the two sentences above with this one:* 衡：言于七十國增之也 To say he sought preferment in seventy states is to exaggerate.

This an ordinary app sent in which both A-term and B-term have the internal structure of a nucleus. In examples like

孟：此率獸而食人也 This is to lead on animals to eat people.

戰：是強秦而弱趙也 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak.

there is ambiguity, in that 此 or is might be considered either the subject of an embedded nuc sent or the A-term of an app sent in which the B-term has the internal structure of a compound nucleus. My translations show which analysis I prefer.)

1. *w/obj l-shifted, referred to by -z, embedded nuc sent easy to confuse w/app sent*

多：此之謂也 This is what it refers to. [embedded nuc sent: 謂 is fac, 此 is l-shifted obj, 之 deictically refers to obj, 也 shows embedding]

呂：嗜肉者非腐鼠之謂也 It isn't rat carcasses that “liking meat” refers to. [embedded nuc]

2. *two embedded nuc may share fp*

淮：古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of

bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

3. *app sent & embedded nuc may share fp*

史：燕固弱國不足畏也 Yen is certainly a weak state and is worth scant consideration.

史：秦虎狼之國不可親也 Ch'in is a violent predatory state and cannot be made up to.

史：張儀天下賢士吾殆弗如也 Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal.

4. *underlying nuc sent negated by -不*

呂：雖有彭祖猶不能爲也 Even if P'eng Tsu [renowned for longevity] existed he still couldn't do it.

呂：故染不可不慎也 Thus it is not acceptable not to pay careful attention to dyeing.

5. *surface app sent negated by 非*

呂：稼非有欲也 It is not that the grain has any preference.

戰：否非若是也 No. It is not true that it's like that. 非：子非失相也 It's not that you have misjudged.

呂：君問可非問臣之讎也 YL asked about acceptability, not about YS's enemies.

呂：先生之年長矣非有它子也 Your years are quite advanced, elder sir, and it is not as if you had other sons.

非：黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The point of the millet is not that you are to eat it; it's that you are to use it to wipe the fuzz off the peach.

荀：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

6. *When both negatives occur, order is 非不; occurrences of 不非 are all of vst 非 “be alien to”.*

淮：割瘻疽非不痛也 It's not that cutting off infected carbuncles doesn't hurt.

C. *In choice q. in some dial, var of 邪 qv*

衡：且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

衡：自然成腹中乎母爲之也 Did they develop of themselves in the belly or did the mother contrive them?

D. *When not sent-final, 也 has effect of shifting all preceding it leftward, simplest form of l-shifting for emph, which may be slight enough not to be worth translating. A similar use of preposed 唯 dīwər in Western Chou Chinese should be noted.*

山：是山也西望日之所入 From this mountain one looks west to where the sun sets.

戰：驪牛之黃也似虎 When a yak bellows it sounds like a tiger.

莊：且夫水之積也不厚則其負大舟也無力 Moreover, if the accumulation of a body of water is not deep, it will lack the power to support a big boat.

史：夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day?

呂：凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以爲 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiating some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by means of it, he will go and what, by means of it, he will contrive.

晏：古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

管：取人以人者其去人也亦用人 Those who hire men on account of other men, when they come to fire them will also do it on account of other men.

國：毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier.

衡：其立字也展名取同義名賜字子賈名字子我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given name and choose a synonym to give a nickname.

Tzū-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzū-wo. 莊：其視下也亦若是則已矣 When it looks down, it's also like that and that's all there is.

國：以晉國之克也爲己實謀之曰微我晉不戰矣 You assume the victory of the state of Chin to be that it was you who planned it, saying, “If not for me, Chin would not have fought.”

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzū-lu said, “If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?” The master said, “Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist, mind you, on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought.”

E. *follows proper names in quoted speech*

國：地也可 Ti would do.

詩：無使虜也吠 Don't make Shaggy bark.

左：黯也進不見惡退無謗言 An, when he came forward, aroused no dislike, and when he withdrew, was not the subj of critical remarks.

左：若之何以虎也棄社稷 How can you justify discarding the state for the sake of Hu?

論：回也聞一以知十 Hui hears one [part] and thereby knows of all ten.

國：行人子朱曰朱也在此 The herald Tzū-chu said, “Chu is here.”

The word 也 is a puzzle for many students of CC. In a coarse superficial sense (which is all we can get by reading characters instead of language) the presence or absence of 也 seems, like tra-la or hey-nonny-no, to make no difference to the meaning. (Advocates of that view would seem to be contradicting claims about terseness and concision of CC.) In the view of the people in whose language the word was used it did have significance contrasting with that of other final particles (see the citation from 淮南子 immediately following the head of this entry).

A competing view labels 也 a copula (some consider it a full word instead of a particle). The Japanese reading nai reflects this view. Whether to call it a copula or not is in some sense a mere quibble, but whatever label you assign it should take into account that its freedom of occurrence is much more limited than that of words like 牛, 哥 or even 於.

My view is that 也 is a particle that conveys its meaning by modifying the structure of a phrase or sentence in which it occurs. That view requires

explanation of how some get the impression that the presence or absence of 也 in appositional sentences is optional. My answer lies in a realm of language that can override syntax, namely style and level of discourse. A fine example in English is a railway timetable. Consider these two sentences:

"This train is scheduled to arrive at Ayton at 2: 11."

"This train is scheduled to arrive at Beeton at 2: 21."

A timetable conveys identical information in this fashion:

Ayton 2:11

Beeton 2:21

To write out a timetable in complete sentences would be absurd. But for such concision to be intelligible requires context. One ignorant of timetables would need explanation (mostly couched in sentences) before becoming able to understand a timetable's mode of communicating. Thus the 爾雅 lists synonyms and the 月令 lists seasonals without using 也 by establishing a pattern of repetition. A scholiast glossing a single word A in a text as another word B is more likely to write AB 也 than to emulate the omission of 也 in the 爾雅. V. note on putative causatives under 寧.

dīang 1.38 bright 293 陽 易 暘 陝 氛 阳 1. sunny

隋: 日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the yang of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.

a. south side of mountain

山: 惠水出于其陽而南流注于洛 The Hui river emerges on its south side and flows south to join the Lo river.

後: 軻吾車於箕陽兮秣吾馬於潁瀨 Park my cart south of Mount Chi, ah/ Feed my horses on the bank of the Ying.

韜: 烏雲之陣陰陽皆備 In the black cloud deployment, both north and south of the mountain are defended.

藝: 禽鳥晒陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

b. north bank of river

史: 周西伯獵果遇太公於渭之陽與語大說 Hsi-po of Chou went hunting and encountered T'ai-kung on the north bank of the Wei river, spoke with him and was much pleased.

山: 竹水出焉北流注于渭其陽多竹箭 The Bamboo River emerges there, flows north and empties into the Wei River. On its north bank is much bamboo.

列: 赤水之陽 the north bank of the Red River

c. in the open, obvious

史: 陰合而陽絕於齊 Ostensibly break with Ch'i while secretly adhering to them. [swa 佯 "feign?"]

2. paired w/ 陰 bright

釋: 虹攻也純陽攻陰氣也 g'ung "rainbow" is kung "conquer"; pure Yang conquers Yin energy

淮: 月望日奪其光陰不可以乘陽也 When the moon is full the sun steals its radiance, because Yin cannot overcome Yang.

淮: 陰陽不能且冬且夏 Yin and Yang cannot make both winter and summer.

衡: 冬雷人謂之陽氣洩 When there is thunder in winter people say Yang vapor is leaking out.

淮: 陰陽之專精為四時 The unified essence of Yin and Yang made the four seasons.

國: 今三川實震是陽失其所而鎮陰也 In this case, it was all three rivers that shook. That was because Yang was misplaced, suppressing Yin.

國: 陽伏而不能出陰迫而不能蒸於是地震 Yang is bent down and cannot emerge; yin is pressed down and cannot rise; thereupon occur earthquakes.

衡: 天地為鑪大矣陽氣為火猛矣雲雨為水多矣 As a furnace, sky and earth are really big. As fire, Yang vapor is really fierce. As water, clouds and rain are really a lot.

漢: 今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

dīang 1.38 木 poplar 171 楊

非: 夫楊橫樹之即生倒樹之即生折而樹之又生 Now poplar, if you plant it sideways it will grow; if you plant it upside-down it will grow; if you chop it up and plant it, it will still grow.

衡: 取楊葉一一更置地 pluck poplar leaves and set them on the ground one after another

dīang 1.38 roast 259 煬

dīang 1.38 sore, ulcer 263 瘍

周: 凡療獸瘍灌而劑之以發其惡然後藥之 Always when treating lesions in animals, first irrigate and scrape it so as to expel what is noxious; only afterward do you medicate it.

dīang 1.38 推 rise/raise; extol 26 揚 擻 颺 揚 語: 抑之則沈興之則揚 Push it down and it sinks; lift it and it rises.

呂: 舟中之人盡揚播入於河 The people in the boat all jumped up and threw themselves into the river.

衡: 疾風暴起吹揚之參天 A powerful wind arises suddenly and blows it all the way up to the sky.

呂: 精氣...集於羽鳥與為飛揚 The essential vapor...collects in feathers, joining [with them] in producing flight.

藝: 大司農曰陳粟萬碩[楊一]揚以箕 The Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand *dīak* of stored grain, hoisted in baskets."

漢: 大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數十騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'u army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.

選: 於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then [the wind] urges more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.

選: 澗泊柏而迴颺磊芻芻而相脛 Suddenly they spread out, rising at a different angle/ Heaping, jostling and squeezing, they bump each other.

選: 木則樅栝椶櫚梓楓楓槿嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蓊蔓葍爽樞樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

b. fig.

史: 臨笛之塗車轂擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 The streets of Lin-tzu are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

dīang 1.38 bauble affront horse or shield 錫 錫

dīang 1.38 木 forehead 26 揚

dīang battleaxe 揚

dīang 木 hawk 26 揚

dīang 1.38 木 爾雅: ko bird 鸞

dīang 1.38 木 方言: cup 盪

dīang 1.38 kosps 揚

dīang 木 region name 揚

dīang 1.38 木 說文: mountain name 嶂

dīang 1.38 木 plant name 莠

dīang 3 attentive, respectful 289 湯

dīang 3 shout 湯

dīang 1.38 木 ko fish 鯪

dīang 1.38 the tenth month 陽

dīang 1.38 spirit of road; sacr to said spook 楊

dīang 1.38 韉 atop horse's head 26 鞞

dīang-dīang 木 elated 陽陽

dīangkuē 木 pln 陽谷

dīanggūng 木 poet 子雲 揚雄

西: 或問揚雄為賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能為之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."

dīangg'og stm huge huge number 揚擢

dīangg'u 木 sko water demon 陽侯

Perh garbled reminiscence of 伯陽父 *qv*.

淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Mêng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

漢: 陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾纒之獨見許 I ride the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my inculcation alone is permitted?

藝: 既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔鶩 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

dīangg'wā 木 name of marsh 560 陽華

dīangg'ōg 木 region name 揚州

dīangfū 木 man name 楊朱

非: 楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

dīang't'ien "sunny sky" parts of Hydra & Corvus 陽天

ren's song that said, "Mulberry bow and bamboo quiver—these will bring ruin to the state of Chou."

The version of this tale in 史記 says the bow was made of 檿. These two words are total homophones except for the initial. The knackclat initial relates as comparand to velars, not apicals. If these two mulberry words were the sole example of such contact we could write it off as coincidence, but other examples come to mind, e.g. 澹 *diam* "suffice" and 饜 *iam* "satisfiate." The words *šiwən* and *χiwən* "hibiscus" show a similar, but not identical, contrast, as do 穢 *iwəd* and 祟 *šiwəd* "ill omen". Tiny clues like this may be what we wind up having to rely on in sorting out the phoneme inventories of whatever dialects we can postulate and accounting for anomalous medleys of velar, alveolar and apical initials in some phonetic series eg 197 衍 or 496 出. It does not help that the 國語 version of the tale appears to be mildly garbled. (v. 檿)

爾: 棧棧其 *diam*: jarbinck 郭璞注: 實似柰赤可食 "Its fruit resemble crabapples; they are red and edible." [Are they haws? If we only knew what a jarbinck is! I can't even find a reading for 其 in this context.] 說: 棧趣其也从木炎聲讀若三年導服之導 *diam* is jarbinck. From 木; 炎 phonetic. Read like the 導 of 三年導服. [A surprisingly plausible argument can be made for reading 導 here as *diam*. See commentaries on 說文.]

diam 3.55 scatter by hand 18 欸

diam 1.52 soo 瞻

diam-diam 𠄎 stdw brightness 293 炎炎

diam't'en "burning sky" parts of Cancer & Hydra 炎天

diam't'io favor, be fond of (?-b) 482 憚怵

diam'dia doorstep 26 廢廖 剡移

diam'diotwər rock in X river 灑瀨堆

djak 4.24 shoot arrow & line 雉 弋

論: 子鈞而不綱弋不射宿 The master fished with hook and line but not with nets. He did not shoot sitting birds.

隋: 畢八星邊兵主弋獵 The eight stars of *pi* govern frontier troops. They govern hunting with string-darts and with nets.

djak spike 杙

左: 以杙抉其傷而死 He gouged his wound open with a spike and so died.

漢: 昭信出之極杙其陰中 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved and hammered a spike into its groin.

djak 𠄎 clan name 妣

djak 𠄎 爾雅: ko tripod 鉞

djak black 115 黠

djak 4.24 collarbone 骹

djak diab 1.6 I, me (vo 予?) 23 台

djak diər give, bequeath 57 貽 詒

淮: 毋貽盲者鏡 Don't give a blind man a mirror. 莊: 魏王貽我大瓠之種我樹之成而實五石 The King of Wei gave me seeds of big gourds, and I planted them. When grown, they held five *djak*.

b. fig

左: 先王違世猶詒之法 When the early kings departed this life, they bequeathed it a model of conduct. 楚: 媒絕路阻兮言不可結而論 With no gobetween available and the road blocked, ah! My words cannot be sent through.

djak 1.7 sweet rice cake 358 餠

藝: 郭舍人曰齧[妃女→]衛姓唇甘如餠 Kuo Shê-jên said, "Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wei; they are sweet as honey-cake."

djak affable, mild cf 治 22 怡 台

藝: 男女被髮怡然並足 Men and women wore their hair loose. They amiably shared their plenitude.

djak diab 𠄎 plow or sickle handle 78 耜 耜 鉞

djak 𠄎 ko vessel 甗

djak ko sp stone 玠

djak 2.6 stupid 245 怡

djaggiam rock salt ("cake-salt") 358 飴鹽

djak-djak 𠄎 soo 怡怡

djang 𠄎 flies 蠅

呂: 以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or attract flies with ice, no matter how clever you are you can't do it.

呂: 以茹魚去蠅蠅愈至 If you try to use rotten fish to drive away flies, even more flies will come.

藝: 王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思患怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

djang 3.47 pregnant (aw 繩?) 21 孕

史: 蔡化爲玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齷而遭之既孕而無夫而生子懼而棄之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

djang 3.47 full [as grain ears] (swa 孕?) 21 繩

djang 3.47 𠄎 servant, slave, ysis as sub wife w/elis 21 媵 媵 奔 倂 倂

史: 將以上庸之地六縣賂楚美人聘楚以宮中善歌謳者爲媵 He will bribe Chü with six counties of the territory of Shang-yung and a beautiful woman to wife, with the best singers in the palace to go with her.

djang pregnant (rel to 盈?) 21 媵

djang 3.47 blackhead 115 黠

djang 3.47 to accompany; 方言: to ship goods 21 媵 媵

djang 3.47 glare, stare wide-eyed 21 睽

djang 3.47 𠄎 pln 甸

djang 3.47 wide-eyed look 睽

djang 3.47 pair, double; increase 21 膳

djang 3.47 accompany 21 膳

djangdiən 𠄎 escort officer? 媵 臣

djad 3.6 exercise; toil; harass 肄

史: 迺令群臣習肄會十月 Then he ordered all court officers to rehearse over and over, setting the time to be in the tenth month.

djad 3.6 remnant, surviving 肄

djad sjad shallow grave 肄 肄

djad d'jad 說文: ko critter, some say dial ver of 穢 *d'jad* (is gr cw 隸?) t13 𧈧

djan 2.16 𠄎 earthworm 14 蠃 衛 蟻

淮: 蟻無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞墜下飲黃泉

The earthworm lacks the power of sinew and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; it eats dry dirt above-ground and drinks the muddy seepage below.

djan 1.17 𠄎 branch 3 寅

djan 3.21 follow; descendant 胤 胤

衡: 胤文 apocrypha

djan rinse mouth with wine 醕

djan small of back 夤

djan 𠄎 爾雅: ko plant 黃

djan 𠄎 man name 胤

djan 𠄎 river name 胤

djan 2.16 water gate 演 演

djan 2.16 long spear 戣

djan 1.17 region (distant?) 瑱 瑱

djar 𠄎 river name 汜

djar 1.6 hurt, kill, destroy (swa next?) 4 夷 瘵

左: 芟夷蕞崇之 He cuts, kills, gathers and piles them. 衡: 夷荆軻之一里 They wiped out Ching Kō's entire village.

史: 傷痍者未起 The wounded have not yet recovered.

djar 1.6 level (cf *prec*) 4 夷 猷

左: 范匄趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. Between Chin and Chü it is up to Sky to decide. What is there to be troubled about?"

選: 且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

djar 1.6 𠄎 east barbarian 夷

左: 若爲夷棄之使事齊楚其何瘵於晉 If you are going to cast us aside on account of the Yi barbarians, forcing us to serve Ch'i and Ch'u, how would that improve things for Chin?

選: 爾其枝岐潭淪渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迥互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*. 後: 一居旄牛主徼外夷一居青衣主漢人 One resided in Mao-niu and governed the barbies outside the purlieu and the other resided in Ch'ing-yi and governed the Han people.

史: 自太伯作吳五世而武王克殷封其後爲二其一虞在中國其一吳在夷蠻十二世而晉滅中國之虞 Five generations after the time T'ai Po founded Wü, The Martial King conquered Yin. He enfeoffed the descendants in two places: Yü among the central states and Wu among the barbarians. Twelve generations later Chin extinguished the Yü of the central states. 藝: 典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

b. *pars pro toto*

藝: 大將軍曰和撫四夷不易哉 The Supreme General said, "Keeping the border tribes pacified is not easy at all!"

djar 1.6 sisterinlaw (cf 娣) 211 姨

djær 1.6 rule, law, custom 夷
djær 1.6 **nc** ko tree 栲
djær 1.6 to squat 夷踠
djær 1.6 relax, extend, display 4 悵 悵夷
djær 1.6 to mow 16 夷
djær **nc** 方言: ko halberd 鎮
djær 說文: great shout (S. *dial*) 唳
djær 1.6 respectful 寅
djær 1.6 ritual wine vessel 彝
djær t'jær 1.6 mucus cf 涕 4 涕
djær dæjær 1.6 female mountain sheep 417 羴
djær:/i 1.6 rule, law, custom 165 彝 彝
djærkog **mp** man name 夷獍
djærngo **mp** man name 夷吾
djærngjo **mp** prn of 管仲 夷吾
djærb'jũk one of nine fees, "northern auxiliary"? 夷服
 官: 又其外方五百里曰夷服 Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called "eastern barbarian fee".
djæm 1.49 overflow 626 淫 淫
 左: 歲在星紀而淫於玄枵 when the year-star is in its proper mansion and slips into a different one
 左: 陰淫寒疾陽淫熱疾 When *yin* overflows there is cold-sickness; when *yang* overflows there is hot-sickness.
 b. *fig.* unconstrained
 (1). sloppy, done w/o due diligence (*opp* 善)
 呂: 說淫則不可不然而不然是不是而非不非 If explanation is carelessly done then one accepts what is unacceptable and believes what is untrue, holds wrong to be right and vice versa.
 左: 小之能敵大也小道大淫 That the small are able to oppose the great is when the small do right and the great do as they please.
 左: 賞僭則懼及淫人刑濫則懼及善人若不幸而過寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 If rewards are given in error there is worry that they will extend to undeserving men. If punishment is excessive there is worry that it will extend to good men. If one should have the misfortune to make such a mistake, better error than excess. Compared to mistreating the skilful it is better to reward the sloppy.
 國: 淫佚之事上帝之禁也 Wild, undisciplined behavior is a thing the supreme ancestor interdicts.
 (2). bawdy, immoral (*opp* 義)
 論: 鄭聲淫 The music of Chêng is licentious.
 隋: 若帝淫佚政不平則奎有角 If the emperor is self-indulgent and indolent, or government is unfair, Stride will have horns.
 隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs detecting the licentious and extravagant, and beheading them.
 釋: 箜篌師延所作靡靡之樂[器]也後出於桑間濮上之地蓋空國之侯所[存→]好也師涓爲晉平公鼓焉鄭衛分其地而有之遂號鄭衛之音謂之淫樂也 The instrument on which Shih Yen composed enervating music. It later came to light among mulberries [*cf* 桑中 *qv*] on the bank of the P'u river. It turned out to be favored by the ruler of a deserted land. Shih Chüan played on it for the Level Marquess of Chin. Chêng and Wèi divided that territory and kept it. Then the music of Chêng and Wèi was

called licentious music.
 左: 神福仁而禍淫 The spirits bring good fortune to the kind and ill fortune to the licentious.
 左: 且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠間親新聞舊小加大淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harming the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing right conduct are what are called the six contraries.
 左: 陪臣干擻有淫者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.
 國: 立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.
 管: 要淫佚別男女則通亂隔 If you rein in licentiousness and keep men and women separate then adultery and chaos will be blocked.
 漢: 設聞其淫我亨之矣 Supposing I were to learn that she had been unfaithful to me; in that case I would boil her.
 藝: 昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'êng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.
djæm 1.49 to soak 626 淫 霏
 左: 淫雨 enough rain to cause floods
djæm walk 宄 宄
djæm 說文: to covet 482 至
djæm **nc** 爾雅: silverfish cf 鰾 鰾
djæm **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鸚
djæm clear, bright 293 天
djæm 2.47 district in northern Ch'í 楨
djæm 1.49 deep 267 突
djæm 1.49 stove chimney 267 突
djæm 1.49 to bury 267 突
djæm dæjæm **nc** ko fish 鰾
djæmdjæk 2.47 overflow runoff 潭滄 淫滄
 選: 爾其枝岐潭滄渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迴互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting noisierously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*.
djæm street gate 閭
djæm **nc** eaves 639 攔
djæm brightness 293 爛 焰
 藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡藏煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [*written on the day* 寒食 *qv*]
djæm 方言: to mend a break? 639 攔 攔
djæm 方言: smear 482 濶
djæm 方言: 纘 纘
djæm street, district of town 閭
 史: 夫蘇秦起閭閻連六國從親此其智有過人者 Su Ch'in arose from an ordinary neighborhood to assemble a vertical alliance of six states, so his intelligence was beyond that of other men in some respects.

djæm 1.52 pln 閭
djæm 1.52 surname 閭
 後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, "YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion."
djæm 1.52 pln 閭
djæm pointed, sharp [*cf* 熾, 剡] 341 罇
djæmsjæm 方言: open 閭 罇
djæ dæjæ 1.9 *l*; me (high status?) 23 余 予
 左: 余所有濟漢而南者 If I ever cross the Han and go south...
 左: 奪予享 confiscated my offerings.
 左: 詬而呼天曰是區區者而不余界余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouting at the sky, "If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself."
 國: 余不愛衣食於民 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people.
 國: 見其涓人疇王呼曰余不食三日矣 The king saw his valet Shou and shouted, "I haven't eaten for three days!"
 詩: 葛生蒙楚藟蔓于野子美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?
 b. *in later writers, opp* no status *imp*
 顏: 有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊劫之民是何字也余應之曰意爲劫即是劫倦之劫耳 Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊劫之民. What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 劫 is just the 劫 of 劫倦."
 予一人 ⇒ 一
djæ 2.8 **v** give (*cf* 與) 28 余 予
 國: 臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [*nr*]
 國: 弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.
 史: 令既具未布恐民之不信己乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.
 淮: 發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

淮：不能予人不若焚之 If you can't give it away, better burn it.

漢：古之所予祿者不食於力不動於末 In ancient times, those who were given stipends did not work for a living nor were they active in trade.

𠵼 *djāb* 1.9 ^{rst} surplus 626 餘 余

非：殺一牛取一豆肉餘以食士 When he kills an ox he receives only one dish of its meat, the rest going to feed his officers.

莊：長者不為有餘短者不為不足 The long ones don't count as excessive; the short ones don't count as insufficient.

衡：其餘直有往往而然 As to the rest, there is only what is always the case.

選：絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

史：人聞其能使物及不死更饋遺之常餘金錢帛衣食 When people heard that he could induce immortality they gave him more presents; he always had a surplus of ducats, cash, silk, clothing and food. 史：而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲恃詐偽反覆蘇秦之餘謀 But blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Ch'in.

孟：卒之東郭墻間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

搜：當餘小毒止及六畜輩耳 There will still be some toxic effect but it will only extend to the likes of domestic animals.

漢：農民戶人已受田其家眾男為餘夫亦以口受田如比 When the householder of a farm family has received land, the other men in the household become supernumeraries and also receive land in this manner according to their number.

非：詭良馬固車則賊獲有餘 Ensconced in a sturdy chariot with good horses, even Tsang or Huo would get to be affluent. [nr]

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty li in circumference.

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷩而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

b. *folg nam or meas* and more; more than 衡：刑錯不用四十餘年 Punishment was put in abeyance and was not used for over forty years.

衡：桀紂之君垂腴尺餘 The rulers Chieh and Ch'ou had more than a foot of sagging fat.

史：去游燕歲餘而後得見 He left and traveled to Yen. He got audience only after more than a year.

衡：黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上七十餘人 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him, more than seventy people.

史：夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying. 宋：東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭 My husband's position is as leader of over a thousand horsemen in the east.

史：從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至 From Ch'eng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there.

晉：比視已死吐血黑斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a *tou* of black blood.

𠵼 *djag* 3.9 ^{nc} 說文：elephant 37 豫

djo 1.9 ^{nc} field in 3rd (2nd?) year 畚 畷

djo 3.9 pleased (-d) 208 忭 餘

djo ^{mp} proper name 餘

djo join; be with 予

𠵼 *djag* 3.9 deliberate 36 豫 預 杼

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced. 晉：棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

djo 3.9 enjoy 豫

djo 1.9 爾雅：chick 雜

djo ^{mp} name of a region 豫

釋：豫司克冀以舌腹言之天顯也在上高顯也 In Yü, Szu, Yüan and Chi they say it with the belly of the tongue: *Vien* sky is *χian* eminent, above us, high and eminent.

釋：風兌豫司橫口合唇言之風汜也其氣博汜而動物也 Wind: in Yüan, Yü and Szu they broaden the mouth and close the lips to say it: "wind" is *p'iväm*. It flows abroad and makes things move.

𠵼 *djag* 1.9 方言：adult 21 仔 好

djo ^{nc} ko basket 簞

djo improve (of illness) (cf 愈) 116 豫

衡：周武王有疾不豫 The Martial King of Chou got sick and did not get well.

𠵼 *djāb* 1.9 ^{nc} dugout log canoe 377 餘 輸

𠵼 *djag* 1.9 ko stone 367 硃

djo 1.9 ^{nc} ko fish 餘

djok ^{nc} flute, panpipe 526 龠 籥

漢：本起於黃鐘之龠用度數審其容以子穀秬黍中者千有二百實其龠以井水準其概合龠為合十合為升 Its origin is in the flute with the note [kung] of the Brown Bell. If we ascertain its volume with numerical measurement, we take 1200 individual grains of black millet of the middle grade to fill the flute and strickle it to a level using well water; what accords with the flute is deemed to be a *ho*. Ten *ho* amount to a *sheng*.

djok drain, clean out 28 澗 澗

djok to shine, shine on, melt 172 燿

藝：煜燿滿春池 It shines brightly on the brimming pool of spring.

djok summer sacrifice 禴

djok ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 籥

djok 方言：jump up 553 踴

𠵼 *djok* 4 ^{nc} door key 526 籥 鑰

djok ko sacrifice 禘

djok't'iap torch made of bundle of sticks 172 燿 燿 籥 築

djog agitate cf 掉 167 搖

非：搖木者一一攝其葉則勞而不遍左右拊其本而葉遍搖矣 If one who wanted to shake a tree were to tweak individual leaves one by one, he would grow tired before getting them all. If he hits the base of the tree from right and left, then all the leaves will be shaken.

考：凡試廬事置而搖之以視其蟬也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

史：太子天下本本一搖天下振動奈何以天下為戲 The heir-apparent is the root of the world. Let the root once be shaken and the world will tremble. How could you turn the world into a joke?

djog ^{mp} family name 姚

djog 3.35 to shine 172 耀 耀 曜

左：光遠而自他有耀者也 The light is distant and is one that gets illumination from another thing. 選：隨珠和氏焯燿其璞玉石嶸峯眩耀青燐 Pearls of Sui and jade circles of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

b. *fig*

左：君命璠非敢耀武也 The ruler's giving me orders was not because he is so arrogant as to flaunt his military power.

一七曜⇒七

djog 1.32 [semi-]precious stone 瑤

淮：晚世之時帝有桀紂為琤室瑤臺象廊玉床 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Ch'ou; they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade, galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

列：遂賓於西王母觴於瑤池之上西王母為王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Then he went as guest to Hsi Wang Mu who gave him a party beside the Green Jade Pool. Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. Its words were very sad.

djog djeb 1.32 song cf 兆 230 謠 譽

淮：天下歌謠而樂之諸侯執幣相朝三十四世不奪 Then the world celebrated him in song, the barons brought gifts to each other's courts and for thirty-four generations they were not usurped.
列：西王母為王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. The words were very sad.
史：五殺大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌謠春者不相杵 When the five-ram official died, men and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater.

The spontaneous songs of children were thought to be prophetic.

左：公何時對曰童謠云丙之晨龍尾伏辰均服振振取號之旂鶉之賁賁天策焯焯火中成軍號公其奔其九月十月之交乎丙子旦日在尾月在策鶉火中必是時也冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢虢公醜奔京師 The marquess asked when. He replied, "A children's song says, 'On the morning of a ping-day/ The dragon's tail will hide in a syzygy/ The uniforms will be in formation/ They will seize the banner of Kuo/ The drumming of the partridge/ The Sky Whip cracks/ When Fire culminates the army forms up/ The Duke of Kuo will probably flee.' Wouldn't that be the juncture between the ninth and tenth months? At dawn on the day ping-tzū the sun will be in Tail and the moon in Whip. Partridge Fire will be at zenith. It must be at that time." In winter, twelfth month, at dawn on the day ping-tzū, first of the moon, Ch'in extinguished Kuo. Duke Ch'ou of Kuo fled to the royal capital.

史：宣王之時童女謠曰糜弧箕服實亡周國 In the time of the Pious King there was a little girls' song that went, "Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou." [v. 糜]

djog 1.32 kiln 172 窰 窰 窰 窰

djog 1.32 corvée, draft 28 徭 徭 徭

管：起一人之繇百畝不舉 Levy one man and one hundred acres will not be taken up.

淮：民力竭於徭役 The people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor.

隋：將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving corvée, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

隋：動而光上賦歛重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.

djog 2.30 scoop grain 28 舀 抗 抗

djog djeb nc hawk, kite 639 鷂

djog capering, merry 553 嬉

djog nc ko tree 樺

djog nc fabulous fish w/wings 189 鯁

djog flourishing cf 秀 蘇 蘇

djog nc mussel shell 珧

djog nc 爾雅：ceiling lattice 筵

djog 方言：jump (dial) 553 踴

djog 1.32 distant 402 遙

藝：異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樛蒲 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through

mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

djog small light cart 輶

說：小車也 It's a small cart.

漢：非吏比者三老北邊騎士 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalymen on the northern frontier.

djog compare; be different 20 耀 僇

djog 說文：happy 嚚

djog nc ko sweetmeat cf 餠 358 饅

djog np pln 姚

djog 1.32 warming-pot w/handle & spout 銚 鑪

djog 1.32 ko wine vessel (swa prec?) 鐺

djog djeb nc big boat on Yangtze 377 艫

djog 1.32 drum 167 鞀 匣

djog 1.32 radiant 172 煥

djog 1.32 bright 嚚

djog nc ko animal (Wieger: jackal) cf 獾 獾 獾

djog 3.35 look all around cf 周 354 覘

djog 3.35 dike, embankment 隄

djog djeb 3.35 說文：plow deep to black earth 115 墾

djog 1.32 np pln & surname 鈇

djog 3.35 dazzle 172 曜

djog djeb 3.35 skinny, scrawny 435 羸

djog 3.35 error 論

djog 3.35 shout 論

djog 分別節制兒 鈇 愷

djog 方言：宋楚魏之間 dial = 孟. sef 盞? 鈇 銳

djog-djog 陶 陶

djog-djog 搖 搖 然

史：寡人臥不安席食不甘味心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄 I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food. My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

djog'ang 漢縣 name 餘邗

djog'wàng np name of boat of 吳王闔廬 餘 艫

djogt'wâd attractive cf 窈窕 姚 婉

djogdjok 爾雅：ko plant 鈇 苳

djod'iang nc camphor tree 檣 樟 豫 章

djod'iar nc ko mollusc 餘 蚶 餘 貳

djok djeb 4.1 produce; fertility of earth 60 埴

djok djeb 4.1 nourish; rear 60 育 毓 鬻

風：蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

後：今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

djok 4.1 to sell cf 售 28 賣 債 讎 鬻 粥

漢：通財鬻貨曰商 If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant.

非：有與悍者鄰欲賣宅而避之 Someone who lived next door to a bully wanted to sell his house and

get away from him.

非：楚人有鬻矛與楯者 There was a man of Ch'u who sold spears and shields.

淮：鬻棺者欲民之疾病也畜粟者欲歲之荒饑也 Coffin-sellers want people to get sick; grain-hoarders want the harvest to fail.

禮：君子雖貧不粥祭器 Even if impoverished, a courtier does not sell his ritual vessels.

選：鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes.

漢：每買餅所從買家輒大饑 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

漢：高祖每酤留飲酒饑數倍 Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold.

史：聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自粥於秦客被褐食牛 He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen.

史：人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, "As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion."

淮：居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能澹 In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

djok djeb move, go 道

djok to sell 粥

djok 4.1 part of carriage-top 檣

djok np 說文：river name 消

djok djeb 4.1 flourishing 60 藹

djok-djok djeb 育 育

djog nc 辭海：Helicolenus mamoratus no such species, prob *H. hilgendorfi*, also many other similar fish 鮒

djog djeb nc storage jar w/cover & swing handle (measure) 305 甗

djog m emerge; follow 20 由 繇 迨

呂：名固不可以相分必由其理 Names definitely cannot be shared back and forth; they must go according to the logic of things.

衡：儒生之下文吏之高本由不能之將世俗之論緣將好惡 The deprecation of Confucian scholars and elevation of civil officials stems from supervisors who are incapable. The popular evaluation of them originates in the likes and dislikes of supervisors.

衡：勇力所生於美色禍亂所發由於勇力 As to where the courage and strength came from, they

came from a beautiful appearance; as to where the ill fortune and civil strife issued from, they came out of courage and strength.

漢：其所繇來者上矣 Its origin is very ancient.

呂：音樂之所由來者遠矣 The origin of music is in the distant past.

史：凡音由於人心天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 All music comes from the human heart. Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

晉：尹敏譴譎由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan Tan incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries.

釋：涂度也人所由得通度也 *d'o* "path" is *d'âg* "cross", that by following which people get to pass through and cross.

釋：徑經也人所經由也 "Shortcut" is "go through". What people follow in going through.

禮：送喪不由徑 A funeral cortège should not take shortcuts.

晉：藝術之興由來尚矣 As to when the occult arts arose, that was a long time ago.

淮：周公事文王也行無專制事無由己 When the Duke of Chou served the Cynsure King, in none of his actions did he decide on his own, nor in any of his doings did he suit himself.

選：故作文賦以述先王之盛藻因論作文之利害所由 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition.

左：罪我之由 It is I from whom the fault stems.

國：鄭之繇定 It was Cheng from whence the pacification came.

djôg 1.46 roam; wander; tour (cf 泗, 酒?) 189 游 遊 遊

管：故游商得什佰其本也 Thus traveling merchants get the means to multiply [the price of grain] by ten or a hundredfold of its basis.

風：孟軻受業於子思既通游於諸侯 Mencius was trained by Tzu-szu. When had passed he went traveling among the courts of the nations.

史：出游數歲大困而歸 He traveled abroad for some years and returned in dire straits.

史：子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?

史：去游燕歲餘而後得見 He left and traveled to Yen. He got audience only after more than a year.

淮：夫日回而月周時不與人游故聖人不貴尺之璧而重寸之陰時難得而易失也 The sun goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and the seasons do not move in company with humans. [nr] Thus the sage does not value a jade circle a foot in diameter; he considers an inch-wide shadow [of a gnomon, used to determine the advance of seasons with precision] important. It is because opportunities are hard to get hold of and easy to let slip.

史：二人即同輿而之市游於卜肆中 The two men then rode to the marketplace sharing a carriage. They strolled around among the diviners' stalls.

列：居亡幾何謁王同游 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey.

列：吾與王神遊也形奚動載 YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved? 列：曩之所游奚異王之圃 And why should where we strolled then be other than YM's garden?

選：請為遊子吟冷冷一何悲 Let me compose a threnody for you who will travel/ Plink plink—how utterly mournful!

選：體如遊龍袖如素蜺黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

史：其為人沈深好書其所游諸侯盡與其賢豪長者相結 He was this sort of man: he deeply loved books, and at whatever feudal court he visited, he made friends of all the good men who were capable and exemplary.

史：范睢蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.

藝：其魚則橫海之鯨突机孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

b. fig. 莊：游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being and allow nothing individual in it.

草：夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Tsui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

漢：夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.

漢：人君不理則賈買游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

djôg 1.46 pre-CC for 所 (rel to 聊? final -b?) 20 攸 適 適

左：民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds—all have places they are at home.

djôg flowing freely, overflow 189 洩

詩：白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可為也 無易 [由一] 油言無曰苟矣莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with/ Do not let your words flow freely/ Do not say, "It was unintended./ Polish up what I said."/ What is said can

no longer be withdrawn. [The tongue is compared to the [roughly] tongue-shaped jade tablet. A ruler having uttered some casual insult tells his nuncios to rephrase it as one might polish a flaw out of jade.]

djôg ^{nc} polecat or weasel *Mustela* spp (typ *M. eversmanni*, perh *M. sibirica*) (cf 鼬) 628 鼬 鼬 鼬 鼬 鼬

說：如鼠赤黃而大食鼠者 like rat; red brown and larger; rat eater [*M. eversmanni*]

爾：鼬鼠 a rat

djôg 1.46 lonely, longing 悠

djôg loom warp spindle 柚

djôg 3.49 ^{nc} ko tree 櫟

djôg ^{nc} cow w/black eye 陸德明音 柚

tiôg djôr 1.46 oil (esp veg oil?) 627 油

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender. 民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃白相雜細擊蔥白下鹽 [米一] 末彈波麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

djôg pomelo 瓜 條 柚

史：燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.

djôg ^{nc} pendants of cap or banner (cf 旒) 189 旒

djôg 1.46 ^{vb} distant; 402 脩 攸 適

b. *uf* 長 "long" to avoid name-tabu

淮：吳為封豨脩蛇 [The state of] Wu act the part of fat boars and long snakes. [quoting 左：吳為封豨長蛇]

淮：上有木禾其脩五尋 On top there is "tree-grain;" its length is five fathoms.

淮：拘囹圄者以日為脩當死死者以日為短 One held in prison thinks the days long; one sentenced to die in the marketplace thinks the days short.

淮：伊尹之興土功也脩脛者使之跖鏹強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

語：密緻博 [通一] 迨蠹蟲不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅彊 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

djôg surname 攸

djôg ^{vb} resemble (cf 猶) 172 由

孟：由射於百步之外也 It is like shooting arrows from beyond a hundred paces.

孟：以齊王由反手也 Having Ch'i, to gain kingship would have been as easy as turning over one's hand.

衡：天之不故生五穀絲麻以衣食人由其有災變不欲以譴告人也 Sky does not intentionally give life to the five grains and to silk and hemp so as to feed people and clothe the people, just as it does not want to warn people by having disasters and anomalies.

dīdōg ^{mp} man name (= 子路) 20 由
非：夫子疾由之爲仁義乎 Are you troubled by my doing acts of kindness and right behavior, Confucius?

dīdōg ^{nc} flying squirrel 189 鸚 鳴

dīdōg ^{nc} ko fish 鮒

dīdōg ^{nc} ko plant 葎

dīdōg shiny 172 油 釉

dīdōg moving water cf 流 汝

dīdōg 1.46 moving water of 流 汝 攸

dīdōg 1.46 swim 189 游 遊 遊

非：假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your son would no longer be alive.

禮：是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

淮：有游數雖羸必遂 If one has the technique of swimming then even if weak, one can get across.

dīdōg 1.46 so ch'i flowing 20 道

dīdōg 1.46 說文：branches sprout from trunk 20 𣎵

dīdōg 1.46 move fast 189 遯

dīdōg 1.46 plant grows in water 100 菡

dīdōg 1.46 ^m plant name 箇

dīdōg 1.46 water-pipe 20 攸

dīdōg 1.46 scoop grain 28 抗 掄 呂 繇

b. fig. take (sc mil objective)

史：我起乎宜陽而觸平陽二日而莫不盡繇 If We start from Yi-yang and punch into Ping-yang, two days later nothing would remain untaken.

dīdōg: **sīdōg**? ^m emerge; follow 20 道

dīdōg-dīdōg ^m? 悠悠

選：悲彼東山詩悠悠使我哀 How mournful the ode "East Mountain" is! It makes me lament their isolation.

dīdōg-dīdōg ^m flow on 189 滌滌

dīdōg-dīdōg ^m how ch'i flows 箇 箇

dīdōg-dīdōg ^m so silent suffering 慄慄

dīdōg-dīdōg 1.46 regretful 怊怊

dīdōghīar relaxed, casual 20 迢爾

dīdōghīan relaxed, casual 猶然 迢然

莊：宋榮子猶然笑之 Sung Jung Tzū calmly disdains them.

dīdōghīan ^{nc} ko bug (cf 祝 蜺) 蚰 蜒

dīdōgdīo ^{mp} man name 由余

史：戎王使由余於秦由余其先晉人也亡入戎能言晉聞繆公賢故使由余觀秦 The king of the Jung sent Yu Yü as emissary to Ch'in. Yu Yü's ancestors were Chin people who fled to the Jung and could speak Chin language. He heard that The Splendid Earl was a good ruler, and so sent Yü as emissary to observe Ch'in.

史：由余聞之款關請見 Yu Yü heard of him. He knocked on the gate and requested audience.

dīdōgdīdōg ^{nc} 山海經：ko critter 葳 葳

dīdōgzīdōk so water moving 189 激 澗

選：爾其爲狀也則乃激澗激澗浮天無岸 If we consider its form, it flows freely and overflows, gushing up to the sky with no shore.

dīdōng 1.1 hot air, steam 259 融 蝟 燼

dīdōng 1.1 extensive, long? eminent? 融 蝟

dīdōng 1.1 sacrifice on day after 彤

dīdōng 1.1 sun vertical 27 融

dīdōng-dīdōng ^m so joy cf 涌 融 融

左：大隧之中其樂也融融 In the huge passage/The joy is ?upwelling?

dīdā 2.35 mud 268 漑

dīdā 2.35 wild country 268 野 埜 埜 埜

衡：草野 brushy or weedy land [not pasture nor cropland nor forest nor marsh]

左：鸚鵡之羽公在外野往饋之馬 The feathers of the mynah/ The marquess is in the wilderness/ Go give him a horse. [nr]

詩：葛生蒙楚藪蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

禮：舜勤眾事而野死鯨鴈水而殛死 Shun labored at many things and died in the field. Kun diked the flooding Yellow River and died in banishment.

語：忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝 When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

b. any uninhabited place

呂：稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns. It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it. (or? [野~埜] 埜 *d'ia qv*)

官：體國經野 He unifies the state and aligns its land. [國 *rhet contr w/ 野*]

史：吾奇兵絕其後使野無所掠 Our cavalry will cut off their rear and allow them to get nothing from foraging in the wilds.

漢：春令民畢出在野冬則畢入於邑 In spring, order the folk all to go out into the fields; in winter, they should all go into the towns. [邑 *rhet contr w/ 野*]

史：遂與所徵三十人西及上左右爲學者與其弟子百餘人爲綿叢野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.

c. as *adj or mac* crude, rustic

衡：何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar while your appearance is so fine?

dīdāhīen ^{nc} a rustic, a rube, a hayseed 野人

國：乞食於野人 They begged food of a rustic.

呂：孔子行道而息馬逸食人之稼野人取其馬 While Confucius was traveling he paused for rest, his horse strayed and ate someone's grain, and the rustic seized his horse.

dīdūr? 3.49 ^{nc} ko monkey 狢 狢 狢 狢 狢

dīdū 1. 10 pull, drag 28 抗

dīdū ^{nc} bushel (measure) 28 斛 庾 匱 匱

選：位登萬庾積功立百行成 His rank rose; he accumulated ten thousand bushels of grain. His merit

was established; everything he did succeeded.

dīdū 1.10 go beyond 116 逾 踰

孟：踰東家牆而攫其處子則得妻不攫則不得妻則將攫之乎 If the only way you could get a wife was to jump over your neighbor's wall and drag away his unmarried daughter, would you do it?

禮：大夫士去國祭器不踰竟 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border.

史：秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'o-wu then arms must clash near Hantan.

史：願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture P'o-wu and meet near Han-tan.

後：陟隴山以踰望兮眇然覽於八荒 I climb Mt. Lung to gaze farther, ah! / Viewing the dim distances in all directions.

山：俞隨之水出于其陰而北流 If you go farther along, a river comes out on its north and flows north.

b. fig.

衡：物或踰秋不死 Some things live beyond autumn. 論：七十而從心所欲不踰矩 At seventy he was able to do whatever he wanted without transgressing the norms.

圖：象...肉兼十牛目不踰豕 The elephant...its flesh combines ten oxen, but its eyes are no bigger than a pig's. 藝：郭郭宮館金寶爲飾明踰三光 The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries.

dīdū 2.9 increase; improve 208 愈 逾 瘡

戰：是強秦而弱趙也以益愈強之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

史：栗姬愈恚恨不得見以憂死 Lady Li was even more angry and resentful, but could not gain audience and died of vexation.

後：帝省奏愈不悅 The emperor examined the memorial and was even more displeased.

史：鞅復見孝公益愈然而未中旨 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. This one went somewhat better but still did not meet the point.

史：齊加不信於王而忌燕愈甚是王之計過矣 Should Ch'i become more suspicious of YM as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

隋：譬之火始入室而未甚溫弗事加薪久而逾熾 Comparing, it's like when fire is first brought into a house, it's still not very warm. But that's nothing to fuss about; just add firewood and the longer the time, the bigger the blaze.

淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠 蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁蝥螋邪亂乃逾滋 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness. The disorder only grows even more.

呂：以茹魚去蠅蠅愈至 If you try to use rotten fish to drive away flies, even more flies will come.

史：飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者爲其愈充腹

而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death.

b. of illness ameliorate

漢：漢王疾瘳 The Han king's suffering lessened.

c. 愈...愈 the more...the more

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to K'un-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

dju be satisfied 208 愈 俞 愉

Hiu djuug 3.10 ^{ve} show | be shown by analogy 28 喻 諭 喻

人：善喻者以一言明數事不善喻者百言不明一意 Those who are good at illustrating by analogy make many things clear with one utterance, while those who are not good at it may say a hundred things and not make one idea clear.

呂：姦止則說者不來而情論矣 If treachery is blocked, pitchmen stop coming and then the facts can be made known.

選：幸有絃歌曲可以喻中懷 Fortunately there exist songs for strings and voice/ That can be used to show one's inner feelings.

淮：幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 "Darkness" is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

衡：明物事之喻足以審天 If we see clearly the analogies of things and events, that is sufficient to plumb the depths of sky.

衡：夫比不應事未可謂喻 If a comparison does not work out in practice, it cannot be called an analogic illustration.

莊：以指喻指之非指不若以非指喻指之非指也 Rather than using a concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts, better use a non-concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts.

dju 1.10 ^{nc} elm 榆 榆

隋：日中正在上覆蓋人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時又新從太陰中來故復涼於其西在桑榆間也 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise. Also when it has first emerged from the grand *yin*, by the same token it is cooler than when west among elms and mulberry.

dju 1.10 change 116 渝 樛

dju [semi-]precious stone 瑜

dju drag 28 曳 掄

dju 3.10 ambition, self-aggrandizement 208 覲 **dju** flatter 諛

漢：通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之諛也曰曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Ch'u. 史：諸辨士為方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

漢：近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良 You promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance and punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous and backbiting ministers.

dju 1.10 fat 208 腴

衡：桀紂之君垂腴尺餘 The rulers Chieh and Ch'ou had over a foot of sagging fat.

b. fig.

史：因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine, rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

dju 2.9 ^{nc} ko catalpa tree 楛

Hiu djuug 1.10 ^{nc} sheep 187 羴

dju goodness 208 膻

dju 1.10 opening, small gate 511 窬

dju 2.9 爾雅: sickness (*swa* next) 瘡

Hiu djuug die of inanition 326 瘵

漢：繫囚以掠答若瘵死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition 蘇林曰瘵病也囚徒病律名為瘵如淳曰律囚以飢寒而死曰瘵師古曰瘵病是也此言囚或以掠答及飢寒及疾病而死如說非瘵瘵音瘵字或作瘵其音亦同 *Su Lin* says, "dju is illness. When a prisoner on corvee sickens the legal term is dju." *Ju Ch'un* says, "In law, when a prisoner dies of hunger or cold it is called dju." *Shih-ku* says, "To say dju is illness is correct. This says 'whenever a prisoner dies of tattooing or whipping or else cold and hunger or else of illness.' *Ju's* explanation is wrong. 瘵 is read dju; also written 瘵 which has the same reading.

dju listless (*swa* prec) 羸 羸

說：羸本不勝未微弱也 *dju*: The root can't carry the tip. Small & weak.

商：農無得糶則羸惰之農勉疾 If farmers aren't allowed to traffic in grain then lazy farmers will work harder.

非：羸墮之民 lazy, indolent people

晏：舉儉力孝弟罰偷羸而惰民惡之 He promoted the frugal, the industrious and the filial and demoted the feckless and the lazy, so indolent people hated him.

dju ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 藩

dju ^{nc} ko jar 飢

dju mound 瑜

Hiu djab stab 24 攄

dju ^{nc} ko garment 綌

dju ^{mp} pln (later called 榆次?) 榆

dju ^{mp} river name 渝

Hiu djuur yes, that's so 63 愈 俞

dju surname 愈 俞

dju ?apologize? 愈 俞

Hiu Hiu djuug d'juug ^{nc} snail 蜃

dju 1.10 roan horse 駟

Hiu djab dugout log canoe 511 俞 俞

dju empty space in vessel; fault 511 窪

dju make hollow 511 渝 窬

淮：古者大川名谷衝絕道路不通往來也乃為窬木方版以為舟航故地勢有無得相委輸 In ancient times great rivers or famous gorges would cut highways with their rushing water, preventing passage. Then because of that they hollowed logs and fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries.

Thus whether the terrain lay with them or not they could ship things to each other.

dju 1.10 net 罟

dju-dju ^{tb} so sad heart 愈 愈

dju-dju 1.10 ^{tb} voluptuous 膻 膻

dju-dju ^{tb} sound to call dog 炊 炊 狄 狄

Hiu djuug ^{tb} cry out, call 籲

djuug 3.3 ^{ve} be used; use 29 用 用 用

孟：材木不可勝用 You wouldn't be able to use all the wood and timber.

孟：見賢焉然後用之 He does not employ him until he sees competence in him.

荀：君子恥不修不恥見汗恥不信不恥不見信恥不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable, not of not being employed.

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

衡：用吏如積薪矣後來者居上 You employ officers like stacking firewood: the latest arrivals go on top.

管：取人以其人其去人也亦用人 Those who hire men on account of other men, when they come to fire them will also do it on account of other men.

呂：用虛無為本 Take nothingness as the basis.

衡：知用氣言亦用氣焉 Cognition uses energy; like it, speech also uses energy.

史：彼王不能用君之言任臣又安能用君之言殺臣乎卒不去 "If that king can't employ me on your word, how can he kill me on your word?" He wound up not leaving.

隋：王者用法平則井星明而端列 If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

隋：明與井齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也 If it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-ax. High officials will lose their heads, for desire to kill.

衡：聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用為務 Among the tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they make it a point to economize funerals and minimize expenditure.

史：夫事秦必割地以實效故兵未用而國已虧矣 Now if you serve Ch'in, you must cede land as proof of bona fides; thus your state will be diminished even before weapons come into play.

後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi.

Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.

後：中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業詩云無德不報無言不酬豈宜以貴人終乎 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, "The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. The ode (256, which has these two lines in the reverse order) says, "There is no kindness we do not requite; there are no words we do not answer: It is surely not fitting for her to end in the status of a first-rank consort."

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖丞丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以

上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace attendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service. 莊：勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”. What is meant by “three-at-morning”? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, “Three at morning and four at evening.” The monkeys were all angered. He said, “Well, then, four at morning and three at evening.” The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy. 搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called “an uncanny turn” turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

b. in early Chou like 以 *qv* be means of 金：其萬年子孫永寶用享 May it be kept and used at feasts for millennia without end. 左：穆公不忘舊德俾我惠公用能奉祀於晉 The Awesome Earl did not forget old debts of gratitude; he caused our Kind Marquess to be able to present the state sacrifices in Chin.

(1) later just a literary var of 以 史：掘冢竊事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it. 草：專用爲務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 灰不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

漢：田中不得有樹用妨五穀 They may not have trees in the crop fields so as to harm the grain. 隋：五緯經次用彰禍福則上天之心於是見矣 As the five planets pass through way-stations, in the process they manifest good or ill fortune. Thus the intentions of Sky-on-high are visible in this. 三：觀人圍棋局壞察爲覆復之棋者不信以靶蓋局使更以他局爲之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. T's'an restored the state of

play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

c. *poss etym rel w/*任

1. bear, uphold, accept

史：梁惠王曰寡人恨不用公叔座之言也 The Benevolent King of Liang said, “I regret not having taken the advice of Kung-shu Ts'o.”

史：蚩尤作亂不用帝命於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂禽殺蚩尤 Ch'ih-yu incited rebellion and did not accept the emperor's orders. Then Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Ch'ih-yu at the Cho-lu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Ch'ih-yu.

史：湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫盡之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 T'ang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, “From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets.” T'ang said, “Hey! That gets all of them!” He then took down three sides and prayed, “If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets.” The barons heard of it and said, “T'ang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts.”

2. assignment, responsibility

戰：夫賢人在而天下服一人用而天下從 With a competent man governing, the whole world submits; one man bears the burden and the whole world follows. 史：齊長主而自用也 Ch'i is skilled at taking charge of things and only consider themselves.

戰：夫賢人在而天下服一人用而天下從 淮：地宜其事事宜其械宜其用宜其人 Make the work suit the land, the tools suit the work, the application suit the tools and the people suit the application.

3. 用事 be in charge

戰：今秦太后穰侯用事高陵逕陽佐之卒無秦王 The queen mother and the marquess of Jang take charge and Kao Ling and Ching Yang assist them; ultimately there is no king of Ch'in. 衡：夫盛夏太陽用事雲雨干之太陽火也雲雨水也火激薄則鳴而爲雷 Now at the height of summer the supreme Yang is in command and clouds and rain run into it. Supreme Yang is fire and clouds and rain are water. The fire flares up and makes the noise of thunder.

度用⇒度

djung 1.3 ^{ve} accommodate (*cf* 能?) 207 容 衡：且鼈足以柱天體必長大不容於天地 Furthermore, if the tortoise's legs could function as pillars to the sky, its body must have been too tall and large to be contained in sky and earth. 衡：孔子栖栖周流應聘身不得容道不得行 Confucius bustled about, going anywhere they invited him. He himself never found acceptance, nor were his doctrines put into action. [mr]

衡：阿意苟取容幸 They tilt toward [the boss's] desires, select what just happens to be available, and accommodate themselves to favoritism.

非：以求容於我者吾恐其以我求容於人也 On account of his currying favor with me, I fear he may use me to curry favor with others.

後：當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譎獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

淮：日月不應非其氣君子不容非其類也 The sun and moon do not respond to what is alien to their energy; a courtier does not accommodate what is alien to his kind. 莊：游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being and allow nothing individual in it.

後：[歎]好直言無隱諱帝每不能容 [Hsin] loved frank talk, never concealing or avoiding anything, and the emperor could never get used to that. 藝：東平衡農爲書生窮乏容 [鍛→] 假於勃家 Hêng Nung of Tung-ping was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. [容假 *sub*-*nuc*]

djung 2.2 brave 266 勇 愚 戒

淮：爲智者務於巧詐爲勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence. 淮：天下強掩弱衆暴詐欺愚勇侵怯 All over the world the strong oppress the weak, the many assault the few, the crafty cheat the stupid, the bold daunt the fearful.

史：民勇於公戰怯於私鬥 The people were fierce in general warfare but timid in private quarrels.

呂：若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得 [以→] 矣 If done that way, then it can be learned who is left or clumsy, stupid or smart, brave or fearful.

非：法之所加智者弗能辭勇者弗敢爭 Of those to whom a law applies, intelligent ones can't talk their way out of it nor valiant ones resist it.

後：劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立于魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

左：使勇而無剛者嘗寇而速去之 Send some who are bold but not tenacious to try a raid against them and then quickly withdraw from them.

釋：勇踴也遇敵踴躍欲擊之也 *djung* “brave” is *djung* “jump”; when he meets the enemy he jumps up & down with eagerness to smite them.

淮：寡人所說者勇有功也 What We are delighted by is bravery and success.

呂：辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義 [法→] 決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.

d̩ung 1.3 aspect; countenance 550 容
國: 吾見晉君之容 I saw how the Marquess of Chin behaved (ie his "body language").
國: 觀其容而知其心矣 By observing the demeanor, one becomes aware of the mind.
新: 容服有義謂之儀反儀為詭 If one's demeanor and garb have the proper form it is called propriety; to invert propriety is to be deviant.
後: 不正容服不出於房 She would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothing and appearance properly.
藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠傷不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he was casually indifferent, not approaching her.
b. fig. reputation
史: 群臣多讒張儀曰無信左右賣國以取容 Many of the ministers slandered Chang Yi, saying that he was unreliable and was selling the country to make his own reputation.
d̩ung 2.2 ^{nc} grave figures (= 容 "appearance" or 用 "use in sacrifice") 550 俑
孟: 始作俑者其無後乎 Had he no descendants, the one who first invented grave-images?
d̩ung 2.2 overflow (w/feeling or soup) 626 湧
湧 桶 湧 容
衡: 泉暴出者曰涌 A spring that comes out suddenly is called "gusher."
釋: 水上出曰涌泉噴泉並是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.
黃: 泉湧河衍潤澤生魚 Springs overflow, rivers flood and fish come to life in dried-up marshes.
d̩ung hanger-tab of musical bell 甬
d̩ung 1.3 ceremonial knife 550 容
詩: 容兮遂兮垂帶悸兮 His ceremonial knife, ah, his sash-emblem, ah! How they sway as they hang from his belt!
d̩ung 1.3 ^{ve} used, useful; employ/be employed on corvee 207 傭
非: 傭未反 [My sons] were taken for corvee and have not returned.
漢: 勝少時嘗與人傭耕 When Shêng was young he was sometimes employed as a plowman with others.
d̩ung jump 266 踊 踴
釋: 勇踴也遇敵踴躍欲擊之也 *d̩ung* "brave" is *d̩ung* "jump"; when he meets the enemy he jumps up & down with eagerness to smite them.
b. sko exaggerated step used in mourning ritual
d̩ung 1.3 ^{nc} bighead carp *Aristichthys nobilis* (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*) 266 鯪 鱮
d̩ung ^{nc} silk worm cocoon 27 蛹
d̩ung 1.3 ^{nc} big bell 鑼
d̩ung 1.3 ordinary 27 庸
d̩ung 1.3 tba 27 庸
左: 謀召君者庸非二乎 Were not the ones who plotted to summon YL disloyal?
d̩ung 1.3 ^{nc} wall 墉 牆 廊 窗
選: 乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated.
藝: 因磯為高墉 [枕→]抗流上則迴眺山川下

則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.
d̩ung 1.3 ^{mp} FL: pln 廊
d̩ung mtinside gully (shd be 通?) 266 涌
d̩ung 1.3 mold for casting 207 鎔
d̩ung 1.3 to heat (in crucible?) 259 鎔
農: 水銀..鎔化還復為丹 Mercury...when heated it returns to being cinnabar.
d̩ung ^{nc} measure of volume 28 桶 甬
史: 平斗桶權衡丈尺 He regularized measures of volume, weighing balances and measures of length.
d̩ung add soil to surface of road 262 埆
d̩ung (prn) 峪
d̩ung 1.3 ^{mp} mountain name 峪
d̩ung 1.3 說文: ko fish *ar d̩ung* 鱮
d̩ung so trailing sash 紘
d̩ung 1.3 ^{mp} riv name 浦
d̩ung 2.2 ^{mp} riv name 626 涌 湧
d̩ung 2.2 agitate 掬
d̩ung 1.3 uneasy 掬
d̩ung 1.3 ko tree 辭海: *Ficus wightiana* 榕
d̩ung 1.3 集韻: stand for weapons 櫛
d̩ung 2.2 to polish stone 礪
d̩ung 3.3 ko plant 苜
d̩ung 1.3 tba 庸
d̩ung-d̩ung ^{tb} uneasy 俗俗
d̩ung-d̩ung ^{tb} utterly ordinary? 27 庸庸
衡: 庸庸之君 an utterly ordinary ruler
d̩ungxmwən evening twilight? 用昏
d̩ungg'ä 庸何
d̩ungg'io how? (?) (= 何以? *dial vo* 奚用?)
庸詎 庸詎 庸渠
史: 蘇君之時儀何敢言且蘇君在儀[甯→]庸渠能乎 What would I dare say when the hour belongs to Su? While Su is alive, what will I be able to do?
選: 庸詎識其躁靜 Why should I care whether it is flurried or placid?
d̩ungg'io 1.3 郭璞: 似鳧灰色而雞腳 the coot *Fulica atra* 庸渠 鶻 鶻 鶻
d̩ungg'io 爾雅: = 鶻 鶻 but prob just *vo d̩ungg'io* "coot" 鶻 渠
d̩ungg'io *d̩ungg'io* soo 庸邊
d̩ungd̩ung invented calendar 容成
淮: 昔者蒼頡作書容成造曆 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing and Jung Ch'eng invented calendrical calculation.
藝: 昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'eng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.
d̩ungd̩io 庸孰
d̩ungts̩ung stdw shape of mountains 崿 嶠
d̩ungd'ög ^{nc} sko road 甬道
d̩ungp̩wo ^{nc} ordinary man 27 庸夫
d̩ung'an 庸安
d̩us̩ia a face covering *ar d̩udia* 鬣 髯
d̩uts̩är ^{nc} ko tree fungus 箭 苳
d̩uts̩'iar ^{mp} pln (earlier just called 榆?) 榆次

嶠 次
d̩iak tired of; bored with 斲
d̩iak ^{mp} name of mountain 罍
d̩iak 4.22 spread out (*sua* 譯?) 18 罍 繹
d̩iak to interpret (*rel to* 釋?) to explain (sc analogy or parable) 18 射 譯
呂: 王射之...不穀知之矣 The king explained his parable to him... "We have recognized it."
衡: 方今占射事之工據[正→]任術數 The experts of our own time who prognosticate affairs rely on technical methods.
d̩iak ^{nc} post horses *rel to* 舍? 148 驛
後: 使驛通於漢者三十許國 More than thirty of those kingdoms have sent embassies to Han.
d̩iak 4.22 roar 嘯
藝: 禽鳥拊陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.
d̩iak 4.22 be pleased, pleasing 繹 懌
d̩iak 4.22 be satiated [with] *cf* 懌 射
d̩iak 4.22 ^{mp} pln 繹
d̩iak so drums [½ bin?] Kg: *ar d'äg* 斲
d̩iak 4.22 說文: to spy (← *d̩iap*?) 556 罍
d̩iak turn around 圍
d̩iak 說文: adduce 罍
d̩iak pure wine 澤
d̩iak ^{mp} mtn name? 嶧
d̩iak 方言: clear sight 暉
d̩iak ^{nc} rutted road 20 墀
d̩iak very hot (sc fire) 105 燿
d̩iak coat 襪
d̩iak-d̩iak ^{tb} so carriage horses 繹 繹
d̩iakts̩io bitter spirits 醞 酒
d̩iäg 2.35 melt, smelt 18 冶
d̩iäg 2.35 adorn, embellish 21 冶
d̩iäg 2.35 ^{mp} surname 冶
d̩iäglät "decorated kudzu"—*Gelsemium* sp 172 野葛 冶葛
d̩iägd̩iä *ziägd̩iä* mock, imitate, pantomime *ar d̩iäg* 36,94 戲 戲 撒 戲
d̩iär *sib sua* 移 169 捩
d̩iä 4 ^{ve} exchange (i.e replace) 506 易
左: 商書曰惡之易也如火之燎於原 The Shang writing says, "The exchange of hatred is like a fire spreading on a plain."
戰: 以五百里之地易安陵 to exchange 500 li of land for An-ling
戰: 此以一易二之計也 This is a plan that exchanges one thing for two.
呂: 以此紹殷是以亂易暴也 To take over from Yin on that basis is simply to replace violence with chaos.
國: [謂行人子朱]曰...夫[行人]子員導賓主之言無私子常易之 said [to the herald Tzū-chu]... "[The herald] Tzū-Yüan in conveying speech from host to guest never interpolates his own; you always substitute something else for it."
史: 虞將軍欲與之鮮衣妻敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣 General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing."
淮: 雖天下之大不足以易其一髮 Even the

vastness of the whole world would not suffice to exchange for its merest trifle.

史：利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.

隋：動則兵起離則易政 If they move, there will be war. If they separate, the government will be changed.

史：故湯武不循古而王夏殷不易禮而亡 Thus T'ang and Wu became kings even though they did not follow the ancients, while Hsia and Yin perished even though they did not change the rites.

國：管子對曰四民者勿使雜處雜處則其言曉其事易 Kuan-tzü replied, "Don't permit the four orders of populace to dwell intermingled, or their speech will mingle and their jobs interchange."

說：筮易卦用蓍也 "Divination by milfoil" is to swap diagrams using stalks.

藝：荏苒冬春謝寒暑忽流易 Gradually winter and spring withdraw/ Unnoticed, heat and cold flow in each other's stead. 梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price.

People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

釋：宄侷也侷易常正也 "renegade" is "contrary"; he changes around backward what is regular and correct.

b. *phəp* Alterative

史：易王初立...十年燕君爲王 The Alterative King assumed the marquissate...ten years later the ruler of Yen became king.

diət biək 4.22 service; a battle (cf 狄) 157 役 易

See note on initial *b*- above, p. lix.

左：鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chêng invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East Gate incident.

國：民莫不審固其心力以役上令 All of the folk will really fix their heart's power in service to the orders of their superiors.

史：今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敵矣 Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood down, and the whole country is exhausted.

國：事君者竭力以役事 One who serves a ruler

exhausts his strength in his service. [役事 *fac-obj*]

非：遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for military service will seldom arise.

周：鼓人掌教六鼓四金之音聲以節聲樂以和軍旅以正田役 The drum man takes care of teaching the use of the sounds of the six drums and four gongs, for setting the time in music, for coordinating military maneuvers and for regulating work in fields.

隋：每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

淮：民力竭於徭役 The people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor.

隋：將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving corvée, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

晉：善誦神咒能使役鬼神 He was skilful at intoning prayers and could make eldritch beings do his bidding.

釋：病不能作事今託病似此而不宜執事役也 being sick and unable to work; in this case he exaggerates his sickness to resemble this and he is not suited to carry out work assignments.

diət giwək 4.22 epidemic, plague 260 疫

周：帥百隸而時難以索室毆疫 to lead the corps of servants in the seasonal demon-expulsion, searching the buildings and driving out infection 漢：多齋釜餼薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

diət giwək border, boundary 260 場 易

diət giwək 4.22 mud cookstove for family in mourning 429 垆 投 壘

diək ㄉㄧㄝˊ Exchanges (book used for fortune-telling) 易

說：筮易卦用蓍也 "Divination" is to swap diagrams using stalks.

衡：說易之家 experts at explaining *The Exchanges* 漢：師受易論語孝經皆通 Through his teacher he received the Changes, the Analects and the Canon of Filiality, mastering them all.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

diək 4.22 contagious (dial) 506 瘍

diək 4.22 sun barely visible thru clouds 暘

diək 4.22 ㄉㄧㄝˊ ko fish 鰯

diət giwək 4.22 short spear (切：排王：排 鈞 "spears in line"?) 217 鈞

diət giək 4.22 切韻：ko plant aka 莢 (燕 莢) 役

diət giwək 4.22 pig (dial) 474 豨

diəkkiəŋ ㄉㄧㄝˊ ko bird 鸛鳩

diəkengā ㄉㄧㄝˊ man name (aw 狄牙) 易牙

呂：淄澠之合者易牙嘗而知之 Yi Ya could distinguish the tastes of what was mixed from the Tzü and Shêng rivers.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公豔驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

diət diət giwək giwək ㄉㄧㄝˊ ko stinging bug 蚊 蚊

diək 3.5 ㄉㄧㄝˊ easy 22 易

呂：以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them while poor and lowly is hard.

漢：視之若易行之甚難 To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

國：始也吾以治國爲易 At first, I took governing a state to be easy.

非：因可勢求易道 He relies on possible situations; he seeks an easy way.

非：無棄灰人之所易也 Not dumping ashes is something people find easy to do.

草：草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways.

後：性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

B like ㄉㄧㄝˊ *erog obj & makes fac passive*, easy to [be] 衡：員圖易轉 round and easy to roll 史：功大者易危 Those of great success are easily imperiled.

b. also *w/co-nuc*

史：有德則易以王無德則易以亡 If you have good will it is easy to become king by dint of that; if you lack good will it is easy to perish by dint of that.

非：民者固服於勢誠易以服人 The populace definitely submit to power, and that is genuinely easy to use to make people submit.

慎：不擇其下則易爲下矣 If he isn't choosy about his subordinates then it is easy to become subordinate to him. [易爲下 ← 爲之下 "be a subordinate to him" *v* 爲 C3]

1. *dist* 易 *as nuc adj*

詩：無易 [由 →] 油言 Don't let your words flow easily.

非：鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful.

簡易 ⇒ 簡

diək 3.5 ㄉㄧㄝˊ take lightly; treat casually, slight, insult 22 易 斂

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'ü has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one.

Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

djəŋ? 說文: 𠃉to follow? 𠃉

djəŋg'u ^{nc} 方言: gecko *ar* **siəŋ** 蜥蜴

djəŋdjiu ^{nc} 爾雅: ko snail 辭海: *Plectotropis vulginaga* 蝸蝓

djəŋ 1.42 ^{ve} full; replete 21 盈 贏 羸 瀛 嫔 詩: 濟盈不濡軌 If the ford is full it will not wet the rims of my wheels.

列: 予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

淮: 家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無費 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

隋: 明則軍儲盈將得勢 If it is bright then the army's stores will be complete and the general will out-manuever the enemy.

藝: 神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈 The substance and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.

詩: 椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈匊彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

b. fig.

史: 子羔長不盈五尺 Tzu-kao's height was not fully five *ch'ih*.

選: 天長地自久人道有虧盈 In the ages and ages of sky and earth, the way of man waxes and wanes.

史: 困則使太后弟穰侯爲和嬴則兼欺舅與母 In trouble, he sent the dowager queen's younger brother the Marquess of Jang to make peace; later out of trouble, he cheated his uncle and his mother.

djəŋ 1.42 ^{nc} pillar (free-standing acw 柱 wall-pillar) 26 楹 程

左: 投玉於東楹之東 He threw the jade to the east of the east pillars.

國: 莊公丹桓宮之楹而刻其桷 The Dignified Marquess had the pillars of the Martial Marquess's memorial hall painted vermilion, and its rafters carved.

楚: 西施斥於北宮兮仇侏倚於[彌]週楹 Hsi Shih is banished to a remote apartment while deformed hags loll against nearby pillars.

djəŋ 1.42 pack & carry 26 羸 羸 羸 擻 盈 淮: 羸天下之憂而海內之事者 those who take on the burden of the whole world's sorrows or all civilization's business

衡: 治木以羸尸穿土以埋棺 We work wood in order to receive the corpse, and we dig out dirt in order to bury the coffin.

漢: 羸三日之糧 carry three day's rations

djəŋ 2.40 ^{np} capital of 楚 from 689 BC 郢

楚: 哀郢 "Lament for Ying" [poem title]

戰: 郢人有獄三年不決者 There was a man of Ying who had a lawsuit that went on for three years without being settled.

史: 蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days.

djəŋ ^{np} place and family name 羸

djəŋ 1.42 receive [sc guests] 21 羸

djəŋ 1.42 ^{nc} lake name, later region 瀛 瀛

djəŋ 1.42 ^{nc} ko basket 羸 簾 簾

djəŋ 2.40 ^{np} mud 涅

djəŋ 1.42 ^{nc} chrysanthemum 蓋 羸

djəŋ 2.40 ^{np} ko fruit tree *ar* **t'jəŋ** 梛

djəŋ 1.42 profit on trade 21 羸

djəŋ-djəŋ 1.42 ^{nb} swollen 盈 盈

宋: 盈盈公府步冉冉府中趨坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Tall and imposing when he walks in public offices/ Dignified even when he must hurry on business/ Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All say my husband is extraordinary.

djəŋt'jəŋ ^{np} ocean island sacred mtn 瀛洲

djəŋ 4.5 ^{ve} escape; let slip; omit 22 逸 佚 軼 呂: 孔子行道而息馬逸食人之稼野人取其馬 While Confucius was traveling he paused for rest, his horse strayed and ate someone's grain, and the rustic seized his horse.

史: 書缺有間矣其軼乃時時見於他說 For some time the writings have been incomplete; what is left of them may be seen on occasion in other accounts.

djəŋ overflow 22 溢 沃

漢: 河災之羨溢害中國也尤甚 The damage to China due to disastrous spates and floods of the river only became more extreme.

釋: 水沃出所爲澤曰掌水停處如手掌中也今兗州人謂澤曰掌也 When the water slops out [of a spring], the swamp it makes is called *liang*; the water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm *liang* of the hand. Nowadays the people of Yüan-chou call a swamp *liang*.

選: 於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then it urges more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.

史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

b. fig.

衡: 著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They stick down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality.

淮: 古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行 In ancient times the people were simpletons who didn't know east from west; their appearance did not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech exceed their actions.

djəŋ 4.5 ^{ve} at ease; lax, lazy 22 逸 佚 軼 佚

荀: 目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear

extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

呂: 出則以車入則以輦輦以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and when inside [their palaces] they take rickshaws, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

淮: 體道者逸而不窮任數者勞而無功 One who manifests the Way is at ease yet never lacks; one who relies on techniques works hard with no success. [nr] 選: 處沃土則逸處瘠土則勞此繫乎地者也 Dwelling in rich land they have an easy life; dwelling in poor land they work hard—this is because they are tied to the earth.

後: 然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

隋: 若帝淫佚政不平則奎有角 If the emperor is self-indulgent and indolent, or government is unfair, Stride will have horns.

djəŋ 4.5 full 296 益

djəŋ 4.5 disordered 22 沃

djəŋ 4.5 unit of weight 溢 鎰

戰: 黃金千鎰 a thousand *djəŋ* of yellow gold 史: 黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *djəŋ* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade

circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery 孟: 今有璞玉於此雖萬鎰必使玉人彫琢之至於治國家則曰姑舍女所學而從我則何以異於教玉人彫琢玉哉 For example, you would surely have a jade-man carve a lump of raw jade, even one worth zillions. When it comes to governing a state, to say, "Drop your learning for a while and obey me," how would that differ from teaching jade-men to carve jade?

djəŋ 4.5 pre-CC particle 𠃉

djəŋ 4.5 place where deer are fed 𠃉

djəŋ 4.5 border 沃

djəŋ 4.5 row of pantomime [?!] 4 佾

djəŋ 4.5 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鳩

djəŋ 4.5 Kg: reckless (*swa* 刼 *et al?*) 22 屑

djəŋ 4.5 enjoy, be happy 22 𠃉

djəŋ 4.5 rush past 32 軼

djəŋ 4.5 go beyond 32 軼

後: 追遺棄之遺教兮軼範蠹之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Chi, ah!/ To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

djəŋ d'jəŋ 4.5 gush forth 22 沃

djəŋ-djəŋ ^{nb} so toasts at feast 逸逸

djəŋt'sjəŋ legacy poems 軼詩

史: 余悲伯夷之意睹軼詩可異焉 I sympathize with the intention of Po-yi, but reading his handed-down poem I would take issue with some points.

djəŋt'sjəŋ run fast (sc horse) 逸足

djəŋ 2.16 to pull (*cf* 申) 14 引 績

非: 不如爲車輓者巧也用咫尺之木不費一朝之事而引三十石之任 I am not as skillful as one who makes drawbars. He uses a few feet of wood and less than a morning's work, and they pull a load of thirty *djak*.

呂: 使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward. 荀: 辟之是猶伏而唔天救經而引其足 Com-

paring it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet

呂:齊宣王好射說人之謂己能用彊弓也其[嘗→]常所用不過三石以示左右左右皆試引之中關而止 The Perspicuous King of Ch'i liked archery. He was pleased when people said he could use a powerful bow. The one he always used did not pull more than three *dīak*, but when he showed it to his retainers they all tried to draw it and stopped with it half drawn.

莊:列御寇爲伯昏無人射引之[盈→]盛貫 Lieh Yü-k'ou gave Po-hun-wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the bow he took the string to its utmost.

衡:磁石引針 Lodestones draw needles.

釋:引舟者曰箝箝作也作起也起舟使動行也 What draws a boat is called *dz'äk*. *dz'äk* is *tsäk*, which is "bestir"; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.

漢:呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

b. remove one's forces

多:引兵 to retreat, withdraw forces

戰:聞弦音引而高飛 When it heard the bowstring twang it tried to draw away by flying higher.

三:初一交戰公軍敗退引次江北 At the very first battle Lord Ts'ao's army lost and retreated, removing their camp to north of the Yangtze.

三:又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced.

選:乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高於 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated. [*blocking the sun, they withdrew their lofty banners*]

史:[儀→]義先平明謂者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the heralds were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

藝:將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

c. refer to, invoke, cite

晏:引過 to bring errors to attention

爾:子子孫孫引無極也 *tsiagswanswan* invokes endlessness.

史:稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these.

djien ^{nc} earthworm 14 蚓

djien strap for pulling carriage 14 弓 鞞

呂:鞞備緩 the dragrope was slack on one side

djien small drum 鞞

djien 爾雅: ko metal (tin? pewter?) 鈞

djien small stream 洧

djien unit of length abt 80 ft. 弓

漢:度者分寸尺丈引也所以度長短也 The units of length are the minim, the inch, the foot, the fathom and the chain.

漢:引者信也 *djien* "unit of length" is *si'en* "extend"

djwat ^m 4.17 be pleased 悅悅悅悅

釋:孝好也愛好父母如所悅好也 *χ'og* "filiality" is *χ'og* "love": one caringly loves one's parents as much as those one delightingly loves

史:子不說吾治秦與 Is it because you don't like how I govern Ch'in?

戰:楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚愛新人 The king's wife Chêng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with the new woman, so she took extraordinary care of the newcomer.

非:有聖人作鑽燧取火以化腥臊而民說之 There was a sage who invented the fire-drill to get fire as a means of altering the ?raw? taste, and people were pleased by that.

淮:寡人所說者勇有功也 What We are delighted by is bravery and success.

左:慶封引祭穆子不說 Ch'ing-feng scattered the offering about, displeasing the Awesome Patriarch.

後:帝省奏愈不悅 The emperor examined the memorial and was even more displeased.

呂:非惡其聲也人主雖不肖其說忠臣之聲與賢主同 It is not that they dislike the reputation; even incapable rulers in liking the reputation of having loyal retainers are the same as capable rulers.

戰:不相說 they disliked each other

釋:物得備足皆喜悅也 When things are got and are entirely sufficient, everyone is pleased and happy.

國:平公說新聲 The Level Marquess liked new music. 論:學而時習之不亦說乎 To repeat at an opportune moment something one has memorized—is that not gratifying?

呂:子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比干生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tz'u Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ai; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.

戰:荊王大說許救甚勸 The king of Ch'u was very happy and granted the aid with great eagerness.

晏:左右所求言諾而左右說 Whatever my servants asked for I said, "Yes," and they were happy.

外:今日說公之君公之君不說 Today I made a proposal to your ruler, and your ruler was not happy.

戰:謂而不得有說色非故如何也 When I told you you couldn't have it, your expression was pleased. If that wasn't trickery what was it?

國:未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

莊:勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in main-

taining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that "three-at-morning". What is meant by "three-at-morning"? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, "Three at morning and four at evening." The monkeys were all angered. He said, "Well, then, four at morning and three at evening." The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

djwat 4.17 inspect 閱閱

djwat 4.17 a hole 25 閱閱

djwad 4.17 正韻: door on right 閱閱

djwad 3.13 perspicacious 486 銳銳觀睿

人:陰陽清和則中觀外明 If one's *yin* and *yang* are clear and harmonized then one understands well both what is within oneself and what is going on outside. 魏:生而英觀 He had a naturally brilliant mind. 草:天地至大而不見者方銳精於蟻蝨乃不暇焉 They do not see sky and earth, immense as they are; they dissipate their perceptive essence on nits and lice and have no time for anything else.

djwad 3.13 sharp; (of troops) trained, crack? 486 銳銳鈞

孫:朝氣銳晝氣惰 In the morning their spirit is avid, but during the day it wanes.

戰:專軍并銳觸魏之不意 I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei. [*lit* "butting into their condition of unforeseeingness"]

漢:輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行虜徐遁逃勢不能及幸而逢虜又累輜重如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them. If we should happen to run into them we will still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put caus fac*]. If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

史:要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之 The treaty said that if Ch'in attacked Ch'u, both Ch'i and Wei would send well-trained forces to its aid.

djwad ^{nc} 方言: first tiny shoots 25 稂

djwad ko weapon carried by bodyguard 鏹

djwad 3.13 to grind up fine 486 硃

djwad ^{np} surname 銳

djwad 3.13 to resentful words 譖

djwad-djwad ^{nb} pointed? 25 兌兌

djwadtsior perspicacity 505 觀齊

djwan 1.30 ^m follow; climb [tree]; pull (rel to 引 *et al?*) 25 緣緣

孟:緣木求魚 climb a tree to grope fish

山:草... 亦緣木而生 the plant...also grows by climbing trees

抱:如聞人聲緣口中物如角弩 If it hears human voices it pulls the thing in its mouth like a drawn bow.

b. fig.

新:襲常緣道謂之道反道爲辟 If one is inured to what is standard and follows the way it is called doing right; to invert doing right is to do wrong.

史:因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習

而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

衡：世俗之言亦有緣也 There are sources for the things that the common people say.

衡：儒生之下文吏之高本由不能之將世俗之論緣將好惡 The deprecation of Confucian scholars and elevation of civil officials stems from supervisors who are incapable. The popular evaluation of them originates in the likes and dislikes of supervisors.

djwan ^{nc} kite [bird] 鸞

國：虎目而豕喙為肩而牛腹 He has eyes like a tiger and a snout like a boar, shoulders like a kite and a belly like an ox.

莊：弟子曰吾恐烏鸞之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."

djwan 3.33 hem or border of garment 緣

djwan 1.30 follow alongside 沿

隋：晷漏沿革今古大殊故列其差以補前闕 Use of the gnomon and clepsidra has continuously changed, modern being greatly at variance from ancient, so I have listed the differences to fill in previous gaps.

djwan 1.30 lead & some lead alloys 鉛 鉛 欽 准：柱不可以摘齒箇不可以持屋馬不可以服重牛不可以追速鉛不可以為刀銅不可以為弩 A post cannot be used to pick one's teeth while a splinter cannot hold up a roof. A horse cannot be hitched to a heavy cart while an ox cannot be urged to run fast. Lead cannot make knives, bronze cannot make crossbows.

漢：銷鉛灌其口中 They melted lead and poured it into her mouth.

djwan ^{nc} young locust 蝻

djwan ^{nc} marsh between mountains 合

djwan 2.28 ^{mp} region name 兗

djwan ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 莢 莢

djwan ^{mp} river name (= 沆?) (cf 沿) 兗

djwan ^{mp} river name (= 兗?) (cf 沿) 沆

djwan 3.33 ^{nc} low-ranking officials 掾

陳：為丞相掾 He became a clerk for the premier.

史：潛王時單為臨菑市掾不見知 In the time of the Min king [of Ch'i], Tan was an office manager of the city of Lin-tzū, and had achieved no recognition.

史：項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請斬獄掾曹咎書抵櫟陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the chief clerk in Chi, Ts'ao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk in Le-yang, Szū-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be dropped.

史：及湯為御史大夫以兒寬為掾薦之天子 When T'ang became head of civil service he made Erh K'uan his clerk and presented him to the emperor.

史：鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.

djwan 玉篇：motion of sun 昞

djwanngã ^{mp} 縣 name 允吾

djwanmjan stdw ceremonial dress 兗冕

djwan'iwad ^{nc} ko plant 莢 莢

djwan 2.30 pull, drag 杓

djwan 2.30 "song of pheasant" *ar djwan* Kg: err r ← 小 sef 水 鷺

Note: Karlgren's argument no longer seems irrefutable. He rejects /iäu: as "obviously wrong" but it is only obvious on his hypothesis of backward regular development, which is untenable. GSR only allows Anc. /-u from Arch. -j or -u. Comparands indicate a number of words (qrv) in same rime group as 鷺 as prob ex Arch. -r, viz 天矯眇. Anc. /iäu is a regular reflex of Arch. diwar. If 佳 is phon in 雌 diür/iäu- then 鷺 would not be the only Anc. /-u word in series 575. Although 小 is a plausible sef 水, the cascaded 反切 graphs for 鷺 in these rime books all use 沼, not 小 as the second graph. I am inclined to accept the reading of 切韻 as it stands.

djwat ^{nc} flower buds 葍

djwat 藜 chenopodium? 503 葍

djwan 2.17 plant name 葍

djwan is, is only 63 唯 惟 維

國：公子唯子 The heir-son is no one but you, sir.

論：有始有卒者其惟聖人乎 Isn't it only a sage who goes all the way from beginning to end?

國：古之聖王唯此之慎 It was only this that the ancient sage-kings were cautious about.

左：民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear about.

呂：如我者惟死為可乃退而自殺 "For such as me, death is all I find acceptable." He went off and killed himself.

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

越：越王曰臣死則死矣惟大王原之 The king of Yüeh said, "If YS is to die, then so be it. It is only for YGM to forgive him."

晉：惟先生告我塗之速也 Only tell me the way more quickly, sir.

晉：詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

b. 惟 *subj* 所 *fac* whatever *subj fac*

史：燕王曰唯先生之所為 The king of Yen said, "Whatever you do, sir."

左：唯所納之無不如志 Wherever you may lead them, they always do what you wish.

詩：邦畿千里維民所止肇域彼四海四海來假來假祁祁 The realm and adjunct lands/ Were settled by the folk/ They demarcated boundaries for all foreigners/ The foreigners came to pay tribute/ They came to pay tribute in droves.

左：齊晉亦唯天所授豈必晉 Sky would decide who would win between Ch'i and Chin, and it would not necessarily be Chin.

左：范匄趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而流行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up

within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. The outcome of this battle will be whatever Sky decides. What is there to be troubled about?"

左：禍福無門唯人所召 Fortune has no gate of its own; it is whatever people bring on themselves.

左：夫舉無他唯善所在親疏一也 There is no other way to choose men for a job except that they must be good at it. Whether they are related or not makes no difference.

孟：大人者言不必信行不必果惟義所在 To be a great man, one need not be right about everything nor successful in everything; but one must be unvarying in doing what ought to be done.

史：唯王所欲用之雖赴水火猶可也 Send them wherever YM wants to, even into flood or fire.

漢：風行俗成萬世之基定然後唯陛下所幸耳 When our customs have become current and our usages established, and a basis has been laid for continuing for myriad generations, then let anything be just as YIM wishes.

選：紛威葳以駁選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

2. *preposed in pre-CC, like postposed 也 in CC* 詩：崧高維嶽駿極于天維嶽降神生甫及申 Loftily high is the peak/ It towers all the way up to the sky/ The peak it is that sent down spirits/ That gave life to Fu and Shen.

djwan 2.5 yes (*swa prec?*) 唯

選：賓曰唯唯 The guest said, "Yes, I will."

非：未命而唯唯未使而諾諾 Saying, "Yes, sir," before he has given orders and, "Certainly, sir," before he has told them what to do.

史：諸大夫朝徒聞唯唯不聞周舍之鄂鄂是以憂也 When the officers assemble in the court, all I hear is "Yes, yes." I don't hear the "No, no," of Chou She. That's why I'm troubled.

djwan 1.6 to think, ponder [?] 461 惟 唯

呂：子惟之矣 Better think about that.

呂：唯而聽唯止 If while thinking one listens to something, the thinking stops.

新：臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長太息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

衡：繆然深惟 He remained silent while he pondered deeply.

漢：今河南太守不深惟國家大策 Now the grand administrator of Honan does not ponder great plans for state and imperial domain.

後：臣伏惟章德寶后虐害 YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful.

djwan 1.6 ^{nc} curtain 帷

非：鸞雀處帷幄 Finches nest in the tents.

史：即將女出帷中來至前 Thereupon they escorted the woman from behind the curtain and brought her forward.

藝：騰結如帷 The vines are so dense they resemble a curtain.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲

降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

djwər 1.6 tie up; control 25 維

淮: 地維絕 The earth's guy-ropes broke apart.

選: 維長銷挂帆席 Belaying the long furling-lines, we haul up the sail-mat.

djwər taste 唯

djwər 3.6 ^{nc} monkey-like animal ← **djūr**: 雌 藝: 猿雌晝吟 鼯鼠夜叫 Apes and monkeys call in the day; flying squirrels cry at night.

djwər ^{mp} river name 維

djwər song of pheasant [?] 鶩

djwər ^{nc} gadfly 蠶

djwər kosps 玼

djwər 1.6 廣韻: 就 go to? 謹

djwər 2.5 oil from rendered fat 627 漬

djwər 2.5 offspring of crabs 25 鱗 鱗

djwər 3.5 droop, dangle 268 鏐

djwər 1.6 玉篇: 肉酒 viscid wine? 627 醅

djwəŋ'o so parts of plants 葩 蘆

djwər 2.4 flower buds 25 芽 華

djwər 3.5 thread breaks in middle 25 繡

djwər 3.5 kosps (or sko artifact of sps?) 塙

djwər 3.5 resentment 諍

djwəŋ **gjuwəŋ** 2.4 方言: ko plant aka 芡, 雞

頭 *et al* 殺

dlep 4.27 chop or break wood 274 摺 [礮礮

dlep-d'əp ^{sb} onomat for things breaking 530

djwər 2.4 ^{nc} 爾雅: young pig 156 豨

dwiə 1.5 indigo in flower 隋 [++p] 25 隋

djwər 2.4 plant leaves first emerging

dwiə 2.4 discard 268 擯

d'jwər 2.4 hit 247 擯

d'

d'äg 2.33 pull, draw out 28 挖

d'är 1 bundle, tress of threads 400 紵

d'ä 2.33 ^{nc} rudder 431 舵 柁 柁

d'är ^{mp} river name (2 *overn*) 沱

d'ä 2.33 father (楚 *dial* 切韻 北方 *err?*) 417 爹

d'äg so red face after drinking 395 酡

d'är 2.33 bear, carry *cf* 擔 扛

d'ä ^{nc} ko critter 狯

d'ä 2.33 descend, go downslope 陟

d'ä 2.33 lapels; overlapping flaps of robe 袂

d'ä 2.33 frivolous 詛

d'äk 4.19 to measure 12 度 宅 侘 侘

呂: 音樂... 生於度量 Music... originates from measuring.

非: 有尺寸而無意度 Use measuring instruments; don't estimate.

漢: 度者分寸尺丈引也所以度長短也 The units of length are the minim, the inch, the foot, the fathom and the chain.

史: 諸侯之地五倍於秦料度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 The territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in.

非: 宋王與齊仇也築武宮諷癸倡行者止觀 築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謳 又賢於癸王召射稽使之謳行者不止築者知

倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謳不勝如癸美何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擣其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built, and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding the pisé never got tired. The king heard of it and summoned him to be rewarded. He said, "The chanting of my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than mine." So the king summoned She Chi and had him chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders unaware of their fatigue. The king said, "No one stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting as beautiful as yours, Kuei?" Kuei replied, "Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two."

b. *fig.*

史: 上曰可試為之令易知度吾所能行為之 The emperor said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do."

史: 叔孫通希世度務制禮進退與時變化卒為漢 [家儒 →] 儒家宗 Shu-sun Tung surveyed his time and measured what it needed. The ceremonies he prescribed went back and forth, changing with the changing times. He wound up being the founder of Han Confucianism.

選: 體如遊龍袖如素蛇黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

d'äk 4.19 ^{nc} ko bell 167 鐸

d'äk 4.19 dwell *cf* 宅 325 度 宅 宅

南: 約郊居宅時新構閣齋齊為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

d'äk 4.19 to cleave 154 劇

d'äk walk barefoot on the ground 20 躄

d'äk 4.19 廣韻: 他 other 506 仉

d'äk-d'äk ^{sb} 嘍嘍

d'äg 3.11 ^m make plans (*r t l?*) 12 度 敷 宅

釋: 圖度也盡其品度也 "depict" is "plan;" making a complete plan of the nature of the thing 國: 君不度而賀大國之襲於己也 Our ruler makes no plans, but felicitates a larger state's invasion of our own.

淮: 巧者善度知者善豫 The clever are good at planning; the intelligent are good at foreseeing. [nr] 魏: 始祖有雄傑之度時人莫測 The First Emperor had a heroic plan which none of his contemporaries had fathomed.

楚: 知前轍之不遂今未改此度 Aware that the track that has brought me here will go no further, ah! I have not altered this course.

d'äg 3.11 ^{ve} regularize, conform 12 度

左: 今京不度非制也 Now Ching is out of proportion; that is contrary to order.

韓: 星辰失度 if the stars lose their regularities

隋: 將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving corvée, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

漢: 賦斂亡度 There is no limit to their exactions. 非: 此說者之巫祝有度之主不受也 This is just mumbo-jumbo by the advocates, and a sensible ruler ignores it.

管: 皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [nr] 藝: 矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel

史: 因載其襪祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

荀: 故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮義禮義生而制法度然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen, they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

d'äg 3.11 to cross; to exceed 116 度 渡

史: 渡噤沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hut'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, crossing at Méng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

衡: 若射真虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?

釋: 涂度也人所由得通度也 *d'o* "path" is *d'äg* "cross", that by following which people get to pass through and cross.

搜: 弘農馮夷華陰潼鄉隄首人也以八月上庚日渡河溺死天帝署為河伯 Fêng Yi, of T'i-shou in Tung village in Hua-yin *hsien* in Hung-Nung commandery crossed the Yellow River on the first *kêng* day of the eighth month and drowned. Sky-ancestor appointed him River Boss.

藝: 會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level.

b. *fig.*

衡: 四十萬之寃度當一賢臣之痛入坑塹之啼度過拘囚之呼 The resentment of four hundred

thousand exceeds the pain of one good servant, and the screams of those being buried alive exceed the cry of an arrested prisoner.

衡: 蛭廣有分數長有寸度 A leech is over a tenth of an inch wide and exceeds an inch long.

衡: 如人年多度百至於三百也 It's like someone living past a hundred and going on to age three hundred.

d'àng 2 close, shut 164 敷 敷

d'àng fragrant plant 度 [circle] (cf 圖) 12 度

d'àng 3.11 unit of length; unit of angle (365 per 漢: 度者分寸尺丈引也所以度長短也 The units of length are the minim, the inch, the foot, the fathom and the chain.

淮: 日日行一度而歲有奇四分度之一 The sun moves one degree each day and each year it has one-fourth of a degree left over.

淮: 歲行三十度十六分度之七十二歲而周 In a year [Jupiter] moves 30 $\frac{16}{100}$ degrees. In twelve years it makes a circuit.

隋: [天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

b. 度用, 用度 (|| 事成, 成事 et al.)

漢: 省減用度 to reduce expenditure

漢: 孝文欲作一臺用度數重民之財廢而不為其積土甚至猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.
漢: 本起於黃鐘之匚用度數審其容以子穀秬黍中者千有二百實其匚以井水準其概合匚為合十合為升 Its origin is in the flute with the note [kung] of the Brown Bell. If we ascertain its volume with numerical measurement, we take 1200 individual grains of black millet of the middle grade to fill the flute and strickle it to a level using well water; what accords with the flute is deemed to be a *ko*. Ten *ko* amount to a *sheng*.

漢: 武帝始臨天下尊賢用士闢地廣境數千里自見功大威行遂從奢欲用度不足乃行壹切之變使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏 When the Martial Emperor first ruled the world, he honored competence and employed men of good background. He opened land and enlarged the borders by several thousand *li*. When he observed that his accomplishments were great and his name honored, he proceeded to indulge himself in whatever pleased him. When funds became insufficient he instituted a total alteration, allowing criminals to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain.

d'àng 1.11 to plaster, to smear; to plate w/metal cf 塗 18 鍍 敷

d'àng 1.39 **nc** house; hall (“big?”) 21 堂

釋: 堂猶堂堂高顯貌也 “Hall” is like “grand”; because of its appearance, high and eminent.

藝: 耆老甘味於堂丁男耕芸於野 The old and retired enjoy tasty food in the houses/ The strong men plow and cultivate in the fields.

釋: 夾室在堂兩頭故曰夾也 Sidechambers are at both ends of the hall; thus they are called “side.”

搜: 至三更竟忽有一人長丈餘高冠黃衣升堂 At the end of the third night-watch, there was a man over a *chang* tall, with a high hat, wearing yellow, who ascended the hall.

說: 堂下周屋 surrounding roof lower than the building

顏: 所住之堂終身鎖閉弗忍開入也 For the rest of his life he kept the house where she had lived locked up, never able to bear to open and enter it.

史: 墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, “Their halls were 27” high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed.” [height of floor]

史: 已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants’ rations.
禮: 故玄酒在室醴醕在戶粢醕在堂澄酒在下 Thus the dark wine [stim “water”] is in the chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the hall and the clarified wine below.

衡: 人且死見鬼宜見數百千萬滿堂盈廷填塞巷路不宜徒見一兩人也 If people see ghosts when they are about to die they ought to see hundreds, thousands, millions of them, filling the room and packing the court, blocking the alleys and roads; they shouldn’t only see one or two.

d'àng 1.39 **mp** 邑 唐 鄜

d'àng **nc** dike, dam 164 唐 塘 隄

淮: 陂塘汗庫以鍾其美 [The forming of the world] made banks slanted and dug out low places so as to concentrate the good things [that grow there].
淮: 禹遭洪水之患陂塘之事故朝死而暮葬 When Yü was hard-pressed with great floods and the breach of dikes, the dead were buried the same day.

d'àng 2.37 smooth (in 有蕩) 20 蕩

d'àng 1.39 sweets, candy 358 糖 糕 饅 餠

d'àng 1.39 **mp** 棠 棠 棠

d'àng shake 盪 盪

d'àng carefree, extravagant 353 揚

d'àng 1.39 **nc** dodder 蕩 唐

d'àng 1.39 **mp** town name 堂

d'àng 2.37 shake, vibrate 499 蕩 蕩

史: 地氣上騰天氣下降陰陽相摩天地相蕩 Earth vapor rises, sky vapor descends, Yin and Yang scrape each other, sky and earth shake each other.
選: 影沙碧石蕩颺島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

選: 爾其枝岐潭淪滄蕩成汜垂蠻隔夷迴互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*.

d'àng 1.39 **nc** cicada 蟬

d'àng **ko** semi-pr stone 璫

d'àng 1.39 great (epithet of 堯) 18 唐

淮: 昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

史: 孟軻乃述唐虞三代之德是以所如者不合 Mencius rather taught about the influence of Yao and Shun and the three dynasties, so wherever he went he failed to be appreciated.

漢: 昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.

藝: 昔洪水滔天於唐堯之朝亢旱為災於殷湯之世 In ancient times, flood waters rose to the sky at the court of great Yao/ Scorching drought became disastrous in the era of Tang of Yin.

d'àng magnificent 18 堂

d'àng cup 糖

d'àng 3.42 cave dwelling cf 宅 325 宕

d'àng 3.42 surpass cf 渡 116 宕 碣

d'àng 3.42 veined stone 碣

d'àng 3.42 **mp** mtn name 碣

d'àng **ko** precious stone 璫 場

d'àng 3.42 throw out 蕩

選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

d'àng **mp** pln in 魯 唐

d'àng extravagant 18 揚

d'àng 方言: open 18 塘

d'àng 3.42 stumble & fall 164 踉 陽 邊

d'àng 2.37 **mp** river name 蕩

d'àng high field 26 埴

d'àng 方言: servant's self-reference (SW China dial) 揚

d'àng 2.37 licentious 353 蕩 場

d'àng 2.37 smooth aspect of water 漾

d'àng door doesn't open 164 閤

d'àng 字彙補: leaking roof 100 霏

d'àng fend off 164 搗 檣

d'àng 2.37 unclear 睛

d'àng 1.39 baraka 26 糖

d'àng 1.39 red (sc the face) 395 糖

d'àng 1.39 fat 21 膳

d'àng 1.39 精米 seed grain? 揚

d'àng 1.39 rush out 盪

d'àng-d'àng **ph** (vast, tranquil?); smooth, featureless, slick 20 蕩蕩

d'àng-d'àng **ph** magnificent 21 闐闐 堂堂

釋: 堂堂猶堂堂高顯貌也 “Hall” is like “grand”; because of its appearance, high and eminent.

d'àngg'wàng **nc** soo 堂 堂 皇

d'àngtiap soo 溇 溇

d'àngs'òkng'wo 1.39 **mp** yobro of 成王, enfeoffed in 晉 (“grand sibling named *ng'wo*”) 唐 叔 虞

呂: 成王與唐叔虞燕居授梧葉以為珪而授唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was playing with Tang-shu Yü. He plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it to Tang-shu Yü and said, “With this I enfeoff you.”

d'àngd'iar **nc** 廣韻: ko tree 358 棠 桤

d'àngt'wat stand fast? bump into? 164 搪 揆

d'àngd'iar **nc** small cicada 蟬 蟬

d'àngd'âk sko motion? 盪滌
d'àngd'iad cherry tree 唐棣
d'àngd'iar ^{nc} small cicada 螳螂
d'àngd'ieg ko stone *sua* 瑤瑤 瑤瑤
d'àngd'o ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣
d'àngd'iar ko stone (glass beads?) 唐錚 錚
 錚 唐庠 瑤瑤
d'àngd'wat stand fast? bump into? 164 唐突
d'ànglàng ^{nc} mantis 螳螂 螳螂
 莊:汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.
d'àngmîet honey? in 釋名 錫密
d'àngmwàng stdw mountains 嶂嶂
d'àng'iang ^{mp} man name 唐鞅
d'àng'war fire full of hot coals 395 煬煬
d'àngward'ia ^{mp} name of cave in Liaotung ("pool of hot fire") 煬煬池
d'àng'ak *d'àng'ak* flowing (sc tears) 100 汜若
d'ât 4.12 knot 縫
d'ât 4.12 get through (to); prosper, succeed 351 達
 史:弓不虛發中必決背胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.
 衡:如洞達於項晉侯宜死 If the arrow had gone through and come out the back of his head, the Marquess of Chin ought to have died.
 語:因江河之道而達於京師之下 On the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.
 b. fig.
 新:夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.
 人:明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於捷速 A clear-sighted officer penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.
 衡:使聖人達視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.
 草:善既不達於政而拙無損於治 Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order.
 新:夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way

cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.
d'ât grain sprouts? *aw* 稜? 351 稜
d'ât 4.12 the common plantain *Plantago major* 蓬
d'ât'iang ^{nc} upper segment of chariot parasol shaft 351 達常
d'ad 3.14 ^{vt} large (廣韻 *ar d'âr*, 切韻 *does not*) 163 大
 左:夫大國難測也懼有伏焉 Now, large states are not easy to fathom; I feared a possible ambush.
 太:外大屹其中失君子至野小人入室 Outside big and imposing, inside not well done; the courtier heads for the boondocks, the little guy enters the house.
 非:瑟以小絃為大聲以大絃為小聲 The *šit* uses small strings to make loud sounds and large strings to make soft sounds.
 衡:察物近則大遠則小故日出入為近日中為遠也 They observe that things are large when close and small when distant, so the sun is taken to be close at sunrise and sunset and distant at noon.
 左:漢東之國隨為大 Of the states east of the Han, Sui counts as the largest.
 莊:鯤之大不知其幾千里也 As to the size of the Kun, one can't tell how many *li* it is.
 淮:今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勦力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.
 釋:驅區也是衆名之大摠若區域也 *k'iu* "corpus" is *k'iu* "district"; this is a big generalization from many [specific] terms, like a geographic area.
 非:刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.
 戰:天下大水而禹決瀆 there was a great flood all over the world, and Kun and Yü opened runoff channels
 山:其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筭而黑端 [The porcupine] looks like a pig with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.
 淮:雖天下之大不足以易其一粟 Even the vastness of the whole world would not suffice to exchange for its merest trifle.
 後:大言曰臣本謂宜爾 He loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting."
 戰:大王加惠以大易小 YGM exercises benevolence in exchanging a great thing for a small one.
 左:其敢干大禮以自取戾 Would I dare expect such a grand ceremony, bringing blame on myself?
 國:大其柯 make the ax handle bigger
 莊:今夫燦牛其大若垂天之雲此能為大矣而不能執鼠 A yak, now, is as big as the clouds hanging in the sky; it can deal with big things but it cannot catch a mouse.
 草:天地至大 The universe is immense.
 越:發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返 He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tzû-hsü as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him. [In this context I suggest 大 means "the whole of it"]
 戰:客趨而進曰海大魚 The visitor ran up and

said, "Great ocean fish," [This sentence raises the question of how to judge accuracy of translation. In this case I departed from my usual standard of seeking good correspondence at the sentence level, since an important part of this story is that the courtier asked leave to say three words and only three. But what he said is a three-word sentence, meaning, "The ocean holds great fish." In it, 大 functions as factor in a causative putative sense not available to the translator into English. Five words or three? That question might well be addressed in a larger context. V. note under 寧.]
 b. also of abstractions
 荀:所失微而其為亂大者禮也 The thing that makes great trouble when it is mishandled a small amount is ritual.
 戰:臣有大喜三重之寶劍一YS has three reasons to be very happy, and a valuable sword on top of that.
 淮:魯君聞陽虎失大怒 When the Lu ruler heard that Yang Hu had got away he was very angry.
 史:出游數歲大困而歸 He traveled abroad for some years and returned in dire straits.
 呂:與齊人戰大敗之齊將死 They fought a battle with Ch'í, defeating them massively, and the Ch'í general was killed.
 國:余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?
 呂:天大旱五年不收 There was a great drought, and for five years there was no harvest.
 晉:是時大修宮室加之軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of palaces, and with military expeditions added to that, the people were starved and exhausted.
 戰:秦韓不和兵雖至楚國不大病 If Ch'in and Hán do not co-ordinate then even if their attack should be delivered it will not harm the state of Ch'ü much.
 呂:為身大憂 brings great trouble upon oneself
 呂:疆令之為道也可以成小而不可以成大 As a strategy, force can accomplish the small but not the great.
 禮:吾許其大而不許其細何居 What would be the point of my permitting the major and not permitting the minor?
 左:婦養姑者也虧姑以成婦逆莫大焉 The wife is the one who should supply her mother-in-law's needs; there is no greater perversity than to complete the wife's goods by taking from the mother-in-law.
 戰:荊王大說許救甚勸 The king of Ch'ü was very happy and granted the aid with great eagerness.
 戰:大亂者可得其塞小亂者可得其實 A major disturbance would make it possible to get their land; a minor disturbance would make it possible to get their state treasures. [or "make it acceptable"]
 非:貴者爵尊而官大也 "High" means the rank is honored and the office is great.
 國:克國得妃吉孰大焉 To vanquish a state and gain a consort—what could be more auspicious than that?
 絕:..拙也..殆也..危也三者舉事之大忌也...is clumsy...is reckless...is dangerous. These three are what one must avoid above all in embarking on some enterprise.
 戰:大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves.
 史:蘇秦既死其事大泄 After Su Ch'in had died

most of his activities came to light.

左: 人誰無過過而能改善莫大焉 Of all men, who is without fault? But if, being at fault, one can change it, there is no greater merit than that.

淮: 大制無割 The great pattern-cutting cuts nothing. 逸: 凡民生而有好好惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like we are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

c. *fig.* important *cf* 重

左: 及陳之初亡也陳桓子始大於齊 When it came to the time that Chên had just begun to perish, Chên Huan-tzu first began to become important in Ch'i.

孟: 大人者言不必信行不必果惟義所在 To be a great man, one need not be right about everything nor successful in everything; but one must be unwavering in doing what ought to be done.

隋: 明與并齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也 If it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-ax. High officials will lose their heads, for desire to kill. 呂: 一虜對曰此則妖也雖然非其大者也 The other prisoner said, "Those were omens sure enough. Even so, they were not the worst ones."

史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵為私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

d. *meton* things that are large

呂: 可以成小而不可以成大 It can accomplish the small but not the large.

衡: 彊大食細弱知慧反頓愚 The strong and big eat the little and weak; the smart and clever feed on the dull and stupid.

草: 夫務內者必關外志小者必忽大 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. [nr]

d'ād ㄉㄞˊ 伏

d'ād ㄉㄞˊ ko bird 集韻 *av d'iad* 馱

d'ād bamboo utensil +*p* *sb*sa 筴 簞

d'ād 2.13 long narrow 簞 筴

d'ād d'iad ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ hub cap 658 軼 軼

d'ād k'ang ㄉㄞˊ ㄎㄨㄥˊ pln 大坳

d'ād k'ien ㄉㄞˊ ㄎㄞㄣˊ 說文 says 改 (?) *z'ag* 大堅

d'ād k'ung ㄉㄞˊ ㄎㄨㄥˊ hoo hee? 大公

戰: 命大公[事→]使之韓 He ordered Ta Kung to go as envoy to Hân.

d'ād k'iwər ㄉㄞˊ ㄎㄞˊ ㄨㄛˊ ㄛㄥˊ mountain name (not 驄山)

大驄

d'ād x'mwəŋ gl'āks'iwad ㄉㄞˊ ㄒㄞˊ ㄨㄥˊ ㄨㄛˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄎㄞˊ ㄨㄛˊ ㄨㄛˊ ㄨㄛˊ third of 12 cyclic 歲 大荒駱歲

d'ād gl'āg ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ imperial chariot 大路

d'ād gl'io ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ bells at Chou court (*pron*?) 大呂

d'ād g'ān ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ 1 of 24 氣 periods 大寒

隋: 今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也 大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this case, *Great Cold* is two periods after *Winter Solstice* is because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated. That *Great Heat* is two periods after *Summer Solstice* is because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

d'ād g'ā ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ pln 大夏

d'ād g'ā ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ some middle eastern empire

(Persian?) 大夏

d'ād g'āng ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ protocol chief at imp. court 大行

史: 大行設九賓贖傳 The protocol chief arranged the nine grades of guest and the emissaries.

d'ād f'iang ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ instrument name 大章

d'ād s'iang t'ī ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ rank of [quasi-?]nobility 大庶長

d'ād s'io ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ 1 of 24 氣 periods 大暑

隋: 今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也 大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this case, *Great Cold* is two periods after *Winter Solstice* is because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated. That *Great Heat* is two periods after *Summer Solstice* is because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

d'ād s'iwat ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ 1 of 24 氣 periods 大雪

d'ād i'eng t'io ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ man name 大成贊

d'ād t'io ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ by & large 大氏 大抵 大抵

戰: 大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves.

史: 秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵為其主游聞於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, "Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners."

史: 太史公曰三晉多權變之士夫言從衡彊秦者大抵皆三晉之人也 The three states of former Chin had many pragmatists. Those who spoke of vertical or horizontal alliances and how strong Ch'in was were nearly all men of former Chin.

後: 大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 If in general you choose what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

d'ād s'ie g'mā ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ grand marshal 大司馬

藝: 大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才 The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen."

後: 及董賢為大司馬聞譚名欲與之交 When Tung Hsien became Grand Marshal he heard of Tan's reputation and wanted to get in touch with him.

d'ād t's'iang k'ie wən ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ generalissimo 大將軍

藝: 大將軍曰和撫四夷不易哉 The Supreme General said, "Keeping the border tribes pacified is not easy at all!"

隋: 西南大星所謂天豕目亦曰大將欲其明 The big star in its southwest, the one called "eye of the sky pig", is also called "supreme general." It is desirable for it to be bright.

d'ād d'āk ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ town name 大澤

d'ād d'z'ien ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ Rome 大秦

後: 至桓帝延熹九年大秦王安敦遣使自日南徼外獻象牙犀角玳瑁始乃一通焉其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 In AD 166, Antoninus, king of Rome, sent an embassy from beyond the purlieus of Indochina to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell, that being our first contact with them. The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.

d'ād n'og ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ man name 大撓

d'ād n'uk ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ pln 大麓

漢: 舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之

足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

d'ād l'iang ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ "Big Weir"—city became capital of 魏 after 秦 took 安邑 大梁

史: 魏遂去安邑徙都大梁 Wei thereupon left An-yi and shifted their capital to Ta-liang.

史: 秦用商君東地至河而齊趙數破我安邑近秦於是徙治大梁 [In 340 BC] Ch'in employed Lord Shang to move their territory east to the Ho, while Ch'i

and Chao defeated us several times. An-yi being near to Ch'in, we moved our administration to Ta-liang.

史: 陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁 If I attack over land I will strike He-wei; if I attack on the river then I will reduce Ta-liang.

d'ād l'io k ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ name of marsh *cf* 鉅鹿 大陸

d'ād d'z'aks'ien ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ sko meteor 大賊星

d'ād p'wo ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ officer 大夫

禮: 諸侯世子世國大夫不世爵 The heir-sons of barons inherit their states; great officials do not inherit their rank.

禮: 大夫士去國祭器不踰竟大夫寓祭器於大夫士寓祭器於士 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border. An officer entrusts such gear to another officer, a knight to another knight.

漢: 朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也 That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen.

d'ād b'āk'ie g'g'ie g ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ large white flag (significance?) 大白之旗

史: 至紂死所武王自射之三發而後下車以輕劍擊之以黃鉞斬紂頭縣大白之旗已而至紂之嬖妾二女二女皆經自殺武王又射三發擊以劍斬以玄鉞縣其頭小白之旗 When they got to where Chòu's corpse was, the Martial King himself shot three arrows at it before he dismounted. He struck it with a light sword and cut off Chòu's head with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag. That done, he went to where Chòu's two favorite concubines were; they had both killed themselves in anticipation. The Martial King shot three more arrows, struck them with a sword, cut off their heads with the black ax and hoisted their heads to the small white flag.

d'ād b'iat ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ mountain name 大別

d'ād b'ie g ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ mountain name 大伾 大岬

大邳

d'ād b'wo ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ sko grand public ceremony 大酺

d'ād i'wen y'āns'iwad ㄉㄞˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄨㄥˊ ninth of 12 cyclic 歲 大淵獻歲

d'ān ㄉㄞˊ carefree 413 澶

d'ān 1.25 ㄉㄞˊ shoot pellets (at); pluck (string *cf* 鼓) 彈 揮 俾

戰: 黃雀...不知夫公子王孫左挾彈右攝丸將加己乎十仞之上 The sparrow...is unaware that

some princeling or royal scion has a slingshot in his left hand and with his right is selecting a pellet, and is going to hit him more than fifty feet overhead.

淮：叩宮宮應彈角動 Strike the *kung*-note and *kung* responds; pluck the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.
晏：師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician Kai pressed down the *kung*-string with his left hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."
淮：爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them
史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑門雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

d'ân 3.28 be reluctant; dislike 憚

國：吾見雞雖自段其尾而人曰憚也 I saw a rooster cut off its own tail, and someone said it balked at becoming a sacrificial victim.

戰：夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚舟之僑存苟息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices." So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance.

孟：何許子之不憚煩 Why doesn't Hsü-tzu spare himself the fuss?

釋：難憚也人所忌憚也 *nân* "trouble" is *d'ân* "abhor"; what people abominate

史：秦王之志苟得窮齊不憚以國爲功 As to the aims of the king of Ch'in, so long as he can get to exhaust the resources of Ch'i, he will not hesitate to ignore the needs of other states.

d'ân 2.23 only 640 亶 但

漢：武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴見留二十年不降還亶爲典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.

草：但貴刪難省煩損復爲單務取易爲易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

宋：行者見羅敷下擔擗顛須少年見羅敷脫帽著幘頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怨怒但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smoothes his beard/ When a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.

d'ân d'ân 2.23 bare the body 441 亶 袒 禮 誕

詩：誕真之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷嗚矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

左：袒而示之背 pulled off his robe and showed him his back

史：肉袒 to bare upper body in penitence

d'ân 1.25 **nc** altar 壇

d'ân 1.25 **nc** ko tree (sandalwood?) 檀

淮：馬齒非牛躡檀根非椅枝故見其一而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

d'ân 2.23 boast; cheat 14 誕

晉：詭託近於妖妄誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

d'ân 爾雅：sandbar (cf 灘) 413 渾 澶

d'ân 3.28 **nc** pellet, bullet 彈

d'ân large (tones) *swa* 誕? 誕

d'ân **nc** ko wild critter (wild dog? ko fox?) ++p 獾

d'ân 1.25 **nc** ko bird 鸞

d'ân ko south barbies (cf Viet p of 民?) 蜚 蛋

d'ân 1.25 wary, nervous 憚

後：典執政無所回避常乘馳馬京師畏憚爲之語曰行且止避馳馬御史 When [Huan] Tien was on official business he would not turn aside to avoid hitting anyone. He always drove dapple grays and the whole capital was alarmed by him; they made up a jingle about him, "Walking, walking, be ready to stop/ To keep clear of the dapple-horse censor."

三：渠剛猛捷悍爲諸種深所畏憚 Chü was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

d'ân 2 pick up 擗

d'ân 3 bright 162 暉

d'ân 2.23 **nc** cinch 14 鞵

d'ân 2.23 **nc** big belt to constrict waist 14 纏

d'ân 1.25 wind disease in hands & feet 痺

d'ân 3 to scrape skin lesions 441 彈

非：彈瘰 to scrape ulcers [w/pumice stone]

d'ân 2.23 shallow wooden serving-dish 椀

d'ân 1.25 collide 擗

d'ân 1.25 **mp** country name 擗

d'ân-d'ân **th** gingerly? 擗擗

d'âng'wo **mp** pln "d'ân scared fox? *târ*

exhausted fox? *t'ân* biting fox?" 患 狐

史：五十九年...秦取九鼎寶器而遷西周公於患狐 In 256 BC...Ch'in took the cauldrons and treasures and moved the West Chou ruler to Tan-hu.

d'ând'iam smoothly flowing 413 澶 活

d'ânman be disloyal & untrustworthy 誕 謾

d'ân d'ân to pound (sc drum) 167 鼙

詩：鼙鼓逢逢矇瞍奏公 They beat the drums bang-bang/ The musicians play for the ruler. [nr]

d'ân? 3.38 **mp** pln 駢

d'âr **nc** alligator 鱉

d'âr d'ân **nc** alligator 鼉

淮：高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼉鼉之所便也人入之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find

convenient, but people who enter them drown.

d'âr d'ân **nc** ko horse 驛

d'âp 4.28 trample, kick [cf 蹀] 240 躡 蹋

d'âp 4.28 pile up 639 擗

d'âp 4.28 eat (so dog) 482 狃

d'âp 4.28 flask w/flat bottom 甁

d'âp 4.28 village 377 關

d'âp 4.28 roof above gate; exterior door in upper story 377 關

d'âp-d'âp **th** greedy 482 狃 狃

d'âpkiôk sko game, football 240 蹋鞠

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑門雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

d'âpd'æg join hands & sing 蹋 踏

d'âppiwar yako bogle 關 非

d'âbwât t'âbwât marmot (正字通: stb

loanwd ← Mongol 答刺) 鼫 鼫

d'âm 1.51 speak; discourse [?] 482 談

漢：口吃不能劇談 A stutterer, he could not engage in repartee.

風：立談者人異綴文者家舛 The setting-out of discussions differs from writer to writer and the putting-together of words is distinct from school to school.

齊：昔曹操曹丕上馬橫槊下馬談論 Long ago when Ts'ao Ts'ao and Ts'ao P'ei mounted their horses they held their lances ready to use, but when they dismounted they talked things over.

草：雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

衡：使聖人遠視遠見洞鑿潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕明目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled.

Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

d'âm 3.54 calm [2t] 335 澹 澹 愜

新：信理遂愜謂之敢反敢爲拚 If one trusts in reason and cultivates coolheadedness it is called courage; to invert courage is to be oppressed.

d'âm 3.54 insipid [2t] 335 淡

莊：游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being and allow nothing individual in it.

d'âm 2.49 devour 482 啖 啖 啖

d'âm 3.54 eat, swallow 24 啖 啖 啖

史：樊噲覆其盾於地加彘肩上拔劍切而啗之 Fan Kuai set his shield upside down on the ground, laid the pork shoulder on it, drew his sword, cut it up and ate it

非：飯黍而後啗桃 He made a meal of the millet and only then ate the peach.

史：呂后與陸下[攻→]改苦食啖其可背哉 YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his hunger; how can you ignore that?

呂：子肉也我肉也尚胡草求肉而爲於是具染而已因抽刀而相啖至死而止 “You’re meat. I’m meat. What’s the point of looking for any other meat? Just add sauce to this, that’s all.” So they drew their knives and ate each other’s flesh bite by bite until they died.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat’s beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

d’âm 1.51 burning with grief 293 悵

d’âm tranquil [2t] 335 倏

d’âm 1.51 thin, weak (sc wine) 335 醜

d’âm 2.49 thin wine 醜

d’âm 1.51 𠵹 𠵹 鄰

d’âm 1.51 𠵹 long spear 341 鏃

史：乘夏水浮輕舟彘弩在前鏃戈在後 Taking advantage of the summertime river flow, we would launch light boats, with strong crossbows in front and long spears and hook-lances behind.

d’âm 3.54 正字通：to stop 335 忤

d’âm 1.51 mucus; bronchial catarrh 224 痰

d’âm 廣韻：insipid 335 饜

d’âm 1.51 general term for jars 𠵹

d’âm 1.51 long face 245 頰

d’âm 3.54 feed each other 𠵹

d’âm d’âm 1.51 bait, provoke 482 𠵹

d’âm-d’âm 𠵹 2.49 unsettled 澹澹

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘桴望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch’ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

d’âm k’âm insipid 335 澹澹

d’âm’âk uneasy 惛忒

d’âm-d’io d’âm-d’iâb 𠵹 so moving water 澹汙

d’âg 3.40 𠵹 jellyfish *sua* 𧈧 561 𧈧

d’ad 3.17 to stink; become known 351 𧈧

d’ad 2.12 big & strong *sb* 北魏 *dial* 163 𧈧 𧈧

d’ap 4.32 𠵹 riv name 雷濤

d’ap-d’ap 𠵹 sound of thunder 377 雷雪

d’ap’i’ang 𠵹 縣 name 雷陽

d’âk 4.25 only one; only other one 19 特 犗

左：祭以特羊殷以少牢 For seasonal sacrifices use a single sheep; use a sheep plus a pig for the

enlarged sacrifices.

管：目之所以視非特山陵之見也 How the eye sees is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs.

荀：人之所以爲人者非特以二足而無毛也以其有辨也 As to that by which humans are human, it is not solely by means of having two legs and no fur; it is by means of their having the power of discrimination.

荀：夫不足非天下之公患也特墨子之私愛過計也 Now this insufficiency does not trouble the generality of mankind in the whole world, but is rather the personal vexation of Motzū at the failure of his plan.

戰：豈特七士也 How could it be only seven knights? 衡：一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.

漢：此特群盜鼠竊狗盜何足置齒牙間哉 These mere robber gangs, sneak thieves and burglars are too insignificant to pick your teeth with.

詩：維此奄息百夫之特臨其穴惴惴其慄 This Yehsi was a match for a hundred common men. When he looked down into the pit, he trembled in fear.

人：獸之特羣者爲雄 The animal that is a match for the rest of the herd becomes the alpha male.

d’âk 4.25 𠵹 3-yr old bull 26 特 特

d’âk 4.25 straight-rising (?) (cf 直) 171 特 特

d’âk 𠵹 ko duck 𧈧

d’âg 3.19 replace (cf 替) 19 代

淮：老子曰夫代大匠斲者希不傷其手 Lao-tzū says, “Now, those who presume to cut wood instead of the master carpenter rarely do it without hurting their hands.

莊：庖人雖不庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn’t doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don’t leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

後：父母同產欲相代者恣聽之 If siblings sharing two parents wish to substitute for each other, accept their applications without question.

管：毋代馬走 Don’t run in place of your horse. (ie don’t keep a dog and bark yourself)

多：代位 rule as regent

呂：饑代事也 Famine is an alternating thing.

隋：每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all used to divide the hours for changing guards and replacing shift workers.

衡：夫福禍隨盛衰而至代謝而然 Now, good and ill fortune follow each other in ascendance and decline, each taking charge and retiring in turn.

衡：非子婦代代使父姑終沒也 It is not because generation after generation of sons and wives have caused their fathers and mothers-in-law to live out their lives and die.

漢：合從連衡轉相攻伐代爲雌雄 They formed vertical and horizontal alliances, attacked each other in turn and alternated being stronger and weaker.

d’âg 3.19 dynasty 19 代

左：宋先代之後也於周爲客 Sung is the descendant of the former dynasty. With regard to Chou, they are outsiders.

三代⇒三

d’âg 2.15 𠵹 slack 245 怠 殆 駘

新：志操精果謂之誠反誠爲殆 If one’s ambitions are unmixed and resolute, we call him dedicated. The opposite of dedicated is slack.

語：凡人莫不知善之爲善惡之爲惡莫不知

學問之有益於己愈戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.

史：事末利及怠而貧者舉以爲收斂 Those who made profiting from trade their business or who were poor out of laziness were all taken into slavery.

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, “If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him.” [nr]

禮：祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

國：今忼日而歲歲怠偷甚矣 Now we see him greedy for another day, desperate for another year. He has entirely given up striving!

草：孔達寫書以示孟頫皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇一] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by K’ung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

d’âg 2.15 𠵹 wait; treat 待

左：多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.

孟：不待三 I would not wait for three.

史：亡可翹足而待 Your doom is so imminent you could wait for it on tiptoe.

國：故上下能相固以待不虞 Thus high and low are able to steady each other, so as to be ready for what is unanticipated.

淮：百姓開門而待之漸米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

藝：太僕曰循飾與馬待駕來 The head charioteer said, “Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service.”

史：秦挾賓以待破秦王必患之 With Ch’in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch’in will surely be troubled by that.

漢：叔孫通薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch’in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and given provisional appointment as “widely learned”.

漢：往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his own era, we call him emperor. [3rd 者 *prob intrusive*]

b. wait on, treat as guest

國：冀缺薶其妻饑之敬相待如賓 Chi Ch’üeh was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him; they treated each other with courtesy, like guests.

史：乃召蘇代復善待之與謀伐齊 He then sent for Su Tai, again treated him well and plotted with him to attack Ch’i.

c. wait for, depend on

非：待市食 We depend on the market for food.

莊：有待而然 depend on something else to make it so

人：猶晝之待白日夜之待燭火 like how at day we

depend on daylight and at night we depend on torchlight
荀：是人之所生而有也是無待而然者也 This something people are born with. This is something that is so without depending on anything else.

國：不亡何待 What else would it take to make them refugees?

史：從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至 From Chêng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there.

藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

呂：故未見其人而知其志見其人而心與志皆見天符同也聖人之相知豈待言哉 Thus before seeing the man one recognizes his intentions. Once one has seen the man, his mind and his intentions both become visible, because Sky's tallies are identical. How could the mutual recognition of sages depend on words?

莊：雲氣不待族而雨草木不待黃而落 It rained before cloud vapor gathered; plants and trees dropped their leaves before they yellowed.

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 In an attack on Ch'ü by Ch'in, the crisis will come within three months, while the foreign assistance Ch'ü depends on will come after more than half a year. These two situations aren't at the same time.

d'əg d'əb 1.16 **nc** tower 26 臺

淮：因高而爲臺就下而爲池 Build towers founding them on high places; go to low places to make ponds.

漢：孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不爲其積土甚至今猶存 The Cynsure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

藝：鄴城西北立臺皆因城爲基趾中央名銅雀臺臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

藝：晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子爲寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公爲九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares

object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

b. *paired w/* 樹

史：千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榦非一木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the branches of a single tree. The links among three dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man. 史：秦成則高臺榭美宮室聽箏瑟之音前有樓闕軒轅後有長姣美人國被秦患而不與其憂 If Ch'in is successful then they will make their towers taller and their mansions more beautiful, listen to music of winds and strings, have multi-story gates and watchtowers in front and 呂：其爲宮室臺榭也足以辟燥溼而已矣 They had halls, houses, towers and pavilions made enough to avoid the head and damp, that is all.

c. *fig.*

山：共工之臺榭 The Towers of Kung-kung [*mtn name*]

d'əg 2.15 peril (*w in bones w/ 兇* → 蚩|它?) 殆禮：是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

絕：...拙也...殆也...危也三者舉事之大忌也...is clumsy...is reckless...is dangerous. These three are what one must avoid above all in embarking on some enterprise. 漢：如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

d'əg 2.15 approach (?-b) 殆迨 隸

詩：無小人殆 Let no petty men come near. 選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

b. *fig.* nearly complete; nearly certain

晏：今日寡人出獵上山則見虎下澤則見蛇殆所謂不祥也 Today We went hunting. Whenever I climbed a mountain We saw a tiger; whenever We descended into a swamp We saw a snake. Those must be what are called inauspicious omens.

衡：原省其實殆虛言也 If we go back and look at the reality it is probably empty talk.

史：蘇秦已而告其舍人曰張儀天下賢士吾

殆弗如也 Su Ch'in afterward told the other residents, "Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal."

d'əg **np** pln 代

史：地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民雖捍少慮 Their land [Yen] is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

漢：發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.

史：與代王欲陰告虜人曰卽酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之 He had drinks with the king of Tai. He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

d'əg eyebrow pencil 115 黛 黛

列：粉白黛黑 They made up their faces white with powder and black with eyebrow pencil.

d'əg 1.16 pick up 639 擡

d'əg 2.15 cheat 579 給 詒

d'əg 1.16 **nc** servant 539 臺

d'əg **nc** ko rush 臺 臺

d'əg **d'əb** soot (*sua* 黛? *cf* 黹) 540 灸 炆

d'əg 2.15 bamboo shoot 26 箬

d'əg **nc** 說文: ko fish 鮒

d'əg 2.15 **nc** 爾雅: bamboo shoot 26 箬

d'əg **d'əb** 1.16 menial; rustic *cf* 呆 *et al* 539 儻

d'əg **np** 𦵏

d'əg **nc** ko plant 苔

d'əg 1.16 soo 癩

d'əg bag, general term for bags 561 袋 袋

d'əg sko sauce 截

d'əg 3.19 good-tasting 貳

d'əg 1 soo 跲

d'əg 集韻: wine not clear 灑

d'əg 1.16 ko tree 檣

d'əg **d'əb** 1.16 **nc** rain hat (*mo* 臺?) 305 簷

d'əg **d'əb** coal 540 爇

d'əg 3.19 upright of silkworm frame (吳 *dial*) 26 袋

d'əgtiəg pending assignment 待詔

史：叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.

d'əgsəg agitate 擡摠

d'əgtsəng **np** mountain name (stb 泰山—?) 岱宗

d'əgmwəg tortoise-shell 玳瑁

後：獻象牙犀角玳瑁 to present tribute of elephant tusks, rhino horn and tortoise shell

d'əng gush out 266 漆 滕

d'əng 1.45 mount, ascend (*cf* 登) 騰 騰

釋：月令曰天氣上騰地氣下降 *Monthly Ordinances* says, "Sky vapor rises upward; earth vapor descends downward." [spring up and then fall back.

選：岑巖飛騰而反覆 Long steep banks [of water] 列：王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent

did not stop until they had pierced the sky.
衡：仙人含天精氣形輕飛騰若鴻鵠之狀
Immortals contain the essential vapor of sky; their
form is light and they fly up in the manner of geese and
swans.

史：秦馬之良[戎兵之眾↓][探→]控前跌後
蹄間三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable
horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched
forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.

d'əng 3.48 𦉰 鄧

d'əng 1.45 𦉰 tie, band; shoulder sack 切韻 *ar*
𦉰 勝 滕

詩：公車千乘朱英綠滕二矛重弓 HL's chariots
are a thousand/ With vermilion tassels and green
bindings/ With two spears and double bows.

戰：贏滕履躡負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put
on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and
slung his sack over his shoulder.

d'əng 1 𦉰 ko ornament on weapon 滕

d'əng pretty eyes 滕

d'əng 1.45 廣韻: ko fish green body red tail
滕

d'əng 𦉰 pln 滕 滕

d'əng 1.45 𦉰 locust 滕 螳

d'əng 方言: to carry (on shoulder?) 滕

d'əng to copy a book 滕

d'əng 𦉰 gen term for twining plants 滕 藤 藤
藝：藤結如帷 The vines are so dense they resemble
a curtain.

d'əng 1.45 說文: black tiger *ar d'əng* 540 𦉰

d'əngliəm 𦉰 magical forest 鄧林

選：木則樅栝檉梓檉楓楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若
鄧林鬱鬱蔓藟樹爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰
As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa,
hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery
in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like
the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily
aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves
to send down shade.

d'əngwəng 𦉰 廣韻: sesame 藤 苧

d'ənggjar 𦉰 ko creepy crawly 𦉰 蝮

d'əngd'ia 𦉰 flying snake, ko bogle 廣韻 *ar*
d'iamd'ia 26 騰蛇 騰蛇

d'əngt'io to jump up—so market prices
(pron.) 𦉰 騰躍

d'əngsiek 𦉰 man name 鄧析

d'əngd'əm 1.45 fourth of six 詔 遼談

d'əngb'iwən? pln *aka* 勝 潰 騰 瑣

d'əngmwəng dim-sighted, blind 瞶 瞶

d'əd 3.19 arrive (at) *ar d'iad* 170 逮 逮 逮
晏：公孫接田開疆曰吾勇不子若功不子逮
Kung-sun Chieh and T'ien K'ai-chiang said, "Our
bravery is not as good as yours, nor do our feats come
up to yours."

國：非死逮之必有大咎 If not the approach of death,
there must be some grave retribution afflicting him.

淮：逮至衰世鑄山石鏗金玉[搥→]摘蚌蜃消
銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate
age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave
bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and
iron, to the detriment of all things.

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援
龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso]
Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic

dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-
ch'ang continued his work in using divination to
motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes
have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

d'əd 3.19 implication in criminal case 170 逮
新：優賢不逮謂之寬反寬為陋 If one favors
capable ones and does not punish them at law it is
called light-handedness; to invert light-handedness is
tyranny.

史：項梁嘗有櫟陽逮乃請蕲獄掾曹書抵櫟
陽獄掾司馬欣以故事得已 Hsiang Liang once had
an arrest warrant pending from Le-yang. He asked the
chief clerk in Chi, Ts'ao Chiu, to write to the chief clerk
in Le-yang, Szu-ma Hsin, that the old matter could be
dropped.

d'əd sko lock mechanism in canals? 埭

d'əd 1.16 sunlight (*cf* 昏) 昊

d'əd 3.19 delay 悒

d'əp 4.27 harmonize 563 沓

d'əp garrulous 530 譎 嗒 嘉

d'əp talk fast 529 嘉

d'əp be with; reach to (*rel* to 到?) 563 選 罌

d'əp 說文: bubbling (*dial*) 626 湑

d'əp 說文: dragon flying 530 𦉰

d'əp hit, bump, crash into 240 沓 沓

莊：發之適矢復沓方矢復寓 As he shot them,
just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its
predecessor, at the same time its successor was
emplaced in the same manner.

d'əp stupa? 377 塔

d'əp 4.27 𦉰 riv name 沓

d'əp 4.27 gauze 608 縠

d'əp 4.27 集韻: one-eyed fish eastern name
563 鯧

d'əp-d'əp 𦉰 how dragon flies 530 𦉰 𦉰 𦉰 𦉰

d'əp-d'əp 𦉰 babble (man, brook) 530 沓 沓

d'əpkiəp volubly facile in discussion 選 給

露：不仁而有勇力材能則狂而操利兵也不
智而辯慧[猥→]選給則迷而乘良馬也 To
have courage, strength, talent and skill without
compassion is to wield a sharp weapon while insane;
to have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive,
clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift
horse in the wrong direction.

淮：故不仁而有勇力果敢則狂而操利劍不智
而辯慧[懷→]選給則[棄→]乘驥而[不式→]或
To have courage, strength, and resolute daring with-
out compassion is to wield a sharp sword while insane;
to have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive,
clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to get lost while
driving Chi.

d'əplo 𦉰 surname 沓 廬

d'əb 3.37 bamboo culm sheath 305 𦉰 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 extend, stretch 28 覃 蓊

淮：火上蓊 Fire spreads upward.

d'əm 1.50 speak 482 譚

d'əm 1.50 deep 267 潭

d'əm 2.48 great; comfortable 18 譚

d'əm 1.50 to cook 224 燂

d'əm 2.48 hold in mouth (*d-* ← *g-*?) 24 𦉰

d'əm 2.48 sacrifice at end of mourning 禫

d'əm 2.48 hanging [sc hair] 245 髮 仇

d'əm 2.48 𦉰 pit in pit 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 𦉰 爾雅: ko plant 藹

d'əm 𦉰 說文爾雅: ko plant 蓊

d'əm 𦉰 說文爾雅: ko plant 蓊

d'əm 1.50 ko vessel 27 𦉰 壘 壘 壘

d'əm 1.50 look at *ar d'əm* 556 𦉰

d'əm 2.48 advance payment *ar* 𦉰 563 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 bitter wine 602 𦉰

d'əm 2.48 廣韻: 長味 "mature taste?" 335 𦉰

d'əm 3.53 wine taste wrong (stale?) 335 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 troubled 𦉰 [book 24 𦉰

d'əm 2.48 patterned silk pasted on cover of

d'əm 2.48 廣韻: secure 335 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 part of roof frame 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 ko tree ++p 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 part of silkworm frame 𦉰

d'əm 1.50 river name 潭

d'əm 1.50 island near Changsha 潭

d'əm d'əjam 𦉰 sword pommel 639 𦉰

d'əm-d'əm 𦉰 so abundance of nature 𦉰 𦉰

d'əm-d'əm 𦉰 clouds covering sky 305 𦉰 𦉰

d'əmsiəg pln 譚首

d'eg 方言: soo 徒

d'ed! / d'ei 2.13 bamboo implement 𦉰

d'ēm 2.53 soaking (sc dew) 626 湛

楚：吸湛露之浮源兮[漱→]款凝霜之[雰雰
→]芬芬 I sip at a bubbling spring; the heavy dew,
ah! / I partake of a ritual feast: the hard frost.

d'ēmhiən 2.53 correct & proper 湛然 湛然
搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此
病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥
穢龍時背生大疽聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾
痊當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井
其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at
a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacri-
fice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and
said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to
revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it."
The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon
had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back.
When it heard what Têng said it changed into an old
man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my
illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more
than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They
saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well.
There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon
must have opened this well as payment.

d'ia d'iar 3.6 𦉰 land; ground (韓非 *r w*/解,
淮南 *r w*/肆, 史記 *r w*/破; *SH captions r w*/
義) The bottom half of the ultimate sandwich, *stb*
a quasi-deity (v. 后土) equal to Sky (*l'ien qv*),
but Sky is the one that gets philosophers' atten-
tion. 268 地 空 隆 壘

荀：不臨深谿不知地之厚也 If you do not look
down into a deep valley, you do not recognize how
thick the earth is.

中：今夫地一撮土之多及其厚廣載華嶽而
不重振河海而不洩萬物載焉 Consider earth in
the quantity of one pinch of dirt; when it comes to be
wide and deep, it supports the Hua mountain and
finds it not too heavy, supports the sea and the rivers
and they do not overflow. Everything rides on it.
淮：重濁者凝滯而為地 The heavy and dirty
coagulated and formed the earth.

史：因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府
者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine,

rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

呂:天道圓地道方 The way of sky is round; the way of earth is square.

b. territory

史:尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

戰:約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

戰:不如以壘請和於齊 Better to trade land for peace with Ch'i.

史:夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以疆霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world." 漢:呂氏所奪齊楚地皆歸之 As to the land confiscated from Ch'i and Ch'u by the Lü family, they returned it all.

史:利則西侵秦病則東收地 If things go well for them, they encroach on Ch'in to their west; if things go badly, they draw on their holdings in the east.

史:燕必致旃裘狗馬之地齊必致魚鹽之海楚必致橘柚之園 Yen will surely turn over to you lands of felt cloaks, dogs and horses; Ch'i will surely turn over to you seashore of fish and salt; Ch'u will surely turn over to you orchards of oranges and pomelos.

漢:天下方擾諸侯並起[令→]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere. [rime?]

c. a place

多:地名 name of a place

衡:當時可齊國溫魯地寒乎 Do we consider it possible that at the same time, the state of Ch'i is hot and the land of Lu is cold?

藝:九處地仙名九館大[夫] The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels.

抱:吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

晉:漢以其地為郡子孫遂家焉 The Han turned his territory into a commandery, and his descendants continued to make their home there.

陳:此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.

d. floor

藝:王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooped it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

地理⇒理

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 1.5 *nc* pond, pool 29 池

a. garden pond, landscape feature

呂:為苑囿園池 they build parks, groves, gardens

and pools

淮:因高而為臺就下而為池 Build towers founding them on high places; go to low places to make ponds.

晉:伏詣酒池中牛飲者三千餘人 There were over three thousand people who lowered their heads to the wine pool to drink like cows.

藝:菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹諱鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

b. fish pond

淮:宋君亡其珠池中魚為之殫 The Lord of Sung lost a gem and all the fish in the pond perished because of it.

西:武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the K'unming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of K'un-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced.

Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty li in circumference.

c. moat around fortification

左:漢水以為池 It has the Han River for its moat.

史:高城深池不足以為固 High walls and deep moats are not enough to cause security.

𡗗 1.5 gallop 163 馳 趁

左:韓獻子將斬人卻獻子馳將救之至則既斬之矣 The Exemplary Patriarch of Hán meant to behead a man. The Exemplary Patriarch of Ch'ieh drove at a gallop, meaning to save him. When he arrived, the beheading had already been done.

戰:借車者馳之借衣者被之 If one borrows a carriage he will drive too fast; if one borrows clothing he will tear it. [nr]

管:慶忌者其狀若人其長四寸衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬好疾馳以其名呼之可使千里外一日反報 Ch'ing-chi: looks like a man, four inches tall. Last seen wearing yellow clothes and yellow hat, driving carriage with yellow canopy drawn by small horses. Likes to drive fast. If called by name can be made to return from beyond 1000 li in less than a day to respond.

陳:集義兵於南海馳[檄→]邀以討景仲 He rallied troops to his cause at Nanhai and rushed to bring Ching-chung to justice. [以 *perh* intrusive]

史:從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至 From Ch'eng to Liang is a bit over two hundred li. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there.

史:大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏鑿甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懾處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp.

We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. meton.

草:蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 1.5 *nc* ko flute of 簾 266 箠 箠

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 2.4 split 519 柎 柎

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 2.4 slide, fall (sc earth on hills) 268 陴 陴

國:聚不陴崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 2.4 separate 95 謫

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 1.5 說文爾雅: leanto addition 163 篠

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 1.5 split 519 宋 謬

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 alt name for 鎮星 地侯

𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 *nc* foxglove, *Rehmannia hutea* (glutinosa?) 地黃

淮:地黃主屬骨 Foxglove has the function of knitting bones.

𡗗 𡗗 terrain 地勢 峿勢 地執

考:凡溝必因水執防必因地執 All ditches must conform to the watersheds and all dikes must conform to the terrain.

考:凡天下之地執兩山之間必有川焉 The terrain everywhere in the world has a river between a pair of mountains.

樂:地勢窾隆丘墟陂陀 The terrain is hummocky and the mounds convoluted.

選:長城地勢嶮萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 li it rises to cloud level.

戰:魏之壑勢故戰場也 The terrain of Wei is definitely that of a battleground.

史:梁之地勢固戰場也 The terrain of Liang is definitely that of a battleground.

史:非以韓能強於楚也其地勢然也 It is not that Hán can become stronger than Ch'u; it's that the terrain is so.

淮:古者大川名谷衝絕道路不通往來也乃為齋木方版以為舟航故地勢有無得相委輸 In ancient times great rivers or famous gorges would cut highways with their rushing water, preventing passage. Then because of that they hollowed logs and fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries. Thus whether the terrain lay with them or not they could ship things to each other.

戰:三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千里之權者地[利→]缺也萬人之眾而破三軍者不意也王用臣言則韓必取鄭矣王曰善果取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the

three states of former Chin had smashed Chih-po, they proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan Kuei said to the king of Hán, "When we divide the land we must be sure to get Chêng-kao." The king said, "Chêng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant has heard that a thing only one li across that will wield the leverage of a thousand li is advantageous terrain. And the thing that will let even ten thousand men conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate. Let YM adopt YS's proposal and Hán will surely take Chêng." The king approved; he went ahead and accepted Chêng-kao. When it came time that Hán took Chêng, they did set about it from Chêng-kao.

d'iat hoard 17 帶 帶

d'iat'jèng run freely 馳騁

呂: 荊莊王好周遊田獵馳騁弋射歡樂無遺
The Stern King of Ch'ü traveled everywhere, hunted, galloped, and shot, omitting nothing of pleasure.

周: 禁徑踰者與以兵革趨行者與馳騁於國中者
He prohibits taking shortcuts, running while under arms and speeding within the city limits.

選: 長殺短兵直髮馳騁佻全並銜枚無聲
With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimble they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

d'iad screen off, shade 墀

d'iad to go away 遶

d'iad growing alone 杪

d'iad bottom of 底 墀

衡: 太山之巔墀 the peak and the foot of Mt. Tai

d'iad 3.12 grasp tightly w/both hands 槩

d'iad d'ad leg irons 鈇

d'iad'o map 地圖

戰: 地圖匣 map case

史: 臣竊以天下之地圖案之諸侯之地五倍於秦料度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 Permit YS to point it out on a map of the world: the territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'ü; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'ü.
漢: 以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而問獨數百里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of li distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

d'iap 4.30 **nc** spy (瞻 + 之?) 556 諜

說: 諜軍中反間也 It's military espionage.

d'iap 4.30 writing-strip 377 牒

衡: 截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

衡: 一牒之誦 one page of recitation

d'iap 4.30 parapet 272 牒

d'iap 4.30 說文: unlined garment 377 牒

d'iap 4.30 trample, stamp 240 蹠

淮: 王蹠足警欬 The king stamped his feet and harumphed.

d'iap 4.30 to stamp foot? 蹠

d'iap 4.30 to fold 639 摺

d'iap 4.30 **nc** SHH: "small circular dish" (辭海: uf 疊; ?) 377 碟

d'iap 4.30 **nc** bedboard 377 牒 牒 牒

d'iap 4.30 **nc** ko small boat 377 牒

d'iap 4.30 metal arrow-shaft 鏃

d'iap 4.30 sound of walking 240 躑

d'iap 4.30 winnowing basket 682 躑

d'iap 4.30 **nc** 廣韻: place name in 巴 墊

d'iap 4.30 interim function 649 惛

d'iap 4.30 secure 649 惛

d'iap cold 377 凜 uf 凜

d'iap-d'iap **th** nervous ("fluttering like a leaf?") 377 慄 慄

d'iap-d'iap **th** talk-talk 377 喋 喋 雪 雪

d'iap-d'iap **th** so bird diving to water 跼 跼

d'iap-siap **sth** trample, stamp [cf 躑, 涉] 240 蹠 蹠

d'iab-d'iab 1.31 **th** how fruit dangles from plants 箇 箇

d'iam calm 335 恬

d'iam **nc** ko plant 恭

d'iam 1.53 good-tasting, sweet 482 恬 甜 恬

d'iam **d'iam** ingratiating 482 諂

d'iam rich broth 224 腍

d'iam 1.53 press w/fingers 47 揅 綵

淮: 綵麻索縷 twiddle fibers out of hemp with the finger tips to spin thread

d'iam **d'iam** **d'iam** 1.52 warm (于 phon?) 禔

d'iamd'iam calm & tranquil [2t] 335 恬 恬

恬 忽 恬 淡 恬 澹

d'iad 3 **nc** mountain cherry 棣

d'iad peaceful 逮

d'ian 2.27 vanish; destroy 112 殄 殄

左: 君祀無乃殄乎 Won't Your Lordship's sacrifices come to an end?

釋: 電殄也乍見則殄滅也 **d'ien** "lightning" is **d'ien** "vanish" because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.

d'ien vitiated 112 殄

莊: 陰陽之氣有殄其心閒而無事 Yin and yang energy vitiated each other in his heart but he did not trouble himself about it.

漢: 劉向以爲近金殄木木動也 Liu Hsiang took it that some nearby metal vitiated the wood, which shifted out of position.

漢: 九鼎之震木殄金失眾甚 When the nine cauldrons shook, wood was vitiating metal; they had greatly forfeited the allegiance of the people.

d'ien coma, trance 112 殄

衡: 人殄不悟則死 If people become unconscious and do not reawaken they die.

d'ien 3.32 sko palace hall 殿

西: 漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

史: [儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門 廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and

unfurled their flags and banners.

史: 殿下郎中俠陸陸數百人 At the base of the entrance hall, the household troops lined the steps. On each step there were over a hundred.

史: 諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered "long life".

d'ien 3.32 sludge, sediment 13 澗

d'ien 守宮 gecko 蚺

d'ien 3.32 indigo dye 澗

d'ien 2.27 greedy **cr'ien** 飡

d'iar 2.11 **nc** yobro 17 弟

史: 蘇秦之弟曰代代蘇厲見兄遂亦皆學 Su Ch'in's younger brother was named Tai, and junior to him was Su Li. When they saw how their elder brother had prospered, they both studied.

史: 趙肅侯令其弟成爲相號奉陽君 The Solemn Marquess of Chao made his younger brother Ch'eng prime minister, with the title Lord Feng-yang.
左: 蔓草猶不可除況君之寵弟乎 If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?

後: 長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

孟: 民以爲將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

b. fig

呂: 先生者美米後生者爲秕是故其耨也長其兄而去其弟 What comes up first is good grain; what comes up after is tares. Thus in weeding we let the elder grow and remove the younger.

d'iar 3.12 defers to elder brother 2 弟 悌

新: 弟敬愛兄謂之悌反悌爲敖 If younger brothers act respectful to elder brothers it is called deference; to invert deference is to be haughty.

d'iar 1.12 cry out 嗚

d'iar rank in order, sequel (cf 秩) 2 第

左: 子西曰勝如卵余翼而長之楚國第我死令尹司馬非勝而誰 Tzù-hsi said, "Sh'eng is like my own chick whom I have sheltered under my wing. By the order of precedence of Ch'ü, when I die who if not he is to become *ling-jin*?"

隋: 下第一星上將也 The first star below is the supreme general.

史: 列侯畢已受封及秦位次皆曰平陽侯曹參身被七十創攻城略地功最多宜第一 When all those who were to be ennobled had received titles and it came time to assign their relative ranks, all said that Ts'ao Shen, Lord Ping-yang, had suffered seventy wounds in his person and had had the greatest success in attacking cities and taking territory, so he should rank first. [第 *nuc adj*], — *nuc*; 第一 is then obj to 宜 as *fac* || 寧 *et al*

史：皆賜列第爲上大夫不治而議論 granted them the official rank of senior civil servant, as which they had no duties but to engage in discussion

史：於是孝文帝乃以絳侯勃爲右丞相位次第一平徒爲左丞相位次第二 At that the Cynosure Emperor made Po, Lord Hung, right premier, with precedence ranking first; P'ing was transferred to left premier with precedence ranking second.

衡：增子子夏...孔子門敍未在上第也 Tsêng-tzü and Tzü-hsia... had not reached the top rank among Confucius's disciples.

後：自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent.

釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *l'iar* "members" is *d'iar* "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

草：第以此[篇→]偏研[思]銳精豈若用之於彼聖經 If we were to give a comparative rank to this business of polishing the mind lopsidedly, how could it measure up to using it in studying the classic books of the sages?

藝：張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學陵以七事試之[弟→]第七試者陵與諸弟子登雲臺山 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine. Ling tested him on seven things. For the seventh test, Ling and all his students climbed Cloud Tower Mountain.

d'iar official residence in capital 第

史：賜列侯甲第 granted him an official mansion of nobility of the first rank

漢：以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第 made the first-rate official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han

漢：元始中王莽爲安漢公專政莽長子宇與妻兄呂寬謀以血塗莽第門欲懼莽令歸政 In Yüan-shih [AD 1-6] Wang Mang was made Lord Secure-Han and usurped total control of the government. His eldest son Yü and his wife's elder brother Lü Kuan planned to smear Mang's mansion-gate with blood to frighten him into giving up total control.

甲第⇒甲

d'iar ^{nc} comorant 鶻

d'iar 1.6 a sprout, a stalk 莢

d'iar 2.11 be pleased 弟 悌

d'iar ^{nc} (younger?) 弟 wife (cf 姨) 2 娣

國：驪姬生奚齊其姊生卓子公將黜太子申生而立奚齊 Lady Li gave birth to Hsi-ch'i and her younger sister gave birth to Cho-tzü. The marquess intended to disestablish his heir-apparent Shên-shêng and establish Hsi-ch'i.

d'iar shoot, sprout 17 稊

d'iar ko panic grass 稊

d'iar thick silk 緜

西：漢制天子玉几冬則加緜錦其上謂之緜几 Han ordained a jade-inlaid low table for the emperor. In winter it was covered with thick silk brocade. It was called "thick silk table".

d'iar spurious grain [!?] 第

d'iar ^{nc} sash ornament 縹

d'iar 1.12 rabbit net 罟

d'iar ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 藜

d'iar stick to scorch tortoise shell (+p) 煇

d'iar a long time 徬 渥

d'iar ^{tiar} 2.11 scold 詆 砥

d'iar ^{tiar} 2.11 cheat, deceive 詆

d'iar ^{t'iar} look askance at 24 睥

d'iar-d'iar ^{tb} go back & forth cf 恹恹 徬徬

d'iarj'o ^{nc} pelican 鷓鴣

d'iarst'iaj ^{nc} disciples [dist 子弟] 弟子

藝：張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine.

史：巫媼何久也弟子趣之 The shamaness herself is taking such a long time! Let an acolyte urge her to make haste.

呂：弟子彌豐充天下 Their followers get more abundant, filling the world.

莊：弟子曰吾恐烏鳶之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."

淮：孔墨之弟子皆以仁義之術教導於世然而不免於備 Confucians and Mohists all teach the doctrine of kindness & rightness to the world, but they do not avoid trouble.

史：臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.

後：仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

史：司馬季主閒坐弟子三四人侍方辯天地之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

史：叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.

d'iap 4.30 double, fold 639 疊 摺

d'iap 4.30 fear 377 疊

d'iap 4.30 ^{nc} double, lined (garment) (cf 襪) 639 褶 摺

d'iap cloth of down → cotton cloth 氈

d'iap 4.30 footed serving dish like 豆 疊

d'iap? double (prob=褶) 疊

d'iap? fear 疊

d'iam 2.51 ^{nc} bamboo mat 26 簟

d'iam ^{nc} hairy-legged horse 588 驢

d'iam 2.51 ^{nc} prop up, make higher 26 磳 犛

d'iek 4.23 ^{np} north barbarian 狄 翟

淮：鴈門之北狄不穀食賤長貴壯俗尚氣力人不弛弓馬不解勒便之也 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor

those of high energy. Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses unbridled. This because they find that convenient.

b. *lumped together with* 戎

漢：其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫敵之而已 Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Ch'in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

隋：中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fa*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

d'iek 4.23 ^{nc} reed; southernwood 荻 薹 蒿

d'iek ^{nc} servant 狄

d'iek ^{nc} ko tree 楸

d'iek 爾雅: soo 楸

d'iek ^{nc} match, oppose, enemy ++p 敵 適

衡：敵力角氣 match their strengths and make their fighting spirit equal

史：吾騎此馬五歲所當無敵 I have ridden this horse for five years and never found its equal in a match. 左：小之能敵大也小道大淫 That the small are able to oppose the great is when the small do right and the great do as they please.

越：吳始通中國而與諸侯爲敵 Wu first came into contact with the central states and became a peer of the barons.

史：割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'u and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'u and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

新：秦人開關延敵九國之師遂遁而不敢進 The Ch'in people opened the gate and invited the enemy in, but the attackers from the nine states fled pell-mell, not daring to enter.

管：敵國彊而與國弱 The opposing states are strong and the allied states are weak.

釋：勇踴也遇敵踴躍欲擊之也 *d'iang* "brave" is *d'iang* "jump"; when he meets the enemy he jumps up & down with eagerness to smite them.

戰：鄭魏者楚之奕國而秦楚之強敵也 Chêng and Wèi, by their nature, are the buffer states of Ch'u, while Ch'in is Ch'u's strong enemy.

史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

淮：二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

韜：武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧道爲之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung, "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed out supply route, what do we do?"

後：劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可

怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

d'ieknǎ ^{nc} 易牙 **d'ieknǎ** 狄牙

d'iegn ko ceremony 禘

d'iegn alternate 506 遞

d'iegn 1.12 cry out 啼 嘯 涕 唳

左: 家人立而啼 The boar stood up like a man and cried out.

釋: 媿其啼聲也 The *ngieg* [in 'iarn*ngieg*] is the sound of its [ie an infant's] crying.

選: 熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼 Bears rear at us; tigers roar near the road.

衡: 四十萬之寃度當一賢臣之痛入坑塹之啼度過拘囚之呼 The resentment of four hundred thousand measures up to the pain of one good servant, and the screams of those being buried alive exceed the cry of an arrested prisoner.

史: 王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之 The king sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it.

d'iegn 1.12 ^{nc} forehead; eyebrows 題

山: 有獸焉其狀如鼠而文題其名曰難食之已癯 There is an animal there. Its shape is like a borch-mouse but with a patterned forehead. Its name is *nag*. Eaten it cures goiter.

d'iegn to direct 題

d'iegn ^{nc} bank, dike 78 隄 堤 堤

語: 隘於山阪之阻隔於九峯之隄仆於鬼崖之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

漢: 夫萬民之從利也如水之走下不以教化隄防之不能止也 The way everyone goes after profit is like how water runs downward. If you do not block it by instruction and enlightenment, it cannot be stopped.

d'iegn 1.12 lift, grasp 78 提

禮: 凡奉者當心提者當帶 Carry a thing with both hands at heart level; with one hand, at belt level.

d'iegn 3 knit together, compress *ar* t1 締

d'iegn ^{nc} hoof; sole of foot 287 蹄 躡

淮: 故牛歧蹠而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

淮: 馬齒非牛躡檀根非椅枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

史: 秦馬之良 [戎兵之眾 ↓] [探 →] 控前跌後蹄開三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.

淮: 牛躡龔亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but we don't burn them; we always refer questions of good or ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.

藝: 昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'êng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.

d'iegn slow, dilatory 22 提 提

d'iegn ^{nc} cicada 蜩

d'iegn see, look at (cf 視) 題

南: 約郊居宅時新構閣齋齋爲贊二首并以所撰文章呈約約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

d'iegn 1.12 be valued at 506 題

非: 夫馬似鹿者而題之千金 Now horses that are like deer are valued at a thousand ducats.

d'iegn kick 287 踶

非: 其一人從後而循之三撫其尻而馬不踶 One of the men came up from behind it and rubbed its buttocks three times and the horse didn't kick.

非: 夫踶馬也者任前而舉後 Now, the way a kicking horse does it is to put its weight on its forequarters and raise its hindquarters.

漢: 有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔踶而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名 When there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success.

d'iegn ^{nc} ko basin 題

d'iegn rope 幌

d'iegn 1.12 ko plant 藟 藟 藟

d'iegn good fortune 襍

d'iegn 1.12 surname 遒

d'iegn ^{nc} 1.12 salamander *Cryptobranchus*

japonicus 鱗

d'iegn 1.12 ko kettle 鎗

d'iegn ^{nc} 1.12 sheat *Silurus soldatovi* 鯢 鯢 鯢

東鯢 → 東

d'iegn ^{nc} 1.12 porpoise 鯨

爾: 鯨 [是 →] 鯨鯨 [two synonyms] 郭璞 *scholium*: 大腹喙小...鼻在額上...胎生...江中多有之 It has a big belly but its snout is small...its nose is above its forehead...it is born from a womb...there are many of them throughout the Yangtze. [V note under 鯨]

d'iegn *sjɛk* 3 wig 鬚

d'iegn-d'iegn ^{nb} compliant? 提提

d'iegn-d'iegn ^{nb} 爾雅: stately, fine-looking 媿

媿

d'iegn-d'iegn ^{nb} 說文: clothing thick 媿媿

d'iegn ^{nc} a very large hawk, *Buteo buteo*

題肩 題肩 鶻鶻

d'iegn *kwat* same bird as 子鶻 鶻鶻

d'iegn *glu* ko non-Ch tribal dance 趕婁

d'iegn *iegn* timid 媿媿

d'iegn *d'àng* odd-shaped stone 礪礪

d'iegn *d'iar* ko liquor 緹齊

d'iegn 1.43 settle, regulate 15 亭 淳

d'iegn 3.46 ^{nc} settle; be settled 15 定

釋: 停定也定於所在也 **d'iegn** "stop" is **d'iegn** "fix"; one becomes fixed in place.

b. *fig*

後: 趙忠曰議當時定 Chao Chung said, "The question ought to be resolved in timely fashion." 後: 節等無復言於是議者乃定 Chieh and the others had no more to say. Thereupon the discussion was settled.

史: 夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.

衡: 治書定簿佐史之力也 To control what is written and establish records is the strength of the secretary.

國: 鄭之繇定 It was Chêng from whence the pacification came.

左: 將立州吁乃定之矣若猶未也階之爲禍 If you have decided to make Chou Yü your successor, settle it now. If you haven't, to elevate him will bring about calamity.

史: 秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hê by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

史: 願大王審定計議且賜骸骨辟魏 I hope YGM will sort out in precise detail who says what in these policy discussions, so that my bones may not be denied eventual burial in Wei.

衡: 黃帝之世號謚有無雖疑未定黃非升仙之稱明矣 Despite the fact that the uncertainty over whether posthumous styles existed or not in the age of Huang Ti is yet to be resolved, it is quite clear that *Huang* is not an appellation of an ascended immortal.

呂: 令者人主之所以爲命也賢不肖安危之所定也 *Command* is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.

禮: 夫禮者所以定親疏決嫌疑別同異明是非也 What ceremony is is means of determining degrees of social distance, resolving suspicion and doubt, separating the same from the different and making clear what is right and wrong.

荀: 定楚國如反手爾 Putting the state of Ch'u into good order would be as [easy as] turning over one's hand, that's all.

非: 名正物定名倚物徙 If terms are exact then things are under control; if terms are skewed then things shift about.

史: 以衛鞅爲左庶長卒定變法之令 He made Wei Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the official orders to change the laws.

國: 祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以已 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.

漢: 太后...以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the man-

sion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.

晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

d'ien 1.43 thunder echo; 穀梁：lightning 霆 淮：疾霆不暇掩目 A sudden lightning flash leaves no time to cover the eyes.

漢：今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入霆擊且以創艾胡虜 Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians.

d'ien 1.43 **nc** court, courtyard 庭 廷

非：廷吏 court officials

戰：今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I make men race around in my court and force them off to the side on the roads.

戰：今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day."

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊慙之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that.

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門 廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

史：至厲王之末發而觀之繫流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而諫之繫化為玄龜以入王後宮 Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem.

漢：去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭兮 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah! Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

漢：及壯試吏為泗[上→]水亭長廷中吏無所不狎侮 When he grew up he was given a provisional appointment as headman of the *ting* of Szü-shui. There was not one of the officials in the hall whom he did not treat with contemptuous familiarity.

史：鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.

朝廷⇒朝

掖庭⇒掖

d'ien **nc** court, courtyard [2 t] 廷

d'ien 2.41 pull out; stick out 171 挺

d'ien **nc** stick, stave 171 挺

孟：殺人以挺與刃有以異乎 Is there any difference between killing a man with a club or with a knife?

d'ien 1.43 plant stalk ar t2 莖

d'ien Kg: rods used for divination 171 筮

d'ien to stop, stand still 15 停 停 奠

藝：答云君不得停 He replied, "You may not stay."

釋：停定也定於所在也 *d'ien* "stop" is *d'ien* "fix"; one becomes fixed in place.

釋：水洑出所為澤曰掌水停處如手掌中也 When the water slops out [of a spring], the swamp it makes is called *liang*; the water stops flowing and sits as it would inside the palm of the hand.

考：凡行奠水磬折以參伍 To make standing water flow, [ditches] are always bent downward to some degree.

晉：卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

d'ien 2.41 tang of arrowhead 171 筈

d'ien 1.43 straight, upright 171 挺

d'ien alleviate [punishment] 挺

d'ien move 挺

d'ien **nc** silk-winding bobbin, spindle 15 筈

d'ien 爾雅：ko spotted rat 鼯

爾：豹文鼯鼠 With leopard pattern: *d'ien*.

d'ien **mp** mountain name 嶧

d'ien 2.41 說文：女出病也 ?dysmenorrhea?

姪

d'ien 2.41 sly 姪

d'ien admin unit larger than 里 smaller than 鄉 15 亭

d'ien 1.43 official building, office 亭

漢：水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ching* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

隋：東井八星天之南門黃道所經天之亭候 Eight stars of *tungching*: south gate of sky, where ecliptic goes through, tower watchman of sky.

d'ien **nc** boat 艇

釋：二百斛以下曰艇其形徑艇一人二人所乘行者也 Below two hundred *hu* [displacement? cargo capacity?] call them *d'ien*, their shape is straight. They are crewed by one or two people.

d'ien ko tree 楸

d'ien 2 **nc** ore of metal utm weapons. tools 171 鋌

d'ien **nc** ingot of precious metal 171 錠

d'ien 2.41 used up, all gone 171 錠

d'ien 1.43 adjust 171 諄 諄

d'ien 1.43 ear infection 聾

d'ien 2.41 so fire 挺

d'ien **t'ien** **nc** lizard 蜥

d'ien-**d'ien** **nb** so appearance, elegant 姪 姪

d'ien**giwad** **nc** chief magistrate 廷尉

藝：廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed."

後：忠笑而言曰陳廷尉宜便操筆 Chung laughed and said, "Chief magistrate Ch'en had better get his pen in action in a hurry."

後：忠省球議作色俛仰球曰陳廷尉建此議甚健 Chung examined Ch'iu's critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He twitted Ch'iu, "Chief magistrate Ch'ien composed this critique with great force."

史：上曰主者謂誰平曰陛下即問決獄責廷尉問錢穀責治粟內史 His Majesty said, "To whom do you refer as "in charge"? Ping replied, "If it is deciding cases Your Majesty wants to know about, ask the chief magistrate. For cash and grain, ask the provisions-controller."

漢：閏月遣廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

d'ien**gdz'ien** **nc** sko officer 廷請

d'ien**giang** **nc** guardpost 164 亭鄣

史：梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'ü on the south, with Hán on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

史：除守微亭鄣塞見卒不過二十萬而已矣 Leaving aside the garrisons of frontier guardposts and barriers in passes, I have seen troops to the number of at most two hundred thousand, no more.

d'ien**giwan** ko divination used in Ch'ü (sezoo?) 筮算

d'ien**giang** **nc** sko officer 亭長

d'ien**tsiag** boatman 艇子

d'ien**gd'ung** argle-bargle? 171 訂 訶

d'ien**liek** 1.43 sko plant 葶靡

d'ien**liek** **nc** sko official; gate guard? 廷理

d'ien**muk** **nc** cricket? 蜩 螽

d'ien**ien** resentful 怛 慍

d'iet 4 old age 578 耄 耄 載

d'iet 4 to stumble 579 跌迭
d'iet alternate cf 替, 遞 2 迭 載 軼
 史: 自五帝以至秦軼興軼衰 From the five sovereigns down to Ch'in they have alternately flourished or languished.
 逸: 日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時爲妖十日並出故爲羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.
d'iet laugh 啞
d'iet 4 **nc** mound, ant-hill 17 垤 蛭
 淮: 人莫躡於山而躡於蛭 No one trips over a mountain; we trip over anthills.
d'iet 4 gourd-stem 591 瓠
d'iet white hempen mourning band 經
d'iet 4 **nc** 爾雅: ko plant 葵
d'iet 4 **nc** 爾雅: ko fish (puffer?) 𩺰
d'iet 4 evil, bad nature 579 怪
d'iet 4 說文: wart? pimple? 肤
d'iet 4 forenoon 朕
d'iet sharp; to scrape 311 戩
d'iet 4 move fast 越
d'iet **nc** ko bird 鷁
d'iet 4 transgress, enter w/o warrant 169 迭
d'iet **v'iet** 4 wink, blink ("spelling pron?") 585
 眈 睜 眈
d'iet d'iet 4.16 **nc** f: brodaw 17 姪 妹
d'ietg'wàng threshold (ie 垤橫?) 579 室皇
 經皇
d'ietngiat mtn cut off like mesa 巒嶼
d'iettiog **mp** mtn name 秩箇
d'iettang **nc** trapdoor spider? cf 蛛 蝥 蠶 蟻
d'ietd'àng rude, undisciplined 怏悻 佚蕩
d'ien 1.29 **nc** plowed field 14 田
 釋: 地...已耕者曰田 land...after having been plowed is called "farm field"
 釋: 田填也五稼填滿其中也 **d'ien** "farm field" is **d'ien** "to fill" because the five crops fill up its interior
 漢: 田中不得有樹用妨五穀 They may not have trees in the crop fields so as to harm the grain.
 左: 鄭伯請釋泰山之祀而祀周公以泰山之祊易許田 The Earl of Chêng requested to be allowed to cease sacrificing at Mt. T'ai and sacrifice to Chou Kung, for that purpose exchanging Pêng at Mt. T'ai for the Hsi fields.
 史: 明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.
 史: 爲田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.
 衡: 甲乙之術獨施於宅不設於田何也 Why is it that the geomantic technique of the twelve branches is only applied to dwellings and not applied to fields?
 衡: 以田飲食以宅居處 From land they eat and drink, in dwellings they find house and home.
 史: 文君乃與相如歸成都買田宅爲富人 Wên-chün thereupon returned to Chêngtu with Hsiang-ju where they bought a house and land and

lived the life of rich folk.
 荀: 厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy to confiscate food from them.
 史: 見道傍有穰田者 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields.
 後: 田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.
 搜: 少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.
d'ien 1.29 **vi** hunt (獵 how diff?) 田 甸 畋
 露: 田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *mìog*, in fall we *s'üög*, in winter we *siög*, in summer we *s'ian*.
 淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布未耨無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.
 晏: 今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬伐以偏山林飲食多畋漁以偏川澤 Now YL's government is against the people and your conduct disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace, overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods. You enliven your food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.
 莊: 虎豹之文來田 The patterned fur of tigers and leopards causes them to be hunted.
d'ien 3.32 **nc** cultivated land 田
 語: 賢聖或隱於田里 Some of talent or even genius remain in obscurity in farm villages.
d'ien 3.32 **vb** to cultivate field 畋 佃
 淮: 各處其宅田其田無故無新惟賢是親用非其有使非其人 Each dwell in his home and cultivate his fields/ Not distinguishing old from new, only preferring the capable/ Using what was not his possession and employing those who were not his men.
 史: 力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.
 史: 相國因爲民請曰長安地狹上林中多空地棄願令民得入田 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, "The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate."
 史: 南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmén; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.
 史: 大王之威行於山東蔽邑恐懼備伏鎗甲厲兵車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The

fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.
d'ien so drum 填 填
d'ien 1.29 fill (cf 陳), to block [much loan use] 178 填 填 寶 填
 後: 所至之縣獄犴填滿 In every county he visited the courts and prisons were jammed full.
d'ien 3.32 lightning 電
 釋: 電珍也乍見則殄滅也 **d'ien** "lightning" is **d'ian** "vanish" because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.
 衡: 雷電...時殺殺人 Thunder and lightning...at times strike and kill people.
 抱: 激電之乍照 the brief glare of swift lightning
 呂: 雷則掣耳電則擗目 When it thunders we cover our ears, when it lightens we cover our eyes.
 選: 雲合電發 gather like clouds, go forth like lightning
d'ien 3.32 set forth, present 奠
d'ien beat 251 搗
d'ien exhausted, distressed 填
d'ien **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷁 鷁
d'ien shallow pool 淀
d'ien commissar of agriculture 田
 淮: 何謂五官東方爲田南方爲司馬西方爲理北方爲司空中央爲都 What do we mean by "five offices"? East is minister of agriculture. South is marshal. West is magistrate. North is minister of works. Center is ?overseer?
d'ien dense & fine-grained (sc wood) 模
d'ien dignified (=闕?) 填
d'ien 3.32 to dye with 蘭 靛
d'ien 1.29 **mp** island name 捍
d'ien 1.29 gold flower hairpin 鈿
d'ien 3.0 inlay of mother-of-pearl 178 蚶
d'ien 3.32 color of jade 琤
d'ien **t'ien** subdue 268 填
d'ien d'ien 1.29 (tones) hunt 佃
d'ien-d'ien **nb** so men on parade 14 闐 闐
d'ien-d'ien **nb** so vast water 泔 泔
d'ienkiek **mp** man name 田擊
d'ienng'u? stdw feudal rank 甸侯
d'ienng'ig **mp** man name 田忌
 戰: 成侯鄒忌爲齊相田忌爲將不相說公孫閱謂鄒忌曰何不爲王謀伐魏勝則是君之謀也君可以有功戰不勝田忌不進戰而不死曲撓而誅鄒忌以爲然乃說王而使田忌伐魏 Tsou Chi, Marquess of Chêng, was prime minister of Ch'i. T'ien Chi was general. The two did not like each other. Kung-sun Han said to Tsou Chi, "Why don't you make a plan to attack Wei for the king? If we win, it will be due to your plan, and you can take credit for it. If we don't win it will be T'ien Chi's lack of aggressiveness, and if he isn't killed in battle then we can have him punished. Tsou Chi thought it would work, so he made a proposal to the king to have T'ien Chi attack Wei.
 戰: 田忌三戰三勝鄒忌以告公孫閱公孫閱

乃使人操十金而往卜於市曰我田忌之人也吾三戰而三勝聲威天下欲為大事亦吉否卜者出因令人捕為人卜者亦驗其辭於王前田忌遂走 T'ien Chi fought three battles and won every time. Tsou Chi brought that to Kung-sun Han's attention. Kung-sun Han then had a man take ten gold coins with him to a diviner in the marketplace and say, "I am T'ien Chi's man. He fought three battles and won every time; his reputation has the whole world in awe, and he wants to carry out a coup. Are the omens auspicious or not?" The diviner went out and got someone to seize the proxy client, and testified in the royal presence to what he had said. T'ien Chi then fled.

d'iendāng 𠄎 man name (= next) 田常史: 齊田常弒簡公立其弟平公相之 T'ien Ch'ang of Ch'i assassinated the Perspicacious Marquess and installed his younger brother P'ing. Ch'ang became his premier.

d'iendjēngtsjəg 𠄎 man name 田成子

非: 諷乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our allegiance to T'ien Ch'eng-tzu?

非: 隰斯彌見田成子田成子與登臺四望三面皆暢南望隰子家之樹蔽之田成子亦不言隰子歸使人伐之斧離數創隰子止之其相室曰何變之數也隰子曰古者有諺曰知淵中之魚者不祥夫田子將有大事而我示之知微我必危矣不伐樹未有罪也知人之所不言其罪大矣乃不伐也 Shih Szu-mi visited T'ien Ch'eng-tzu. They went together to the top of T'ien Ch'eng-tzu's tower and looked in all four directions. Three sides had a clear view but when they looked to the south, the trees of Mr. Shih's home blocked the view. T'ien Ch'eng-tzu said not a thing. When Mr. Shih got home, he ordered them cut down. But the ax had only cut a few chips when he countermanded the order. His major-domo asked him, "Why change your mind so quickly?" Mr. Shih said, "There is an ancient saying, 'It is not good to see fish too deep in the pool.' That Mr. T'ien intends a coup d'état, and if I show him I am aware of his secret I will certainly be in danger. If I don't cut down the trees, I still will not have offended. To be aware of what someone does not speak of, that is a great offense." So he didn't have them cut down.

d'iēnhjēn superintendent of ruler's own garden & fields 甸人

d'iēntān 𠄎 man name 田單

戰: 貂勃常惡田單曰安平君小人也安平君聞之故為酒而召貂勃曰單何以得罪於先生故常見譽於朝貂勃曰蹈之狗吠堯非貴而賤堯也狗固吠非其主也且今使公孫子賢而徐子不肖然而使公孫子與徐子鬥徐子之狗猶時攫公孫子之腓而噬之也若乃得去不肖者而為賢者狗豈特攫其腓而噬之耳哉安平君曰敬聞命明日任之於王 Tiao P'o was constantly disparaging T'ien Tan, saying, "Lord Tranquil is a petty man." Lord Tranquil heard about it and had a drinking party to which he invited Tiao P'o. He said, "What have I done to incur such constant disparagement in court from you, sir?" Tiao P'o said, "If the dog of the notorious bandit Chih had barked at the sage Yao, it wouldn't have been because it honored Chih and despised Yao; dogs inevitably bark at those who

are not their masters. "Then, too, if you suppose a young prince to be a bright young fellow, and his cousin to be rather dull, let the two of them get into a fight and the cousin's dog is going to take any chance it gets to sink its teeth into the prince's leg and hang on. If it got to leave the dull one and become the bright one's dog, do you think it would still go for his leg?" Lord Tranquil said, "Good. I understand that and accept it." The next day he recommended him in service to the king.

戰: 過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中田單見其寒欲使後車分衣無可以分者單解裘而衣之襄王惡之曰田單之施將欲以取我國乎不早圖恐後之 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand. T'ien Tan saw that he was cold and wanted to issue him some clothing from the rear wagons, but none was available. He took off his own cloak and put it on the man. The Prospering King disliked that. He said, "Is the generosity of T'ien Tan meant to be a way of stealing my kingdom? I fear that if I don't deal with it soon, he may overshadow me."

戰: 左右顧無人[嚴一]岸下有貫珠者襄王呼而問之曰女聞吾言乎對曰聞之王曰女以為何若對曰王不如因以為己善 He looked all around but no one was there. Near the bank was someone stringing beads. The Prospering King shouted to him, "Did you hear what I said?" He replied, "I heard it." The king said, "What do you make of it?" He replied, "You'd best go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.

戰: 王嘉單之善下令曰寡人憂民之饑也單收而食之寡人憂民之寒也單解裘而衣之寡人憂勞百姓而單亦憂之稱寡人之意單有是善而王嘉之[善一]單之善亦王之善[已一]也 "Let YM laud Tan's good deed and issue an order saying, 'We suffered for the people's being hungry; Tan collected food and gave it to them. We suffered for the people's being cold; Tan took off his own cloak and gave it to one. We suffered for the people's being weary and Tan also suffered for it in sympathy with us.' If, Tan having done such a good deed, YM recognizes it as such, then Tan's good deed will become YM's good deed as well."

戰: 王曰善乃賜單牛酒嘉其行 The king said, "Good." He then presented an ox and some wine to Tan to show approval of his actions.

d'iēntsiəgpiwəng 𠄎 man name 田子方

d'iēntsiwə inspector of fields 田峻

d'iēnpjūgjen 𠄎 man name 田不禋

d'iēnb'jəwə 𠄎 old peasant man 田父

d'iēnb'jəwə 𠄎 huge toad st eat snakes 田父

d'iēnb'ien 𠄎 man name 田駢

d'iēnb'jūk feudal duty owed by those a

certain distance from royal domain 甸服官: 又其外方五百里曰甸服 Further beyond that, five hundred square li is called "cultivation fee".

d'iēnmjəwən 𠄎 son of 田嬰 subinfueudated as 薛公 titled 孟嘗君 田文

d'iēn'ât to block, obstruct 178 填闕

d'iēn'jēng 𠄎 son of 齊威王 subinfueudated as 薛公 titled 靖郭君 田嬰

d'iēn'wo 1.29 stdw bodies of water 滇汗

d'ioik 4.23 buy grain 糶

國: 弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

衡: 糶穀之人貴賤其價 The men who buy grain raise or lower its price.

d'ioik 4.23 pheasant 553 翟

d'ioik 4 ko small shellfish 28 蠃

d'ioik 4 說文: ko monkey 553 蠛

d'ioikljiāng 4 man name 553 翟景

新: 於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主一]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Ch'i Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Ch'i, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

d'ioig seduce (swa 誘?) 172 挑

d'ioig 2.29 poke hole thru cf 透 571 窺 趙

d'ioig 2.29 lead on 172 挑

史: 挑霸齊而尊之 take the lead in making Ch'i the overlord and honoring them [挑 fac 霸齊而尊之 obj; at next lower level 霸, 尊 fac 齊之 obj]

d'ioig jump up cf 超 553 跳

d'ioig unrefined iron 錒

d'ioig shake, move 167 掉

d'ioig d'liog 1.31 𠄎 long lance 挑

d'ioig turn about, caper 553 挑

d'ioig 1.31 𠄎 ko plant 苕

d'ioig d'iwər 3.34 𠄎 chenopodium? 503 苕

d'ioig 3.34 𠄎 ko vessel (inscr 304) 28 罐

d'ioig d'iab 𠄎 heads of cattails 苕 苕

苕: 風至苕折 the wind rises and the cattail-head breaks off

d'ioig 𠄎 river name 苕

d'ioig to fire pottery cf 陶 172 錒

d'ioig d'iab 1.31 𠄎 bamboo broom 377 筓

d'ioig 1.31 hop, as sparrow ar 𠄎 553 越

d'ioig 1.31 爾雅: 𠄎 small 鮠

d'ioig-d'ioig 𠄎 說文: so coming & going 571 嫫嫫

d'ioig-d'ioig 𠄎 so tall stuff 苕苕

d'ioigpwan 𠄎 gangplank 艫板

d'ioik see, observe; have audience 12 覲

d'ioik 4.23 go along, go to 166 迪 軸 袖 迪

d'ioik 4 to rinse 189 滌

史: [石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中裙廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

b. fg.

選: 嘯喻百川洗滌淮漢 [The sea] inhales and exhales all rivers/ Washing and rinsing the Huai and Han.

d'io̯k ^{nc} 7-hole flute 526 笛 簫

風: 樂記武帝時丘仲之所作也笛者滌也所以蕩滌邪穢納之雅正也長二尺四寸七孔 The Record of Music says that it was devised by Ch'iu Chung in the time of Wu-ti (140-86 BC). The word *d'io̯k* "flute" is *d'io̯k* "rinse." It is a means of rinsing what is heterodox and muddy and bringing it within what is classical and right. It is abt 31 cm long and has seven holes.

選: 胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

d'io̯k dried up, withered 326 蕝 蕝

d'io̯k ^{nc} ko plant 苗

d'io̯k 4 like, be fond of 頤

d'io̯k 4 ^{nc} animal pen cf 畜 *ar d'io̯g* 233 滌

d'io̯k 4 mix wine w/water 232 脩 滌

d'io̯k 4 ^{mp} man road 頤

d'io̯k-d'io̯k ^{nb} so name 踉蹌

d'io̯k-d'io̯k ^{nb} so drought-stricken country 326 滌滌

d'io̯g d'iab 1.31 adjust, tune 230 調 稠

淮: 今夫調弦者叩宮宮應鼓角角動 Consider, for example, one who is tuning strings; he strikes the *kung*-note and *kung* responds, plucks the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

淮: 道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; individual affairs are like stringed instruments; each string gets retuned.

後: 理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張 Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a string that won't tune is removed and replaced. 呂: 師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊爲君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以爲後世之知音者也 Shih Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Chüan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune. This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

b. fg.

荀: 血氣剛強則柔之以調和 If your blood is hard and tough, soften it to adjust its harmony.

d'io̯g 1.31 arrange, rank cf 料 402 條

詩: 椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈窶彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

d'io̯g ^{nc} basket 篋 篠 筱

d'io̯g metal-decorated cf 瑁 幃 鑿 鑿

d'io̯g ^{nc} ko fish 條 鱗 條

山: 多箴魚其狀如條其喙如箴 There are many needle-fish; they are shaped like bananafish; their mouths are like needles.

淮: 不能得一條魚 cannot even get a single minnow

d'io̯g d'io̯g branch; rope; strip 20 條 條

d'io̯g ^{mp} pln 條

d'io̯g d'iab 3.34 tuning, tune, key 230 調

d'io̯g d'iab 3.34 look into, check out 230 調

漢: 邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

d'io̯g pomelo (*sua* 柚?) 條

d'io̯g d'iab 1.31 far distant, beyond 172 迢

d'io̯g far distant, beyond 172 庈

d'io̯g lose baby teeth 326 齟

d'io̯g fall of leaves 326 杻

d'io̯g 1.31 clear, white (sc gauze) 綃

d'io̯g 1.31 ^{mp} man name ++p 招

d'io̯g 3.49 horse racing at gallop 馳

d'io̯g d'io̯g d'iab-d'iab ^{nb} so mountains 172

峒 峒 峒 峒

d'io̯g d'io̯g d'iab-d'iab ^{nb} dangling, drooping

ar d'iab-d'iab 245 箇 箇 箇 箇

d'io̯gd'io̯g ^{nc} sko water critter 條 螭

d'io̯wan 2.28 sillion 342 塚

d'io̯wan 2.28 incised decoration; inscription 342 篆 篆 錄

d'io̯wan 2.28 ko old writing ("incised"?) 342 篆

d'io̯wan 2.28 harvest moon 朏

d'io̯wan 2.28 decorated axle cap band 400 篆

d'io̯ ar 1.11 ^{nc} followers, adherents 163 徒

史: 與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭 With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Chêng.

衡: 欲爲自然者宋人之徒也 Those who want to force things to happen of themselves are of the school of that Sung man.

d'io̯ ar 1.11 ^{mp} plan 12 圖 圖 圖

多: 君其圖之 Let YL make plans for it.

衡: 圖宅術 the arcane art of house-layout (ie what is now called *fêng shui*)

衡: 形既不可知心亦不可圖 Their shapes not being discernable, nor can their minds be estimated.

陳: 廣州刺史元景仲陰有異志將圖高祖

Yüan Ching-chung, censor of Kuang-chou, meant to go his own way, and was about to carry out a plot against The Founder.

d'io̯ ar 1.11 paint; painting 20 圖 圖 圖

史: 上居甘泉宮召畫工圖畫周公負成王也 The emperor was dwelling in Sweet Springs Palace. He summoned a painter to paint the Duke of Chou holding the [infant] Completion King on his shoulder.

西: 元帝後宮既多不得常見乃使畫工圖形 There were many in the harem of Reinvigorating Emperor whom he had not been able to see very often, so he had a painter depict their likenesses.

藝: 古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆爲戲以習輕趨者 The *Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted* says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

b. also sc solid images

隋: 張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂堙滅星官名數今

亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

d'io̯ ar 1.11 fatigued; disabled 245 瘡

d'io̯ ar 1.11 walk, travel on foot 20 徒 過 左: 患戎師曰彼徒我車懼其侵軼我也 Apprehensive of the Jung force, he said, "They fighting on foot and we in chariots, I worry that they might get among us at close quarters."

絕: 徒跣被髮乞於吳市 He walked barefoot, with hair disarrayed, and begged in the marketplace of Wu.

d'io̯ ar 1.11 road; mud 20 途 塗 塗

莊: 莊子曰往矣吾將曳尾於塗中 Chuang-tzû said, "Be off with you. I will drag my tail in the mud."

呂: 若璽之於塗 like the relation of a seal to its clay impression

戰: 今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I make men race around in my court and force them off to the side on the roads.

衡: 過晉不假途 passed through Chin without asking permission

考: 大川之上必有塗焉 At the edge of every great stream is a road.

釋: 塗度也人所由得通度也 *d'o* "path" is *d'âg* "cross", that by following which people get to pass through and cross

晉: 惟先生告我塗之速也 Only tell me the way more quickly, sir.

選: 經途溟溟萬萬有餘 The routes across the deep dark [sea] are myriad myriad and more.

家: 長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths. 荀: 塗之人百姓積善而全盡謂之聖人 If the man in the street, the ordinary man, accumulates good to the point of completion, we call him a sage. 禮: 送葬不辟塗塗 In a funeral cortège, do not step away from a gutter.

史: 臨菑之塗車輓擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 The streets of Lin-tzû are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

d'io̯ ar 1.11 sole, alone 19 徒

呂: 非徒萬物酌之也 It is not only the things of the world that drain it.

晏: 古者亦有徒以勇力立于世者乎 "Surely there were those in ancient times who were preeminent among their contemporaries solely by courage and strength?"

史: 秦人捐甲徒褐以趨敵 The Ch'in remove their armor and rush toward the enemy barechested.

非: 事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can't take time to reward those who put out the fire,

and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.

衡: 使生人不飲食而徒以口啜肴食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth

to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

衡：顏淵之曰博者豈徒一經哉 How could Yen Yüan's referring to it as "broad" mean only one classic? 衡：徒見一兩人 only see one or two people 戰：夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之 Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

d'o 2.10 **nc** *Pymus* spp. 杜

d'o d'âg 1.11 to butcher 154 屠

鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver. 漢：屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所排擊剝割皆[累→]從理解也 That Tan the butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single morning without dulling his butcher knife is because he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines.

d'o **nc** name of plant 菟

d'o 2.10 roots of tree 土

d'o 1.11 **mp** pln 屠

d'o 1.11 brewer's yeast; fermenting mash 醪

d'o d'âg 2.10 to fill, block up 164 杜

史：公子虔杜門不出已八年矣 It is now in the eighth year since the Kung-tzu Ch'ien blocked his gateway and never comes out.

d'o d'âg 1.11 to plaster, to smear; to plate or paint cf 鍍 **ar d'â 20** 塗
釋：密蜜也如蜜所塗無不滿也 *miêt* "dense" is *miêt* "honey"; like something smeared with honey, it goes all over everywhere.

莊：其泣乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以絜吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby besmirch myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.

史：使天下無罪之人肝膽塗地父子暴骸骨於中野不可勝數 They caused innocent people all over the world to leave their innards smeared on the ground and the skeletons of fathers and sons to lie exposed in the borderlands, in uncountable number.

漢：天下方擾諸侯並起[令→]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere.

d'o **nc** ko tree 棕

d'o **nc** 爾雅：ko plant 蔘

d'o 1.11 **nc** 爾雅：ko bird ("mud bird") 隰

爾：鳥鼠同穴其鳥為隰其鼠為鼯 A bird and a mouse share a hole; the bird is *d'o*, the mouse *d'wat*.

d'o **nc** 爾雅：ko bird 鷄

d'o d'âg lodge 325 捺

d'o d'âg lay out, unroll, unfold **ar t'o d'â d'â** cf 扞 18 捺

d'o 1.11 **mp** pln 藜 藜 藜

d'o d'âg 1.11 bitterly grieved 105 悛

d'o d'âg 1.11 flat (sc roof) 18 廡

d'o 1.11 **mp** mtn name 瀟

d'o d'âg 1.11 strip internode sheaths from bamboo 154 筵

d'o d'â **nc** sko sonchus or lactuca 茶

d'o d'â **nc** bitter 105 荼

d'o d'â 1 **nc** ko rush or reed 茶

d'o run? (正字通：=徐) maybe 塗? 迂

d'o 1.11 fragrant 馨

d'okiwaw **nc** ko bird, *Cuculus poliocephalus* 杜鵑

d'okiwaw **nc** ko plants 杜鵑

d'okiu jump around? 553 踳踳

史：秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士踳踳科頭貫[頤→]強奮戰者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

d'oyâk **mp** man name 杜赫

新：於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

d'og **m** flee 逃

左：竊藏以逃 He absconded with the treasury.

左：公夢疾為二豎子曰彼良醫也懼傷我焉逃之 The marquess dreamed that his sickness turned into two boys, who said, "He is a good doctor. There is worry that he might harm us. Where can we flee him?" 後：長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

漢：必雉兔逃入山林險阻 They will certainly flee into mountain fastness like pheasants or rabbits.

史：伯夷叔齊孤竹君之二子也父欲立叔齊及父卒叔齊讓伯夷伯夷曰父命也遂逃去叔齊亦不肯立而逃之 Po-yi and Shu-ch'i were two sons of the king of Ku-chu. The father wanted to designate Shu-ch'i his heir. When the father died, Shu-ch'i abdicated to Po-yi. Po-yi said, "It was our father's command." He fled, and Shu-ch'i, unwilling to become ruler, also fled.

左：苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions dare he pick and choose?

淮：刑者遂襲恩者恩者逃之於城下之廬 The one who had been punished conspired with the one who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.

史：其人家有好女者恐大巫祝為河伯取之以故多持女遠逃亡 Local families who had a pretty daughter feared the great shamaness would condemn her to be taken for the River Boss, so many of them took their daughters and fled far away.

非：漆雕之議不色撓不目逃 Chi Tiao argued

against letting the facial expression be disturbed or even letting the eyes be averted.

d'og **nc** small drum 167 鞀

d'og 3.37 worry 悼

漢：直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

d'og 1 **nc** peach 613 桃

藝：太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

非：飯黍而後啗桃 He made a meal of the millet and only then ate the peach.

非：黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The point of the millet is not that you're to eat it; it's that you're to use it to wipe the fuzz off the peaches.

晏：無長幼之禮因請公使人[少↓]饋之二桃曰三子何不計功而食桃 They observe no protocol of senior and junior. So I would like YL to have someone present them with two peaches, saying, "Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?"

晏：二子同桃而節治專其桃而宜 For the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.

漢：與去共支解置大鑊中取桃灰毒藥并煮之 She and Ch'ü working together cut up the body and put it into a large pot, boiling it together with peach ashes and poisons. [*peachpits contain cyanide*]

藝：張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學陵以七事試之[弟→]第七試者陵與諸弟子登雲臺山絕巖上有一桃樹旁生石壁下臨不測去三四丈有桃大實陵謂諸弟子曰得此桃者當告以道要弟子皆流汗無敢視者升曰神人所護何險之有乃從上自擲正投桃樹上取桃滿懷而石壁峻峭不能得還乃擲桃樹上二百二枚陵分桃賜諸弟子餘二枚陵自食一留一以待升陵乃申手引升升忽已還乃以向一桃與升 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine. Ling tested him on seven things. For the seventh test, Ling and all his students climbed Cloud Tower Mountain. Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall. Looking down one could not make out the ground. Three or four *chang* out there were large ripe peaches. Ling said to his students, "The one who gets these peaches will become eligible for me to tell him the core of the Way." The students all broke out in sweat. None of them dared to look. Shêng said, "What danger can there be for one protected by a man with supernatural power?" He thereupon threw himself from the top, landing exactly on the peach tree. He picked enough peaches to fill his shirt front, but the stone wall was so steep that he could not return. So he threw two hundred and two peaches up from the tree. Ling divided the peaches among all the students. Two were left over. Ling himself ate one, reserving the other to await Shêng. Ling then stretched out his hand and pulled Shêng, who who came back up in a trice. Ling then gave the remaining peach to Shêng.

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚

從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木芳華[芬→]紛墜落英繽紛漁人異之前行窮林林盡見山山有小口髣髴有光便捨船步入初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗邑室連接雞犬相聞男女被髮怡然並足見漁人大驚問所從來要還為設酒食云先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不知有漢不論魏晉也既出白太守太守遣人隨而尋之迷不復得路 *The Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Chien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed. The fragrant flowers were a fofless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered the ground. The fisherman thought it odd and proceeded to the end of the forest. Where it ended he saw a hill having a small opening. He could make out a dim light, so he left his boat and walked in. At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter. Houses in a town stood wall to wall; chickens and dogs could hear each other. Men and women wore their hair loose. They amiably shared their plenitude. When the saw the fisherman they were amazed and asked where he had come from. When he insisted on returning, they provided drink and food for him. They said a previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off from the outside world. They had not heard of Han, not to mention Wei and Chin. After he emerged he reported to the grand administrator who sent people to follow him and find it. But they got lost and could not find the road again.

b. *meton* peachwood

戰: 桃梗 an idol made of peachwood

d'og 3.37 thief, robber, bandit 28 盜

國: 若資東陽之盜使殺之其可乎 If you subsidize outlaws in Tung-yang and have them kill him, would that do?

國: 我為楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I am a state officer of Ch'u, and for me to bribe outlaws to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be an impropriety.

史: 秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足 The people of Ch'in were very happy. Things dropped on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and each individual had enough.

淮: 戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

戰: 藉賊兵而資盜食 To lend weapons to bandits and provide food to robbers.

衡: 盜蹤莊躡橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age. 莊: 奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih

whom we consider wrong?

墨: 盜何遽無從入 How could robbers have nowhere from which to enter?

戰: 今盜賊公行而弗能禁也此烏不為烏鶻不為鶻也 Now you have thieves and robbers going about openly with none able to stop them. This is for a crow not to be regarded as a crow, nor a magpie a magpie.

隋: 盜賊群行葆旅起 Bandits will go about in gangs and there will be uprisings in forts and expeditions.

漢: 民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue them to punish them, you won't be able to get them all, and some will become bandits.

藝: 左馮翊曰三輔盜賊天下尤 The Left Gorgler said, "If there are bandits in the three districts nearest the capital, the world condemns me."

多: 狗盜 a sneak thief, supposed to wear a dog's skin to fool victims into mistaking him for a roaming dog

d'og to steal 28 盜 盜

衡: 人盜其物不能禁奪 When people steal his goods, he can't prevent it or take them back.

衡: 盜鑄錢之罪 the crime of counterfeiting coins

魏: 止盜之方 how to put a stop to thieving

漢: 赦吏民之坐盜鑄金錢死者數十萬人

Some hundreds of thousands of officials and common people who had been condemned to death for counterfeiting coins were pardoned.

史: 嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'u. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, "He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet."

新: 秦國失理天下大敗眾擯寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰[攻→]工擊奪者為賢[貴人↓]善突盜者為[折→]折 When the state of Chin lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong lorded it over the weak. Deft strongarm robbery was considered talent; skilful sneak thievery was considered wisdom.

史: 若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses.

d'og ^{nc} small drum w/handle 167 鞀 鞀

d'og 2.32 ^{nc} horse 3-4yrs old [2t] 駢

d'og six yrs old (of child) 悼

d'og 2.32 polychrome silk 綃

d'og t'og to moan 20 吽

d'ogt'lam peach pickle 桃濼

d'ogt'æg ^{nc} "peach twig" ko bamboo 桃枝

d'oglieg one of Chou Mu Wang's 8 great horses 駢驥 盜驥

d'og'ang ^{nc} a fragrant plant, *Asarum* 杜衡 杜衡 杜衡

d'osjo books and pictures 圖書

漢: 麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

隋: 東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

d'osiat **d'aghjak** ko ginger 杜若

d'oso shed, shanty 廬 廬

d'osün ^{mp} mtn name "isolated"? "flat-topped"? 廬山

d'osjad to slaughter animals 屠肆

衡: 海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of domestic animals die in the shambles.

d'od'ä cleansed, rid of evil ex Skt *dhu:ta* 杜茶 杜茶 杜多

d'od'äkd'iwet ^{nc} arcane art of house-layout (ie what is now called *feng shui*) 圖宅術

衡: 圖宅術 the art of house-layout

d'od'jöng 2.10 ^{nc} *Eucommia ulmoides* the hardy rubber tree 杜仲

d'od'zjak "pictures and books"; records, documents in general 圖籍

d'opak mat in carriage 杜鞞

d'omia ko rice beer, stb twice fermented 醪 醪

d'omia ko flower, stb named for the rice beer

辭海: *Rubus commersonii* 荼蘼 醪 醪

d'omjær 荼蘼

d'ök move 167 僇

d'ök 4.2 ^{ve} poison 105 毒

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier.

國: 高位寔疾顛厚味寔腊毒 The highest positions are just the ones to be most speedily overthrown; the most lavish seasonings are just the ones to be most thoroughly empoisoned.

左: 毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬犬斃與小臣小臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Marquess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.

衡: 為毒氣所中 to be struck by noxious vapor

搜: 當餘小毒止及六畜茸耳 There will still be some toxic effect but it will only extend to the likes of domestic animals.

山: 有白石焉其名曰畧可以毒鼠 There is a white stone there, called *gio*; it can be used to poison rats.

山: 有草焉其狀如蘇而赤華名曰葶藶可以毒魚 There is a plant there shaped like perilla but with red flowers. Its name is *tingning* and it can be used to poison fish.

漢: 忠言逆耳利於行毒藥苦口利於病 Loyal words may displease the ear, but are beneficial to conduct; strong medicine may be bitter in the mouth but is beneficial in illness.

衡: 或問曰天地之間萬物之性含血之虫有蝮蛇蜂蠆咸懷毒螫犯中人身[謂護→]涓瀆疾痛當時不救流遍一身草木之中有巴豆野葛食之湊慙頗多殺人不知此物稟何氣於天萬物之生皆稟元氣元氣之中有毒螫乎 It is asked: all over the world, in the nature of things, among living creatures there are vipers and adders and wasps and scorpions that have venom which, when they strike the human body, causes inflammation, suffering and pain. If nothing is done at that time to prevent it, the poison will spread throughout the body.

Among plants there are croton beans and jessamine, which, if eaten, discharge the bowels, and if taken to excess, are deadly. What vapor have such things

inherited from sky? Everything inherits primary vapor at its genesis. Is venom one kind of primary vapor? 衡:曰夫毒太陽之熱氣也中人人毒人食湊適者其不堪任也不堪任則謂之毒矣太陽火氣常為毒螫氣熱也太陽之地人促急促急之人口舌為毒故楚越之人促急捷疾與人談言口唾射人則人唇胎腫而為創南郡極熱之地其人祝樹樹枯唾鳥鳥墜巫咸能以祝延人之疾愈人之禍者生於江南含烈氣也 I say poison is the hot vapor of extreme Yang. The fact that people are poisoned when struck, or diarrhetic when they ingest it is because they cannot endure it. Only when it is unendurable is it called poison. The fire vapor of extreme Yang always causes poisoning, because the vapor is hot. In places with extreme Yang, people are pushy and impetuous; the speech organs of such people cause poisoning. Thus the pushy, impetuous people of Ch'u and Yüeh speak directly and forcefully and their spittle sprays other people, whose lips then swell and develop boils. In the very hot regions of the southern commanderies, if they curse a tree it withers; if they spit at a bird, it falls. Witch doctors who can always lengthen an illness or alleviate misfortune with their spells are born south of the Yangtze. It is because they contain ardent vapor. 衡:夫毒陽氣也故其中人若火灼人或為蠟所中割肉置地焦沸火氣之驗也 Poison is Yang vapor. Thus the way it attacks someone is like being burned by fire. If someone is stung by an adder, and the flesh is cut off and thrown on the ground, it scorches and bubbles: that is evidence of fire vapor. 衡:四方極皆為維邊唯東南隅有溫烈氣溫烈氣發常以春夏春夏陽起東南隅陽位也他物之氣入人鼻目不能疾痛火煙入鼻鼻疾入目目痛火氣有烈也物為靡屑者多唯一火最烈火氣所燥也食甘旨之食無傷於人食蜜少多則令人毒蜜為蜂液蜂則陽物也 In all directions at the utmost distance there are borders and corners, but only the southeast corner has hot ardent vapor. Hot ardent vapor always issues forth in spring and summer. In spring and summer Yang rises, and the southeast corner is the position of Yang. When the vapor of anything else enters human noses and eyes it cannot cause suffering and pain, but the nose suffers and the eyes are pained when smoke from fire enters them, because the vapor of fire has ardency. Many kinds of things take the form of extremely fine subtle particles, but of these fire is uniquely the most ardent. Of things cooked by fire, eating foods that are temperately seasoned does no harm, but eating rather too much honey induces poisoning. Honey constitutes the exudate of bees, and bees are therefore Yang creatures. 衡:人行無所觸犯體無故痛痛處若杖之跡人腓腓謂鬼毆之鬼者太陽之妖也微者疾謂之邊其治用蜜與丹蜜丹陽物以類治之也夫治風用風治熱用熱治邊用蜜丹則知邊者陽氣所為流毒所加也天地之間毒氣流行人當其衝則面腫疾世人謂之火流所刺也 People who have not been struck or attacked by anything while going about still get pains for no reason. The painful place looks like the weal left by a whip, and the people are debilitated. That is ascribed to their having been scourged by a demon. Demons are ominous manifestations of extreme Yang. When a skin ulcer is very bad

we call it suppurating. The cure employs honey and cinnabar. Honey and cinnabar, Yang substances, cure it by similitude. As when we cure wind by wind and cure heat by heat, so when we cure suppurating by honey and cinnabar then we know that suppurating is caused by Yang vapor where a flowing poison hit. Poison vapors flow about in the atmosphere and when people get in their way they get face-swelling sickness. The common saying is that they were punctured by the flow of fire.

衡:人見鬼者言其色赤太陽妖氣自如其色也鬼為烈毒犯人輒死故杜伯射周宣立崩鬼所齋物陽火之類杜伯弓矢其色皆亦南道名毒曰短狐杜伯之象執弓而射陽氣因而激激而射故其中人象弓矢之形 Those who have seen ghosts say that their color is red. Ominous manifestations of extreme Yang would naturally have the appropriate color. When ghosts make ardent poison and attack people, death is immediate. Thus when Tu Po shot, The Foursquare King of Chou died right away. The accoutrements of ghosts are of the nature of Yang fire, so the bow and arrow of Tu Po were both red in color. In the southern provinces a famous poison is called "short fox." In the image of Tu Po, it holds up a bow and shoots; Yang vapor is constricted and spurts. When it spurts it shoots out, so when it hits a man it looks like an arrow from a bow.

衡:火困而氣熱血毒盛故食走馬之肝殺人氣困為熱也盛夏暴行暑而死熱極為毒也人疾行汗出對爐汗出向日亦汗出疾溫病者亦汗出四者異事而皆汗出困同熱等火日之變也 If fire is constricted it becomes hotter and the blood poison flourishes; thus, eating the liver of a race horse is lethal, because the constricted vapor makes heat. If one walks unprotected in the hot sun at the height of summer one may die of sunstroke, because the extreme heat makes poison. Running makes one sweat; sitting near a fire makes one sweat; the noonday sun makes one sweat; fevers make one sweat. Four disparate causes make one sweat: the constriction is the same and the heat equivalent.

d'òkdiò ^{nc} 方言: ko spider? 蟧蛛

d'òkmdòk tortoise shell 瑤瑁

山:瑤瑁取芥 Tortoiseshell picks up straw.

d'òg 2.32 ^{nc} road 20 道 衡 衡 衍 衍

衡:有人當道僻之不去 A man was blocking the road, and when chased he would not go away.

淮:令雨師灑道使風伯掃塵 It makes the rain god sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust. 釋:道有夾溝以通水潦 A road has gutters on both sides to connect the water drains.

史:秦下軛道則南陽危 If Ch'in comes down the Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered.

衡:兵革滿道 Weapons and armor filled the roads.

呂:孔子行道而息馬逸食人之稼野人取其馬 While Confucius was traveling he paused for rest, his horse strayed and ate someone's grain, and the rustic seized his horse.

非:道難不通 The road was too hard to get through.

多:除道 clear the road

釋:[道]二達曰岐旁物兩為曰岐在邊曰旁此道並通出似之也 [A road] with two lanes is called "split-side." If a thing acts pairwise it is called "split," and if a thing is at the edge it is called "side." On this road they

can both get through at once and that's how it is.

釋:道...四達曰衢齊魯謂四齒杷為權杷地則有四處此道似之也 A road...with four lanes is called *g'iwò*; in Ch'i and Lu they call a rake with four teeth a *g'iwò*; when a *g'iwò* rakes the ground there are four places, and this road resembles that.

史:天新雨道少人 It had just started to rain and there weren't many people on the street.

釋:古者列樹以表道 In ancient times they planted trees in rows to mark the edge of the road.

非:公道 main roads, highways

史:見道傍有褊田者 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields.

戰:轉轂連騎炫熿於道 The turning hubs and outriders were sweaty and dusty on the road.

非:迷而失道 took a wrong turn and lost the way 史:披山通道 He cleaved mountains to let roads go through.

韜:武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧道為之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung, "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed our supply route, what do we do?"

左:假道於虞以伐虢 asked permission to pass through Yü so as to attack Kuo

三:觀人圍棋局壞粲為[覆→]復之棋者不信以把蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.

b. as *nuc* go by road

禮:是故道而不徑舟而不游不敢以先父母之遺體行殆 Therefore one goes by the road, not by a shortcut and crosses by boat, not by swimming; it is because one does not dare imperil the flesh and blood got from one's ancestors.

(1). *fig.*

左:小之能敵大也小道大淫 The small are able to oppose the great is when the small do right and the great do as they please.

新:襲常緣道謂之道反道為辟 If one is inured to what is standard and follows the way it is called doing right; to invert doing right is to do wrong.

官:各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

2. method, procedure

One of the basic tropes of Chinese technical, political and philosophical discourse is a path known to *nan* from A to B. Besides 道, there are 術, 塗, 軌 and perhaps 數. Other such images are a heap of things of the same kind set apart from things of different kind (eg 類, 醜, 品), a tool to measure and mark a workpiece (eg 規, 矩), a tool for aligning things (eg 義, 準), a pattern, mold or frame for making standard products (eg 制, 形, 法) and a tool to fix things in place (eg 定, 格). That is to say, the more ethereal realms of abstract Chinese philosophy are discussed in terms of images drawn

from transport, industry and heavy construction.

非：刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.
後：琴道 *The Way of the Cithern* (book title)

史：作先合然後引之大道 They pioneered the great law of “First win his favor, then lead him.”

史：此所謂四分五裂之道也 This is what I call a way that goes four or five directions all at once.

史：治世不一道 There is no single way to put the world in order.

呂：詐偽之道雖今倫可後將無復非長術也 The way of deceit and pretense, though it may fit a momentary opportunity, will later be unrepeatable. It is not a long-term strategy.

非：安術有七危道有六 Of techniques for security, there are seven; of ways to danger, there are six.

呂：師操不化不聽之術而以彊教之欲道之行身之尊也不亦遠乎 If a teacher takes a skill that will be without effect and will be ignored, and teaches it by force, and wants his way to be put in practice and his person to be honored, he would be a long way from it indeed.

淮：師望之謂之曰吾非愛道於子也恐子不可予也 His teacher stared at him and said, “It’s not that I withheld the technique from you. It’s that I feared you could not be given it.”

衡：人奴之道得不得答罵足矣 In the way of being another man’s servant, it is enough to avoid being whipped and cursed.

非：因可勢求易道 He relies on getting the advantage; he seeks the easy way.

衡：推人道以論之虛妄之言也 If we reason by analogy from the ways of humans, this is an idle, frivolous tale.

呂：彊令之爲道也可以成小而不可以成大 As a strategy, force can accomplish the small but not the great.

管：上離其道下失其事 When superiors depart from their way, inferiors bungle their tasks.

史：吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn’t awakened.

草：[依→]倚正道於邪說 Get true wisdom installed among silly opinions.

晉：既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, “The way of the spirits establishes doctrine” likely comes from this.

史：大直若誦道固委蛇 The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding.

2. a way of life, as practised or taught
荀：垂事養民拊循之呢嘔之冬日則爲之饘粥夏日則爲之瓜菹以偷取少頃之譽焉是偷道也 To condescend to feed the populace, coddle them and cosset them, making them porridge on winter days and sorbet on summer days, getting the windfall of their fleeting praise—such is a feckless way of life.

衡：孔子栖栖周流應聘身不得容道不得行 Confucius bustled thither and thither, going anywhere they invited him. He himself never found a place, nor did his doctrines find acceptance. [nr]

晉：佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉漢代初傳其道 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese. His teaching was first

propagated in the Han dynasty.

後：此道清虛貴尚無爲好生惡殺省慾去奢 In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued; they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness.

論：三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 If in the three years [of mourning] he changes none of his father’s ways, he qualifies to be called filial.

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

非：美堯舜湯武禹之道於當今之世者 people glorifying the way of Yao, Shun, Tang, Wu and Yü to the present era

史：君不若道虞舜之道無爲問僕矣 YL had best make the Way of Shun of Yü your way; then there would be no need to ask anything more of me.

露：號爲天子者宜視天如父事天以孝道也 One called “son of sky” ought to attend to Sky as his father and serve Sky in the way of filiality.

論：吾道一以貫之 my way connects by unifying

呂：邪辟之道 the road of depravity and perversity

史：舜之道何弘也紂之道何隘也 How did the way of Shun become so widespread and that of Chòu get so straitened?

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不蔚采椽不刮食土簋啜土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, “Their halls were 27” high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and chenopod was what they used for soup.”

3. the way of the world, how all things go

淮：故聖人所由曰道所爲曰事道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調 Thus what the sage follows is called the Way, while what he does is called business. The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all and never altered; business affairs are like stringed instruments; each string gets retuned.

淮：率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德 If one acts in accordance with how things develop, call it The Way; if one gets his Sky-given developmental nature, call it The Power.

藝：得此桃者當告以道要 The one who gets these peaches will become eligible for me to tell him the core of the Way.

呂：有道者不察所召而察其召之者 Those who have the Way do not investigate what they bring about; they investigate the means of bringing things about.

呂：天道圓地道方 The way of sky is round; the way of earth is square.

衡：天道自然非人事也 The way of sky makes itself so; it is none of men’s doing.

淮：道始於虛霽 The Way originated in utter emptiness.

淮：幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 “Darkness” is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

淮：凡物有朕唯道無朕 All things have limits; only the Way has no limits.

呂：故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以爲國家其土苴以治天下 Thus it is said, “The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used

to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are used to govern the world.” [nr]

淮：無爲爲之而合于道無[爲一]言言之而通乎德 It contrives things by contriving nothing, so it harmonizes with the Way. It says things by saying nothing, so it penetrates to the Power.

淮：子之知道亦有數乎 Sir, is there a method to your knowing the Way?

史：公孫龍善爲堅白之辯及鄒衍過趙言至道乃絀公孫龍 Kung-sun Lung was skilful at arguing the subtleties of hardness and whiteness, but when Tsou Yen passed through Chao and spoke of the ultimate Way, Kung-sun Lung was dismissed.

衡：作道術之書發怪奇之文 [The King of Huainan’s retinue] devised texts of techniques of the Way and issued writings of marvelous oddities.

選：天長地久人道有虧盈 In the ages and ages of sky and earth, the way of man waxes and wanes.

b. restricted sense the way things ought to go

淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

戰：爲無道 do unjustifiable things

衡：盜賊莊躑橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

淮：焚惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.

衡：名布爲侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g’u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way.

戰：釋趙養民以諸侯之變撫其恐懼伐其懦慢誅滅無道以令諸侯天下可定 “If we let Chao alone, provide for our people, utilize the occasions of emergencies in other states to calm their fears, attack the insolent and destroy evildoers, the world can be stabilized.

衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

釋：南蠻數爲寇逆其民有道後服無道先疆常警備之也 The southern barbarians often became bandits and rebels. Their folk were submissive after learning the way, but before that, lacking the way, they were strong, so there often had to be alerts and preparations against them.

隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政易戰士之功救天災服外活國安人之大經也 The saying, “Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army,” is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

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語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生。People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

(1). *in this sense the way itself is said to move*
淮：本立而道行本傷而道廢 If the root is established, the way acts; if the root is damaged, the way falls aside.

d'og to cover 561 幃

d'og a block; blockhead 櫛

d'og pour water [on]; wash rice 189 淘

d'og big wave; rising tide cf 潮, 濯, 瀆 189 濤
衡：至錢唐臨浙江濤惡 When he got to Ch'ien-fang he observed the viciousness of the wave [ie the notorious tidal bore] on the Che river.

選：更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

選：望濤遠決 Catching the tide we go a long way without stopping.

d'og 2.32 ^{nc} rice; rice paddy 189 稻

漢：民食魚稻以漁獵山伐爲業 The folk eat fish and rice and make their living by fishing, hunting or forestry.
水：稻田汎濫歲功不成 The paddy fields get flooded out and the harvest is lost.

搜：當得稻糠黃色犬一頭好馬二匹 You must get rice hulls, one brown-colored dog and two handsome horses.

d'og tread, trample (cf 道) 240 蹈

非：犯白刃蹈鑪炭 to brave sharp blades or tread hot coals

史：人民之所蹈躪 what is trodden down by people
漢：干賞蹈利之兵 army motivated by prizes and loot

d'og 1.34 ^m to make pottery 167 陶

呂：奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼皋陶作刑
昆吾作陶夏鯀作城 Hsi Chung invented carts, Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, Kun-wu invented potting and Kun of the Hsia invented city walls."

非：舜往陶焉期年而器牢 Shun went and potted among them and a year later the pots were sturdy.

藝：矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel [陶鈞 here is *res comp as nuc*; "mold-as-one-would-potter's-clay" + "make-regular"]

d'og 3.37 lead, convey, guide 20 導

國：子員導主之言無私 Tz'ü Yüan in conveying speech between host and guest never interpolates his own.

國：夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for animals, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.

國：莫敢言道路以目 none dared speak; they pointed out the road with their eyes

國：導言 to convey oral messages between negotiators, to interpret?

淮：道者物之所導也 The Way is that by which things are guided.

論：道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.

藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

b. *fig.* explain, account for
老：道可道非常道 If a way can be pointed out, it differs from the unchanging way.

戰：願見於前口道天下之事 I would like to speak directly to you about the affairs of the world.

史：如令子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth mentioning? [*ie as your reward*]

史：難爲淺見寡聞道 It is not easily understood by shallow and slight knowledge.

d'og 3.37 to cover 561 燾 燾

d'og 1.34 rope 20 綯

d'og banner, streamer 翽 翽

d'og kiln (*sua* 窑?) 甸

d'og 3.37 mobile, shifting 353 蹈

d'og ^{nc} sleeves 561 陶 陶

d'og stdw talking 陶 詢

d'og from (cf 由) (*diad*?) 20 道

非：道穴聞之 heard it through a gap (in the wall)

非：有玄鶴二[入→]八道南方來 There were two eights of black cranes that came from the south.

非：何道出 Where does it come from?

非：人臣之所[以+]道成姦 sources from which ministers can accomplish treacherous deeds

呂：奚道知其不爲私 How do you know he was not acting on his own behalf?

呂：尊則恣恣則輕小物輕小物則上無道知下 When they gain honored rank, they start doing as they please, so they ignore minor things; thus the superior has no source of information about his subordinates.

史：三十五年除道道九原抵雲陽塹山埡谷直通之 In the 35th year they cleared the road from Chiu-yüan to Yün-yang. They scraped tops off hills and filled in valleys and made it go straight through.

d'og follow (cf 由) (*diad*?) 20 道

荀：故道王者之法與王者之人爲之則亦王 Thus if one follows the methods and the personal conduct of those who become kings, one will also become a king.

非：凡人臣之所道成姦者有八術 Altogether there are eight ways by which a minister can consummate his treachery.

新：思惡勿道謂之戒反戒爲傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.

d'og ^{mp} placename stb later 陶山 陶

d'og ^{mp} pln fief of 魏冉 陶

d'og sweetmeat 358 餈

d'og 1.34 sko illness 疾

d'og 3.37 staff with plumes 翽 翽

d'og 1.34 ^{nc} to beat tattoo on a log 167 鞫

d'og d'ok banner, streamer 纛 纛

d'og d'og d'ab-d'ab ^{nb} gallop 530 陶陶

d'og d'og d'ab-d'ab ^{nb} so flowing water 530 淘淘

d'ogkã "Taoists" 道家

d'ogglãg ^{nc} 釋名: one-lane road (ie 蹈路 "footpath"?) 20 道路

周：凡道路之舟車擊互者敎而行之 Wherever boats or carts in transit become jammed up in traffic he makes them go in sequence.

史：明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投人於道路人無不按劍相眊者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

d'ogg'ã ^{nc} ko bird 淘河

d'ogngwat sko term of opprobrium 櫛 櫛

d'ogt'iu ^{mp} man name 陶朱

史：[范蠡]自謂陶朱公 [Fan Li] called himself Old Man Chu of Tao.

衡：積金累玉未必陶朱之智 Accumulated gold and piled-up jade doesn't prove one has the acuity of Old Man Chu of Tao.

d'ogtak moral leadership by example (acw by precept or decree) 道德

戰：秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政教不順者不可以煩[大↓]臣今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, "We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose power to get people to behave well is not well-developed may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day."

莊：道德不廢安取仁義 Where would we get [prescriptive] kindness and right behavior if the subtle influence of natural rightness had not been set aside?

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

d'ogt'ãd wash by tumbling in water 189 淘汰

d'ogd'an to shape? ← to make pottery? cf 陶 冶 陶 演

d'ogd'ãk ^{nc} a guide-interpret (or does 導 refer to 導言?) 20 導譯

d'ogd'idg to make pottery 陶 冶

d'ogd'ãng ^{mp} folk name, clan of 堯 陶 唐 氏

史: 奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人和山陵爲之震動川谷爲之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-tien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.
d'ògd'ò ㄉㄛˊ ㄛˊ placename 陶塗
d'ògd'ò ㄉㄛˊ ㄛˊ ko animal like horse 駒駱
d'ògd'ò ㄉㄛˊ ㄛˊ **d'òb-d'òb** talk ceaselessly 530 詢誦
d'ògd'òg ㄉㄛˊ ㄛˊ ko bird 翩翩
d'ògd'òwət doctrines taught & preached by a school of thought 道術
d'ògłiəg principles by which a method works 道理
 漢: 計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→] 聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.
d'òng 1.2 red 彤 蚘 蝓
d'òng 1.2 怨 105 愷
d'òng 1.2 pain, suffering 105 疼
d'òng 1.2 ㄆ man name 佟
d'òng 1.2 說文: ko tortoise 𪛗 𪛗
d'òng 1.2 ko stabbing spear; to stab w/it 167 蝓
d'òng 1.2 sound of drum 鞀
d'òng 1.2 deep roof 262 疼
d'òng 1.2 so fire going out 462 疼
d'òng 1.2 sko malady 疽
d'òng 1.2 ㄆ deep roof 疼
d'òng 1.2 ko plow 167 蝓
d'òng 1.2 riv name 澎
d'òng-d'òng ㄉㄛˊ ㄉㄛˊ 燼燼
d'òngg'ò ko bird 集韻 𪛗 𪛗
d'òk 4.4 muddy (lar **d'òk**: ru/ 族) 206 濁
 淮: 水濁而魚噉 The water is dirty and the fish gasp for breath.
 淮: 重濁者凝滯而爲地 The heavy and dirty coagulated and formed the earth.
 風: 濟者通也所以通中國垢濁民陵居殖五穀也 “Ditch” **d'òk** is “go through” **l'ung**. They are the means to let the filth and mud of the central states go through. The folk live at their edges and plant the five grains.
 釋: 海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 **χməg** “sea” is **χmwəg** “new moon”; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is dark as the new moon.
 b. **fig.**
 衡: 堯濶舜濁 Yao was disorderly; Shun was muddy.
 衡: 臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.
d'òk small bell 167 鐃
d'òk 4.4 ㄆ river name 濁
d'òk 4.4 ㄆ river name 濁
d'òk 4.4 ㄆ river name 濁
d'òk 4.4 ㄆ river name 濁
d'òk 4.4 ㄆ constell name 濁
d'òk 4.4 surname 濁
d'òng 1.4 ㄋ flag staff, tent pole 377 幢 幢
d'òng 1.4 so eating 幢
d'òng 3.4 short boat 幢

d'òng 1.4 ㄋ ko tree (kapok?) 幢
d'òng 3.4 ㄋ wheeled battering-ram 167 幢
d'òng 1.4 說文: so flagstaff 旂
d'òng 1.4 strike, stab (cf 動?) 2t 167 幢 撞
 戰: 寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success. [nr]
 非: 撞西北隅而入 They battered in the northwest corner and entered.
 衡: 以筋撞鍾 to try to ring a huge gong with a chopstick
 淮: 爲之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them
d'òngk'òng ㄉㄛˊ ㄛˊ ko the pelvis 腫腔
d'òngb'òt knock down flat 撞搥
d'òug 1.47 ㄋ throw 571 投
 左: 投玉於東楹之東 He threw the jade to the east of the east pillars.
 淮: 投卮漿而沃之 threw a dish of sauce and splattered him
 左: 自投于牀 He threw himself on the bed.
 呂: 其妖孽有[生→?]星如帶有鬼投其[陣→] 碑有菟生雉雉亦生鳩 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.
 呂: 中江拔劍以刺王子慶忌王子慶忌猝之投之於江浮則又取而投之如此者三 When they got to the middle of the Yangtze he drew his sword to stab Prince Ch'ing-chi. Prince Ch'ing-chi took hold of him and threw him into the river. When he didn't drown he grabbed him again and threw him back, the same way three times.
 b. **missile co-nuc obj, as w/other transfer verbs**
 藝: 軻拾瓦投蛙 Ko picked up a shard and threw it at a frog.
 呂: 白公曰若以石投水奚若孔子曰没人能取之 Pai Kung said, “What happens if we throw a stone into a river?” Confucius said, “A diver can retrieve it.”
d'òug 1.47 ㄋ send | be sent 116 投
 史: 乃投從約書於秦 They sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'ín.
 藝: 從上自擲正投桃樹上 He threw himself from the top, landing exactly on the peach tree.
d'u open 511 渝 甯
 淮: [渝→]渝天之門 open the gate of sky
d'òug 3.50 ko vessel, high-footed serving-dish 262 豆 豆 豆
 非: 殺一牛取一豆肉餘以食士 When he kills an ox he receives only one dish of its meat, the rest going to feed his men.
d'òug 1.47 ㄋ cranium, skull; head; counter for animals (rel to 豆 “serving dish?”) 262 頭
 呂: 斷其頭以爲觶 cut off his head to make a drinking-bowl
 淮: 頭室與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different things.
 b. **head**
 淮: 夫所以養而害所養嘗猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing

to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.
 釋: 頭獨也於體高而獨也 **d'u** “head” is **d'uk** “alone”; among the limbs, it is highest and solitary.
 衡: 禽息出當門仆頭碎首而死 Ch'ín Hsi went out and stopped in the gateway, where he kowtowed [so forcefully] he smashed his head and died.
 衡: 頭髮白黑在年歲之稚老 Whether the hair is white or black depends upon whether the age is young or old.
 藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]爲之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: “Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief”.
 (1). **meton hair**
 搜: 門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨兩甚而衣不沾漬 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain. It was raining very hard but here clothes were not wet.
 c. **tip, top**
 釋: 膝頭曰膊膊團也因形團團而名之也 The tip of the knee is called **d'wəwən** “kneecap”; it was named for its **d'wəwəwən** “round” shape.
 釋: 青徐以舌頭言之天坦也 [The regions] Ch'ing and Hsü pronounce it with the tip of the tongue; **Fien** “sky” is **f'än** “smooth.”
 釋: 鬢曲頭曰距 The curled tips of the hairs at the temples are called “spurs.”
 宋: 東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭 My husband's position is as leader of over a thousand horsemen in the east.
 藝: 匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而使用 Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.
 隋: 昂畢間爲天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between **mao** and **pi** functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.
 d. **ctr for animals**
 衡: 羊五頭 five sheep
 衡: 海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of domestic animals die in the shambles.
 搜: 白鵝數頭無故自死 Many white geese died with no external cause.
 搜: 當得稻糠黃色犬一頭好馬二匹 You must get rice hulls, one brown-colored dog and two handsome horses.
d'òug 2 wine vessel **sua** 罍? 262 豆
d'òug 3.50 beans 豆 豇
 戰: 大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves. [豆飯 **fac-obj**]
d'u 3.50 “neck”? 釋名: adam's apple (**dial**) 脰
 史: 刳腹絕腸折頸摺頭首身分離暴骸骨於草澤頭顱僵仆相望於境父子老弱係脰束手爲群虜者相及於路 Their bellies have been cut open, their guts severed, necks broken, chins crushed, heads separated from bodies, their skeletons left to bleach in weeds and marshes, their skulls fallen to lie

staring at each other at the border; fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap.

d'u d'ug 3.50 a drain hole 100 脩

史: [石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中扇扇身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

d'u d'ug **mp** ko song or chant 28 飲

d'u ko sauce? 醃

d'u stock of cloth 綸

d'u **mp** river name 渝

d'u revile 吋

d'u **nc** ko plant 箭

d'u 2.45 round straw sitting-mat 蓆

d'u 2.45 pull, drag 28 掄

d'u 3.50 **mp** pln 鄧

d'u 3.50 stop 29 逗

d'u 3.50 **mp** river name 逗

d'u 3.50 smallpox (oop?) 痘

d'u 1.47 twice-fermented +p 醞

d'u 1.47 short board in earth-stamping frame 脩

d'u d'ug 1.47 cut, chop 154 翕

d'u d'ug 3.50 set out food for display 262 餽

d'u d'ug 3.50 wait on 262 恆

d'u d'ug 3.50 deceive 28 恆

d'u d'ug 1.47 說文廣韻: kiln vent 571 垆

d'uk 4.1 **vt** alone, unique (徒 + -t?) 19 獨

詩: 苟矣富人哀此惻獨 All is well with the rich/ Woe to us wretched and forlorn.

左: 爾有母遺繫我獨無 You have a mother to whom to send it; when it comes to me, I alone have none.

呂: 非獨染絲然也 It isn't only dyeing silk that is like that.

非: 一手獨拍雖疾無聲 When one hand claps there is no sound regardless of how vigorously it moves.

衡: 韓子欲獨任刑用誅如何 Prof. Hán wants solely to rely on punishment and strict accountability; how?

史: 獨秦能苦趙 Only Ch'in was capable of making trouble for Chao. [獨 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

孟: 一薛居州獨如宋王何 What could a lone Hsüeh Chü Chou do by himself to the king of Sung?

戰: 非獨此五國為然而已也天下之亡國皆然矣 Nor is it that only these five states may be considered to have been so and that's all. Doomed states all over the world have always been so.

戰: 天下獨歸咎於齊 The world assigned the blame to Ch'i alone.

釋: 頭獨也於體高而獨也 d'u "head" is d'uk "alone"; among the limbs, it is highest and solitary.

釋: 老而無子曰獨獨隻獨也 To be old and childless is called "lone"; "lone" is "isolated"

史: 有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

晉: 卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

詩: 葛生蒙楚藪蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

衡: 何為獨可於三王不可於周公 Why is it uniquely permissible with regard to the three kings and not with regard to the Duke of Chou?

呂: 子獨不為夫詩乎 Are you the only one who does not hold with what the ode says?

莊: 是其始死也我獨何能無慨然 When she had just died, how could I have been unable to be moved just like anyone else?

漢: 楚地悉定獨魯不下 When the territory of Ch'u had all been stabilized, only Lu had not surrendered.

漢: 後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰

Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

淮: 昔者蒼頡作書成造曆胡曹為衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲為車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of their passage on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

問獨⇒問

d'uk 4.1 ditch, gutter 100 瀆 瀆

戰: 天下大水而鯀禹決瀆 there was a great flood all over the world, and Kun and Yü opened runoff channels

風: 瀆者通也所以通中國垢濁民陵居殖五穀也 "Ditch" d'uk is "go through" f'ung. They are the means to let the filth and mud of the central states go through.

The folk live at their edges and plant the five grains.

釋: 水上出曰涌泉瀆泉並是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.

隋: 主以兵禁暴又主溝瀆 It governs using armed force to stop violence. It also governs ditches and drains.

d'uk 4.1 to drain off 100 瀆

史: 龍亡而齋在[瀆]瀆而去之 When the dragons had gone, the saliva remained. They drained it off and took it away.

d'uk 4.1 read, recite (rel to 度?) 28 讀

戰: 讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh so that blood ran down to his foot.

史: 何必讀書然後為學 Why must it be that one is only deemed to have studied after reading books?

史: 子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?

史: 余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

莊: 古之人與其不可傳也死矣然則君之所讀者古人之糟魄已夫 The men of old, together with that of them that could not be transmitted, have died. That being the case, isn't what YL is reading nothing more than the dregs of ancient men?

三: 使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 He had someone read the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu* and such histories to him, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

西: 或問揚雄為賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能為之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."

官: 各屬其州之民而讀讀以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.

b. to read a graph with a certain pronunciation

說: 又讀若香 also pronounced like 香

多: 讀如字 Read this graph in its usual pronunciation.

d'uk 4.1 violate; defile 100 瀆 瀆

d'uk 4.1 box, case, outer coffin 561 櫛 鑿 匱

d'uk 4.1 tablet, clacker board 167 讀

d'uk 4.1 **nc** calf; name of a throw of dice 262 讀

d'uk 4.1 dirty 100 讀

藝: 天命不可稽神器不可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

d'uk 4.1 stillbirth, miscarriage 100 瀆 讀

d'uk complain 28 讀

左: 今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讎並作 Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides.

d'uk careless 18 瀆

d'uk bag or case (ar *d'uk*) 561 瀆 瀆 瀆

戰: 書策稠[瀆]瀆 The shelves are crammed with books. [le, there are so many bundles of writing-strips that their wrappers are crammed together.

d'uk wrap, cover 561 瀆 瀆

d'uk run fast (sc horse) 瀆

d'uk ko jade? jade artifact? 瀆

d'uk 4.1 **vb** animal like rat 瀆

d'ukgluk **nc** ko critter 獨 狝

d'ukglu **nc** skull (*d'ukglâg* "cranium-exposed" or *d'ukleb* "skull-pot?") 262 瀆 讀

莊: 空瀆體 empty skull

說: 瀆體頂也 it's the cranium

d'ukgwân **nc** quiver 561 瀆 讀 瀆 瀆

d'uksuk short & ugly 266 瀆 讀

d'ukluk **nc** fish net set in stream 28 瀆 讀

d'ukb'uk 4.1 說文: troublesome,

embarrassing 100 瀆 讀

d'ukwât 山海經: ko ape 瀆 讀

d'uxu ko plant (mace? nutmeg?) 荳 蔻

d'ug 3.50 ㄉㄨㄥˊ surname 竇

後：宦者積怨竇氏 The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family.

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰綰藏自殺諸所興為者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huang-lao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

d'ug 3.50 ㄉㄨㄥˊ to drain 集韻 **ar d'uk qv** 100 竇國：不竇澤 did not drain swamps

d'ug 2.45 ㄉㄨㄥˊ wine vessel **swa** 鉶? 561 罍 釗 鏗

d'ug prosodic phrase 28 讀 韻

d'ug 3.50 ㄉㄨㄥˊ bore hole through wall; penetrate obstacle 571 竇 竇

d'ung 1.1 ㄉㄨㄥˊ identical 廣韻：全出道書 19 同 全呂：人同類而智殊賢不肖異 People are all of the same species, but their cognitive powers vary and their perspicacity differs.

左：同官為寮 Those in the same office are considered collegial.

史：車同軌書同文字 Carts were to have a common track-width and all writing to be in the same characters. 史：五帝異樂三王不同禮 The five emperors had different music and the three kings did not have the same rites.

孟：同養公田 They equally cared for the public field. 史：親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Actual brothers with the same father and mother may vie for money.

荀：然則能不能之與可不可其不同遠矣其不可以相為矣 That being the case, the relation of “able or not” to “doable or not” is certainly a wide disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted for each other has been made clear.

衡：及他神百鬼之祠雖非死人其事之禮亦與死人同 When it comes to the sacrifices to other spirits and various bogles, even though they are not dead men the ceremonies in their service are the same as those for dead men.

莊：顏滑堅白解垢同異 They muck about with “inseparable qualities” and make clever ploys with categoric logic

非：人主所甚親愛也者是同堅白也 What a ruler loves most is the same as hardness and whiteness [ie can't be removed].

禮：夫禮者所以定親疏決嫌疑別同異明是非也 What ceremony is is means of determining degrees of social distance, resolving suspicion and doubt, separating the same from the different and making clear what is right and wrong.

莊：勞神明為一而不知其同也謂之朝三 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one while not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”.

國：乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, “From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do.”

b. use the same one, share

晏：若治之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣 Such

a feat as mine also entitles me to eat a peach without sharing it with another.

晏：二子同桃而節治專其桃而宜 For the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.

家：夫子同狴執之 The master confined them in the same jail. [同狴 *fac-obj, folg ex all*]]

史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Ch'in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

非：夫冰炭不同器而久 Now, ice and coals do not last long in the same bowl.

詩：死則同穴 After we are dead, we will share a grave-pit.

後：父母同產欲相代者恣聽之 If siblings sharing two parents wish to substitute for each other, accept their applications without question.

史：夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? 戰：一心同功死不旋踵 Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they flee from death.

左：凡我同盟之人言歸于好 All of us who join this compact will hereupon return to amicable relations.

史：令民父子兄弟同室內息者為禁 He ordered that ordinary people keeping offspring at home, father and son, elder and younger brothers dwelling in one household, was to be prohibited.

非：不與同服者同車不與同族者共家 One doesn't ride in the same chariot with another of the same uniform; one doesn't share a household with another of the same clan. [nr]

列：居亡幾何謁王同游 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey.

史：王謀為反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

淮：五帝三王殊事而同指異路而同歸 The five sovereigns and three kings had different things to do but all had the same aim; they followed different paths but headed for the same place. [This is a fine example of the putative causative use of statives.]

d'ung 2.1 ㄉㄨㄥˊ move, stir 266 動 扃

國：夫兵戢而時動 Weapons lie unused until the proper time, when they come into action.

國：夫為其君動也 He was moved to act on behalf of his ruler.

左：夫鼠晝伏夕動 Now a rat hides by day and becomes active at night.

列：吾與王神遊也形奚動哉 YM and I took a magical journey; why should our bodies have moved?

周：凡軍旅夜鼓鑿軍動則鼓其眾 On all military maneuvers, at night they beat the watches and when the army goes into action they urge the mass on with drums.

釋：引舟者曰筏筏作也作起也起舟使動行也

What draws a boat is called *dz'ák*. *dz'ák* is *tsák*, which is “bestir”; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.

淮：人主有伐國之志邑犬群吠雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

衡：天氣動怪人物者也 It is a case of sky energy activating and agitating the human organism.

衡：登樹怪其枝不能動其株 If you climb a tree and shake the branches you cannot make the trunk move.

呂：鼓宮而宮應鼓角而角動 Strike the *kung*-note and *kung* responds; strike the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

衡：風至怪不軌之心 When the wind comes it agitates unruly minds.

抱：吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

選：輕塵不飛纖羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauze stir.

說：人手卻一寸動廬謂之寸口 The pulsing vessels one inch away from the hand are called the “inch-aperture.”

b. fig.

史：事秦則楚韓必不敢動 If you give allegiance to Ch'in then Ch'u and Hán will not dare do anything. 史：梁則從風而動 Then Liang will go whichever way the wind blows.

史：秦之所害莫如楚楚強則秦弱秦強則楚弱其勢不兩立故為大王計莫如從親以孤秦大王不從秦必起兩軍一軍出武關一軍下黔中則鄢郢動矣 Ch'in regards none as more harmful than Ch'u. If Ch'u is strong, Ch'in will be weak. If Ch'in is strong, Ch'u will be weak. By the nature of the situation they cannot co-exist. Thus to plan for YGM's benefit, the best would be to join a vertical alliance to isolate Ch'in. If YGM does not follow it, Ch'in will surely raise two armies, one to emerge from Wu-kuan and one to descend from Ch'ien-chung. Then Yen and Ying will be stirred up.

呂：凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以為 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiating some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by means of it, he will go and what, by means of it, he will contrive.

新：誠動可畏謂之威反威為囹 If one acts resolutely so as to inspire respect it is called being formidable; to invert formidable is contemptible.

人：明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A clear-sighted officer penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

呂：每動為亡敗 Whenever they take some action, they bring about defeat and loss.

國：若民不怨而財不匱令不偷而動不攜其何事不濟 If the folk are not resentful and goods are not hoarded, if orders are not taken lightly and initiatives are not led astray, what could not be accomplished?

衡：萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

呂：意氣易動驕然不固 Their attention is easily distracted; they are wilful and unstable.

戰：三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千里之權者地利也利→執也萬人之眾而破三軍者不意也王用臣言則韓必取鄭矣王曰善果取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the three states of former Chin had smashed Chih-po, they proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan Kuei said to the king of Hân, "When we divide the land we must be sure to get Chêng-kao." The king said, "Chêng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant has heard that a thing only one li across that will wield the leverage of a thousand li is advantageous terrain. And the thing that will let even ten thousand men conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate. Let YM adopt YS's proposal and Hân will surely take Chêng." The king approved; he went ahead and accepted Chêng-kao. When it came time that Hân took Chêng, they did set about it from Chêng-kao. 史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏鑿甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居懾處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

動心⇒心

d'ung ^{nc}爾雅: ko fish 鮓

d'ung 1.1 tube 27 筩 筒

衡：截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

d'ung 1.1 ^{nc}ko trees, *Aletrisites* spp 桐

d'ung respectful

d'ung 1.1 ^{nc}immature one; young cow w/o horns 262 犗 犗 童

釋：十五曰童 At fifteen one is called "a youth."

衡：書館小童百人以上 There were more than a hundred small boys in the school.

釋：牛羊之無角者曰童 Hornless cows and sheep are called "youths."

釋：山無草木曰童 If a mountain lacks trees and plants it is called "uncapped youth."

史：齧化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齧而遭之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it.

後：自為童女不正容服不出於房宗族敬焉 From the time she became adolescent, she would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothes and appearance properly, and her whole clan respected her for that.

史：五殺大夫死秦國男女流涕童子不歌謠春者不相杵 When the five-ram official died, men

and women in Ch'in shed tears, children didn't sing or chant, and people didn't pound with a pestle as if it were a time-beater.

d'ung 3.1 ^{ve}penetrate cf 通 571 洞 迴

釋：通洞也無所不貫洞也 *t'ung* "succeed" is *d'ung* "penetrate"; there is nowhere it does not pierce through

衡：若射真虎之身矢洞度乎 If he had shot the body of an actual tiger, would the arrow have gone clean through?

衡：如洞達於項晉侯宜死 If the arrow had gone through and come out the back of his head, the Marquess of Chin ought to have died.

史：弓不虛發中必決背胸洞達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

史：韓卒[超→]赶上而射百發不暇止遠者[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]奔心 When the Hân soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

選：刺其上孔通洞之 They bored the upper hole and made it go all the way through.

選：東郊則有通溝大漕漕洞河 East of the city? There there are the communicating canal and the great canal; they drain off the Wei and give through passage to the Ho.

選：虹洞兮蒼天 The rainbow passes through the blue sky.

b. fig.

衡：使聖人遠視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

d'ung 1.1 copper or bronze 462 銅

淮：磁石能引鐵及其於銅則不行也 A lodestone can draw iron but when it comes to copper, it doesn't work.

藝：禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

漢：銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.

d'ung a cave 洞

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?"

藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep

valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

d'ung great grief 278 慟 慟

藝：既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

d'ung 1.1 all 詞

d'ung sincere; ignorant (*ar t'ung*) 262 伺

d'ung 1.1 ^{nc}fat 262 腫

d'ung large bowel 27 洞

d'ung flow rapidly 553 洞

d'ung 方言: roll the eyes; glare (*dial*) 577 伺

d'ung ^{np}ko barb tribe 尙

d'ung round cover 262 伺

d'ung 1.1 to grind, polish 509 伺

d'ung 1.1 ko bamboo 27 筒

d'ung 1.1 ^{np}riv name 潼

d'ung 1.1 ^{np}ya riv name 潼

d'ung 1.1 ^{np}ya riv name 潼

d'ung 3.1 go fast 駟

d'ung 1.1 ^{vt}uf 談 *d'am* by 司馬遷 to avoid paternal name tabu 伺

d'ung 1.1 玉篇: 食也 ko food 飼 飼

d'ung 2.1 sour wine, vinegar *ar d'ung*² 飼

d'ung 1.1 koumiss, fermented horse milk 508 飼

d'ung 1.1 玉篇: down, low 伺

d'ung 1.1 lane, alley 廣韻 *ar t* 伺

d'ung 1.1 集韻: wound suppurates 伺

d'ung 1.1 segment of grain stalk 27 伺

d'ung 3.1 uncertain *ar d'ung* 伺

d'ung 3.1 sko board or plank on a boat 伺

d'ung 1.1 ^{nc}ko dog 伺

d'ung? 1.1 山海經: sko malady 伺

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}stm respectful 伺 伺

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}cold 168 洞 洞

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}high 262 潼 潼

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}hot, muggy 伺 伺 潼 潼

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}go slow 伺 伺

d'ung-d'ung*luk-t'uk* ^{sb}洞洞屬屬

淮：有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之 When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it.

d'ung*kwam* mythical herbal healer 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* ko curtain? (*pron?*) 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* 童容

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}exaggeration 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* ^{np}marsh name 伺 伺

楚：將運舟而下浮兮上洞庭而下江 I intend to launch my boat and float down, ah! Up Tung-fing Lake and down the Yangtze.

藝：觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-fing lakes interconnect.

d'ung-d'ung ^{sb}straight 262 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* permeate, be ubiquitous 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* grain heads w/o ripening 伺 伺

d'ung*kwang* ^{sb}light of rising moon 伺 伺

d'ungpwan ^{nc} ko boat 舢舨
d'ungmā Han office name “horse milker”? 508 桐馬
d'ungmung stolid? recalcitrant? 麤麤
d'utsiəg ^{nc} 廣韻: dice 骰子
d'ud'ā shake off dust (sc that of worldly life)
 ex Skt *dhu:ta aw* 杜茶, 杜多 頭陀
d'unəg detour around danger 逗撓
d'uglāg ^{nc} skull “cranium-exposed” (or **d'uglāb** “head-pot”) 262 頭顱
 戰: 暴骨草澤頭露僵仆相望於境 Bones lie exposed in weeds and marshes; skulls lie where they fell, staring at each other across the frontier.
d'ulīəg dawdle 20 逗遛
d'upəng high, of mountains 揆嶷
d'upixwən ko net 罟罟
d'ūk 4 ^{nc} marsh, swamp 206 澤 翠
 釋: [地] 下而有水曰澤言潤澤也 If [land] is low and has water it is called “marsh,” referring to irrigating and prospering.
 國: 夫山之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for animals, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.
 淮: 狐白之裘天子被之而坐廟堂然為狐計者不若走於澤 Cloak of white fox fur: the emperor wears one when he sits in the ancestral hall. But reckoning for the fox's sake, it would rather be running in marsh-land.
 國: 不寶澤 did not drain swamps
 晏: 上山見虎之室也下澤見蛇蛇之穴也 If you see a tiger when you climb a hill, that's because it's the tiger's den. If you see a snake when you go down into a swamp, that's because it's the snake's hole.
 淮: 澤有九藪 Among the wetlands there are nine wildernesses.
 淮: 澤失火則林憂 When the swamp catches fire the forest worries.
 衡: 野火燔山澤之中草木皆燒 When wild fire burns mountains and marshes, the brush and trees in the mountains and marshes are all burned up.
 非: 魯人燒積澤天北風火南倚恐燒國 When Lu burned the Chi marsh, the wind went to the north and the fire shifted to the south; they feared it would burn down the capital.
 黃: 泉湧河衍潤澤生魚 Springs overflow, rivers flood and fish come to life in dried-up marshes.
d'ūk benefit 20 澤
 莊: 時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen, isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit?
 釋: [地] 下而有水曰澤言潤澤也 If [land] is low and has water it is called “marsh,” referring to irrigating and prospering.
 b. *fig.*
 漢: 發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the clans of high officials; none were excluded.
 漢: 盛德上隆和澤下洽 Your abundant charisma expands up; your amiable beneficence diffuses down.
 選: 昔成康沒而頌聲寢王澤竭而詩不作 Of old, when the Successful and Puissant Kings died, the sound of *sung* fell into abeyance; when the bounty of the royal house ceased, no more *shih* were composed.

d'ūk 4.20 dwelling 325 宅 尾 澤
 非: 有與悍者鄰欲賣宅而避之. Someone who lived next door to a bully wanted to sell his house and get away from him.
 淮: 古者民澤處復穴 In ancient times people made dwellings in caverns. [澤 *nuc adj* “as homes”]
 衡: 以田飲食以宅居處 From land they eat and drink, in dwellings they find house and home.
 衡: 益宅 to enlarge one's house
 釋: 宅擇也擇吉處而營之也 *d'ūk* “dwelling” is *d'āk* “choose”; we choose an auspicious place and enclose it.
 史: 明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.
 漢: 是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己已迫蹙民民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.
d'ūk 4.20 choose 518 擇 澤 霽
 國: 擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 In choosing felicities, the heaviest is best; in choosing calamities, the lightest is best.
 孟: 擇於斯二者 choose between these two
 釋: 宅擇也擇吉處而營之也 *d'āk* “dwelling” is *d'āk* “choose”; we choose an auspicious place and enclose it.
 左: 苟得容以逃死何位之敢擇 If he happens to be allowed in, so as to escape death, what positions dare he pick and choose?
 楚: 恣所擇只 I don't care which you choose.
 漢: 狂夫之言而明主擇焉 An intelligent ruler finds things to agree with even in a madman's talk.
 史: 安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則民安擇交而不得則民終身不安 The basis of population security lies in discrimination in foreign relations. If that is done right, the population is secure. If done wrong, the population will never be secure.
 b. 不擇 ignore distinctions
 慎: 不擇其下則易為下矣 If he is not choosy about his subordinates then it is easy to become subordinate to him.
 淮: 狗彘不擇齷齪而食偷 Pups and shoats eat whatever they find from any dish at all.
 淮: 不擇善惡醜肉而并割之 cutting all away without distinguishing good and bad, diseased and healthy flesh
 衡: 蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.
d'ūk 4.20 ^{nc} trousers ar **d'ūk** 561 襪 澤
d'ūk 4.20 ^{nc} ko tree 擇
d'ūk 4.20 篇海: crack, split 154 焮
d'ūk 4.20 honest, unbiased 忤
d'ūk gloss; oil, grease 20 澤
 語: 無膏澤而光潤生 Their brilliant gloss emerges without any polish [varnish?].
 藝: 得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤 They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and

when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous.
d'ūkkwāk leather on knife handle 鞞鞞
d'ākxiāk ^{nc} medicinal plant *ac* 車前 澤 葛
d'āg 1.37 some number of sheaves of grain 耗
d'āg sko hill? 垵
d'āg ^{nc} road cf 道 (集韻 ar **d'āg**) 20 墀
d'āg 3.40 ^{nc} jellyfish *sua* 蛇 561 虵 蚱
d'āg 1.37 ^{mp} 漢縣 name 厖 耗
d'āg ^{mp} pln 垵
d'āg 1.37 tea 105 茶
d'āng 1.40 hit, bump 167 振 櫟 檉 捏 堂
d'āng 1.40 support, lift, hold up ar **d'āng** 26
d'āng 1.40 ^{nc} door posts 26 棖
d'āng 3.43 polish to shine 381 鋳
d'āng clear 381 澄
 禮: 故玄酒在室醴醴在戶 釀醴在堂 澄酒在下 Thus the dark wine [stm “water”] is in the chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the hall and the clarified wine below.
d'āngwāng 1.4 thwarted 愷 忼
d'ān 3.31 seam split (← **d'āng**?) 154 袒 綻 綻
d'ān 3.31 mend a seam 154 紮
d'ān 1.28 so animal running 獮
d'ām/ **d'ām-** 3.58 廣韻: cheat, be cheated 謙 訥
d'ēk change of sun's appearance 506 諛
d'ēng ^{nc} ko tree cf 橙 橙 杓
d'ēng 1.41 ko citrus 橙
d'ēng 1.41 bash, thump 掙
d'ēnggiər ^{nc} ko creepy crawly 杓 蝱
d'ōk 4.4 to wash ar **d'ōg** 189 濯
d'ōk 4.4 pull out, eliminate 28 擢
 釋: 髮拔也拔擢而出也 *piwāt* “hair” is *b'wāt* “pull out”; it comes out if you pull it out.
 漢: 夫十圍之木始生如蘗足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.
 戰: 擢閔王之筋縣於其廟梁 pulled out the Min king's tendons and hung him up in his own ancestral temple
 漢: 郡舉賢良對策百餘人武帝善助對繇是獨擢助為中大夫 When the commandery selected promising men, more than a hundred men responded to the commission. The Martial Emperor approved the response of [Yen] Chu, and on that basis selected him alone to be an inner palace official.
d'ōk 4.4 pound (eg grain in mortar, earth in pisé frame) 167 輶
d'ōk 4.4 small table (楚宋 *dial*) 棹 桌 棹 擢
d'ōk-d'ōk ^{nb} so deer in park 濯濯
d'ōg 1.33 grain grows self-sown 稌
d'ōg 3 ^{nc} oar 釋名: rowing (acw sculling) oar 431 棹 桌 棹 擢
d'ōg 3 to wash clothes 189 濯
d'ōgd'iwən ^{nc} sko boat? =擢船 “rowboat”? 濯船
d'īak 4.18 apply; adhere cf 屬 232 著 着
 史: 王曰去泰著皇采上古帝位號號曰皇帝 The king said, “Leave off *Supreme* but keep *Great One*. I select the appellation of the ancient rank of emperor; my appellation is to be “Great Emperor.”
 衡: 口著乎體 The mouth is attached to the body.

民：及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之 When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse's nose to fumigate it.

抱：新雨後及晨暮前跋涉必著人 Just after rain or at dawn and dusk if you tramp through you are sure to get them on you.

抱：初著人便入其皮裏 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin.

抱：著爪上行動也 Put one on your fingernail and it will move around.

隋：長庚狀如一匹布著天見則兵起 Ch'ang-k'eng's shape is like a bolt of cloth laid out in the sky. When it appears, there will be war.

國：今戾久矣戾久將底底著滯淫誰能興之 We settled in a long time ago. Settling in, we find it difficult to move. If we can't move, get stuck, get mudbound, who can get us out of it?

人：凡有血氣者莫不含元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form.

人：五物之徵亦各著於厥體矣其在體也木骨金筋火氣土肌水血五物之象也 The evidence of the five things is also each imprinted on their bodily members. In the members, wood: bone, metal: sinew, fire: energy, earth: skin, water: blood. These are the images of the five things.

民：打破著銅鑊中 break [eggs] and put them into a copper bowl

釋：念粘也意相親愛心粘著不能忘也 *niam* "think of" is *niam* "adhere;" the thoughts turn to those with whom one is intimate and caring and the heart stickily adheres to them and cannot forget them.

d'iang 1.38 ^{rst} long; tall 21 長 長 長

國：僬僥氏長三尺短之至也長者不過十數之極也 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall; that is the extreme of shortness. Tall ones do not exceed an extreme of ten-plus *ch'ih*.

管：慶忌者其狀若人其長四寸 Ch'ing-chi: shaped like a man, four inches tall.

衡：且鼈足可以柱天體必長大不容於天地 Furthermore, if the tortoise's legs could function as pillars to the sky, its body must have been too tall and large to be contained in sky and earth.

左：吳爲封豕長蛇 [The state of] Wu act the part of fat boars and long snakes.

衡：蛭廣有分數長有寸度 A leech is over a tenth of an inch wide and exceeds an inch long.

國：枝葉益長 The branches and leaves grow longer. 衡：禮宗廟之主以木爲之長尺二寸也 In the Rites, the spirit-tablet in the ancestral temple is made of wood, one *ch'ih* and two *ts'un* long.

荀：登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs a height to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the

courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

b. of time

呂：夏至之日而欲夜之長 to want the night to be long even though it is the summer solstice

選：天長地自久人道有虧盈 In the ages and ages of sky and earth, the way of man waxes and wanes. 選：長歌正激烈中心愴以摧 Throughout my singing I am unflinchingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

史：寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也 Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation.

戰：請以秦女爲大王箕箒之妾效萬家之都以爲湯沐之邑長爲昆弟之國終身無相攻擊 Please allow Ch'in to make the king's daughter your housemaid, turn over to you a major city of ten thousand households to supply your expenses, become brother states over the long term and never attack each other.

漢：富貴者人主之操柄也令民爲之是與人主共操柄不可長也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle. If he allows the folk to manipulate it, that is to allow them to share the control-handle—that can't be made to last.

2. excel (at), be superior (to)

呂：神農之所以長 the means by which Shên Nung excelled

語：智者之所短不如愚者之所長 The intelligent doing things they're no good at don't come up to the stupid doing things they are good at.

史：齊長主而自用也 Ch'i is skilled at taking charge of things and only consider themselves. [長於主]

史：太史公曰蘇秦兄弟三人皆游說諸侯以顯名其術長於權變 The Grand Historian says that Su Ch'in and his brothers all got famous by going from baron to baron, delivering their proposals. Their arts were superior with regard to adapting to changes.

新：夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit.

d'iang 1.38 ^{nc} guts 腸 腸 腸

釋：臍劑也腸端之所限劑也 *dzi'ar* "navel" is *dzi'ar* "cut off"; where the end of the intestine is delimited.

史：剖腹絕腸折頸擗頭首身分離 Their bellies have been cut open, their guts severed, necks broken, chins crushed, heads separated from bodies.

戰：子腸亦且寸絕 And your guts will be sliced up inch by inch.

d'iang 2.36 meas = 10尺 [cf 長] 402 丈 仗

漢：度者分寸尺丈引也所以度長短也 The units of length are the minim, the inch, the foot, the fathom and the chain.

淮：純丈五尺 A *chium* is a *chang* and five *ch'ih*.

史：平斗稱權衡丈尺 He regularized measures of

volume, weighing balances and measures of length.

史：上可以坐萬人下可以建五丈旗 Ten thousand men could be seated atop it, and a forty-foot flag could be put up below.

漢：夫銖銖而稱之至石必差寸寸而度之至丈必過石稱丈量徑而寡失 If you weigh scruple by scruple to a hundredweight it will fall short; if you measure inch by inch to a fathom, it will go long. Weighing by hundredweights and measuring by fathoms, there is an immediate result with fewer errors. [nr] 隋：今掘地一丈輒有水天何得從水中行乎 In fact, if you dig one *chang* into the ground, suddenly you get water. How could the sky travel through water?

搜：有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres.

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

衡：如屋上人在東危若西危上其與屋下坐人相去過三丈矣 If the man on the roof is on the east end or the west end then his distance from the man sitting under the roof will be more than three *d'iang*.

說：似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.

漢：船五丈以上一算 Boats over five *d'iang* are to be assessed at full value.

漢：水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ching* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

d'iang 1.38 threshing-floor 場 場 場

抱：鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受饗於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

國：牧協職工協革場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

戰：魏之壘勢故戰場也 The terrain of Wei is definitely that of a battleground.

d'iang 1.38 road to sacr to spirits 場 場 場

d'iang 2.36 hold at the ready 21 杖 仗

左：孔伯姬杖戈而先 Lady Kung Po went first, holding a hook-lance at the ready.

左：成子衣製杖戈立於阪上 Ch'eng-tzu wore a cloak and held a hook-lance and stood atop the bank.

晏：田開疆曰吾仗兵而卻三軍者再若開疆之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 T'ien K'ai-chiang said, "I have made a whole national army retreat just holding a weapon at the ready. I did it twice. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach

without sharing it with another." He took a peach and got up.

史：太王以狄伐故去爾杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'i with his horse whip held ready [*ie ready to move again on short notice*]. His countrymen vied to follow him.

b. fig.

左：杖信以待晉 Let us hold to our good faith and wait for Chin.

戰：常仗趙而畔楚仗齊而畔秦 He has often utilized Chao to fend off Ch'u or utilized Ch'i to fend off Ch'in.

d'iang 2.36 ^{nc} stick, staff 171 杖

左：奪之杖以敲之 He took his staff from him and beat him with it.

戰：寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.

d'iang ^{nc} ko tree 葛

d'iang 3.41 meas of length [*cf* 丈] 402 長

d'iang 3.41 ^{nc} flask 甌

d'iang 3.41 surplus, excess 長

d'iang 3.41 swords & spears (gen term) 105 仗

d'iang 2.36 wound 105 杖

d'iang 2.36 sickness 疴

d'ianghōng aurora borealis? 長庚

隋：長庚狀如一匹布著天見則兵起 Ch'ang-k'eng's shape is like a bolt of cloth laid out in the sky. When it appears, there will be war.

d'iangqlākkōng ^{mp} palace where first Han court ceremony was performed; later dowry

house of widowed empress 長樂宮

史：漢七年長樂宮成諸侯群臣皆朝十月 In the seventh year of Han the Palace of Prolonged Delight was completed. The barons and the court officials all attended court in the tenth month.

後：今長樂太后尊號在身親嘗稱制坤育天下且援立聖明光隆皇祚 Here the dowager of the Prolonged Joy [Palace] has the most honorable appellation to herself. She has personally been in charge of government, taking care of everyone in motherly fashion. She also assisted to establish the supernal intelligence. She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.

d'iang'ieŋ ^{vst} ko long-leggity bug 長蛟

d'iangd'ieŋ ^{nc} wall around land, not city;

later parts of the famous Great Wall 長城
史：燕王曰吾聞齊有濟濶河可以為固長城鉅防足以為塞 The king of Yen said, "I have heard that Ch'i has the clear Chi and the muddy Ho to make it secure and territorial walls and giant banks to be its barriers. [*長城, 鉅防 may be proper names.*]

選：長城地勢峻萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 *li* it rises to cloud level.
漢：秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand *li*. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

d'iangd'ieŋ ^{nc} sko bogle 長乘

d'ianghien ^{nc} grownups, older people 丈人
d'iangsa ^{mp} pln 長沙

新：時長沙無故者非獨性異人也其形勢然 [矣→]已 That nothing happened in Ch'angsha on that occasion was not because they are a different kind of people, of a unique nature, but only because their situation was such as to make it so.

史：賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Ch'angsha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

史：適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.

d'iangsa ^{mp} star name 長沙

d'iangts'ieŋ ^{mp} empress's palace under Han 長秋

d'iangd'iek ^{vst} tall barbics, *sua* 長翟 長狄

d'iangd'ioh ^{vst} tall barbics *sua* 長狄 長翟

d'ianglōg ^{mp} name of a building in Ch'i 長庚

d'iangd'ian ^{mp} pln 長後

d'iangpiwo husband? full-grown man? [=長父] 丈夫

d'iangb'ieŋ ^{mp} pln 長平

史：四十七年…秦使武安君白起擊大破趙於長平四十餘萬盡殺之 In 260 BC..Ch'in dispatched Pai Ch'i, Lord Military Security. He attacked Chao and defeated them utterly at Ch'ang-p'ing, killing all of more than 400,000.

戰：長平之事秦軍大剋趙軍大破秦人歡喜趙人畏懼 At Ch'ang-p'ing the Ch'in army won a big victory and the Chao army took a big defeat. The Ch'in were delighted and the Chao alarmed.

戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'ang-p'ing but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.
衡：秦坑趙卒於長平之下 Ch'in buried Chao soldiers alive near Ch'ang-p'ing.

d'iang'an ^{mp} city name 長安

選：漢之西都在於雍州寔曰長安 The western capital of Han is in Yung-chou and is called Ch'ang-an.
史：相國因為民請曰長安地狹上林中多空地棄願令民得入田 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, "The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate."
後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk." [nr]

藝：東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰竈下[養一]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed

to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: "Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief".

漢：[葬]改…長安曰常安 [Wang Mang] changed...the name of Ch'ang-an.

d'iang'ankiwoŋ ^{mp} title created for X by ? 趙長安君

史：太后明謂左右曰復言長安君為質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Ch'angan becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."

d'iat 4.17 wheel-track 轍 徹 徹

說：軌車徹也 A cart-rut is a cart's rut.

左：吾視其轍亂望其旗靡故逐之 I saw their chariot tracks were chaotic, and observed from afar that their flags were drooping, so I pursued them.

楚：知前轍之不遂今未改此度 Aware that the track that has brought me here will go no further, ah! I have not altered this course.

莊：汝不知夫螻蟻乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

d'iat clear 268 澈

d'iat t'iat 4.17 take away 268 撤 徹 斃

晏：撤撤無走四顧無告 If they would escape there is nowhere to run to, and looking all around there is no one to whom to complain.

晏：命撤酒去樂 He ordered the removal of the wine and the dismissal of the musicians.

漢：徹瓦投地 stripping off roof tiles and throwing them to the ground

d'iad 3.13 coagulate 17 滯

楚：塞塞之煩冤兮陷滯而不發 My repressed burning resentment, ah! Is entrapped and does not emerge.

d'iad posterity, descendants 155 穉 穉

d'iad ^{nc} jade scabbard fitting 璣

d'iad ^{mp} pln, surname 穉

d'iad 3.13 ^{nc} boar (*final -r!*) 156 豕

山：其毛如豕豪 The fur is like a boar's bristles.

d'iad small cart ear hooks 鑿

d'iaddiəm bog down 17,267 滯淫

國：今戾久矣戾久將底底著滯淫誰能興之 We settled in a long time ago. Settling in, we find it difficult to move. If we can't move, get stuck, get mudbound, who can get us out of it?

d'ian pass thru in orbit *cf* 纏 躔 躔

d'ian 1.30 continuously connected 捍

d'ian 2.28 turn around 遭

d'ian simple robe (*cf* 禪, 禮) 纏

d'ian 1.30 family farm; shop (*cf* 店) 507 塵

厘 厘 塵 塵 塵 塵 塵 塵 塵 塵

d'ian 1.30 bind, wind (*cf* 纏, 紆) 廣韻 ar 3

纏 纏 纏 纏

d'ian 1.30 ^{mp} river name 灑 灑 灑

書：汭洛灑澗既入于河 The A, B, C and D all flow through to the Yellow River

d'ian 3.33 chase 遭

d'iap ^{nc} SHH: "small circular dish" 377 牒

d'iap 4.29 slice meat thin ar *t'iap* 377 牒

d'iap 4.29 go/throw down 墜

d'iaok 4.24 straight 171 直 直 直

苟：猶繩墨之於曲直也 like the relation of cord-and-ink to straightness

語：精[捍一]桿直理 They are strong trees with straight grain.

釋：僵正直豈然也 *kiang* is “fall flat” in *kiang* “straight line” manner, dead straight.

史：直項 proud & unbending *cf* 強項

莊：景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

苟：木受繩則直 If a piece of wood accepts a cord, it is straight.

史：大直若誦道固委蛇 The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding.

漢：堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

苟：木直中繩輒以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with compasses.

管：繩不信不可以求直 If the ink-line is not stretched it cannot be used to achieve straightness.

釋：其形一旁曲一側直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to fit the string.

選：長殺短兵直髮馳騁僂佻並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimblely they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

b. of speech, frank, direct

呂：欲聞枉而惡直言是障其源而欲其水也 To want to be informed of crookedness while hating frank speech is just like blocking the spring while wanting the water.

後：[欵]好直言無隱諱帝每不能容 [Hsin] loved frank talk, never concealing or avoiding anything, and the emperor could never get used to that.

新：方直不曲謂之正反正為邪 If one is square and straight and not crooked it is called uprightness; to invert uprightness is evil.

d'jak 4.24 only (*cf* 特) 19 直 直 直

孟：直不百步耳是亦走也 They only didn't run a hundred paces, that's all; such was still running away.

戰：今臣直欲棄臣前之所得矣 Now I only want to throw back those I caught before.

淮：彼直求名耳 Those ones are merely seeking reputation.

史：高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 The High Emperor said, “Stop it. I was only joking.”

史：直患國敵力不足也 All that troubles me is that my state is exhausted and its strength insufficient.

淮：況直燕雀之類乎 How much the more so the likes of mere finches!

衡：富累千金孰與貫直百十也 How does being so rich as to have amassed a thousand ducats compare to having only a hundred, or ten?

衡：其餘直有往往而然 As to the rest, there is only what is always the case.

漢：直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS

ventures to concern himself with that.

草：故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was “Do what the job needs,” but

those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Ts'ui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

d'jak 4.24 hem [of garment] 賃

d'jak d'jad 1.7 ^{ve} put right *as d'jad* 165 治

多：猶治絲而亂之 like trying to straighten out silk floss but making it even more chaotic

史：治世不一道 There is no single way to put the world in order.

史：洗沐之為治新繕綺縠衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

衡：治木以贏尸穿土以埋棺 We work wood in order to receive the corpse, and we dig out dirt in order to bury the coffin.

史：子不說吾治秦與 Is it because you don't like how I govern Ch'in?

左：鄭伯治與於雍糾之亂者 The Earl of Chêng dealt with those who had participated in the disturbance of Yung Chiu.

呂：伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was about to depart, he asked for means of governing Lu.

非：治國何患 Governing a state, what does one find troublesome?

衡：推治身以況治國 extending the analogy of ruling oneself to ruling the state

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. “By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent.

非：欲治其外官置一人 If you want to govern the outside, to each office appoint just one man.

淮：東方木也...其佐句芒執規而治春 The east is wood...its assistant Kou Mang grasps a compass and governs spring.

晏：景公令兵搏治當騰冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the

dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

釋：治事能斷割爰刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

衡：人誤不知天輒殺之不能原誤失而責故天治悖也 If when a man makes an honest mistake in ignorance, sky immediately kills him, unable to forgive his mistaken lapse but demanding restitution, then sky's governance is clumsy

衡：聖主治世期於平安 The sage ruler in ordering his era aims at tranquility and security.

多：治之其未亂為之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about.

史：董仲舒廣川人也以治春秋孝景時為博士 Tung Chung-shu was a man of Kuang-ch'uan. On

account of his mastery of the *Ch'um-ch'iu* he became Doctor of Letters in the reign of Ching Ti (156-140 BC).

史：行視鯨之治水無狀乃殛鯨於羽山以死

He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

史：孝文時以治刑名言事太子 In the reign of the Cynosure Emperor he served the heir-apparent in the capacity of an expert on the writings of Legalists. 莊：庖人雖不治庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways.

藝：竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya.

衡：夫文吏之學學治文書也當與木土之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

d'jak d'jad 3.6 orderly, well-controlled 165 治 左：疾病則亂吾從其治也 When he was very sick, he was not in control of himself. I will follow the controlled one.

左：爾用先人之治命余是以報 You followed the sound-minded order of our former ruler, and thus I repaid you.

選：魏顆亮以從治兮鬼回以斃秦 Ko of Wei reasoned that he ought to follow the sound-minded [order], ah! and a ghost forfended Hui so as to defeat Ch'in. [irr]

國：其血氣不治如禽獸焉 Their blood is unruly; they are like animals.

荀：隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂 Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored, the state is ordered; where ritual is skimmed and right conduct despised, the state is disordered.

荀：少而理曰治 If one is reasonable though young he is called orderly.

左：管夷吾治於高侯 Kuan Yi-wu is more orderly than Kao Hsi.

草：善既不達於政而拙無損於治 Becoming good at it gives one no insight into government; being clumsy at it detracts nothing from good order.

非：釋法術而心治堯不能正一國 To set aside models and techniques and govern by one's own ideas—Yao couldn't do it.

史：因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

戰：今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up

about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.

非：至治之國君若桴臣若鼓技若車事若馬 In the best-ordered states the ruler is like the drumstick, the ministers like the drums, skill is like the chariots and the work to be done is like the horses.

藝：執金吾曰微道宮下隨討治 The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check points on the roads; we patrol them and demand good order."

史：以秦士民之眾兵法之教可以吞天下稱帝而治 With the number of soldiers and officers Ch'in has and their state of military training, you can engulf the world, call yourself emperor and thus reign. 史：稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these.

d'iaŋ d'iaŋb 1.7 grasp [erg in 釋名?]; hold, maintain (also abst) 78 持 詩 釋：持時也時之於手中也 *d'iaŋ* "grasp" is *d'iaŋ* "fix"—fix something inside one's hand 非：鱸似蛇...漁者持鱸 Eels resemble snakes ... fishermen handle eels.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

呂：故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以為國家其土直以治天下 Thus it is said, "The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are used to govern the world." [nr]

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

b. in fighting, debate, etc hold (opp 奪)

荀：是說之難持者也 These are the most difficult propositions to maintain.

鹽：持規而非矩執準而非繩 to advocate squares but reject compasses, or to uphold plumbines while rejecting chalklines

史：兵不如者勿與挑戰粟不如者勿與持久 Don't pick fights with those whose military force is stronger; don't vie to outlast those whose stores are more than yours.

c. like 以, take, use

非：得麀使秦西巴載之持歸 got a fawn and had Ch'in Hsi Pa carry it home for him

史：與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 share the remaining money with the shamaness to take home

漢：太后伺其獨居使人持鴆飲之 The Empress Dowager waited until he was alone and then had someone give him poison to drink.

衡：夫持帝王之論說霸者之主雖精見距 Now if one applies arguments suitable to a sovereign or a king in proposals to a ruler who is only fit to be an overlord, even if they are subtle they will be rejected.

選：擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel.

搜：持藥與文子 offered him medicinal herbs *d'iaŋ* pile up 17 峙 峙 峙 峙 待 侍

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈一]靈府惟帝下都西羌之字嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo Pu of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Chiang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

d'iaŋ hemorrhoids 痔

d'iaŋ 3.7 hold upright 值 值

d'iaŋ 3.7 represent, take place of, have value of (cf 貸) or *d'iaŋk* 506 直 直 值

史：嘗欲作露臺召匠計之直百金 Once he wanted to build an observation tower. He ordered an estimate from the builder: it would cost a hundred ducats.

漢：直千金 worth a thousand ducats

藝：勃知其賢禮待酬直過常 Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. [直 boarding fee] 釋：治值也物皆值其所也 *d'iaŋ* "order" is *d'iaŋ* "match"; things all matched with their places.

d'iaŋ 3.7 to meet 值 值

衡：所當觸值謂兵燒壓溺也 What one is to encounter refers to weapons, fire, crushing or drowning.

d'iaŋ stop, hesitate [erg in 釋名?] cf 止 詩 釋：持時也時之於手中也 *d'iaŋ* "grasp" is *d'iaŋ* "fix"—fix something inside one's hand

d'iaŋ 1c 廣韻: ko plant 落

d'iaŋ 2.5 卍 說文: river name stb *au* 泝 泝

d'iaŋ ko grain 稔

d'iaŋ d'iaŋd 1.7 卍 river name 出東萊曲城

陽丘山南入海 治

d'iaŋ d'iaŋd 1.7 卍 ya river name 出泰山 治

d'iaŋ 3.6 compete 治

d'iaŋ 3.6 Taoist meditation hall (cf 寺) 治

d'iaŋ 3.6 petition cf 乞; addenda to legal complaint 治

d'iaŋ 3.6 卍 have seat of office or government at (location) 治

d'iaŋ 2.5 horse harness 鞅

d'iaŋgd'iaŋ 卍 縣 name ++p 332 驪 軒

d'iaŋgd'iaŋ d'iaŋgd'iaŋwag walk hesitating 664 峙 踟

d'iaŋgd'iaŋ 1c 說文: ko plant 落 蔞

d'iaŋg 1.44 方言: clear 213 澈 澈

d'iaŋg 1.44 reprove, warn 171 懲

漢：及孝文即位躬脩玄默勸趣農桑減省租賦而將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚取人之過失 When the Cynosure emperor acceded, he cultivated silence in his person; he encouraged farm production and reduced taxes and levies. His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adomment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Ch'in; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 fac]

d'iaŋg suppress 171 徵

d'iaŋg 3.47 black rot 115 黴

d'iaŋg clear 213 澄

d'iaŋg 3.47 peace of mind 愷

d'iaŋt 4.5 order, series, arrange 2 巒

d'iaŋ 2.16 卍 omened, foretold 146 朕 朕 朕 抱：得之未朕者 one who gets things before there are any indications

d'iaŋ 2.16 a seam 朕

d'iaŋ 2.16 pupil of eye 585 朕

d'iaŋ 2.16 ko tree, sap fermented tm drink 榘 南：有人餉昉沖酒而作榘字昉問沓此字是不沓曰葛洪字苑作木旁榘 Someone poured Fang a drink and wrote the graph 榘. Fang asked Yu, "Is this graph correct or not?" Yu said, "In the *Garden of Graphs* of Ko Hung it is written 榘 with a 木-flank."

d'iaŋ 1c young grain 穉 穉

d'iaŋ 35 ft. (meas) 雉 埃

d'iaŋ 1.6 go slowly 22 遲 遲 赴 迟

禮：爾來何遲也 Why have you arrived so late?

草：草木易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways.

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

d'iaŋ 2.5 pheasant 雉

史：有雉登鼎耳雉 There was a pheasant that mounted a cauldron-handle and crowed.

呂：其妖孽有[生?→]星如帶有鬼投其[陴→]碑有菟生雉雉亦生鳩 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.

戰：宋所謂無雉兔鮒魚者也 Sung is what they call a place without even pheasants, rabbits or goldfish. 漢：必雉兔逃入山林險阻 They will certainly flee into mountain fastness like pheasants or rabbits.

d'iaŋ 卍 young 17 稚 雉

衡：頭髮白黑在年歲之稚老 Whether the hair is white or black depends upon whether the age is young or old.

d'iaŋ 1.6 1c islet, bar 17 坻 坻 汜 汜

爾：水中可居者曰洲小洲曰陸小陸曰汜 汜曰坻 An occupiable thing in the water is called "island". A small island is called "isle". A small isle is called "islet". A small islet is called "bar".

非：河濱之漁者爭坻 Fishermen along the river bank fought over bars.

d'iaŋ 3 to wait (rel to 士, 待?) 22 遲 穉

d'iaŋ 1.6 1c ant egg (ex "anthill?") 17 蝼

d'iaŋ sew, embroider 緝

d'iaŋ 1.6 raised path gate→hall cf 氏 26 墀

d'iaŋ get stuck 579 坻

d'iaŋ d'ieŋb 1.6 to plaster, to coat with clay or sheathe with stone 377 墀

d'iaŋ 2.5 piece? throw of dice? in game 六 博 (← "pheasant?") 雉

d'iaŋ 1.6 1c carpenter-ant mound 17 坻

d'iaŋ-d'iaŋ 卍 so spring days 遲 遲

詩：春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采芣祁祁 The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees

grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay*/ They gather chickweed, baskets full.

d'iar-d'iar ^{rb} evenly 泝泝

d'iar-g'war ^{sb} roll around 低徊

d'iap 4.26 hibernate 267 蟄 偃

淮:介鱗者蟄伏之類也 Creatures characterized by exoskeletons or scales are in the category that hibernate.

山:冬見夏蟄 In winter they can be seen but in summer they hibernate.

d'iap 4.26 ^{mp} river name 墊

d'iap 4.26 dribble 漿

d'iap 4.26 ^{mp} increase, pile up *ar l'iap* 272 暴

d'iap-d'iap ^{sb} so offsp *ar l'iap* cf 對對 蟄蟄

d'iap-d'iap ^{sb} so plowing 72 偃偃

d'iapšiosiwad ^{mp} second of 12 cyclic 歲 (pron?) 執徐歲

d'iam 2.47 obsolete 1st per pronoun, revived in Ch'in for imp use 23 朕

史:臣等謹與博士議曰古有天皇有地皇有泰皇泰皇最貴臣等味死上尊號王為泰皇命為制令為詔天子自稱曰朕王曰去泰著皇采上古帝位號號曰皇帝他如議 We, your servants, having carefully discussed it with scholars of broad learning, say that in history there have been Sky Great Ones, Earth Great Ones and Supreme Great Ones, and of these Supreme Great Ones were mostly highly honored. With utmost sincerity we submit honorifics: YM is to become *Supreme Great One*; decrees are to become *rescripts*; orders are to become *summons*; and YM is to refer to himself as *We*. The king said, "Leave off *Supreme* but keep *Great One*. I select the appellation of the ancient rank of emperor; my appellation is to be *Great Emperor*. Let the rest be as you have discussed. 史:堯曰朕朕聞之 Yao said, "Yes, I've heard of him." 後:帝省奏謂曹節等曰竇氏雖為不道而太后有德於朕不宜降黜 The emperor perused the memorial and said to Ts'ao Chieh and the others, "Even though the Tou clan did wrong, the empress dowager deserves gratitude from us. It would not do to demote and expel her."

d'iam 1.49 sink (*rel* to 深?) (*cf* 浸) 267 沈

史:積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [*r?*]

戰:乘舟舟漏而弗塞則舟沉矣 When you're in a boat and it springs a leak, if you don't plug the leak the boat is sure to sink.

史:適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.

b. fig.

呂:沈於樂者反於憂 Those who sink into pleasure come back to sorrow.

d'iam 1.49 water buffalo 267 牯 牯 牯

d'iam river name 沈 沈

d'iam poison 602 酖

d'iam 3.52 ^{nc} bird w/poison wing 602 鳩

漢:太后伺其獨居使人持鴆飲之 The Empress Dowager waited until he was alone and then had someone give him poison to drink.

d'iam ko sacrifice [2t] 沈

d'iam 2.47 ^{nc} silkworm frame xpiece 26 柶 楸

d'iam ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 沈

d'iam ^{nc} flask 21 瓶

d'iam 2.47 ^{nc} ko fish 鱧

d'iam 1.49 說文: spades, hoes &c 鈇

d'iam 1.49 stake for tethering cattle 24 枕

d'iam 1.49 long-lasting overcast 霏

d'iam 2.47 ^{nc} plant, ashes used as mordant in dyeing 267 枋

d'iam 3.52 ko green-skinned gourd or melon 瓠

d'iam 1.49 flask, small urn 瓶

d'iam? soo 伺

淮:解擗者不在於擗格在於批伋 Fleebing a roopy is not done by squeezing the fleempt, it's done by ransing the norf. [Note how the structure of the sentence is clear even though so many of its words remain undefined.]

d'iamgiag ugly ("slack-chinned") 245 顛頤

d'iamdjet turbid, cloudy (sc wine) 湛溢

d'iamd'iad dammed, clogged [?] 611,579 湛

滯 沈滯

國:氣不沈滯而亦不散越 Vapor is neither dammed nor dispersed

呂:身盡府種筋骨沈滯血脈壅塞 The body becomes bloated, the sinews & bones clogged, the blood vessels blocked.

d'iamd'iar ko liquor (pron?) 沈齊

周:辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緹齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.

d'iampiwan ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 沈藩 芄藩

d'iamien obscure, unnoticed 沈湮

d'iek female complaint 婬

d'iang stalk, stem 莖

d'iem 鉗 pinch 24 楸

#io d'iaq 1.9 ^m remove, clear 175 除

左:蔓草猶不可除況君之寵弟乎 If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?

衡:天之有彗以除穢也 Sky's having a broom is to use it to sweep away filth.

左:孟氏將辟藉除於臧氏 When the Méng clan set about the burial, they asked the Tsang clan to do brush-clearing.

史:比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之漦流于庭不可除 For three consecutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up.

多:除道 clear the road

史:三十五年除道道九原抵雲陽塹山堙谷直通之 In the 35th year they cleared the road from Chiu-yüan to Yün-yang. They scraped tops off hills and filled in valleys and made it go straight through. 漢:為粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 That amounts to 150 *d'iak* of grain. Take away a 10% tax of 15 *d'iak* and that leaves 135 *d'iak*.

淮:古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that

they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

淮:今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

晉:既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine." likely comes from this.

b. fig.

漢:除苛解嬈 he lifted oppressions and undid bonds 禮:湯以寬治民而除其虐 Tang governed lightly and freed the folk of cruelty.

史:法三章耳殺人者死傷人及盜抵罪餘悉除去秦法 The laws had only three provisions: murder punished by death, wounding or theft punished. All other laws of Ch'in were abolished.

史:除守微亭鄣塞見卒不過二十萬而已矣 Leaving aside the garrisons of frontier guardposts and barriers in passes, I have seen troops to the number of at most two hundred thousand, no more.

d'io ^{nc} pointed 杼 杼

d'io 2 ^{nc} ko hemp 紵

#io d'iab 3.9 ^{nc} chopsticks 515 箸 箸

多:象箸 ivory chopsticks

衡:毋以箸相授為其不固也 Don't pass things to each other with chopsticks, on account of not being firmly held.

禮:飯黍毋以箸 When your meal is millet, don't use chopsticks.

史:獨置大載無切肉又不置櫛 He only provided big chunks of meat, none of it cut small, nor did he provide chopsticks.

衡:以筋撞鍾 to try to ring a huge gong with a chopstick

#io d'iaq 1.9 collect 518 儲

淮:百姓開門而待之浙米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

選:何奇不有何怪不儲 What rarity does it not contain, what marvel does it not keep in store?

隋:明則軍儲盈將得勢 If it is bright then the army's stores will be complete and the general will out-manuever the enemy.

d'io 3.35 pass away 116 除

#io d'iaq 2 ^{nc} lamb 187 斝

d'io 1.9 space from gate to screen 除 著 宁

#io d'iab 2.8 to stand 29 佇 佇

楚:思美人兮擘涕而竚眙 Thinking of the lovely one, ah! I wipe tears and stand staring.

d'io 說文: split bamboo 166 筴

d'io ^{nc} shuttle 116 杼 杼

d'io accumulated dust 33 埽

d'io ^{nc} ko plant usable to make rope 苧

d'io ko shellfish symbiotic with crab 筍

d'io 1.9 ^{mp} river name 滌

d'jo 1.9 ㄉㄧㄠ region name 滁

d'jo 1.9 ㄉㄧㄠ riv name 20 涂 諸

d'jo 1.9 stm stairs to hall entry 除

d'jo **d'ag** ㄉㄧㄠ ㄉㄨㄥ serving-spoon 159 筯 箸

d'jo ㄉㄧㄠ ko plant 蒟

d'jok ㄉㄧㄠ ko bird 鸚

d'jog 3.35 ㄉㄧㄠ call 20 召

晏: 召大匠曰室何爲夕 He summoned the construction supervisor and said, "Why is the building out of plumb?"

晏: 曷爲見召 Why have I been summoned?

史: 君召先生而卜相 Our ruler summoned you to divine about a chief minister.

後: 莽時爲掌樂大夫更始立召拜太中大夫 In Wang Mang's time he was OIC music. When the Han dynasty was reestablished, they summoned and appointed him grand interior officer.

史: 久之秦召燕王燕王欲往蘇代約燕王 After some time, Ch'in summoned the king of Yen. The king wanted to go but Su Tai restrained him.

藝: 勃爲門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

呂: 故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

史: 會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰滅綰臧自殺諸所興爲者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huang-lao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

d'jog 1 ㄉㄧㄠ court 20 朝

隋: 亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

史: 營作朝宮渭南上林苑中 He enclosed and built a court hall in the Shanglin garden south of the Wei.

史: 臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共起朝儀 I want to invite various scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together with my students.

呂: 賢主弗內[之]於朝 The good ruler does not allow him into court.

衡: 漢朝智囊 the greatest satchel of intelligence of the whole Han court

戰: 爭名者於朝爭利者於市 Those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market.

語: 忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝 When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

晉: 蜀將孟達之降也魏朝遇之甚厚 When the Shu general Méng Ta surrendered, the Wei court

treated him with great open-handedness.

漢: 夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.

史: 太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy when they come to dwell in the harem. All men, it does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet suspicion when they enter the court."

釋: 夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.

淮: 朝不易位賈不去肆 None exchange positions in the court, merchants do not forsake the market.

漢: 小者致之市朝 [punishment] is delivered in the marketplace or the court

漢: 後朝上益莊丞相益畏 At later sessions of court the emperor was more dignified and the premier was more deferential.

草: 鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

史: 捐賓客而不立朝 to dismiss all visitors and not hold court

三: 帝欲邀討之朝議多以爲不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.

西: 武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏曰伏惟章德竇后虐害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, "YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complainant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion."

d'jog 1 ㄉㄧㄠ to attend court 20 朝

左: 紀侯來朝不敬紀侯歸乃謀伐之 The Marquess of Chi' came to court; he was disrespectful, so when he left plans were laid to attack him.

史: 率一月再朝 Her practice was to attend court twice a month.

漢: 稱疾不朝 he did not go to court, pleading illness

史: 漢七年長樂宮成諸侯群臣皆朝十月 In the seventh year of Han the Palace of Prolonged Delight was completed. The barons and the court officials all attended court in the tenth month.

史: 竟朝置酒無敢譁失禮者 At the end of the court session, drinks were served and no one dared breach decorum by whooping and hollering.

史: 今乃欲西面而事秦則諸侯莫不西面而朝於章臺之下矣 But now you want to face west and serve Ch'in. Then all the barons will face west and

attend court near the Blazoned Pavilion.

史: 張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月 When he returned to Ch'in, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months.

淮: 負宸而朝諸侯 By nothing more strenuous than leaning on the imperial chamber-screen, he brought the barons to his court in submission.

漢: 及周之衰分而爲二天下莫朝周周不能制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court there any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.

淮: 天下歌謠而樂之諸侯執幣相朝三十四世不奪 Then the world celebrated him in song, the barons brought gifts to each other's courts and for thirty-four generations they were not usurped.

藝: 後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨志日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

梁: 漢元鼎中遣伏波將軍路博德開百越置日南郡其徼外諸國自武帝以來皆朝貢後漢桓帝世大秦天竺皆由此道遣使貢獻 In the era Yüan-ting [116-110 BC], the Han sent General-who-quells-waves Lu Po-tê to open all the Yüeh and establish Jih-nan commandery. All countries beyond its borders have come to court and paid tribute since the time of the Martial Emperor. In the time of the Foursquare emperor of later Han, Rome and India both sent embassies by this route to pay tribute.

d'jog million 兆

風: 十萬謂之億十億謂之兆十兆謂之經十經謂之垓 Ten ten-thousands are called hundred thousand; ten hundred-thousands are called million; ten millions are called ten million; ten ten-millions are called hundred million.

多: 兆民 the general populace [or is this another member of the 庶民 complex?]

詩: 一人有慶兆民賴之 the one man has favor/the folk depend on him

抱: 兆類 the phenomenal universe [cf 萬物]

d'jog tide 潮

d'jog 2.30 begin, demarcate 肇

詩: 邦畿千里維民所止肇域彼四海四海來假來假祁祁 The realm and adjunct lands/ Were settled by the folk/ They demarcated boundaries for all foreigners/ The foreigners came to pay tribute/ They came to pay tribute in droves.

d'jog 1 ㄉㄧㄠ 爾雅: small 𪚩 𪚩

d'jog 2.30 tortoise-and-snake flag "don't tread on me even if I am slow" 旐

d'jog oracle made by cracking tortoise-shell w/ heat cf 妖 172 兆 繇

韜: 史編曰編之太祖史疇爲禹占得皋陶兆比於此 The scribe Pian said, "My remote ancestor the scribe Chi'ou divined for Yü. He got Kao Yao. The indication was comparable to this one."

淮：著龜兆 The milfoil and tortoise gave valid omens.
b. fig.

左：其人則盜賊也其器則姦兆也 As to the man, he is a criminal. As to the vessels, they are proof of treachery.

藝：觀固宗之形兆看洞庭之交會 I will observe the outline-traces of ancient households/ And find out how the Tung-ting lakes interconnect.

d'ioŋ make altars at tomb edge 兆

d'ioŋ ^{nc} strong dog ++p 狔

d'ioŋ 篇海：finish delivering a speech 庫

d'ioŋ 1.32 ^{mp} surname 鼂

d'ioŋ 1 grieved +p 悵

d'ioŋ d'ioŋ hasten 趙

d'ioŋ d'ioŋ 2.30 ^{mp} clan name, one of 5 great families in marquise of 晉 趙

左：趙襄子由是基知伯 From then on the Prospering Patriarch of Chao loathed Chih-po.

漢：晉三卿韓魏趙篡晉君而分其地 Three grand officers of Chin—Hán, Wei and Chao—took control from the Chin ruler and divided his territory.

d'ioŋ d'ioŋ ^{mp} 6, one of 三晉 趙

史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙趙肅侯封為武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

戰：攻魏者亡趙之始也 Attacking Wei is the first step toward destroying Chao.

戰：燕封宋人榮蚡為高陽君使將而攻趙 Yen enfeoffed a Sung man, Jung Fen, as Lord Kao-yang and sent him as general to attack Chao.

戰：常仗趙而畔楚仗齊而畔秦 He has often adhered to Chao in defecting from Ch'u or adhered to Ch'i in defecting from Ch'in.

戰：是強秦而弱趙也以益愈強之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Chi'angping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

草：趙女善舞行步媚蟲學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 *lit* "mismanaged the tempo"]

b. *cultural* assoc w/燕 more than 韓 & 魏

史：燕...大與趙代俗相類 In Yen...customs are generally similar to those in Chao and Tai.

戰：君得燕趙之兵甚衆且亟矣 You got armies from Yen and Chao in great force and very quickly!

方：蠶燕趙之間謂之蠶螭其小者謂之蠶螭 In the Yen and Chao area, they call wasps *mēngwēng*; they call small ones *yiwēng*.

d'ioŋkɔŋ ^{mp} man name 趙高

史：秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hé by trickery, themselves bringing about

the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

d'ioŋg'ien noble's visit to court 朝覲
d'ioŋsian ^{mp} pln 朝鮮 [and Liaotung.

史：燕東有朝鮮遼東 East of Yen are Ch'aohsien

d'ioŋts'âk ^{mp} man name 晁錯 鼂錯

d'ioŋd'ienŋ ruler's court hall 朝廷

漢：十五入大學先聖禮樂而知朝廷君臣之禮 At fifteen they enter high school to learn the ritual and music of the ancient sage kings and become aware of the etiquette of behavior between ruler and minister in court.

史：賈誼曰吾聞古之聖人不居朝廷必在卜醫之中 Chia Yi said, "I have heard of the sages of old that if they did not frequent the court they were always to be found among divination-healers.

草：鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

d'ioŋg'iwər ^{mp} man name (*pron?*) 趙累

d'ioŋdz'ienŋ ^{nc} officer at Han court 朝請

d'ionjo 玉篇：ko plant 豬罕

d'ioŋiung ^{mp} cyclical year name 著雍

d'ioŋk 4.1 ^{vt} chase cf 趣 趣 175 逐

左：執戈而逐之 grabbed a hook-lance and chased him
非：逐北 to pursue the fleeing

新：追亡逐北 chase fugitives and pursue the fleeing

呂：一兔走百人逐之 A lone rabbit runs with a hundred men chasing it.

藝：上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

戰：以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊也 To attack them with the force of Ch'in would be like having wolves chase a flock of sheep.

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shoed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

搜：偃佺者槐山採藥父也好食松實形體生毛長七寸兩目更方能飛行逐走馬 Wu Ch'üan was an herb-gatherer of Mt. Hui. He liked to eat pine nuts. His body and limbs sprouted hair seven inches long, and both his eyes became square. He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

b. expel

戰：妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.
史：秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵為其主游聞於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, "Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners."

c. fig.

史：候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportu-

nities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit
史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent.

d'ioŋk ^{nc} axle; spindle 20 軸

說：持輪也 It's a wheel-holder.

史：積羽沈舟羣輕折軸 Enough feathers can sink a boat, enough light stuff can break an axle. [*crime?*]

d'ioŋk 4 ^{mp} pln 軸

d'ioŋk ^{nc} 爾雅：鱉是鱧 Yangtze riv porpoise

Lipotes vexillifer 鱧

d'ioŋk 4.1 seaweed *Sargassum siliquastrum*

(*Halochloa macracantha*) ac 馬尾 蓬

d'ioŋk'liŋ ^{nc} browif call each other 妯娌

d'ioŋ d'izab 3.49 helmet cf 首 305 胄 軸

左：文公躬擐甲胄 The Cynosure Marquess

himself put on armor and helmet.

史：被甲蒙胄以會戰 don armor and helmet to

join battle

d'ioŋ 說文：plowed field 𡵓 疇

非：兵甲頓士民病蓄積畹田疇荒困倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

d'ioŋ 1.46 category; mate cf 醜 233 儔 疇

d'ioŋ ^{vt} dense 稠 擣

戰：書策稠[濁→]褻 The shelves are crammed with books. [*le, there are so many bundles of writing-strips that their wrappers are crammed together. This putative causitive use of stative verbs is common in Chinese but difficult to render in English. V. 多*]

b. flourishing

後：太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起擣椒自隨謂妻子曰若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He had himself lifted from bed. All his family [*lit* "flourishing thyme" *ref* to *Ode 117*] went with him. He said to his wife and children, "If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive."

d'ioŋ 2.44 sour mash sake 酎

西：漢制宗廟八月飲酎 Han decreed that in the ancestral temples in the eighth month unfiltered rice wine would be drunk.

d'ioŋ sky, world 宙

d'ioŋ 1.46 ^{nc} cicada 蝸 蜩

d'ioŋ arrows to throw in bottle 20 籌

淮：臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come into their hands for distribution they draw lots to determine shares.

d'ioŋ d'izab covering 305 幃

淮：偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch'i general and brought them to his own general.

d'ioŋ descendant cf 醜 233 胄

d'ioŋ d'izab 1.46 coverlets 305 裯

d'ioŋ 1.46 ^{nc} 爾雅：ko bird 鸞

d'ioŋ who cf 孰 536 疇 鸞 鸞

d'ioŋ d'izab 方言：to cover 305 籌

d'ioŋ ^{nc} poisonous plant 105 楛

d'jog (prn) 媯
d'jog ^{nc} ko tree 桐
d'jog ^{mp} riv name 桐
d'jog 3.49 apprehensive *ar d'jog* 怵憊
d'jog 1.46 tormented 怵憊
d'jog 1.46 who? which? 536 媯
d'jog 3.49 ^{mp} man name 籀籀
 草: 龔齒以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔爲楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.
d'jog? 2.44 ^{mp} "bad last" ruler of Shang 紂
 史: 帝紂資辨捷疾聞見甚敏材力過人手格猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor Chòu was naturally articulate and clever, extremely alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed, the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal power to make wrong seem right.
 衡: 紂力能索鐵伸鉤 Chòu was so strong he could twist iron and straighten a sickle.
 史: 紂怒曰吾聞聖人心有七竅剖比干觀其心 Chòu got angry and said, "I hear that sages have seven openings in the heart." He cut open Pi-kan and looked at his heart.
 史: 紂爲朝歌北鄙之音...夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Chòu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pln*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar.
 非: 紂爲長夜之飲懼以失日問其左右盡不知也乃使人問箕子箕子謂其徒曰爲天下主而一國皆失日天下其危矣一國皆不知而我獨知之吾其危矣辭以醉而不知 Chòu had a long day-and-night drinking session. He went into a tizzy because he had lost track of what day it was. He asked his retainers, none of whom knew either. So he sent someone to ask Chi-tzū. Chi-tzū said to one of his followers, "Leaders of the world, yet the whole country has lost track of what day it is—the world is in precarious condition. And if the whole country has lost track and only I know it, I am in precarious condition." He declined to answer, claiming that he was too drunk to know it.
 史: 武王謬謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Chòu of Yin brought about his own ruin.
 史: 桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six hundred years, Chòu of Yin became violently oppressive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.
 史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Chòu under control at Mu-yeh. [232 紂]
d'jog? 2.44 ^{mp} wrap package (sef 葯 *w/artif rldg?*)
d'jog 3.49 grain comes into ear 266 糶

d'jog? 2.44 ^{mp} bamboo dies after transplant 326 紂
d'jogst'ar plant stalks of divination 擣著
d'jogst'ek plan 20 籌策 籌筴
 戰: 是大王籌筴之臣無任矣 That would mean YGM's planning staff are not up to their tasks.
 史: 運籌策帷帳之中決勝於千里之外 to sit in a camp tent and put into action plans that will determine a victory a thousand *li* away
 漢: 夫擊輕銳我不如公坐運籌策公不如我 I don't match you at attacking mobile units, but you don't match me at carrying out battle plans.
d'jogd'ie d'jogd'iaq hesitate 躊躇
 宋: 使君從南來五馬立時躊躇使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名爲羅敷羅敷年幾何二十尚不足十五頗有餘 His Excellency came from the south/ His five horses stood there dithering/ His excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ How old is Lo-fu?/ Not yet twenty/ but well over fifteen.
d'jogliwæn contemporaries, peer group (cf 醜類) 233 儔儔
d'jogmliog d'jabliab wrap round, wrap tight 305 綢繆
d'jog 1.1 ^{nc} bugs, worms 154 虫 蟲 蟲
 非: 蟲有虻者一身兩口 There is a bug, the tapeworm, with one body and a pair of mouths.
 衡: 下地之澤其蟲曰蛭蝨食人足 In the marshes in low-lying ground, the critters there are called leeches. Leeches feed on human legs.
 衡: 蟲之食穀者 the insects that eat crops
 釋: 日月虧曰食稍稍虧如蟲食草木葉也 Diminutions of sun and moon are called "eclipse"; they are gradually encroached and diminished, like bugs eating leaves of plants and trees.
 國: 夫文蟲皿爲蠱 In writing, *chung* and *min* make *ku*.
 b. animate creatures in general
 大: 有羽之蟲三百六十而鳳皇爲之長 There are 360 kinds of feathered creatures; the phoenix is senior among them.
 莊: 之二蟲又何知 What more do these two critters know of?
 語: 民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於農農以爲行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.
d'jog surge [?] 266 冲 冲 冲
d'jog 3.1 midbro; sko term of respect? 仲
d'jog 1.1 to pour out 266 冲
 南: 有人餉昉冲酒 There was someone who poured wine for Fang.
d'jog 3.1 廣韻: bugs eat things 蚍
d'jog 3.1 ^{nc} 爾雅: mid-size flute 526 仲 筩
d'jog ^{nc} ko bamboo 筩
d'jog 1.1 sprouts 26 种
d'jog 1.1 ^{mp} surname 种
d'jog 1.1 sko malady 虫

d'jog 1.1 ^{nc} burn, illumine 172 焯
d'jog 1.1 fly straight up 26 狝
d'jog-d'jog ^{nb} so drought 326 蟲蟲
d'jog-d'jog ^{nb} tinkling 冲 冲 冲 冲
d'jogxiang ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蟲 蠶
d'jogg'a 2nd month of summer 仲夏
d'jogt'iwæn 2nd month of spring 仲春
d'jogt'óng 2nd month of winter 仲冬
d'jogtsia ^{mp} woman name 仲子
d'jogts'ie d'jog 2nd month of autumn 仲秋
d'jognjor ^{mp} nickname of Confucius 仲尼
 史: 生而首上圩頂故因名曰丘云字仲尼姓孔氏 He was born with a steeply pitched cranium and was thus named Chi'u, or so it is said. His nickname was Chung-ni and his surname K'ung.
 非: 或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯爲天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?
 非: 奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi.
 史: 仲尼菜[色→]絕陳蔡 In Chên and Ts'ai Confucius's food ran out.
d'jogpiwo what 桓公 calls 管仲 仲父
d'jogb'iwæ ^{nc} fayobro 仲父
 釋: 父之弟曰仲父 One's father's younger brother is called *d'jogb'iwæ*.
 戰: 昔者齊公得管仲時以爲仲父今吾得子亦以爲父 Long ago when the lord of Ch'i got Kuan Chung he treated him as his uncle; now I have got you, you shall become as my father.
d'ju 1.10 Kg: kitchen (*but cf* 豎; "serving-room" *acw* 庖 "roasting-room") 29 廚 庖
 史: 與代王飲陰告廚人曰即酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之 He had drinks with the king of Tai. He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."
 隋: 胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of *wei*: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the five grains.
 隋: 張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.
d'ju to stop 29 住
d'ju 2.9 ^{nc} wall-pillar (*acw* free-standing 楹) 29 柱
 藝: 大匠曰柱枅薄櫨相枝持 The master builder said, "Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other."
 戰: 薄之柱上而擊之 press it down on top of a stump and hit it
 史: 信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng; he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.
 淮: 天柱折 The sky's pillar cracked.
 史: 群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝

患之 When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之(靈)→
靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱
The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

d'ju tent 29 幬

d'ju 1.10 𠂔 man name + +p 𠂔

d'juik to stamp the foot 553 躅 躅

d'juik **d'juik** high official in Ch'u
"mayor of the state" 78 柱國

戰: 曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任
官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties'."

d'jung 2.2 𠂔 heavy 262 重

淮: 重濁者凝滯而為地 The heavy and dirty coagulated and formed the earth.

淮: 其重於尊亦遠矣 That is far heavier than a jug!
呂: 重者為輕輕者為重 What is weighty is considered light, what is light, weighty.

西: 有吳錢微重 There were Wu coins; they were a trifle heavier.

荀: 厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食
They make the cash levies huge so as to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy so as to confiscate food from them.

荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也
The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.

衡: 夫一石之重一人挈之 Now a weight of one *d'jak*, one man lifts it.

絕: 千鈞之重加銖而移 A ton of weight may be tipped in balance by adding an ounce.

史: 以重力相壓猶烏獲之與嬰兒 If they pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like Wu Huo compared to a baby.

漢: 銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.

淮: 今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

呂: 重水所多腫與蹇人 Where the water is heavy there are many people with ?dropsy? and ?gout?.

衡: 石之質重 The substance of stone is heavy.

禮: 載華嶽而不重 to uphold the Hua mountain and not find it heavy

孟: 民以為將拯己於水火之中也簞食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers

and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

b. *fig.*

衡: 諸言毋者教人重慎勉人為善 All these "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.

國: 擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 Choosing felicities, heaviest is best; choosing calamities, lightest is best.

管: 巨冢重葬其親者 when a great family lavishly buries one of its members

戰: 恐齊而重王 frighten Ch'i and make YM more important

史: 秦之所以重楚者以其有齊也 The reason Ch'in considers Ch'u important is the adherence of Ch'i to Ch'u.

後: 君侯以后父尊重 Your Lordship is honored and weighty in your status as empress's father.

史: 楚王重地尊秦秦女必貴而夫人斥矣 The king of Ch'u considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife.

史: 盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨而懷其重寶 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents, but held on to the most valuable.

漢: 且廉問有不如吾詔者以重論之 Further-more, ask in detail if there are any who are at variance with our rescripts; categorized them according to how serious.

史: 韓魏之所以重畏秦者為與秦接境界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'in is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

史: 是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕為之臣也 This is surely the cause of Hán and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch'in but no great thing to serve them.

史: 南附楚楚重西附秦秦重中附韓魏韓魏重 If you adhere to Ch'u on the south, Ch'u will become weighty. If you adhere to Ch'in on the west, Ch'in will become weighty. If you adhere to Hán and Wei in the center, they will become weighty.

史: 夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred *li* but to take seriously what is beyond a thousand *li*--no calculation is more misguided than this.

梁: 約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple. [*少 put caus fac*]

隋: 動而光上賦歛重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.

衡: 孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, "Tz'ü, you begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite." Tz'ü Kung hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached more importance to the abandonment of the rite.

漢: 孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不為其積土至今猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important

for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

漢: 呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

淮: 末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

d'jung 2.2 𠂔 cargo wagon 262 重

漢: 幸而逢虜又累輜重 If we should happen to run into the barbarians we would still be encumbered by our baggage train [*累 put caus fac || 寧 etc.*]

d'jung 1.3 𠂔 repeat 切韻 *ar* 3 574 重 種 鍾

國: 內困於父母外困於諸侯是重困也 Within harassed by parents, without harassed by feudal lords—this is multiple harassment.

戰: 臣有大喜三重之寶劍一 YS has three reasons to be very happy, and a valuable sword on top of that.

管: 不重之結雖固必解 A knot that is not complicated can be untied no matter how tight it is.

衡: 重關 multiple barriers

大: 主人請曰某有枉矢壺壹請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, "[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"

釋: 於高山上一重作之如陶甗然也 Created as a second tier on top of a high mountain, they look like pots and a stove.

釋: 上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.

晉: 天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes.

His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向
我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫
浮澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

d'jung (prn) 鍾

d'jung 2.2 trousers 164 紳

d'jung 3.3 repeat 切韻 *ar* t1 574 重
d'jung 2.2 ^{rst} thighs of trousers 襠襠
d'jung 3.3 doubled thread 574 緇
d'jung 1.3 silkworms hatched late 種
d'jung d'ung 1.3 ^{nc} sown early ripe late 種
d'junghiog ^{pp} personal name of 文公,
 marquess of 晉 重耳
 國: 晉人殺懷公於高梁而授重耳實為文公
 Chin killed the Remembered Marquess at Kao-liang
 and handed over to Ch'ung-er. He was the one who
 became the Cynosure Marquess.
 國: 重耳夷吾與知共君之事 *Chiung-erh* and *Yi-
 wu* were complicit in the matter of the Reverend Lord
 [ie their elder half-brother's death].
d'jungg'wá ^{pp} man name? 重華
d'jungg'wá ^{pp} alt name for Jupiter? 重華
d'jungd'iang sko bird? 重常 鸚鵡
d'juw'o' ^{nc} ko plant of 祝餘 柱茶
d'jár 1.5 車兩尾也 軛
d'jár? *rel* to 冶 “smelt”? 169 芙
d'jár 2.4 disperse 22 豸
d'jár 2.4 爾雅: gen term for creepy-crawlies
 393 豸 蚤 蝨
d'jár 4.29 produce of fields 壩
d'jék 4.22 to scratch 撓
 非: 王試度其功突四板射稽八板撓其堅癸
 五寸射稽二寸 Let YM judge by the results: where I
 laid four boards' thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if
 you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded
 down to five inches thick, he got it down to two.
 淮: 逮至衰世鑄山石鐸金玉[撓→]摘蚌蜃消
 銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate
 age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave
 bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and
 iron, to the detriment of all things.
d'jék check step, hesitate 287 躑
d'jék throw out, dismiss 18 躑
d'jék 4.22 throw 18 擲 擲
 藝: 從上自擲正投桃樹上 He threw himself from
 the top, landing exactly on the peach tree.
 藝: 王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來
 思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之
 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing
 when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was
 holding. He shooed it away but it came back. Szü flew
 into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get
 it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the
 floor, stamped on it and broke it.
d'jék 4.22 bog, slough *ar* **tiék** 206 潛
d'jékd'juk walk hesitating 169 躑躅
d'jékd'juk mark time, march in place 664 躑
 躅
d'jékd'juk ^{nc} *Rhododendron* spp eg *sinense*,
indica 躑躅 躑躅
d'jég 1.5 ^{nc} ko flute *swa* 箛 526 箛
d'jég make efforts 踉
d'jég stdw carriages 屨
d'jégd'jug walk hesitating 330 踉蹌 踉蹌
d'jéng 3.45 ^{pp} fs 805-374 BC 鄭
 春: 鄭伯克段于鄆 The Earl of Chéng beat Tuan at Yen.
 春: 夏齊侯陳侯鄭伯遇于垂 In summer, the
 Marquess of Ch'i, the Marquess of Ch'én and the Earl
 of Chéng met at Ch'ui.
 左: 將會鄭伯謀紀故也鄭伯辭以難 He intended

to meet with the Earl of Chéng; the purpose was to make
 plans about Chi. The Earl of Chéng declined, citing
 unrest.

左: 鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chéng
 invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East Gate
 incident.

戰: 鄭魏者楚之夷國而秦楚之強敵也 Chéng
 and Wei, by their nature, are the buffer states of Ch'ü,
 while Ch'in is Ch'ü's strong enemy. (*Or is this a
 scribal error for 奕 "weak"?*)

非: 始鄭梁一國也已而別今願復得鄭而合
 之梁 Originally Chéng and Liang were one state; at a
 later time they separated. Now I wish to get Chéng
 reunited with Liang.

草: 儕雅樂於鄭聲 Put classical music on an even
 footing with popular.

b. *paired with 衛 (w)* as *ex of decadence*
 淮: 豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉 Surely there is no lack
 of sophisticated tunes from Chéng and Wèi.

論: 惡鄭聲之亂雅樂也 The master said, "I hate
 how the music of Chéng has disordered classical
 music"

釋: 竽篪師延所作靡靡之樂[器]也後出於桑
 間濮上之地蓋空國之侯所[存→]好也師涓為
 晉平公鼓焉鄭衛分其地而有之遂號鄭衛之
 音謂之淫樂也 K'ung-hou is the instrument on
 which Shih Yen composed enervating music. It later
 came to light among mulberries [*cf* 桑中 *qv*] on the
 bank of the P'u river. It turned out to be favored by the
 ruler of a deserted land. Shih Ch'üan played on it for
 the Level Marquess of Chin. Chéng and Wèi divided that
 territory and kept it. Then the music of Chéng and Wèi
 was called licentious music.

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥
 眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紵粉白黛黑珮玉環 He
 chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of
 Chéng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed
 oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins
 and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked
 with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and
 eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given
 jade rings to wear at their sashes.

d'jéng 1.42 standard measure→norm 26 程

非: 中程者 those who meet the standard
 衡: 程才 to measure talent by a standard
 衡: 超程 to exceed the measuring-scale

草: 推步期程 step through the predetermined
 celestial paths by calculation
 衡: 夫文吏之學學治文書也當與木土之匠
 同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials
 study, they study books on civil administration. They
 ought to be classified together with carpenters and
 earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with
 Confucian scholars?

衡: 論賢儒之才既超程矣世人怪其仕宦不
 進官爵卑細以賢才退在俗吏之後信不怪也
 夫如是而適足以見賢不肖之分睹高下多少
 之實也 Having established that the intellectual
 power of an accomplished scholar goes off the scale, our
 contemporaries are astonished that when appointed to
 office such scholars do not advance, remaining in low
 posts, with all their erudition, yet shoved below com-
 mon ordinary functionaries. This is not really astonish-
 ing. It is only because things are this way that we can

see the difference between skill and incompetence,
 and can make out what is really high and really low,
 really abundant and really sparse.

d'jéng 1.42 to manifest, display 呈

後: 屋不呈材牆不露形 The roof does not show
 what it is made of, nor do the walls reveal their form.
 南: 約郊住宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以
 所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁
 When [Shén] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new
 pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two
 poems about it and showed his literary compositions
 to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers
 copy his poems for display on a wall.

d'jéng ko precious stone 珵

d'jéng ^{nc} leopard 程

d'jéng naked 程

d'jéng 2.40 廣韻: 雨後徑 程

d'jéng ^{nc} ko vessel 甗

d'jéng ^{pp} pln 程

d'jéng 3.45 boast, proclaim own virtues 呈

d'jéng 1.42 choice cuts of meat 腥

d'jéng t'í 1.42 stone out, plotz 醒

d'jéngdzéng ^{pp} wife of Ch'ü Huai Wang 鄭
 袖

史: 靳尚又能得事於楚王幸姬鄭袖 Chin
 Shang is also able to get things done by the king's
 favored concubine, Chéng Hsiu.

戰: 魏王遣楚王美人楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王
 之說新人也甚愛新人衣服玩好擇其所喜而
 為之宮室臥具擇其所善而為之愛之甚於王
 王曰婦人所以事夫者色也而妒者其情也今
 鄭袖知寡人之說新人也其愛之甚於寡人此
 孝子之所以事親忠臣之所以事君也鄭袖知
 王以己為不妒也也因謂新人曰王愛子美矣雖
 然惡子之鼻為見王則必掩子鼻新人見王
 因掩其鼻王謂鄭袖曰夫新人見寡人則掩其
 鼻何也鄭袖曰妾知也王曰雖惡必言之鄭袖
 曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令劍之無
 使逆命 The king of Wei gave a beautiful woman to
 the king of Ch'ü, who was delighted with her. The king's
 wife Chéng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with
 the new woman, so she took extraordinary care of the
 newcomer, having her favorite kinds of clothing and
 trinkets made for her, and had the kind of bedroom
 and bedding she preferred made for her, exceeding
 even the king's own favor of her. The king said, "How a
 wife serves a husband is by sensual pleasure, and to be
 jealous is their inborn nature. Here Chéng Hsiu knows
 how I delight in the newcomer, and exceeds even my
 own favor of her. This is the behavior of a filial son to
 a father, or a loyal minister to a ruler." When Chéng
 Hsiu knew that the king assumed she was not jealous,
 she went on to tell the newcomer, "The king has fal-
 len in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose.
 So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your
 nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she
 accordingly covered her nose. The king asked Chéng
 Hsiu, "Why is it that when the newcomer sees me she
 covers her nose?" Chéng Hsiu said, "I could tell you."
 The king said, "You must tell me, even if it is bad."
 Chéng Hsiu said, "Well, it would seem that she dislikes
 your body odor." The king said, "How arrogant!" He
 gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to counter-
 mand the order.

d'iet 4.5 order, rank, series 2 袞 秩 秩

衡: 居祿秩之吏 officials who are in a grade entitled to official stipend

史: 明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.
史: 今自有秩以上至諸大吏下及王左右無非相國之人者 Now from those who have official rank on up as far as the greatest officials and on down to YM's personal servants, there is not one who is not the premier's man.

d'iet 4.5 satchel, book bag (*sua* 袞) 帙 袞

d'iet 4.5 to fly, to soar 秩

d'iet 4.5 爾雅: threshold 廣韻 *ar ts'iet* 296 秩

d'iet 爾雅: embroidery? 鉄 秩

d'iet ^{np} pln *ar t'ied* 裁

d'iet ^{mp} river name 涇

d'iet 4.5 eliminate 摶

d'iet-d'iet ^{nb} so good reputation 秩秩

d'iettsong ^{nc} officer in charge of ceremonies 秩宗

d'ietluk official stipend of rank (not salary of official position) 秩祿

d'ied darn? patch? worn clothes 579 緻

d'ied 3.6 small, fine (sc mesh) 587 闕 緻

語: 密緻博[通→]適蟲蝸不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅彊 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

d'ied 3.6 send 4 德

d'ien 1.17 ^w arrange; be arranged (eg army in formation) 14 陳 連 較 陳 陳

左: 凡師敵未陳曰敗某師皆陳曰戰 Always in speaking of forces, if the other is not yet in formation, it says "defeated such-and-such a force." When both forces were in formation, it says "did battle."

國: 王以二日癸亥夜陳未畢而雨 The king drew up in formation on the night of the second day, *kuei-hai*. They had not finished when it began to rain.

史: 已濟未陳又曰可擊公曰待其已陳 When they had finished crossing but had not yet got into formation, he again said, "They can be attacked." The duke said, "Wait until they have all got into formation."

禮: 春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

淮: 升高樓臨大路設樂陳酒積博其上 They would ascend a high tower, overlooking the main road, provide music and set out drinks, and made it a practice to play *liu-po* up there.

史: [儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

藝: 後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令

後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

b. *fig.*

戰: 皆願奉教陳忠於前 All want to get instruction and display their loyalty in your presence.

衡: 孔子宜陳其過 Confucius should have given a list of what he had done wrong.

漢: 箕子佯狂於殷而為周陳洪範 Chi-tzü feigned madness under Yin, but laid out the Great Plan for Chou.

後: 上疏陳時政所宜 He submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.

語: 上陳五帝之功而思之於身下列桀紂之敗而戒之於己 Higher, they set out the accomplishments of the five ancestors and hope to find these in themselves; lower, they list the defeats of Chieh and Chòu and guard against these in themselves.

史: 武帝時有所幸倡郭舍人者發言陳辭雖不合大道然令人主和說 In the time of the Martial Emperor of Han there was an entertainer Kuo Shê-jên who was a court favorite. He would say things that, though they made no sense in real world terms, still by their phrasing amused the ruler and made him happy.

選: 先生獨不見西京之事歟請為吾子陳之 Could it be, sir, that you did not see what went on in the western capital? Let me give you details of that, my friend.

d'ien 3.21 battle array 178 陳 陳 陣

韜: 武王問太公曰凡用兵為天陣地陣人陣奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung, "In all cases of the employment of arms we make a sky deployment or an earth deployment or a human deployment. How do we go about it?"

韜: 烏雲之陣陰陽皆備 In the black cloud deployment, both north and south of the mountain are defended.

史: 大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣偏守新城存民苦矣 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to Hsin-ch'êng, and the surviving populace suffered.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡為之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之聞不厭詐偽君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it."

顏: 太公六韜有天陳地陳人陳雲鳥之陳論語曰衛靈公問陳於孔子左傳為魚麗之陳俗本多作阜傍車乘之車案諸陳隊並作陳鄭之

陳夫行陳之義取於陳列耳此六書為假借也蒼雅及近世字書皆無別字唯王[義之→]義小學章獨阜傍作車縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 The Liu T'ao of T'ai Kung has sky deployment, earth deployment, human deployment and cloud bird deployment. The Analects says, "The Numinous Marquess of Wèi asked Confucius about deployment." In the Tso Chuan is made a fishscale deployment. Ordinary editions all write it with the 車 of 車乘 beside a 阝-radical. I point out that the *d'ien* of "deploy the formations" is always the *d'ien* of Ch'ên and Cheng. The meaning of "proceed with deployment" comes from "deploy in ranks" and that's all there is to it. Among the six types of written graphs, this is deemed a "loan-graph." Ts'ang Ya and recent character dictionaries all have no other graph. Only the Hsiao Hsüeh of Wang Yi has 車 beside a 阝-radical. Even if we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to go back and alter the Liu T'ao, the Analects and the Tso Chuan.

d'ien 1.17 open 400 陳

戰: 陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*.

b. *fig.*

禮: 事君欲諫不欲陳 Serving a ruler one wants to admonish him but not to make it known.

史: 上書自陳 He submitted a written account of himself.

史: 韓非欲自陳不得見 Han Fei wanted to justify himself, but could not get an audience.

d'ien 1.17 old 填 陳

呂: 冬與夏不能兩[閉→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

莊: 陳迹 old spoor

藝: 大司農曰陳粟萬碩[揚→]揚以箕 The Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand *diak* of stored grain, hoisted in baskets."

d'ien 1.17 ^{mp} 陳

春: 夏齊侯陳侯鄭伯遇于垂 In summer, the Marquess of Ch'ü, the Marquess of Ch'ên and the Earl of Ch'êng met at Ch'üi.

左: 昔歲入陳今茲入鄭不無事矣 Last year we invaded Ch'ên; this year we invaded Ch'êng. We certainly have not lacked things to keep us busy.

左: 周史有以周易見陳侯者 There were some of the Chou scribes who showed the Universal Exchanges to the Marquess of Ch'ên.

左: 及陳之初亡也陳桓子始大於齊 When it came to the time that Ch'ên had just begun to perish, Ch'ên Huan-tzü first began to become important in Ch'ü.

左: 所不殺子者有如陳宗 I swear by the ancestral temple of Ch'ên that I will kill you.

論: 在陳絕糧從者病莫能興 In Ch'ên he ran out of food. His followers were all so debilitated they could not get up.

史: 仲尼菜[色→]絕陳蔡 In Ch'ên and Ts'ai Confucius's food ran out.

後: 嘗於陳梁間行遇雨巾一角墊時人乃故折巾一角以為林宗中其見慕皆如此 Once while traveling in the area of Ch'ên and Liang he was caught in rain and a corner of his hat drooped. His

contemporaries then purposely bent one corner to make “Lin-tsung hats.” Such was the extent to which everything about him was admired.

d'jien 1.17 **du** 塵 塵

淮：令雨師灑道使風伯掃塵 It makes the rain god sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust. 禮：國中以策彗勿驅塵不過軌 Within the city, just tickle the horses with the whip, not urging them into a run, so that the dust does not go beyond the carriageway.

禮：凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder. 選：輕塵不飛纖羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauze stir.

釋：承塵施於上承塵土也 Dustcatchers are applied on top to catch the dust and dirt.

d'jien 1.17 **du** surname 陳

d'jien 1.17 **du** path from gate to house 陳

d'jien 2.16 **du** cow lead rope 192 絛 紉

d'jien 2.16 **du** ko tree, chuf dyeing 楸

d'jien-d'jien **du** so grain in granaries 178 陳 陳 史：京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

d'jienq'ioq 1.17 **du** man name 陳球

後：陳球字伯真下邳淮浦人也 Chên Chiū, nickname Po-Chên, was from Huai-p'ü in Hsia-p'i. 後：球曰皇太后以盛德良家母臨天下宜配先帝是無所疑…且馮貴人家墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汗染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Chiū said, “It is assuredly beyond dispute that the empress dowager, of her abundant personal goodness and being of an estimable family, oversaw the world in a motherly way, and ought to be enrolled with our former emperor…Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?”

d'jienjien **du** man name 陳軫

史：陳軫者游說之士與張儀俱事秦惠王皆貴重爭寵 Chên Chên, a peripatetic rhetor, served the Benevolent King of Ch'in together with Chang Yi; both were high-ranking and important and vied for preference.

新：於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Ch'i Ming, Chou Hsü, Chên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi,

Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

d'jienjiong **du** man name 陳勝

漢：陳勝字涉陽城人吳廣字叔陽夏人也 Chên Shêng, nickname She, was from Yang-ch'eng, and Wu Kuang, nickname Shu, from Yang-hsia. 漢：勝少時嘗與人傭耕 When Shêng was young he was sometimes employed as a plowman with others. 漢：輟耕之壟上悵然甚久曰苟富貴無相忘 When they had finished plowing, they climbed the bank. He was dejected for a long time and said, “If we get rich let's not forget each other.”

漢：傭者笑而應曰若為傭耕何富貴也勝太息曰嗟乎燕雀安知鴻鵠之志哉 The workmen laughed and replied, “You're a hired plowman—what ‘rich’ are you talking about?” Shêng heaved a sigh and said, “Good grief! What would finches know of the ambitions of wild geese or swans?”

d'jientwan agitated 躑躅

d'jienp'jung **du** family name 陳鋒氏

d'jien'ag dusty dust—the chaos & confusion of everyday life 塵埃

淮：逍遙仿佯於塵埃之外 to roam and saunter beyond the realm of the mundane

d'iwad 3.13 curved knife for scraping bamboo 簡 *sef* 簡 311 簡

d'iwán 1.30 **we** transmit 400 傳 轉

史：傳言趨 They passed the word: “Hurry.”

史：夏亡傳此器殷殷亡又傳此器周 When Hsia perished this vessel was passed on to Yin, which when they perished passed it on to Chou.

釋：或謂之椽椽傳也相傳次而布列也 Some call [rafters] *d'iwán* “beams”; *d'iwán* is *d'iwán* “pass along”; they are laid out in an arrangement of consecutive sequence.

漢：軍士不幸死者為衣衾棺斂轉送其家 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

漢：太后…以故蕭相國甲第為安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager…made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.

b. *fig.*

衡：前孔子之時世儒已傳此說 Before the time of Confucius, the scholars of those ages had already disseminated this theory.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two cannot be recounted without contradiction yet the Grand Historian sets both down without distinction. 衡：虛實之事並傳世間真偽不別也 The fact is that invented and genuine accounts are both passed from generation to generation, and true and false are not distinguished.

莊：古之人與其不可傳也死矣然則君之所讀者古人之糟魄已夫 The men of old, together with that of them that could not be transmitted, have died. That being the case, isn't what YL is reading nothing more than the dregs of ancient men?

後：是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

非：湯以伐桀而恐天下言己為貪也因乃讓天下於務光而恐務光之受之也乃使人說務光曰湯殺君而欲傳惡聲于子故讓天下於子務光因自投於河 Having attacked Chieh, T'ang feared that the world would say he was avaricious, so he abdicated the world to Wu Kuang. But he feared Wu Kuang would accept the abdication, so he had someone else explain things to Wu Kuang, “T'ang killed his ruler and wants to pass on the evil repute to you; that is why he is abdicating the world to you.” So Wu Kuang threw himself into the Yellow River.

水：其水陽燠不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過一]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

d'iwán 3.33 record, esp. written 192 傳

藝：竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya.

衡：截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

衡：衍傳書意 to pour out commentaries on meanings of traditional books

說：春秋傳曰長鬚者相 The [Tso] commentary to the *Chün-ch'iu* says, “A long-bearded one assisted.”

方：傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折筯答之其惠存焉 The traditional saying is, “When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that.”

三：平生戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 Ping was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood. 晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Chün-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that

is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book. [學官 *fac-obj*]

d'iwān 1.30 ^{nc} rafter 椽

釋:或謂之椽椽傳也相傳次而布列也 Some call [rafters] *d'iwān* "beams"; *d'iwān* is *d'iwān* "pass along"; they are laid out in an arrangement of consecutive sequence.

d'iwān carved design on jade 342 琢

d'iwān roll & wrap up 400 縛

d'iwān t'ī carved, decorated 342 篆

d'iwat 4.6 ^{nc} ko medicinal plant 朮 菴 菴 菴

d'iwat soo 焮

d'iwad 3.6 fall/throw down (*sua* 墮?) 268 墜 墜 墜

莊:夫醉者之墜車雖疾不死 Now, when a drunk falls from a cart, even if he hits hard he doesn't die. 史:星墜至地則石也 When a star falls to the ground then it is a stone.

晉:時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city. b. fig.

論:文武之道未墜於地在人 The Way of Cynsure and Martial never fell to the ground. It is in other people.

方:自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *t'op*.

d'iwad 3.6 angry, anger 謝 慤

國:若我不出王其以我爲慤乎 If I don't go out, won't the king think I'm sulking?

d'iwad 3.6 partly worked copper 25 鑄 鎚

d'iwān 1.18 sko rug or blanket? 幘

d'iwān 1.18 high-quality, pure wine 廣韻 *ar d'iwān* 醜

d'iwār 1.6 ^{nc} mallet 247 椎 槌 鎚

淮:椎固有柄不能自槌 A hammer surely has a handle, but it cannot pound itself.

漢:爲鐵椎重百二十斤 He had an iron hammer made, weighing two hundred *chin*.

d'iwār ^{nc} 說文: protruding forehead 200 頤

d'iwār hit w/hammer (cf 槌) 247 椎 杵 槌 衡:椎人若畜割而食之 They club people like animals, butcher and eat them.

d'iwār 3.5 ^{nc} pillar, post; upright of silkwormframe 槌

d'iwār 3.5 suspend a rope 268 繩

d'iwār 3.5 swelling of the feet 200 腫

d'iwār 3.21 rise, raise *ar t'ien* 251 昇

d'iwā 2.34 ^{nc} fall|throw down *ar xwā* (*sua* 墜?) 268 墮 墮 墮 墮 墮 墮

絕:好船者溺好騎者墮 Those who love boats drown; those who love to ride horses are thrown.

衡:諱厲刀井上恐刀墮井中也 There is a tabu against sharpening a knife at the well-head, for fear the knife will fall into the well.

衡:恐瓦墮擊人首也 for fear that a roof-tile will fall and hit someone's head

史:張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月 When he returned to Ch'in, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months. 淮:法者非天墮非地生發於人間而反以自正 What law is: not fallen from sky nor risen from earth, but emerged from among men and turned round and used to correct themselves.

淮:博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛鳶適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

d'iwā 3.39 lazy, worthless 268 惰 惰 惰

非:麻墮之民 lazy, indolent people

選:手足墮廢 the arms and legs are slack

d'iwā ^{nc} ko bamboo *ar t'wā* 筴

d'iwā ^{nc} long narrow mountain *sua* 峻? 268 墮

d'iwā 方言: sleeveless garment *ar t'wā* 氅

d'iwā 2 說文: antechamber, gallery 塚 塚

d'iwā 1.36 ^{nc} dehorned cow 262 牝 牝

d'iwā 2.34 bundle 400 種

d'iwā 1.36 hanging weight 268 礪 墮

d'iwāt 4.13 ^{nc} take away, confiscate (*also abst; opp of 持 in rhet*) (大 *phon?*) 197 奪 斂

荀:厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge so as to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy so as to confiscate food from them. 漢:故大賈畜家不得豪奪吾民矣 Thus great merchants and hoarding families will no longer be able to deprive my folk of even as much as a hair. 漢:呂氏所奪齊楚地皆歸之 As to the land confiscated from Ch'i and Ch'u by the Lü family, they returned it all.

呂:石可破也而不可奪堅 Stone can be broken but cannot be deprived of its hardness.

衡:人盜其物不能禁奪 When people steal his goods, he can't prevent it or take them back.

新:[攻→]工擊奪者爲賢 Skill at strongarm robbery was considered competence.

史:諸侯獨得食租稅奪之權 The nobles only received their livelihood from taxes; he deprived them of their prerogatives.

衡:盜賊莊躄橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age. 衡:牛缺爲盜所奪和意不恐盜還殺之 Niu Ch'üeh was kidnapped by outlaws. He kept his composure and showed no fear, so they contrarily killed him.

淮:天下歌謠而樂之諸侯執幣相朝三十四世不奪 Then the world celebrated him in song, the

barons brought gifts to each other's courts and for thirty-four generations they were not usurped.

論:子曰惡紫之奪朱也 The master said, "I hate how purple has usurped the place of vermilion."

隋:縱人目可奪水與影不可奪也 Given that human eyes can be fooled, the water-level and gnomon-shadow cannot be fooled.

d'iwāt 4.13 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鮓

d'iwāt 4.13 horse shin injury 瘡

d'iwād 1 glad 兌 兌

d'iwād 3.14 lance 銳

d'iwād cut off (cf 斷) 342 剗

d'iwād 3.14 trigram 兌

d'iwād 3.14 green onions! 兌

d'iwād 3.14 market (說文: *uf* 對) 兌

d'iwād ^{nc} narrow passage 奪

d'iwād t'wād 3.14 open a path 342 兌

d'iwān round (*dial*) 400 搏

d'iwān 1.26 bundle up, make into ball; twirl or stir round 400 搏 搏 團 搏 捩

禮:毋搏飯 Don't twirl rice into balls.

釋:膝頭曰膊膊團也因形團團而名之也 The tip of the knee is called "kneecap"; it was named according to its "round" shape.

d'iwān to pound cf 揣 247 搏

晏:景公令兵搏治當臍冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

d'iwān 1.26 ^{nc} Kg: eagle me: kite 鷩 鷩

d'iwān 1.26 rich, plentiful 溥

d'iwān heel of shoe 緞

d'iwān 3.29 torn to pieces 段

d'iwān ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko tree 榦

d'iwān grieved 博

d'iwān 說文: 卵不孚 eggs not hatch 鰕

d'iwān numerous 敦

d'iwān lump iron 400 搏

d'iwān hearse *ar d'iwān* 搏

d'iwān ^{nc} man name 搏

d'iwān ^{nc} ko tree 榦

d'iwān 1.26 ko fish 搏 搏

d'iwān 2.24 cut off 廣韻: *twān* 342 斷 斷

絕:斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

釋:斷段也分爲異段也 *d'iwān* "sever" is *twān* "segment"; split to make different segments.

b. fig.

史:秦正告韓曰我起乎少曲一日而斷大行 Ch'in were openly telling Hán, "We would start from Shao-ch'ü and be over the T'ai-hang in a day.

d'iwān 3.29 ^{nc} segment 342 斷 斷

d'iwān-d'iwān ^{nc} grieved 博博

d'iwānkāmmuk ^{nc} man name 段干木

d'iwāntsjog sko (wattle?) hut ("surrounding brushwood?") 團 焦

d'iwānbwān round 400 團 團

d'wār ^{nc} long narrow mountain *sua* 墮? cf 墮

d'wār lump iron 400 搏

d'wad 2.12 to pierce 25 挈

A savory for the cognoscenti: this graph and its

variant 辨 are read ㄅㄢ̄ bāi in Mandarin. The only word to have that sound means “twist apart, separate.” That reading could be a regular development from Archaic Chinese *puāt* or *puāt* or *pep* or *pep*, to be put in set 142 or 229, except for one thing: none of the medieval rime books has a syl that could be intermediate between the two. We need not doubt the Chinese origin of bāi, but its Mandarin pronunciation must be recent, perhaps as an inter-dialectal locm. That graph may have 分 as primary phonetic or it may be dual-signific.

The Archaic reading *d'wad* comes from the 廣韻反切文彙 /*d'wai*, taking the phonetic 扮 as a scribal distortion of 挽 *d'wāt*. Ancient Chinese /*d'wai*: would yield Mandarin ㄅㄢ̄ zhūai. (The 反切 of 集韻, 柱買, which 康熙 unaccountably prefers to those of 廣韻, could make either ㄅㄢ̄ zhūai or ㄅㄢ̄ zhài.) A word *wr* 拽 meaning “drag” is the only one to have the sound zhūai in Mandarin. None of the medieval rime books gives 拽 a reading which by regular development from Ancient Chinese would yield anything like zhūai in any tone. The word itself is very likely Chinese in origin since plausible comparands can be found in Archaic, such as 撮 *tsuāt* “pull,” but neither pronouncing it zhūai nor writing it 拽 can be traced back even to Ancient, let alone Archaic. There is a word 欸 *d'war/iū*: “drag” whose regular Mandarin reading would be *yào*; one can imagine plausible doublets of it such as *d'war* that might yield zhūai.

And the graph 扮, besides readings associating it with phonetic 分, is given the reading /*ɣ'wai*: by 廣韻, unlikely for phonetic 分 but quite in order if that 扮 is a distortion of 扮. Or, as the 穴 of 欸 is a variant of 允 *d'iūr*, the 分 of 扮 might be a distortion of 穴 *g'iwet*.

This is an illustration, and far from a unique one, of what a mistaken notion it is to try to read old Chinese texts in sinological Pekinese hoping to get an understanding of them from “the meanings of the characters.”

d'wət 4.11 fat 627 脰 [weapon shaft 25 突 栳

d'wət 爾雅: door pivot socket; ferrule of

d'wət 爾雅: ko bird 鷄

d'wət 4.11 hit, strike 搥

d'wət 4.11 breakthrough 25 突 突

釋: 狹而長曰櫂衝以衝突敵船也 If long and narrow, call them *mung'i iung*; they are for rushing through the enemy ships.

d'wət 4.11 爾雅: ko plant = 蘆菔 葵

d'wət trousers w/o crotchpiece 25 袴

d'wət chimney 25 突 突

淮: 孔子無黔突墨子無煖席 Confucius didn't have a blackened chimney, nor did Motzu have warm sitting-mats. [莊達吉 *r s'iam* err; 突 *sef* 突 || 席]

d'wət 爾雅: ko rodent “pop-out”? 齧

爾: 鳥鼠同穴其鳥為齧其鼠為齧 A bird and a mouse share a hole; the bird is *d'o*, the mouse *d'wət*.

d'wət convex 25 凸

d'wət 廣韻: 覆鍤 ?ferule? 集韻: 槍也或作 鍤 鍤

d'wət 4.11 bad horse 突

d'wət 4.11 sally port in wall 25 突

d'wətngwət vast difference, wide separation 567 峽岨 突兀 突机

藝: 其魚則橫海之鯨突机孤遊茹鱗甲吞龍舟 As to its fish, the whales that cross the sea roam in solitude, far apart. They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

d'wəd 3.18 troop 200 隊

淮: 襄子疏隊而擊之 The Prospering Patriarch divided forces and attacked him.

d'wəd green onions? 蔞

d'wəd 3.18 forget 悵

d'wən withdraw 572 遁

新: 秦人開關延敵九國之師遠遁而不敢進 The Chin people opened the gate and invited the enemy in, but the attackers from the nine states fled pell-mell, not daring to enter.

漢: 大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數十騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'u army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.

漢: 士或自盛以囊或鑿坏之遁 Some gentry stuffed themselves into bags and others bored through walls to escape [-之 “go to” if not transcription err] 漢: 輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行虜徐遁逃勢不能及 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them.

d'wən evade [tone diff] 572 遁

d'wən 1.23 accumulate 200 屯

列: 望之若屯雲焉 When he looked for it it was like piled-up clouds.

雲屯⇒雲

d'wən 爾雅: young pig 674 豚 豨 豨

史: 子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為孤豚豈可得乎 Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that?

d'wən drag feet 豚

d'wən 爾雅: buttock 572 臀 臀 尻

d'wən withdraw, retreat 572 遯 躡

d'wən bluff (of hill or manner) 454 頓 鈍 沌

d'wən 3.26 dull (of blade or mind) 454 鈍 頓 戰: 不鬪一卒不頓一戟 without sending a single soldier to fight or blunting a single lance 衡: 齒牙頓利 whether their teeth and fangs are sharp or dull

漢: 屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所排擊剝割皆[眾→]從理解也 That Tan the butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single morning without dulling his butcher knife is because he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines.

b. *fig.*

衡: 彊大食細弱知慧反頓愚 The strong and big eat the little and weak; the smart and clever feed on the dull and stupid.

顏: 學問有利鈍 There is sharp scholarship and dull.

d'wən 爾雅: guard border 520 屯

史: 不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

d'wən 說文: wall of tower 200 屯

d'wən 爾雅: what wind & fire make 屯

d'wən 1.23 tumulus 200 屯 屯

d'wən hunoz 屯

d'wən 爾雅: war chariot 輛

d'wən tie together, bind up; meas for

brocade 200 純

史: 黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *diēt* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery

d'wən 2.21 ko basket 罔 罔 罔

d'wən 1.23 farm village (NW dial) 屯

d'wən 2 to block, to fill in 屯

d'wən 2.21 玉篇: big water 激

d'wən 爾雅: pufferfish eg Tetraodonts 魴

d'wən 1.23 so piled-up clouds 屯

d'wən-d'wən 屯 uncomprehending 454 吨 吨

d'wəngwəd 爾雅: border guards 520 屯 衛

d'wənliōg 爾雅: pln under 秦, called 純留

under 晉, so check p 屯 留

d'wənliōg pln under 晉, called 屯留 under

秦, so check p 純 留

d'wənliōg **d'wənliōg** 爾雅: border guards 520

屯 戍

d'wər 1.15 collapse ar *twər* 268 厓 隕 蹟

淮: 人莫蹟於山而蹟於崕 No one trips over a

mountain; we trip over anthills.

d'wər cave in; conform 268 頽 頽 頽 頽

選: 鬱洶迭而隆頽 Impeded, [surf waves] rush

forward, peak and break.

d'wər 1.15 爾雅: end-cap of haft 573 斲 斲 斲

淮: 刃犯難而斲無患者何也以其託於後位也 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the butt-plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end.

d'wər 1.15 ko bad weather (tornado?) 400 積

d'wər hate, detest 憊 憊 憊 憊

d'wər 1.15 bald 262 積

d'wər 說文: high, precipitous 200 隄

d'wər 3.18 so clouds (?piled-up?) 雲

d'wər 1.15 爾雅: ko plant 頽 隕

d'wər 爾雅: myth beastie 魁

d'wər 1.15 爾雅: coffin lid ar *twər* 573 檄

d'wər 說文: how sand shifts as water

ebbs & flows ar *twād* 572 遺 沘

d'wər exhausted 弟 靡

d'wən 1.28 fire in hole 廣韻 ar *d'wən* 屯

d'wər 3.5 press down, burden 268 硨

呂: 拯溺而硨之以石也 to help a drowning man by weighing him down with a stone

史: 夫戰孟賁烏獲之士以攻不服之弱國無異[垂→]硨千鈞之重於鳥卵之上必無幸矣 Sending soldiers like Mèng Pén and Wu Huo to attack an unsubmitive weak state is no different from crushing a bird's egg with a thousand-*chiün* weight. You would be completely out of luck.

d'wia d'iwär 3.5 ^{nc} sledgehammer 247 錘
d'wia 1.5 ^{nc} pot, jar (2t) 甌
d'wia 3.5 ^{nc} 縣 name 集韻 *r d'wia* 睡
d'wia 1.5 ^{ve} fall to ground (*r d'wä?*) 268 垂
 史: 適長沙觀原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想
 見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen
 the place from which Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, I
 have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see
 his demeanor while he was alive.
 衡: 夷狄之地生出此穀夷狄不粒食此穀生
 於草野之中成熟垂委於地 The lands of the Yi
 and Ti barbarians produce this grain. The Yi and Ti
 do not use grain in their diet, and this grain grows in
 waste land and when ripe it falls to the ground.
d'wia d'iwär 1.5 ^{nc} unit of weight 268 錘 鎰
d'wia 1.5 hair hangs down +p 268 髻
d'wäd 1.14 head swelling 25 額

n

näk 4.19 ^{vt} agree (*cf* 譌) 123 諾
 晏: 左右所求言諾而左右說 Whatever my serv-
 ants asked for I said, "Yes," and they were happy.
 非: 季曰吾見鬼乎婦人曰然為之奈何曰取五
 [姓→]牲之矢浴之季曰諾乃浴以矢一曰浴
 以蘭湯 Chi said, "Did I see a ghost?" His wife said,
 "Yes." "What should I do about that?" "Take the dung
 of the five sacrificial animals and bathe yourself with
 it." Chi said, "Yes, I will do that." So he bathed in
 dung. One version says "bathed in hot rosewater."
näk 4.19 lt wt water-repellent felt (集韻 *r: ? gr*
se?) 甍
näk-näk ^{cb} agreement (*cf* 譌) 123 諾諾
 非: 未命而唯唯未使而諾諾 Saying, "Yes, sir,"
 before he has given orders and, "Certainly, sir," before
 he has told them what to do.
 史: 子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢趙良曰
 千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一
 士之譌譌 You have observed my governing of Ch'in.
 Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?"
 Chao Liang said, "The skins of a thousand sheep are
 not worth the armpit fur of one fox. The sycophancies
 of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one
 officer."
näng 1.39 sack 561 囊
 衡: 囊穿米出 If the sack is pierced the rice runs out.
 史: 為革囊盛血印而射之命曰射天 He made a
 leather bag, filled it with blood, hoisted it and shot it
 and said, "I have shot Sky."
 衡: 漢朝智囊 the greatest satchel of intelligence of
 the whole Han court
 選: 擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and
 go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel.
 後: 文籍雖滿腹不如一囊錢 Though he has a
 belly full of literary works, better have a bag of coins.
 風: 有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the
 aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the
 whole universe into a bag.
näng 1.39 be caught in a net 561 囊
 非: 善張網者引其網不一攝萬目而後得則
 是勞而難引其網而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本
 綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls
 the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops
 one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult.
 When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught.

Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace;
 the wise man controls the officials, not the populace.
näng 2.37 past, former 125 曩
 a. a few minutes
 戰: 曩臣之前所得魚 the first fish I caught a while ago
 b. a few hours
 國: 曩而言戲乎抑有所聞之乎 What you said a
 while ago, was that a joke or did you get it somewhere?
 非: 楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣
 衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之
 楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而
 往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger
 brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing.
 When it began to rain he removed the undyed cloth-
 ing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home.
 His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang
 Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang
 Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do
 yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago
 and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"
 c. a few days
 非: 曩將罪之今召以為子傅何也 A while ago
 you wanted to punish him and now you summon him
 to be your son's preceptor; why?
 d. a few months
 列: 且曩之所居異異王之宮 And why should
 where we sat then be other than YM's palace?
näng 3.42 delay 125 儻
näng 3.42 sludge, squishy mud 183 瀆
näng 2.37 ko tree 穰
näng 2.37 shove away 125 攢
näng 2.37 ko dish or tray? 攢
näng 3.42 high (sc mtn) 嶺
nät 4.12 standing dead tree 273 桀
nät 4.12 thorn bush of Wu region 615 奈
nät 4.12 press down heavily 644 捺
nät 4.12 the ㄨ-stroke in calligraphy 644 捺
nät 4.12 pinprick, thorn jab, insect sting 廣韻
ar nät 615 𦵏 瘡
nät neg 3.14 deal with (*ar nät?*) 207 奈 奈
 多: 奈之何 what to do about it?
 多: 為之奈何 how to deal with it?
 史: 公叔病有如不可諱將奈社稷何 Your
 illness seems to have passed the point of not being
 mentioned. What shall we do about the nation?
 史: 深料秦之無奈齊何 Measure to its depth the
 fact that Ch'in can do nothing about Ch'i.
näd 3.14 ^{nc} crabapple 柰
näd ^{nc} ko plant 柰
näd 3.14 說文 soo 漆
nädidiog ko condiment 柰油
nän 1.25 ^{vt} difficult 615 難 鷄
 漢: 視之若易行之甚難 To look at it, it seems
 easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.
 呂: 以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold
 people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them
 while poor and lowly is hard.
 左: 險阻艱難備嘗之矣 As for dangers, hardships,
 troubles and reverses, he has experienced them all.
 管: 問廐吏曰廐何事最難 He asked the stable offic-
 er, "What job in the stable do you find most difficult?"
 左: 見可而進知難而退 Seeing possibilities, he
 advances; noticing difficulties, he retires.
 史: 士卒安難 Their officers and men are untroubled

by difficulty.
 非: 道難不通 The road was too hard to get through.
 荀: 君子行不貴苟難 A courtier doesn't value ac-
 complishment that just happens to be difficult. [苟難
adj-head/obj←nuc]
 b. like 可, *erog obj, makes fac* "passive" be hard to
 衡: 道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings
 are at odds and contradict each other and depart from
 actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.
 左: 蔓難圖也 Rank growth is hard to deal with.
 淮: 世以為裘者難得貴賈之物也 Everyone
 considers fur cloaks to be things that are hard to get
 and high-priced.
 戰: 謁者難得見如鬼 Your ushers are as hard to
 get to see as ghosts.
 淮: 夫日回而月周時不與人游故聖人不貴
 尺之璧而重寸之陰時難得而易失也 The sun
 goes round and the moon goes through its cycle and
 the seasons do not move in company with humans.
 [nr] Thus the sage does not value a jade circle a foot
 in diameter; he considers an inch-wide shadow [of a
gnomon, used to determine the advance of seasons
with precision] important. It is because opportunities
 are hard to get hold of and easy to let slip.
 1. also *w/co-nuc*
 左: 眾叛親離難以濟矣 If the many are disaffec-
 ted and his intimates abandon him, it will be hard for
 him to succeed. [難以 "is hard to use as means"]
 非: 腓大於股難以趣走 If the calf is larger than
 the thigh that makes it hard to run fast. [nr]
 淮: 不通於物者難與言化 those who don't
 understand things are difficult to discuss changes with.
 [難與 "is hard to join with (in discussion)"]
 史: 儒者難與進取可與守成 Confucians are not
 good for advancing and capturing, but are all right
 for holding and consolidating.
 2. also *w/indir obj*
 孟: 觀於海者難為水 One who has seen the ocean is
 not easily impressed by bodies of water. [難為水 ←
 為之水 "be deemed a body of water by him" *v* 為]
nän 3.28 trouble 615 難
 史: 高帝曰得無難乎 The High Emperor said,
 "Can you make it without vexations?"
 禮: 臨財毋苟得臨難毋苟免 If what you oversee
 prospers, don't help yourself from it; if it goes bad,
 don't take an easy way out of your responsibility.
 多: 為難 cause trouble; raise a rebellion
 晏: 譬之猶臨難而遽鑄兵噫而遽掘井 It's
 comparable to hurriedly casting weapons to deal with
 an imminent rebellion or desperately digging a well
 with food stuck in your throat.
 史: 楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯
 執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'ü has gone to
 war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not
 go to Ch'ü. More than seventy hereditary nobles and
 scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung.
 史: 秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待
 諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If
 Ch'in attacks Ch'ü, you will be dangerously pressed
 within three months, but waiting for help from the
 other barons will take over half a year. These tactical
 situations do not match.
 淮: 刃犯難而鎔無患者何也以其託於後位也
 How is it that while the blade gets into fights, the butt-

plate is not hurt? Because it is placed at the back end.
史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 In an attack on Ch'u by Ch'in, the crisis will come within three months, while the foreign assistance Ch'u depends on will come after more than half a year. These two situations aren't at the same time.

藝：先世避秦難妻妻子來此遂與外隔絕不知有漢不論魏晉也既 A previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off from the outside world. They had not heard of Han, not to mention Wei and Chin.

左：將會鄭伯謀紀故也鄭伯辭以難 He intended to meet with the Earl of Chêng; the purpose was to make plans about Chi. The Earl of Chêng declined, citing unrest.

釋：難憚也人所忌憚也 *nân* "trouble" is *d'ân* "abhor"; what people abominate.

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.
史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 In an attack on Ch'u by Ch'in, the crisis will come within three months, while the foreign assistance Ch'u depends on will come after more than half a year. These two situations aren't at the same time.

nân 3.28 ^m to object to a proposal 難

呂：難者曰白所以為不物也黃所以為不堅也黃白雜則不堅且不物也 Someone objected to that, "White is what makes it inflexible and yellow is what makes it not hard. With yellow and white mixed it is neither hard nor flexible."

衡：惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾一]否欲安吉之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, "How would you help my state?" how do we know it wasn't that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods?

魏：晉帝難於失信不許 The Chin emperor, objecting to the breach of faith, refused permission.

非：難 I Object. (essay title)

非：晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡為之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之間不厭詐偽君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it."

非：文公辭舅犯因召雍季而問之曰我將與楚人戰彼眾我寡為之奈何雍季對曰焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復文公曰善辭雍季 The Cynosure Marquess

dismissed Chiu Fan and summoned Yung Chi. He asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Yung Chi replied, "If you set fire to the forest and capture the animals you'll get lots of them but later there won't be any. If you deal deceptively with the populace, you'll win the day but you won't ever be able to do that again." The Cynosure Marquess said, "Good," and dismissed Yung Chi.

非：以舅犯之謀與楚人戰以敗之歸而行爵先雍季而後舅犯群臣曰城濮之事舅犯謀也夫用其言而後其身可乎文公曰此非君所知也夫舅犯言一時之權也雍季言萬世之利也仲尼聞之曰文公之霸也宜哉既知一時之權又知萬世之利 He used Chiu Fan's scheme to do battle with the Ch'u, and by means of it he won. Having returned, in toasting the victory he put Yung Chi first and Chiu Fan after. One of his court said, "The affair of Ch'eng P'u was Chiu Fan's plan. To adopt his plan but low-rate the man himself—can that be done?" The Cynosure Marquess said, "You don't know what you are talking about. Chiu Fan spoke of getting the advantage in a particular situation. Yung Chi spoke of the eternal benefit of posterity." Chung-ni's judgment on it was, "How appropriate that the Cynosure Marquess became overlord. Having perceived where the advantage lay in a particular situation, he also perceived the eternal benefit of posterity."

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

非：且文公不知一時之權又不知萬世之利戰而勝則國安而身定兵強而威立雖有後復莫大於此萬世之利奚患不至戰而不勝則國亡兵弱身死息拔拂今日之死不及安暇待萬世之利待萬世之利在今日之勝今日之勝在詐於敵詐敵萬世之利而已故曰雍季之對不當文公之問 Also, the Cynosure Marquess failed to perceive where the advantage lay in a particular situation and moreover failed to perceive the eternal benefit of posterity. If he won that battle his state would be secure and his position firm, his army strong and his authority established. Regardless of whether it could be done again or not, that was the most important thing. And then how would that prevent the eternal benefit of posterity? But if he lost that battle his state would be imperiled, its army weakened, he himself dead, his name and progeny uprooted and swept away. If the chance of dying today were not a pressing matter, how would he have the leisure to wait for the eternal benefit of posterity? Waiting for the eternal benefit of posterity depends on today's victory, which depends on deceiving the enemy. Deceit is nothing other than the eternal benefit of posterity. Therefore I say Yung Chi's

reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question.

非：且文公又不知舅犯之言舅犯所謂不厭詐偽者不謂詐其民請詐其敵也敵者所伐之國也後雖無復何傷哉 Furthermore, the Cynosure Marquess did not notice what Chiu Fan said. What Chiu Fan meant by "he can never have too much deceit and falsehood" was not deceiving the people; he was suggesting deceiving the enemy. The enemy is a state which one is attacking; even if it can't be done that way again, what harm would that do?

非：文公之所以先雍季者以其功耶則所以勝楚破軍者舅犯之謀也以其善言耶則雍季乃道其後之無復也此未有善言也舅犯則以兼之矣舅犯曰繁禮君子不厭忠信者忠所以愛其下也信所以不欺其民也夫既以愛而不欺矣言孰善於此然必曰出於詐偽者軍旅之計也舅犯前有善言後有戰勝故舅犯有二功而後論雍季無一焉而先賞文公之霸不亦宜乎仲尼不知善賞也 Was the Cynosure Marquess's reason for putting Yung Chi first his success? But the means of the smashing defeat of Ch'u was Chiu Fan's planning. Was it his good advice? But all he pointed out was that it could not be done again. There was no good advice there. Thus Chiu Fan wins on both counts. In Chiu Fan's remark that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, integrity is a way of caring for one's inferiors and reliability is a way of not cheating one's people. What advice is better than that? But where one must stoop to deceit and falsehood is in planning military maneuvers. Chiu Fan first gave good advice and then gave victory in battle but was ranked low. Yung Chi had neither but was rewarded first. Saying, "How appropriate that the Cynosure Marquess became overlord," Chung-ni couldn't judge skillful rewarding.

非：歷山之農者侵畔舜往耕焉期年則正河濱之漁者爭坻舜往漁焉期年而讓長東夷之陶者器苦窳舜往陶焉期年而器牢仲尼歎曰耕漁與陶非舜官也而舜往為之者所以救敗也舜其信仁乎乃躬藉處苦而民從之故曰聖人之德化乎 The farmers at Li-shan encroached on each other's field-boundaries. Shun went to farm among them and a year later the ditches and fields were all correct. The fishermen along the Yellow River bank quarreled over sandbars. Shun went to fish among them and a year later the younger ones gave way to the elders. The potters of Tung-yi made flimsy pots. Shun went to pot among them and a year later the pots would stand up to wear. Chung-ni sighed and said, "Farming, fishing and potting were not part of Shun's office. That even so he went to perform them was so as to retrieve a deteriorated situation. Was not Shun truly benevolent in that he himself farmed and lived in labor so that the people would follow him?"

Thus I say the power of the sage converts others." 非：或問儒者曰方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何聖人明察在上位將使天下無姦也今耕漁不爭陶器不窳舜又何德而化舜之救敗也則是堯有失也賢舜則去堯之明察聖堯則去舜之德化不可兩得也 In rebuttal I ask the Confucians where Yao was all this time. If they say Yao was emperor then what becomes of Chung-ni's calling Yao a sage? A sage sees all clearly,

and in his high position should prevent any treachery in the world. So here when the fishermen and farmers stopped fighting and the pots were not flimsy any more, what had any power of Shun's to do with this conversion? But if it was Shun that retrieved a deteriorated situation, then that means Yao must have misperformed his function. If you praise Shun you rule out clear-sightedness in Yao; if you call Yao a sage, you rule out power to convert in Shun. It can't be had both ways.

nân 3.28 press down *ar* t2 644 攤

nân 3.28 to rub with cloth 襪

nâr 1.35 ample; beautiful 那 難 難

nâr 1.35 how, what 那

nâr 1.35 ㄞ FL: pln 那

nâr 3.38 with regard to (*cf* 奈) 644 那

nâr 1.35 expel demons & miasmas 單 難 儼

周:帥百隸而時難以索室馱疫 to lead the corps of servants in the seasonal demon-expulsion, searching the buildings and driving out infection

nâr 1.35 ko flowering tree 椰

nâr-nâr ㄞ onomat 哪哪

nâp 4.28 ㄞ bamboo cable to raft boats 5 箇

nâp 4.28 ko fish, accounts conflict 鱒 鱒

nâp̃xâp̃ 4.28 ko fish 魴 魴

nan blush 162 赧 赧

nan 2.25 hot & muggy 222 景

nan 3.30 red, some say faintly red 162 景

nan hian 2.25 fear 懸 難

nâk 4.25 ko tiny bloodsucking bug 24 蠱 蠱

nag 2.15 but; then 乃 迺 迺 迺

左:禁之不可桓公立乃老 He forbade it but was ignored. After the Foursquare Marquess assumed the rank, he retired.

左:吾乃今知周公之德與周之所以王也 Only now do I recognize the charisma of the Duke of Chou and the reason for Chou's assuming the kingship.

戰:蘇秦之楚三日乃得見 Su Ch'in went to Ch'u and was not given an audience until the third day.

衡:見顏淵之來乃知不死未來之時謂以為死 He did not realize Yen Yüan had not died until he witnessed his arrival; during the time before he arrived, he said he assumed he was dead.

西:或問揚雄為賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能為之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."

史:於是高帝曰吾迺今日知為皇帝之貴也 Thereupon the High Emperor said, "It was not until this day that I recognized how high a thing it is to be emperor."

漢:舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

列:王執化人之祛騰而上者中天迺止 The king grasped the magician's sleeve and their ascent did not stop until they had pierced the sky.

淮:所以為安者乃所以為危也 A means of making safety is just what is a means of making danger.

史:今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊為大王恥之

漢:後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-ping

and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to burn them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

民:令兩人對持長索搜去其露日出乃止 Have two men facing each other grasping a long rope shake the dew off and not stop until the sun comes out.

左:盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝乃歆 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, "...that we will adhere to Ts'ui and Ch'ing." Yen-tzu looked up at the sky and sighed and said, "I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state." Only then did he smear his mouth with blood.

史:帝欲自將擊匈奴群臣諫皆不聽皇太后固要帝帝乃止 HIM wanted to take personal command in attacking the Hsiung Nu. The whole government objected, but he paid no attention. The empress dowager demanded it of HIM, and only then did he desist.

衡:使聖人遠視遠見洞聽潛聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

b. 無乃, soo

多:無乃不可乎 Surely that's not done.

nag 2.15 your 126 乃 迺

nag 2.15 ko yam 迺

nag nab 說文: punishment not extending to shaving head (stb shaving sides of head) 203 𠄎

nag nab 3.19 be able to 207 能

衡:死則手不能復把矣 If one dies, the hands can no longer grasp anything more.

荀:然則能不能之與不可其不同遠矣其不可以相為明矣 That being the case, the relation of "able or not" to "doable or not" is certainly a wide disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted for each other has been made quite clear.

衡:安耐移月 How can it shift the moon?

非:見能於官以受職 They demonstrate competence in office and are therefore given responsibilities.

左:小之能敵大也小道大淫 That the small are able to oppose the great is when the small do right and the great do as they please.

戰:夫梟暴之所以能為者以散柎佐之也夫一梟之不勝五散亦明矣 Now the reason the owl piece [in 六博] is able to act is because of the deployed pieces assisting it; now it is clear that a single owl cannot overcome five deployed pieces.

衡:紂力能索鐵伸鉤 Chou was so strong he could twist iron and straighten a sickle.

衡:萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

衡:吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to

become an immortal.

呂:以其所能詎其所不能若舟之與車 Use what they can do to provide for what they can't do, like the relation of boats and carts.

釋:治事能斷割芟刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

淮:椎固有柄不能自斃 A hammer definitely has a handle, yet it cannot pound itself.

淮:陰陽不能且冬且夏 Yin and Yang cannot make both winter and summer.

衡:能行食之物不得為神 Things that can walk and eat don't qualify as spirits. (*lit* "get to be considered")

論:夫子聖者與何其多能也 Is Confucius a Sage? How do you account for his having so many abilities?

衡:百賤不能當一貴乎 Cannot a hundred lowly ones match one high one?

語:質美者以通為貴才良者以顯為能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled.

nag conjunction like 迺, 乃 能

nag nab sideburns 203 耐

nag 2.15 ㄞ big cauldron 2t 295 鼎

nag 1.16 ㄞ sko bear or ursoid 廣韻 *ar nag* 能 衡: 蘇頌羽山化為黃能 Kun died at Yü Shan and turned into a brown *nag*.

nag 2.15 breast, nipple; to nurse 249 奶

nag 2.15 ko sickness 疴

nag 1.16 ㄞ disease 疴

nag 1.16 ㄞ 3-legged tortoise 蟹 能

nag 3.19 ㄞ surname 能

nag 2.15 stm 始; 迺生 = 始生 迺

nag 3.19 ㄞ ko bug 蟹

nag 1.16 hot 熊

nag nab 3.19 endure 207 耐

nagtag stupid "wears fancy clothes in hot weather"—prob fetymo 245 襪襪

nag nab nam 1.45 ㄞ endure, bear up 207 能

左:不相能 couldn't stand each other

國:何以能久 How can he last much longer?

nang 2.43 a word in some barb lang 能

nâp 4.27 ㄞ bring in 24 入 內 納

春:夏公伐齊納子糾齊小白入于齊 Summer [of 685 BC], our ruler attacked Ch'i to install Chiu.

Hsiao-po of Ch'i [who became ruler] entered Ch'i.

左:赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Ch'eng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.

史:遂內秦 So he was sent back into Ch'in.

呂:所以入者變其色亦變 If what it is put into changes, its color also changes.

呂:賢主弗內[之]於朝 The good ruler does not allow him into court.

漢:高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入 群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

史:蘇秦恐秦兵之至趙也乃激怒張儀入之于秦 Su Ch'in feared the Ch'in army would go as far

as Chao, so he enraged Chang Yi and sent him to Chin.

左:弗納於淫 Do not lead him into excess.

左:唯所納之無不如志 Wherever you may lead them, they always do what you desire.

抱:蛇若中人以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

列:耳目所觀聽鼻口所納嘗皆非人間之有 Whatever he looked at or listened to, whatever he smelled or tasted, none of it found any counterpart in the world of humankind.

史:令民父子兄弟同室內息者爲禁 He ordered that ordinary people keeping offspring at home, father and son, elder and younger brothers dwelling in one household, was to be prohibited.

藝:顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝訖不幸納 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor, but never was accepted to his chamber.

b. pay in as tax or tribute

漢:入穀者補史 Those who paid grain in were appointed to office.

史:諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable.

史:妾願入身爲官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a government slave to commute her father's sentence of mutilation and permit him to start anew, having reformed his ways.

後:是歲賣閭內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

史:韓魏迫於秦患不可與深謀與深謀恐反人入於秦故謀未發而國已危矣 Hán and Wei are under pressure from Chin and cannot be admitted to deep planning for fear that they might turn against one and give it away to Ch'in. Thus the nation is in peril before a plan has begun.

nəp 4.27 ^{nc} outer horses' inner reins 24 鞅

nəp 4.27 打鐵 hammer iron 611 納 鈞 納

nəp 4.27 ko plant w/edible seeds 鈞

nəp 4.27 廣韻: fish like turtle w/o shell, mouth

in belly—sko ray or skate? 魴

nəp 4.27 ^{ve} to line a robe 24 衲

nəp 4.27 ^{ve} take as wife, take into family 5 媼

nəp 4.27 Buddhist monk's garment 集韻 *ar* *hijwad* 衲

nəp-nəp ^{tb} water, stones not separate 120 淦 淦

nəpŋiǝn ^{nc} court herald? chancellor? 納言

nəb 3.37 ^{nc} 切韻: 優皮 "anooint skin"? 腦

nəb 1 take (to a place) (*ex lab?*) 5 扞

nəm 1.50 ^{nc} man 121 男

管:要淫佚別男女則通亂隔 If you rein in licentiousness and keep men and women separate then adultery and chaos will be blocked.

釋:男任也典任事也 *nəm* "man" is *híəm* "bear burden"; he is responsible for work.

史:民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦 Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled.

衡:趙簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側 The Perspicacious Patriarch of Chao dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the Ancestor.

晏:女子而男子飾者 women who get themselves up as men

nəm 1.50 south 南

詩:凱風自南 Pleasant wind is from the south.

非:有玄鶴二[入→]八道南方來 There were two eights of black cranes that came from the south.

左:南冠而縻者誰也 Who is the one wearing the southern cap who is tied up?

國:桓公曰吾欲南伐何主管仲對曰以魯爲主 The Foursquare Marquess said, "I want to subdue what lies southward; what should I consider most important?" Kuan Chung replied, "Consider Lu to be most important."

後:匈奴不敢南向 The Hsiung-nu did not dare turn their faces to the south.

I have been taking 南 used as in the preceding two examples as nuclear adjunct, while taking it as factor in 南冠 &c. In view of the abundance of examples of stative verbs and nouns as putative causative factor, I now incline toward taking it as factor in all three examples, and viewing direction names as a semantically specialized subclass of stative verb. Cf 南面, 北面 &c.

山:惠水出于其陽而南流注于洛 The Hui river emerges on its south side and flows south to join the Lo river.

楚:后皇嘉樹橘徂服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

方:南楚凡相益而又少謂之不斟 In south Ch'u when they make a profit and then it decreases again, they say, "It didn't serve."

左:戰于南門之內 They battled inside the south gate.

釋:地接淮泗而東南傾 Where the land touches the Huai and Szü it tilts toward the southeast.

左:余所有濟漢而南者有如大川 I swear by the great stream that I will never cross the Han and go south. [南 is *nuc*.]

莊:奚以之九萬里而南爲 What will it accomplish by means of going ninety thousand *li* [up] and then going south? [奚 is *obj* of 爲; 南 is *nuc*.]

nəm 1.50 ^{nc} baron 男

禮:王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron. [see note under 子]

nəm 1.50 ^{nc} ko tree 楠 南 栴 栴

選:木則樅栝椶梓檉楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蒼藜藿樛杗樛樛吐葩麗榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

nəm (prn) 媼

nəm 2.48 ^{mp} river name 湍

nəm 1.50 meas of land area = 10 畝 岫

nəm 2.48 put in place, install 5 擗

nəm 1.50 grasp *ar* *hijəm* 643 拊

nəm 1.50 ^{mp} country name *ar* *nəm* 喃

nəm 1.50 廣韻: ko small sweet fruit 南

nəm 3.53 廣韻: take 媼

nəm 2.48 boiled meat *ar* *d'əm* 224 膾

nəm 2.48 plants grown long & weak 南

nəm 1.50 ^{nc} ko plant 萑

nəm 3.53 soft leather 224 鞞

nəm 3.53 how fish eat 拊

nəm-nəm ^{tb} muttering 482 誦誦 誦誦

nəmbɔŋ ^{mp} pln 南交

nəmpɣməŋ ^{mp} Han 郡 name 南海

nəmpɣ'ə ^{mp} constell. name 南河

nəmpɣ'əm ^{mp} pln 在 樂浪 *ar* *nəmpɣ'əm* 訃部

nəmpɣ'əkɔŋhɔŋ ^{mp} star name in S. sky

"Canopus"? 南極老人

nəmpɣ'wən ^{mp} Han 郡 name 南郡

nəmbɔŋŋ ^{mp} man name 南仲

nəmtu ^{mp} constell. name part of *Sagittarius* 南

斗

隋:北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

nəmdɔŋŋ ^{mp} pln 南陽

史:秦下軹道則南陽危 If Ch'in comes down the Chih road, Nan-yang will be endangered.

nəmp'ɔŋ ^{mp} district name 南甯

nəmbɔwən ^{mp} 縣 name 切韻 *ar* *nəmbɔwən* 南繡

nəmb'ɔŋk one of nine fees 男服

官:又其外方五百里曰男服 Further beyond that, five hundred square *li* is called "barony fee".

nəmmɔwən ^{mp} south barbarian 南蠻

孟:今也南蠻缺舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shriek, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tsêng-tzu!

釋:南蠻數爲寇逆其民有道後服無道先疆常警備之也 The southern barbarians often became bandits and rebels. Their folk were submissive after learning the way, but before that, lacking the way, they were strong, so there often had to be alerts and preparations against them.

選:爾其枝岐潭滄瀟蕩成汜垂蠻隔夷迴互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*.

nəmmwən ^{mp} constell. name 南門

nək 4.21 face expr disbelief 瞋

nəb 2.3 frivol 媼

nəb 3.50 suckle; suckling 482 嘔

nəb-nəb 1.47 ^{tb} talk much 482 譟譟

nəm 2.53 fish net 643 罟

nəmstɔŋ *nəmseb* angry talk ("sputtering?")

482 誦誦

nian 3.32 sunlight [燃?] 廣韻 *ar* *g'ian*² 現

nian ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent 鼠

nian 2.27 grasp with hand 撚
niap 4.30 so pacification of empire 攝
 漢: 天下攝然 The world is under firm control.
niap 4.30 weary 忡
niap straight & steady (gr 鋼 hyperurbanism?)
 cf 茶) 230 鋼 鈔 鈔
niap 4.30 dark 替
niap 4.30 deep, still (集韻 r / k' u' i- howbout
 that!) 坩
niap 集韻: press with a finger 643 壓
niap 4.30 small basket 籩
niap 4.30 small box 643 鉢
niam 1.53 take in fingers, pick up 643 拈
niam 1.53 方言: eat (dial) cf 拈 482 飮
niam 1.53 ^{nc} catfish *Parasilurus asotus* 鮎
niam 2.51 thin, weak 435 娟
niat oblivious 324 茶 芥
nian to tread 396 躡
nian 2.28 tread, trample ar *d'ian* 396 撚 躡
niar 1.12 mud 13 泥 坭
 釋: 其止污水留不去成泥也 because of its
 stopping muddy water which stands, does not go
 away, and forms mud
 釋: 汚汚也如汚泥也 'wà "vile" is 'wò "puddle";
 like a mud puddle.
niar 3.12 obstructed 579 泥
niar 2.11 to stop 扼
niar 3 stop, obstruct 579 泥
niar 2.11 dead father's shrine 禩
niar 2.11 ^{mp} pln 禩 禩 爾
~~niar~~ **niag** ^{nc} mother (楚 dial) 249 妳 孃
niar luxuriant 爾 莖
niar explain 呢 訛
niar spindle 爾
niar nâr pickled meat 脛
niar-niar ^{ch} so leaves 泥泥
niar-niar ^{ch} numerous 爾爾
niar^hk'i'üü ^{mp} mtn name 尼丘 坭丘 坭丘
niarnuân ^{mp} country name 壘 嶼 爾 嶼
niarliag ^{mp} man name 泥埋
niap fill up, obstruct 224 斂 埵
niap 4.30 pinch with fingers 643 捻
niap 4.30 love 482 捻
niap 4.30 onomat 埵
niap 4.30 切韻: small 釘 鎗
niap 4.30 ko plant 惹
niap 4.30 motionless 熱
niap 4.30 tread lightly 踉
niap'ok 4.2 soo 捻 擣
niab 2.6 way of pointing to things 灑
niam 3.56 think of (cf 恁 *niäm*) 482 念
 釋: 念黏也意相親愛心黏者不能忘也 *niam*
 "think of" is *niam* "adhere;" the thoughts turn to
 those with whom one is intimate and caring and the
 heart sticks to them and cannot forget them.
 淮: 念慮者不得臥 One who is mulling over plans
 cannot get to sleep.
 衡: 念謹之而不行其罪乎 I wondered, "Should I
 notify them but not inflict the punishment?"
 史: 念莫可適用於秦者 He thought about the fact
 that no one could be installed in office in Chin.
 史: 凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲
 依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies

this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy
 to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely
 on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their
 later generations to become arrogant and extravagant
 and to oppress the people.

選: 欲展清商曲念子不能歸 I want to develop
 the tune in Pure Shang mode/ But I keep worrying
 that you may not be able to return.
 史: 上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難
 施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên
 might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians
 and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the
 matter and there was no canon to go by.

niäm 2.51 說文: sneak something & hide it
 (唐韻 ar *niap*, cf 內) 643 𦉳 𦉳

niäm 2.51 切韻: so flowing water 澗

niäm 2.51 說文: 下志貪頑 (ar *shäm*) 嬋

niäm 2.51 mud 224 塗

niäm 3.56 tow-rope of barge 纜

nieng 3.46 ingratiating, flattering 244 佞

國: 佞之見佞果喪其田詐之見詐果喪其路
 Flatter him, be flattered; in the end, lose the territory;
 cheat him, be cheated; in the end, lose the bribe [nr]
 衡: 佞幸 to succeed by sucking up
 語: 忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝
 When honest and talented men have been banished to
 the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will
 spring up at court.

國: 里克曰我不佞雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其
 靜也三大夫乃別 Li Kê said, "I'll speak bluntly.
 Though I may not be clear about what is right, I will
 surely not abet error. I had best remain silent." The
 three high officials then went their own ways.

nieng 3.46 mud 廣韻 ar t2 183 凜 [寧
nieng 1.43 ^{wt} comfortable 244 寧 窳 寧 甯
 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯 甯
 詩: 后稷不克上帝不臨耗斁下土寧丁我躬
 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor
 does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below
 him; he feels no compunction about hurting our
 persons.

史: 吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It
 doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and
 honor on you just by saying the word, since you are
 not worthy to receive that.

國: 自子之行晉寧歲民無成君 Since you
 went, Chin has not had a year of peace nor the folk an
 established ruler.

漢: 海內安寧興文偃武 All the civilized world is
 at peace/ We have raised up the civil and cast down
 the military

後: 昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old,
 when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters
 of oak and thatch of cogon grass and everyone was at
 ease with that.

b. *fig.* to prefer, to feel inclined to

This is a convenient place to mention an idiom
 that can be misunderstood by those who try to
 impose the structure of another language on CC,
 namely the putative causative use of stative verbs.
 Given a nuclear sentence like

山: 其木多棕 Its trees are mostly windmill palms.
 an English speaker needs to resist a strong tend-
 ency to see a pair of nouns, the first modified by a
 possessive pronoun, the second by an adjective,

plunked down side by side as if to make an appo-
 sitional sentence missing its final 也 (q), instead of
 subj-fac-obj. The negated form of such sentences is
 formed with the standard nuclear negative:

淮: 聖人不高山不廣河 For sages there are no high
 mountains nor broad rivers.

With statives that translate to English adjectives,
 as 多, 高 and 廣 in the examples above, a trick
 that often works is to translate the stative factor as
 "have + adjective", so 多 (q) becomes "have
 many". A fine example may be seen under 殊.

The same trick usually works for numbers:

荀: 蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two claws.
 which also get the standard nuclear negative:

史: 治世不一道 There is no single way to put the
 world in order.

左: 食不二味 His food did not have two tastes.

左: 不三月不至 If we don't have three months we
 won't get there.

This idiom is open, so far as I can tell, to any
 stative verb, including many for which that trick
 does not work, such as 皆, 果, 是, 非 and 必,
 and also to nouns in their very common, and in
 my view entirely regular, use as putative causative
 factors, as in this nuclear sentence:

呂: 鼠前而兔後 It has a front end like a rat and a
 rear end like a rabbit.

The stative verb 寧 seems a good choice as type
 word of this idiom. V. discussion of 海大魚
 under 大.

左: 寧僭無濫與其失善寧其利淫 Better error
 than excess. Compared to mistreating the skillful it is
 better to reward the sloppy.

淮: 寧百刺以針無一刺以刀 Better a hundred
 stabs with a needle than one stab with a knife.

淮: 寧一引重無久持輕寧一月饑無一句餓
 Rather pull a heavy load once than carry a light one
 for a long time; rather go hungry for a month than
 starve for ten days.

史: 寧為雞口無為牛後 Better be a chicken's
 mouth than a cow's arse. [nr]

莊: 此龜者寧其死為留骨而貴乎寧其生而
 曳尾於塗中乎 Now do you suppose this turtle
 would of its own prefer to be highly honored dead
 preserved bones or to be alive dragging its tail in the
 mud?

史: 漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎
 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while
 arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen
 have then preferred that you be able to fight?

楚: 將啞訾[栗→]粟斯啞啞儒兒以事婦人乎
 寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dis-
 semble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child
 to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a
 rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

宋: 使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使
 君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-
 fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?" / Lo-fu had
 her refusal prepared: / "How could Your Excellency be
 so utterly silly?"

nieng 1.43 集韻: woman's nickname 244 孃

nieng 3.46 ^{wt} prefer 244 甯

nieng 3.46 ko bug like cicada 蟪

nieng 2.41 sko critter (tree frog?) 蟪

niengkwat 3.46 **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣
niengkwat **mp** man name 甯越
 呂:甯越中牟之鄙人也苦耕稼之勞謂其友曰何爲而可以免此苦也 Ning Yüeh was a rustic in Chung-mou. He suffered from the labor of plowing and sowing. He said to a friend, "What could I do to get away from this suffering?"
 風:當此之時齊有孟嘗趙有平原楚有春申魏有信陵夫四豪者皆明智而忠信寬厚受人兼韓魏燕趙宋衛中山之眾其後復有甯越蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀 At this time, Ch'i had Mêng-ch'ang, Chao had P'ing-yüan, Ch'u had Ch'un-shên and Wei had Hsin-ling. All four of these outstanding men were of clear-sighted intelligence and reliable loyalty, generous and solicitous of others. They combined the masses of Hân, Wei, Yen, Chao, Sung and Chung-shan. In their wake came, in the same fashion, Ning Yüeh, Su Ch'in, Tu He and the like to plan for them.
nieng'at 1.43 plant name 薺薯
niet 4.16 sludge; to block up 13 涅 呈 涅 堙
 考:善溝者水漱之善防者水[淫→]涅之 What makes a drain good is that water scours it; what makes a dike good is that water silts it up.
niet **nc** 爾雅: medium tube 筵
niet feign, fake, mock up *sua* 捏? 捏
niet **nc** plant like garlic grows in water 13 葶
niet **mp** 廣韻: man name 哪
niet 4.16 press down 捻
nietdiak **nb** alum? 涅石
nien 1.29 harvest; year 年 季
 孟:凶年免於死亡 After a bad harvest they escape dying or becoming refugees.
 戰:年穀不登積穡竭盡 Their grain harvest failed and their reserves have been used up.
 史:力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.
 b. time lapsed
 非:舜往陶焉期年而器牢 Shun went and potted among them and a year later the pots were sturdy.
 晉:往百日還百日攻百日以六十日爲休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.
 戰:吾歲不熟二年矣 For two years our harvest has not ripened.
 國:三年默以思道 Was silent for three years in contemplation of the Way.
 戰:郢人有獄三年不決者 There was a man of Ying who had a lawsuit that went on for three years without being settled.
 衡:使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡矣 Supposing that earth took three years to make one leaf then few things would have leaves.
 史:黎二十五年吾家上柏大矣 By the time twenty-five years have passed, the cypresses on my grave will have grown large.
 衡:刑錯不用四十餘年 Punishment was put in abeyance and was not used for over forty years.
 c. counting age
 論:年四十而見惡焉其終也已 If at age forty you see bad in him, that's an end to it, no more.
 史:延年益壽 to lengthen one's lifespan

史:寡人年少立國日淺未嘗得聞社稷之長計也 Our age is young and our experience on the throne is shallow; We have never heard long-range planning for the nation.
 史:匿其年及所生長常自謂七十能使物卻老 He concealed his age and place of origin. He often said of himself that from the age of seventy he had had the ability to stave off aging.
 衡:頭髮白黑在年歲之稚老 Whether the hair is white or black depends upon whether the age is young or old.
 衡:如人年多度百至於三百也 It's like someone living past a hundred and going on to age three hundred.
 呂:先生之年長矣非有它子也 Your years are quite advanced, elder sir, and it is not as if you had other sons.
 孟:年已七十矣 He was in his seventieth year of age. [lit "Years had he finished seven times ten."] 後:皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.
 藝:初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.
 莊:朝菌不知晦朔蟪蛄不知春秋此小年也 Hibiscus do not live to see both new and full moon; cicadas do not live to see both spring and fall. This is small lifespan.
 d. date in calendar = year of current reign
 春:元年春王正月 First year, spring, first month by royal calendar.
 金:廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.
 竹:四十二年九鼎淪泗沒于淵 In 326 BC the cauldrons fell into the Szü and sank in a deep hole.
 1. from early Han, reigns split into named eras
 說:鱈魚名出樂浪東曉神爵四年初捕收輸 *ngiung*: name of fish, comes from Tung-yi in Lelang. First caught & sent in as tribute in 4th year of Shên-chüeh (58 BC).
nien 3.32 **mp** river name arises in 上黨 沔
niok 4 sink 溺 休 矣
 後:人溺不拯則非仁也 If a man is drowning and you do not save him, that is to scorn pity.
 非:溺者一飲而止則無逆者以其不休也 If when a man had swallowed once drowning were finished then no one would ever revive; it works by being unceasing.
 非:假人於越而救溺子越人雖善遊子必不生矣 If you got a man from Yüeh to save your drowning son, even if the Yüeh man was a good swimmer your son would no longer be alive.
 絕:好船者溺好騎者墮 Those who love boats drown; those who love to ride horses are thrown.
 史:民人俗語曰不爲河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.
 b. fig.
 史:常人安於故俗學者溺於所聞 Ordinary

people feel safe with precedent and custom; scholars are drenched in what they have learned.
 戰:今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.
niok grieved 溺
niog 3.34 urine cf 汩 189 溺 尿
 戰:其狗嘗溺井 His dog sometimes pissed into the well.
niog 嬌
niog 2.29 play rough, jostle playfully 撻
niog 2.29 pluck -b? 擻
niog-niog niab-niab **nb** slender, swaying 289 嫋嫋
niog-niog niab-niab **nb** lingering long (of music notes) 245 嫋嫋
niog-niog niab-niab 2.29 **nb** so wind shaking trees 裊裊
niogde'ap running 裊逡
niog 2.29 waistband, sash 裊 裊
niogts'am **nc** 爾雅: ko horse 裊 驂
niok 4.23 hungry, esurient 81 怒
 方:慎濟曙怒溼桓憂也宋魏或謂之慎或曰曙陳楚或曰溼或曰濟自關而西秦晉之間或曰怒或曰溼自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 *diên*, *tsiar*, *tsiam*, *niok*, *f'ap* and *g'wân* are "be troubled." In Sung and Wei some call it *diên*, or some say *tsiam*. In Chên and Chü some call it *f'ap*, or some say *tsiar*. West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin some call it *niok*, or some say *f'ap*. West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, a case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *f'ap*, or some say *niok*.
no nâg 2.10 **ve** arouse, stir up 295 怒 努
 莊:怒而飛其翼若垂天之雲 When it exerts itself to fly, its wings are like clouds that hang in the sky.
 莊:汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.
 選:於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then [the wind] rises more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.
 b. specifically aroused to anger cf next wd
 國:所怒甚多而不備大難以是教王王能久乎 He angers far too many people, yet makes no preparation for major difficulty. If that is what he teaches the king, can the king last very long?
 史:蘇秦恐秦兵之至趙也乃激怒張儀入之于秦 Su Ch'in feared the Ch'in army would go as far as Chao, so he enraged Chang Yi and sent him to Ch'in.
 尉:將者上不制於天下不制於地中不制於人寬不可激而怒清不可事以財 The general: above not limited by sky, below not limited by terrain, between them not limited by other men. He is so cool he cannot be moved to anger, and so honest he cannot be bribed by wealth.
no nâg 3.11 **va** rage 295 怒 詈
 左:子般殺使鞭之公曰不如殺之是不可鞭也 Tzû-pan was enraged and had him whipped. The

ruler said, "Better to have killed him; this one is not to be whipped."

晏:公怒曰爲我殺兵二人 The marquess got angry and said, "Kill two of those weaponers for me."
衡:且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

禮:笑不至矧怒不至詈 Don't laugh so hard you show your gums, nor get so angry you swear.

衡:情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.

史:罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客妄人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that.

漢:呂媼怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said, "You have always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man."

方:傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折筯答之其惠存焉 The proverb says, "When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that."

宋:行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見羅敷脫帽著帽頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怒怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smooths his beard/ When a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.

史:王乃詳爲怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

𠃉 nāg 1.11 **nc** slave 123 奴 孛

漢:民以飢餓自賣爲人奴婢者皆免爲庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves because of starvation are all released from bondage and will become commoners.

衡:貴至封侯賤至奴僕非天稟施有左右也 That some rank as high as lords while others rank as low as slaves is not because there is inaccuracy in Sky's allotments.

衡:人奴之道得不答罵足矣 In the way of being another man's slave, it is enough to avoid being whipped and cursed.

史:事未利及愈而貧者舉以爲收孛 Those who made profiting from trade their business or who were poor out of laziness were all taken into slavery.

史:必如公言即奴事之耳又何戰爲 If it must be done as YL has said, then we should cravenly submit to them, else what's the point of doing battle?

漢:是故累其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己已迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

𠃉 nāb 1.11 **nc** nuclear family *nimes* w/ 圖 *in*

Ode 164 (女 *not phon?*) 5 弩 孛

國:吾不去懼及焉以其孛適西山三月虞乃亡 "If we don't flee I fear we will be caught up in it." He took his immediate family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü perished.

𠃉 nāg 2.10 **nc** crossbow 295 弩

史:天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hán.

釋:弩怒也有執怒也其柄曰臂似人臂也鉤絃者曰牙似齒牙也牙外曰郭爲牙之規郭也下曰懸刀其形然也合名之曰機言如機之巧也亦言如門戶之樞機開闔有節也 *no* "cross-bow" is *no* "aroused." It has a configuration that is aroused. Its handle is called "arm" because it resembles a human arm. What hooks the string is called "tooth" because it looks like a tooth. Around the tooth is called "box" because it is the enclosing-box of the tooth. Below is called "hanging knife" because its shape is like that. Together they are called "the action" because they are like a skilfully made mechanism and also to say how they resemble the hinges and latch of a door in how opening and closing are controlled.

非:夫弩弱而矢高者激於風也 Now, when a bolt flies high although the crossbow is weak, it is because it gets accelerated by the wind.

漢:魏氏武卒衣三屬之甲操十二石之弩 The warriors of the Wei family wore triple-layer armor and drew crossbows of 12 *diak* pull.

史:以韓卒之勇被堅甲蹙勁弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hán soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.

後:與蒼頭共弩射蒼頭弦斷矢激誤中之即死 He was crossbow-shooting together with a slave. The slave's string broke, the bolt flew and hit him accidentally, and he died immediately.

抱:如聞人聲緣口中物如角弩 if it hears human voices it pulls the thing in its mouth like a drawn bow.

no 1.11 **nc** bad horse 120 驚

衡:驥一日行千里者無所服也使服任車[與→]與驚馬同[音→]昔驥曾以引鹽車矣垂頭落汗行不能進伯樂顧之王良御之空身輕馳故有千里之名 Chi ran a thousand *li* in a day because he was not harnessed to anything. If he had been harnessed to a loaded cart he would have the same reputation as an ordinary nag. Chi was once harnessed to a salt wagon; he hung his head and sweated and could go nowhere. Po Lo looked after him and Wang Liang drove him and he galloped lightly all by himself; thus he has the name for going a thousand *li*.

no 2.10 stone of arrowheads (*rel* to 馬腦?) 孛

𠃉 nāg 1.11 exertion 295 攣

no 1.11 **nc** ko bird 驚

𠃉 nāb nab 1.11 **nc** cage 廣韻 *ar* t3 5 筭

nog 1.34 **nc** monkey 120 獼

𠃉 nāb 2.32 **nc** brain 5 腦 腦 腦

史:使天下之民肝腦塗地 You caused people all over the world to leave their livers and brains smeared on the ground.

抱:千歲蝙蝠色白如雪集則倒懸腦重故也 The thousand-year bat is white as snow. When it perches it

hangs upside-down because its brain is heavy.

𠃉 nāb 2.32 fully cooked 飴

nō?/**nāu**: 2.32 方言: flusterated, resentful 惱

nōk 4.2 child's garment 289 襦

nōg **nc** monkey 狻 獼 嬰

nōg 1.34 **mp** mountain name 嶮 狻 嶮

𠃉 nāb 1.34 **nc** long-haired dog 377 獾

nōng 1.2 farming 121 農 農 農

漢:闢土殖穀曰農 If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer.

商:無所於食則必農 If they have no source of food then they must farm.

史:上農除末黔首是富 He exalted agriculture and did away with grain traders, so the rural populace were the ones who got rich.

史:及爲成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

衡:惰窳之人不力農勉商以積穀貨 lazy men who don't apply strength to farming or effort to commerce so as to accumulate grain or goods

顏:多見士大夫恥涉農商羞務工仗射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names.

搜:農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Téng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain?"

nōng 1.2 **pus** 183 膿

衡:流血出膿豈癰疽所發身之善穴哉營衛之行遇不通也 Surely this flow of blood and issue of pus could not be because the body on which the pustules and ulcers form thinks pits are good things? It is because the blood encountered an impasse in its course.

nōng 1.2 mutter, murmur 膿

nōng 1.2 unintelligible 膿

nōng 1.2 I, me 113 儂

nōng he, him (*dial*) (*stb alterant* of 人) 儂

nōng ethno group in Yunnan (ex their word for "people?") 儂

nōng surname 儂

nōng 3.1 running nose 289 膿

nōng 1.2 swollen w/blood 膿

nōng 3.2 sko malady 膿

nōngdē'jəg **nb** agriculture 農事

nōngpī'wo **nc** farmer 121 農夫

考:通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅筋力以長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rareties of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer. 苟:人積耕耨而爲農夫 Men become farmers by practice of plowing and cultivating.

左:周任有言曰爲國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a

state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds.”

呂：蝗螟農夫得而殺之奚故為其害稼也
Locusts and cutworms: when a farmer catches them he kills them. Why? Because of their harm to crops.
戰：使曹沫釋其三尺之劍而操鋤鋤與農夫居壟畝之中則不若農夫 Let Ts'ao Mo lay aside his three-*ch'ih* sword and take up digging-stick and hoe and dwell among the embanked fields with farmers: then he would not be the equal of the farmers.

nəʔ nab 1.33 clamor, roar of anger 120 吶 訥

nəʔ nab 1.33 disorderly 120 悞

nə nab 1.37 to lead, pull toward 5 拏 拿

莊：方將杖拏而引其船 He was just on the point of catching the boat with his stick so as to pull it in.
說：解拏獸也 We lead an animal by its horn-baulk.

nā 2.35 皮寬 skin loose? 佻

nā nāb 3.40 deceive 5 誑

nā nāb 1.37 wet, soggy 482 澤

nā nāb 1.37 grasp, hold 643 掣 摑

nā nāb storage attic: its contents 5 侈 畧

nāng 1.4 hair disordered 377 鬢

nāng 1.4 廣韻: surname 空

nāng 1.4 onomat for tinnitus 聾

nu angry (sc dog) [2t] (cf 怒) 獯

nu 廣韻: bunny (var of 兔?) 讒

nu 廣韻: to hoe, to weed 121 耨 耨 耨 辱

荀：人積耕耨而為農夫 Men become farmers by practice of plowing and cultivating.

呂：先生者美米後生者為祗是故其耨也長其兄而去其弟 What comes up first is good grain; what comes up after is tares. Thus in weeding we let the elder grow and remove the younger.

淮：故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮耨苗所去者少而所利者多 Thus when a great man resorts to arms, it is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Those done away with are few; those benefited are many.

晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食糞踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

nu 3.50 pointed hoe, grub hoe 121 耨

戰：鄙人不敏竊釋鉏耨而干大王 This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM.

nu 3.50 dig into, poke 擣

nung 2.1 wound draining 癰

nung 2.1 說文: pain 癰

numəʔ: [康熙居住→尼佳] ko central

Asian sheep ar **ngieg** 羴 羴

nāk 4.20 soo done w/hand 拏

nāk 4.20 grasp cf 拿 拏 拿

nāk 4.20 to tread on (*k* ← *p*?) 蹠

nāk 4.20 ko tree 榭

nāg 說文: soo 說

nāng 2.38 木 tree w/medicinal bark 樗

nāt 4.14 pain of wound 615 痂

nām 1.28 sound of voices 然

nāp 4.31 pick up with hand 643 𠵼

nāp-nāp 𠵼 beautiful 媼媼

nāb 3.40 廣韻: threads disordered 絮

nāb 3.40 sticky 13 膠

nəg 2.12 breast, nipple; to nurse 249 孌 孌

nəg? 1.13 emplace *swa* 捫 捫

nəg? 1.13 inaccurate speech 訛

nəg!/nai 1.13 [集韻居住→尼佳]nipple,

breast (楚 *dial*)*swa* 奶 etc? 249 脫

nəng Kg: body me: weak 249 孌 孌

nəng 弱 weak, feeble? (*swa* 孌?) 孌 孌

戰：性孌愚 I am feeble and stupid by nature.

nəng 1.41 tang of knife blade 集韻 ar *nieng*,

scys 吳 *dial* 171 鐔

nōk 4.4 arrange 433 掉

nōk 4.4 press down, emplace (ar *njak*) (*swa*

捫?) 擣

nōk 4.4 roof corners 𦉳

nōk 4.4 玉篇: polish bow 𦉳

nōg 3.36 bend, bent 289 撓

考：凡試慮事置而搖之以視其竭也灸諸牆以視其撓之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

nōg 1.33 木 ko bell, clapperless handbell 120 鐔

nōg nāb shout, wrangle 120 謔

nōg 3.36 clamor 120 鬧

nōg nab 2.31 trouble, disturb 120 撓 撓

非：漆雕之議不色撓不目逃 Ch'i Tiao argued against letting the facial expression be troubled or even letting the eyes be averted.

釋：煩繁也物繁則相雜撓也 *b'wān* "hassle" is *b'wān* "complicated"; when things get complicated, they get mixed up and interfere with each other.

nōg 2.31 dog gives alarm 295 獾

nōg 3.36 mud (*dnōg?*) 20 渾

nōgnjok rel to 濃濃? 渾弱

nōgsa mineral, NS: sal ammoniac 礶砂

nōng 2.3 wound, stab 擣

njak 4.18 to tread on (*-k* ← *-p*?) 377 蹠

njak 4.18 to lead by a rope 125 𦉳

njak 4.18 run ahead, precede 125 造

njang 3.41 mix 釀 糶

njang 3.41 to brew; a brewing 449 釀

衡：蒸穀為飯釀飯為酒 We steam grain to make mash and ferment the mash to make wine.

njang 1.38 young woman 249 孌 娘

njang 1.38 切韻: mother 249 孌

nād 3.16 embroidered robe 類篇 ar *nāt* 襖

njan 2.28 work leather make pliable 129 𦉳

njan 2.28 tool for casting things ar t3 棍

njan 3.33 millstone, mill roller 396 碾 碾

njan pretty 姪

njan walk on, trample cf 躡 396 躡 躡

淮：足所躡者淺矣然待所不躡而後行 The part the foot tramples is shallow, but it depends on the part it does not trample to be able to walk.

淮：若躡薄冰蛟在其下 like walking on thin ice, and having a dragon beneath it

njan nian 2.28 tread, trample 396 趁 趁

njan nian 2.0 twist, bend 396 撚 撚

njanngā lustre of gem 碾 碾

njap 4.29 trample cf 躡 躡 躡 躡

史：躡躡 "tread sandals" hasten? just travel on foot?

淮：王子慶忌足躡麋手搏兕虎置之冥室之中

不能搏龜繫勢不便也 Prince Ch'ing-chi could outrun deer on foot and take rhinos and tigers barehanded; put him in a lightless house and he couldn't catch a turtle, conditions being so unfavorable.

njap promise 5 聶

njap 木 pincers 643 鑷

njap 4.29 tweezers 643 鉤

njap 4.29 廣韻: surname 聶

njap 4.29 treadle 240 走 龔

njap 4.29 stdw loom? perh "treadle"? 240 筭

njap 4.29 surveillance 廣韻: orig *djak* 辜

njap 4.29 clever w/hands 529 聶 聶

njap 4.29 horse steps fast 377 駟

njap 4.29 a gag 24 龔 龔

njap 4.29 "small warmth" 365 囁 囁

njap 4.29 bird flight 377 聶

njap 4.29 類篇: ko bird 聶

njap 4.29 ko bamboo 筭 筭

njap 4.29 neither leg passing 240 躡

njap njāb 1.9 字彙補: 機 也 240 筭

njam 1.52 to adhere cf 濂 482 黏 粘

釋：念黏也意相親愛心黏著不能忘也 *njam*

"think of" is *njam* "adhere"; the thoughts turn to those with whom one is intimate and caring and the heart sticks to them and cannot forget them.

njam 1.52 玉篇: grain 粘

njamnjāg njamnjār sticky 13 黏 而

釋：餌而也相黏而也 *njāg* "dumpling" is *njāg*

"sticky;" they stick to each other.

njamnjār sticky 13 黏 肥

釋：黏肥如脂之膩也 [Clay] is sticky like the greasiness of fat.

njak 4.24 conceal 127 匿

非：而有知見也人且匿女而無知見也人且意女 If you see by means of distinguishing things, other men will hide things from you. If you see by means of not distinguishing things, other men will guess your intentions.

衡：玉隱石間珠匿魚腹 Jade is concealed among rock; pearls hide in the bellies of fish.

史：是故不敢匿意隱情先以聞於左右 Thus we dare not conceal our intentions nor hide the truth, but give prior notice to all about us.

史：匿其年及所生長常自謂七十能使物卻老 He concealed his age and place of origin. He often said of himself that from the age of seventy he had had the ability to stave off aging.

衡：懷屏隱匿之處足以使蛭不見 To hold it close to his chest, hiding it in a concealed place,

would have been enough to prevent the leech from being seen.

左：諺曰高下在心川澤納汙山藪藏疾瑾瑜匿瑕國君含垢 A saying goes, "High or low is all in the mind. Streams and marshes receive mud. Mount-

ain thickets conceal diseases. Fine gems hide flaws.

Rulers of nations have things to be ashamed of."

史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads,

while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

呂：封人子高為之言也而匿己之為而為也段喬聽而行之也匿己之行而行之也 When the

borderer Tzū-kaō devised what to say about it he devised hiding his own devising; when Tuan Chiaō heard and put it into action, he acted concealing his own action. **njək** 4.24 approach; be familiar 127 嚮 嬌 嫵
左: 少長於君君嚮之雖諫將不聽 He is hardly older than the ruler, who treats him with casual familiarity. If he did protest, they would ignore him.
njək 4.24 shame (dist 慙) 127 慙
njək 4.24 sick of being eaten by worms 匣 蟻
njəg 2.6 you (秦 dial) 126 你 你 你
njət 4.5 be near 2 嚮 呢
njət 4.5 glue (膩 + -?) 13 呢
njət 4.5 ulcer 疤
njət 4.5 to stop 拏
njən 方言: to add on, extend 撚 蹠
njən grasp firmly, pull tight 攥
njən njən 1.17 twist [single-strand] cord; thread needle 紉
njər 1.6 near, close (cf 邇) 尼
njəw 3.6 greasy, sticky 13 膩 肥
njər 2.5 wheel chock? spindle, distaff 柅
njər female slave, servant 249 妮
njər 1.6 ko tree 柅
njər 1.6 headdress worn in mourning 視
njər 1.6 grind, polish 拏
njər 2.5 to point with the hand 拏
njər 2.5 to stop 拏
njəw 4.26 raft 643 溝
njəw 4.26 so plants growing thickly 拏
njəw-njəw 拏 sneaky 643 囡 囡
njəm 3.52 rent (cf 稔) 5 賃
左: 僕賃於野以喪莊公 Legge: "hired a house for himself and servants in the suburbs[?], and there mourned for duke Chwang" *prob* 僕 *uf* 暴, 賃 *sef* 賚 *uf* 露 or *perh sef* 費 *either tbt* "stayed unsheltered in the open fields in mourning for the Stern Marquess"
njəm 2.47 emplace (eg nock arrow?) 643 拏
njəm spinning wheel 軒
njəm 1.49 rely on, think of 託
njəm-njəw 託 **njəm-nəb** 託 grunt, throaty sound 誑 誑
njət 4 low 13 埕
njəp 4.29 說文: what scares people 幸 卒
njəw 2.8 說文: woman, daughter (cf 男 son) 249 女
晏: 女子而男子飾者 women who get themselves up as men
戰: 駑馬女子筋骨力勁非賢於驥馱孟賁也 It is not that a nag or a girl is superior in strength of bone and muscle to a fine steed or a mighty warrior.
漢: 呂嬃怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said, "You have always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man."
釋: 並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.
管: 材女樂三千人 Three thousand talented female musicians.

史: 共[粉→粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.
詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."
采女⇒采
njəw 3.9 give in marriage 5 女
njəw 說文: constellation name 女
njəw 1.9 說文: headband, hachimaki 125 紒
njəw 2.8 rice-flour & honey cakes 253 糍
njəw scraps of cloth, rags 377 絮 絮
njəw 1.9 sticky 13 絮
njəw 1.9 lead by line 643 絮
njəw 1.9 tangled 120 絮
njəw 3.9 說文: surname 絮
njəw 2.9 說文: 2ary wife calls 1ary wife 女君
njəw 說文: myth figure 廣韻 *ar kwər* 女媧
njəw 說文: woman name 女媧
njəw 說文: harem 女媧
njəw 說文: woman name 女媧
njəw 說文: *Usnea longissima* 女羅 女蘿
楚: 被薜荔兮帶女蘿 with creeping fig as garment and hanging lichen as belt
njəw 說文: star name (+p) 女媧
njəw 說文: parapet (cf 逆牆) 女媧
njəw 4.1 nosebleed 集韻 *ar njəw* 202 衄 衄
衄 衄
njəw 4.1 ashamed 廣韻 *ar njəw* 127 衄
njəw 4.1 bend, break 集韻 *ar njəw 127 衄
非: 夫死者始死而[血→]殞已[血→]殞而衄已衄而灰已灰而土及其土也無可爲者矣
The dead, when they have just died, act like cracked eggs; when they have done with that, as if broken; then as if ashes; then as if dirt. At the stage where they are like dirt, there is no longer anything they can do.
njəw 4.1 sko astron phenom 衄
njəw 4.1 to look 衄
njəw 4.1 to go 26 衄
njəw 4.1 first sliver of waxing moon 衄 衄
njəw 說文: ashamed (Legge: blush) 127 衄 衄
njəw ko bug 衄 衄
njəw 2.44 說文: treat with familiarity 127 衄
國: 得之而徂終逢其咎 slight him when he is in your power; in the end find your retribution [nr]
njəw 2 to tie, to knot 289 紐 紐
釋: 丑紐也寒氣自屈紐也 "chou" is "tie in knot." The cold vapor bends and ties itself in knots.
njəw 3.49 mixed *sua* 粗? 糍
njəw 2.44 to fold double; to repeat, practise 289 紐 紐 紐 徂
njəw 2.44 說文: ko tree 粗
詩: 南山有栲北山有柎 On South Mountain there are *ailanthus*/ On North Mountain there are *flestrin*
njəw 爾雅: ko fruit (beans?) 粗
njəw 2.29 rise up, sport about 295 嬌
njəw 說文: to stab 5 粗
njəw 廣韻: to eat meat (cf 肉) 128 粗
njəw 說文: surname 粗
njəw 2.44 to twist the wrist; to press 廣韻 *ar njəw* 289 粗
njəw 說文: wet 289 粗
njəw 2.44 說文: button, knob, boss 188 鈕 鈕*

說: 鈕印鼻也 "Knob" is the nose of a stamp.
b. counter for stamps
三: 將軍侯印各五十紐郎將印百紐校尉都尉印各二百紐 fifty each of stamps for the ranks of general and marquess, a hundred stamps for the rank of household general and two hundred each for the ranks of *hsiao-wei* and *tu-wei*
njəw soft (of clothing) 289 粗
njəw cooked rice mixed w/other food *ar njəw*
njəw 1.3 方言: many 244 糍
njəw 1.3 ko tree 糍
njəw njəw 1.3 thick cover, heavy growth 244 糍 糍
njəw nung 1.3 thick, rich 244 濃 濃
njəw-njəw 說文: so dew *ar nung* 244 濃 濃
njəw flutter [as flag] (½ *binome*?) 旋
njət 4.5 說文: lady's underwear 廣韻 *ar njət* 2 粗
njəw 3.5 說文: 側意 deflect intentions? 268 錢
njəw 4.34 廣韻: peaceful 244 訖
njəw 4.34 廣韻: 訖
nwā 2.34 to pluck (趙魏 dial) 集韻 *ar /ngua: ?-b* 482 把
nwān 2.24 warm 222 煖 煖 暖
荀: 今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people.
淮: 其衣致煖而無文其兵戈鏃而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.
呂: 夏不衣裘非愛裘也暖有餘也冬不用簔非愛簔也清有餘也 That we don't wear fur cloaks in summer is not for the cloaks' sake; it's because they're too hot. That we don't use fans in winter is not for the fans' sake; it's because they're too cool.
nwān 2.24 hot water 222 湲 湲
nwān 3.29 weak 便
nwān 2.24 to wrap? 奕
戰: 鄭魏者楚之夷國而秦楚之強敵也 Chêng and Wei, by their nature, are the buffer states of Ch'u, while Ch'in is Ch'u's strong enemy. (Or is this a scribal error for 奕 "weak"?)
nwān 1.25 說文: river name 湲
nwān 2.24 short jacket 襖
nwān 3 fawn 麋
nwānnjəw delicacies sent to daughter three days after wedding 餽 女
nwār 3.39 soft 糰
nwār 3.39 glutinous rice suitable for brewing *ar nwān* 13 糰 糰 糰
nwār 1.36 rub ++ p 644 掬 掬
nwan 1.27 quarrel 奴
nwət 4.11 dull, slow 324 訥 訥 尙
新: 論物明辯謂之辯反辯爲訥 If one explains things clearly when discussing them it is called being articulate; to invert articulate is hobble-tongued.
非: 訥者言之疑辯者言之信 If a slow-witted one says it, it is doubted; if a glib one says it, it is believed.
nwət emplace under water cf 沒 13 拏

nvad 3.18 inside ← **-b** (or maybe not) 5 內人: 猶火日外照不能內見金水內映不能外光 [The two human temperaments] are like fire or the sun which can illuminate outside themselves but cannot show things inside themselves, and metal or water which can reflect things inside themselves but cannot shine outside themselves.

史: 故曰秦之攻燕也戰於千里之外趙之攻燕也戰於百里之內 Thus I say that for Ch'in to attack Yen is to fight over a thousand *li* away; for Chao to attack Yen is to fight less than a hundred *li* away. 衡: 聖人以天下為家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign. 戰: 王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.

國: 內亂 civil disturbance

衡: 府廷之內吏舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side. 國: 內困於父母外困於諸侯是重困也 Within harassed by parents, without harassed by feudal lords—this is multiple harassment.

衡: 海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of domestic animals die in the shambles. 國: 入而背外內之賂 when he regained his state, he repudiated the bribes he had offered both denizens and foreigners

史: 反聽之謂聰內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

史: 王乃詳為怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near. 草: 夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. Bent over picking lice, one has no time to look at the sky.

b. *wrt time*

史: 秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.

nvad ^{nc} tang of blade of 戈 5 內

nvad strongroom inside house 內

nvadstjag ^{nc} ko royal officer 內史

nvadstjag ^{nc} wife of minister 內子

國: 司馬子期欲以妾為內子 The marshal Tz'u-ch'i wanted to make one of his maidservants his wife.

nvæn 1.23 wipe gate path w/cloth 幘

nvæn 1.23 to plaster 幘

nvæn 3.26 tender *ar* **niwæn** 57 嫵

nvæn 1.23 fragrant 麝

nvæn 3.26 warm 222 內

nvær 1.15 廣韻 skilled plasterer of old 幘

nvær 1.15 集韻 to plaster 幘

nvær 2.14 famish (scavenge? cf next) 268 餒

左: 鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒而 If ghosts still seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry? 晏: 景公令兵搏治當騰冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

nvær 2.14 dirty, rotten 34 淒淒 餒 餒

nvæt 4.15 sko garment 袖

l

lâ lûb 1.35 fine net; gauze 608 羅 羅

衡: 獵者張羅 Hunters set nets.

選: 輕塵不飛纖羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauze stir.

史: 洗沐之為治新繒綺衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

北: 后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades or silken gauze and lace among her clothing and trinkets.

lâ 1.35 釋名: a flail 羅

釋: 枷加也加杖於柄頭以槌穗而出其穀也或曰羅 [枷三→] 加之杖而用之也或曰丫丫杖轉於頭故以名之也 *ka* "flail" is *ka* "add"; we add a stick to a handle so as to beat the ears and expel the grains; some call it *lâ*, because we add a stick to it and use it; some call it 'a "fork", because the forked sticks tum at the head, so that gives it its name.

lâ lûb 2.33 split 274 羅 羅

lâ lûb ^{nc} grain scoop 方言: winnowing basket 340 籬 籬

lâ ^{nc} a gong (鈔鐘? *oop?*) 籬

lâ lâr 3.38 patrol, reconnaissance 192 邏

lâ 3.38 woman's upper garment 羅

lâ 2.33 bright shining appearance 囉

lâ 1.35 ko cake 籬

lâ 1.35 onomat eg sing, babble etc 囉

lâ 3.38 sing 囉

lâ 3.38 string for cash 羅

lâ lûb to grow at length, as creepers 377 蘿

lâ xung ^{mp} tower built ca 585 囉噴

lâ xung genre of 絕句 named for tower; ko song in 絕句 form 囉噴

lâ gliu peer nosily, snoop *sua* 覷縷 24 羅縷

lâ-g'â ^{sb} so mountains 囉嶺

lâ-g'wân ^{nb} thin white silk cloth 羅紈

lâng 2.37 bright 朗 琅 朗 朗 藝: 初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

lâng 1 ^{mp} river name 浪

lâng 3.42 "dissolute" ($\frac{1}{2}$ *bin?*) 353 浪

lâng 1 ^{nc} wolf 狼

衡: 狼衆食人人衆食狼 When wolves are more numerous they eat people; when people are more numerous they eat wolves.

lâng ^{mp} FL: pln 郎 郎 郎

lâng glâng double roof 434 郎 郎

lâng glâng tinkling sound 琅

lâng licentious 琅

lâng 1.39 ^{nc} ko weed 稂

lâng wilderness 垠

lâng 1.39 ^{nc} ko tree 根

lâng 1.39 bamboo shoot 531 筴

lâng glâng Kg: spacious & empty 434 閭

lâng blâng side-building, gallery 157 廊

非: 於是日也郎中盡知之於是日也境內盡知之 On that same day, everyone in the palace halls knew of it. On that same day, everyone in the land knew of it. 淮: 晚世之時帝有桀紂為璇室瑤臺象廊玉床 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Chòu; they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade, galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

lâng ^{nc} 爾雅: white tail horse 駮

lâng ^{mp} star name 狼

隋: 以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼弧間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *lou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

lâng 1.39 ^{nc} sko office under 漢 郎 郎 郎

後: 譚以父任為郎 Tan was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father.

史: 高帝悉以為郎 The High Emperor appointed them all to the imperial household.

藝: 竇氏家傳曰竇攸治爾雅舉孝廉為郎 The *Chronicle of the Tou Family* said that Tou Yu devoted himself to the Er Ya. In the citations for filiality and frugality, he was appointed to the imperial household.

lâng 鄉

lâng 說文: spear 廣韻: short spear 531 狼

lâng glâng 3.42 waves (cf 滄 滄) 500 浪

選: 於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then [the wind] urges more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.

藝: 因磯為高墉 [枕→] 抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spouted up vertically.

lâng glâng 1.39 strong 42 叻

lâng 1.39 ?gaze reverently? 137 臨

lâng 2.37 ko tree 榔

lâng 1.39 large ocean-going junk 艫

lâng 1.39 stm gunwale, stb orig of 艫 艫

lâng 1.39 med plant, utc stomach ill 藜

lâng 2.37 clear, obvious 浪

lâng 3.42 idle talk 353 浪

lângtâng chain 銀鎖

lâng-lâng ^{sb} so stones being noisy 琅琅

lângkân ko precious stone 琅玕

Said to come from mountains in the west. Probably the term refers to a number of things given different names in English. The mineral is variously said to be like pearls and like coral. Some of the many forms of quartz might be a good guess for this stone.

荀: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充榔加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕瓊茲華觀以為實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

làngko stdw apprehensiveness 狼顧
 史:秦雖欲深入則狼顧恐韓魏之[議→]儀其後也 Though Chín may want to strike deep, they would/would be nervous about it, fearing that Hán and Wei would attack their rear.
 史:夫一齊之彊燕猶狼顧而不能支今以三齊臨燕其禍必大矣 The strength of a single Ch'i is more than Yen could withstand, enough to make you nervous. If they menace you with three times that, it would surely be a great calamity.
làngkōg ^{nc} 方言: ko bird 鷓鴣
làngk'àng tall (sc people) 駑躄
làngk'ông imp. household troops 郎中
 史:殿下郎中俠陸陸數百人 At the base of the entrance hall, the household troops lined the steps. On each step there were over a hundred.
 後:自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent.
làngsâng clothing tattered 245 裋褌
làngsian ^{nc} ko spear 狼筍
làng'àng ^{nc} plant, seed st cause insanity 莨菪
làng'àng a poison 藺藹
làng'àng name of a weir in 譙郡 蒹蕩
làng'àng relaxed, at ease 670 踉蹌
làng-liad ^{sb} so abundant grain 狼戾
làngziá ^{mp} mountain name 琅邪 琅琊
 後:詔泰山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更第三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.
làngz'ák stdw cups & bowls at drunken party (pron?) 狼藉
làngb'wàng eager to go 踉 ar t3 踉跄
làng'àng talk too much 集韻 r
liá ← liá or **liáq** pfiu 377 囉嗶
lât 4.12 wicked 96 刺
 b. phep
 漢:天子加恩赦王太子建為庶人賜旦諡曰刺王 The emperor had mercy in absolving the prince's heir-apparent Chien, reducing him to the status of commoner, and granting Tan a phep "The Evil Prince".
lât 方言: bitter (of medicine etc.) 棘 辣 痢
lât scrape, grind 459 掣
lât 4.12 ^{nc} perch-like fish *Therapon spp ar lâp*
 鯽
lât 4.12 kosps 瓏
lât+ lartâr lips hanging slack 268 喇哆
lât'ât 4.12 ko critter 喇螻
lât'wâd military signal horn or bugle 喇叭
lât'wâ pln (Lhasa?) 蓮紗
lât+ lât'âb diffusely verbose 377 囉唆
lâd 3.14 ^{nc} rely on 賴 賴
 詩:一人有慶兆民賴之 the one man has favor/the folk depend on him
 史:賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have

become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?
 漢:先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.
lâd ^{nc} water running over sand 96 瀨 瀨
lâd 3.14 tube 445 簞
 呂:客有以吹簞見越王者 There was a visitor who got an audience with the king of Yueh by blowing a bare tube.
lâd 3.14 shade 賴
lâd a disease, perh sko skin ailment 459 厲
lâd 3.14 a disease cf 癘 癘
lât+ glâd 集韻: spoiled 癩 癩
lâd ^{nc} ko cow ar **liâd** 犏
lâd 3.14 swirl, whirl, turbid flow 184 瀨 瀨
lâd 3.14 fall & break 274 瀨
lâdb'wâd walk crooked 賴踉
lâm lazy, sleepy 413 懶 懶
lât+ glân 方言: spoiled 癩 癩
lâr'âg tree trunk growing on slant ar **lwâr**
 樛樛
lâp 4.28 winter sacrifice 臘 膾
 晏:景公令兵搏治當膾冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.
 搜:故後子孫嘗以臘日祀灶而荐黃羊焉 Thus his descendants sometimes sacrificed to the kitchen god on the day of the winter sacrifice, and augmented it with a brown sheep.
lâp 4.28 so fire 609 爨
lât+ glâp 4.28 ^{nc} part of sword blade tapering to edge 341 臘
lâp 4.28 tin ar **wâ** rel to 鈹 鏹? 鏹
lâp 4.28 beeswax, honeycomb 608 蠟 蠟
lâp 4.28 stone falls cf 落 245 礮
lâp 4.28 tooth noise 齧
lâp 4.28 gauze, loose-woven cloth 608 織
lâp-tâp ^{sb} skin hanging loose 245 毳毼
lâp'iwo ^{mp} woman name 羅紉
lâp'iwo ^{mp} woman name 羅敷
 Subject of a yüeh-fu poem in the Six Dynasties era. [note one rime carried throughout]
 宋:日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名為羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅青絲為籠係桂枝為籠鉤頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠細綺為下裙紫綺為上襦 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall/ Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops/ Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.
 宋:行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見羅敷脫帽著幘頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怒怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smoothes his beard/ When a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and

dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.
 宋:使君從南來五馬立峙躊躇使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名為羅敷羅敷年幾何二十尚不足十五頗有餘 His Excellency came from the south/ His five horses stood there dithering/ His excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ How old is Lo-fu? Not yet twenty/ but well over fifteen.
 宋:使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚使君自有婦羅敷自有夫 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?"/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared/ "How could Your Excellency be so utterly silly?"/ Your Excellency has a wife of your own/ Lo-fu has a husband of her own.
 宋:東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭何用識夫婿白馬從驪駒青絲繫馬尾黃金絡馬頭腰中鹿盧劍可直千萬餘 More than a thousand horsemen are in the east/ My husband's position is as leader of them all/ How will you know my husband? A white horse follows a black colt/ Black silk binds the horse's tail/ Pure gold bridles the horse's head/ At his waist a wellcrank sword/ Worth perhaps a zillion or more.
 宋:十五府小史二十朝大夫三十侍中郎四十專城居為人潔白皙鬢鬢頗有須盈盈公府步再再府中趨坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 A yamen clerk at fifteen/ Attending courts of great officers at twenty/ In a household regiment at thirty/ At forty, in sole charge of a whole fortress/ His character is pure and unsullied/ His broad beard juts from his cheeks/ Tall and imposing when he walks in public offices/ Dignified even when he must hurry on business/ Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.
lâp-k'âp ^{sb} so manner of walking ("lâp-footed?") 377 躑躅
lâp'âp do things carelessly 245 躑躅
lâp'âp hedge-podge 攪搗
lâm'wâ 1.35 ko plant 蘿摩
lât+ lât'âb 玉篇:不中貌 (r **lartar?** **lartad?**) 245 磊磔
lart's'io 類篇:泥不熟貌 plaster not dry 藟
lâk 4.25 a tenth 390 什
lât+ glâk 4.25 ^{nc} reins cf 絡 33 勒 革
 淮:鴈門之北狄不穀食賤長貴壯俗尚氣力人不弛弓馬不解勒便之也 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high energy. Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses unbridled. This because they find that convenient.
lâk 4.25 to engrave cf 刻, 鏤 410 勒
lâk 4.25 fraction 390 防
lâk 4.25 interdental gap 390 扞
lâk 4.25 vein or duct in soil *swa* 理? cf 脈, 埋 229 防
 考:凡溝逆地防謂之不行 Whenever a drainage ditch goes against the natural flow paths of the land, we call it "non-flowing."
lâk 4.25 split along veins (攞 + -k?) 140 捌

考：石有時以泐 There is a time when stone splits.

lak 4.25 bamboo rhizome 140 笏

lak 4.25 short ribs? 390 肋

lak 4.25 sound of water 沝

lak 4.25 ^{nc} name of a gorge or chasm 140 沝

lak 4.25 ^{nc} ko fish 鱒

lak 4.25 forceful, urgent 15 勒 忒 勒

lak kosps 劫

lag 1.16 ^{vn} come (*lad?* rel to 逮?) *rimes w/ -k* in Ode 168 308 來 徠 速 速 來

孟：叟不遠千里而來 Sir, you have not considered 1000 *li* too far to come.

衡：病者見鬼云甲來 Sick people see ghosts and say A has come.

非：有玄鶴二[入一]八道南方來 There were two eights of black cranes that came from the south.

淮：百姓開門而待之漸米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

史：今來而王不官臣者人必有以不信傷臣於王者 Someone must recently have been injuring my reputation for reliability to YM, and that would be why I was not reappointed when I got back.

2. not always w/ speaker's location

釋：並來至女氏門 they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time

戰：長鋏歸來乎 Long sword, do we go home?

非：白而往黑而來 It was white when it left but was black when it returned.

淮：有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that comes from another direction.

藝：太僕曰循飾與馬待駕來 The head charioteer said, "Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service."

b. *fig.*

莊：昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday's sun has already gone and will never return.

呂：音樂之所由來者遠矣 The origin of music is in the distant past.

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反為之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

c. 來 + *nuc*, "come for purpose of"

禮：嗟來食 Tsk! Come and eat!

戰：魏來求救數矣 Wei has come in search of relief several times already.

晏：爾何來為 What have you come here to do?

莊：或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相 Someone told Hui-tzu that Chuang-tzu had come to replace him as premier.

漢：會稽海外有東鯤人分為二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

楚：后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came

to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

史：秦民初言令不便者有來言令便者衛鞅曰此皆亂化之民也盡遷之於邊城 Of the Chin people who had formerly called the laws harmful, some now came forward to call them helpful. Wèi Yang said they were all disturbers of society and transferred them all to forts on the frontier.

往來 ⇒ 往

以來 ⇒ 以 *vo* 而

lag 3.19 ^{vt} attract 308 來 速 勅

管：來工若何 How does one attract skilled craftsmen? b. *fig.*

淮：虎豹之彊來射 The strength of tigers and leopards causes them to be shot at.

莊：虎豹之文來田 The patterned fur of tigers and leopards causes them to be hunted.

lag 3.19 give 170 賚

隋：張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.

lag ^{nc} ko weed 菜

鹽：昔太公封於營丘辟草萊而居焉 In ancient times the Grand Duke was enfeoffed at Ying Chiu. He cleared away the weeds and dwelt there.

lag ^{nc} ko wheat 來 棘

lag to cultivate 459 萊

lag high horse 駮

lag ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 鯨

lag ko tree 來

lag ^{mp} FL: pln 榔

lag 方言: ko critter, = 穽 (*dial*) 穽

lag ^{mp} 說文: river name 涑

lag (*prn*) 姪

lag ^{mp} bunch of barbarians in Shantung 萊

lag 玉篇: 蒙 cover? put on head? *var of*

戴? ?-b 285 賴

lag ko sp stone 琫

lag ko bamboo 筴

lag ^{nc} Nyctereutes procyonoides 集韻 *ar*

lag 140 獾

lag 3.18 walleied +p 睐

lagd'ag 1.16 ^{big} black *ar* **lagtag** 115 黠 黠

lagngag stdw mountain ht or shape 嶷 嶷

lagngar head too long 賴體

lagswan ^{nc} 3g-grandchild 來孫

lagnién next year 來年

lang awesomeness of spirits *cf* 靈 137 稜 稜

楞 稜

lang be startled 稜

lang glang 1.45 corner, angle; squared

beam 319 稜 稜

lang 1.45 stop 15 捷

lang glang 1.45 wagon noise 601 較

lar 2.15 fish w/ lines tied together 192 鯿 鯿

lap 4.27 說文: to defeat? 摺

lap 4.27 ^{nc} waxy-leaved shrub perh *Ligustrum*

sp. 608 櫛

lapdz'am so head hanging down 顛 顛

lam 3.53 face brown 655 顛

lam 1.50 parched appearance 655 爍

lam 3.53 slack? 儉

lam 1.50 gray & misty *cf* 霖 嵐

lam 1.50 說文: plants begin to flourish 嵐

lam 2.48 fruit preserved in liquid, as pears,

peaches or persimmons 醃 涑

lamk'am ^{mp} mountain name 嵐 嵐

lamg'am 3.53 skull lumpy 顛 顛

lamt'am so drifting 670 瀟 瀟

leg 1.14 sound made in singing or shouting (*ar*)

leg in all three tones) 唳

lii bliär 1.5 ^{vn} leave 95 離

史：義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 *put caus fac*]

史：我離兩周而觸鄰五日而國舉 If we leave the twin Chou and punch into Chêng, in five days the state would be taken.

b. *fig.*

釋：出之子曰離孫言遠離己也 Sister's child's children are called "removed niblings" because they are far removed from oneself.

呂：介子推之離俗遠矣 Chieh Tzu Ch'ui was a far cry indeed from the average man.

呂：其離仁義亦遠矣 Its departure from kindness and good behavior is definitely far.

禮：猩猩能言不離禽獸 An ape can talk but that doesn't raise it above other animals.

莊：性情不離安用禮樂 If our instinctive feelings had not become separated, to what would we apply ritual and music?

lii bliär ^{vn} cut (*swa* 剷) 95 離

鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

非：斧離數創 the ax had cut a few chips from the tree

lii bliär 1.5 encounter (*sc* trouble) (*cf* 罹, 犁)

96 離

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之 A fish net was what they set up/a goose blundered into it.

楚：離騷 "Encountering rejection"—*poem title*

lii alia 1.5 involve (*swa prec?*) 96 罹 離

國：不祥罹天之禍 Baleful deeds bring on the vengeance of Sky.

楚：懷椒聊之葢葢兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny.

史：及周之盛時天下和洽四夷風慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence,

together serving the emperor.

lii bliär 1.5 hedge 95 籬

lia 1.5 waistband 152 縹 縹

lia 1.5 thin wine 醕

lii liæg drip, drop 18 漓 漓

lia 1.5 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 離

lia trigram 3 離

lia ^{nc} sischichi 離 孫

lii alia fire inside curtain 96 爍

liã spread (rel to 列?) 419 攤 摛
liã bliãr river goes underground 95 漓
liã lieb 1 talk w/o stopping 377 漓
liã wild pear 檮
liãglu ㄇ man name 離婁
liã-liã ㄉ so drooping 268 離離 穠穠 穠穠
liãkiõng ㄋ detached palace 離宮
 史: 孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun T'ung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.
liãkiõng ㄇ constell. name 離宮
liãkiõng ㄋ sko outbuilding for housing vistors? 離宮
liãtwør ㄇ pln (river?) 離峯
liãtwør ㄇ name of a waterwork in Chêngtu 離碓
liãglu 連樓 連邊 連婁
liãziãd careless talk 謫詛
liãp 4.30 onomat "noise of walking on tiles" 240 甌
liãp 4.30 pendant ears 245 甌
liãp 4.30 black (hair) 115 黥
liãp 4.30 ko fish 鱧
liãptsiã *liãptsiãb* talking a lot 377 唧唧
liãt ㄇ man name (r *liãt*: 力集韻加?) 隸
liãt ko tree 楸
liãt 4.16 pull with hand; twist; break, break off 197 捩 捩 捩 捩
liãt look around 4 睽
liãt 廣韻: 麻綻 wot mean? 綻
liãtliãt *giãtliãt* wry-necked 415 隸
liãd 3.12 ㄋ menial ("tied, bound") 152 隸 隸
 周: 帥百隸而時難以索室毆疫 to lead the corps of servants in the seasonal demon-expulsion, searching the buildings and driving out infection
liãd 3.12 noxious influences cf 癘 96 疹
liãd to dry (eg 水戾?) 戾
liãt lieb 3.12 to settle 78 泣 戾
 國: 今戾久矣戾久將底底著滯淫誰能興之 We settled in a long time ago. Settling in, we find it difficult to move. If we can't move, get stuck, get mudbound, who can get us out of it?
 選: 狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.
liãd afflicted, grieved 96 悵
liãt aliãd ko spook snake uf rainmaking magic (rel to 蛇?) 96 蜮
liãd ㄋ plectrum 197 椌 挾
liãd ㄋ 辭海: *Arthaxon ciliare*, uf yellow dye 戾
liãd cloth dyed w/戾 綻
liãd 3.12 ㄋ a catch, trigger, latch-trip 197 椌
liãd ㄋ 辭海: *Pennisetum japonicum* 戾 戾
liãd 3.12 shallows near river bank 96 疹
liãd 3.12 ㄇ river name ("shallow") 沚
liãt liãd 3.12 字彙: a curse 96 隸

liãd to favor one leg 96 踉
liãd ko critter 猴
liãd 3.12 slaunchwise; criminal 96 疹
liãd liãt 3.12 slaunchwise; criminal [sort out pron] 96 戾
 非: 是孔子之孝將非墨子之戾也 If you accept the filiality of Confucius then you ought to reject the callousness of Mo-tzu.
 呂: 貪戾而求王舜弗能為 to be greedy and rapacious and seek to rule as king—Shun couldn't do it 新: 心兼愛人謂之仁反仁為戾 If one's heart cares for all others equally it is called kindness; to invert kindness is to be cruel.
 史: 夫趙王之很戾無親 The malevolence of the king of Chao allows him no friends.
 晉: 尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan Tan incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries.
 漢: 孝宣皇帝武帝曾孫戾太子孫也 The Perspicuous Emperor was the great-grandson of the Martial Emperor and the grandson of the Dissident Heir-apparent. [Commentator 韋昭: 以違戾擅發兵故諡曰戾 He raised a rebellious army on his own initiative, so he was given the phev "Dissident".]
liãdhiãn soggy & sticky (pron?) 疹 沔
liãdnõng ㄋ serf? tenant farmer? stb barely able to feed self 152 隸農 隸農
liãr 2.11 ritual; formal behavior 4 禮 禮 禮
 The senses of this word share the notion of demonstrative behavior that, relying on established convention, illustrates feelings that are otherwise incommunicable. Such behavior is manifest throughout the vertebrata and arthropoda as instinct, but the ability to replace instinctive responses with learned ones that accord with explicit convention seems particularly human. The origin, nature and effects of 禮 are of deep interest as aspects of statecraft, and are widely discussed and intensely disputed in the classical period.
 The institution of court ritual at the beginning of the Han dynasty is described in 史記 in the biography of 叔孫通 qv.
 A conjecture worth entertaining is that the senses of this word derive from formerly distinct words whose pronunciation has merged. One such division might be along a line between formalized behavior toward other humans and ritualized behavior toward supernatural entities. The first would have had an *l-* initial as far back as I can trace (ie ca 5th C BC) and would have comparands in set 4 "splay", while the second would get its Ancient *l-* initial from an Archaic *g-* and would have comparands in set 44 "hope".
 孟: 禮之實節文斯二者是也 The content of ritual: to be a prescriptive pattern to these two is its proper role.
 史: 禮者因時世人情為之節文者也 What ritual is is a prescriptive pattern made to suit the human qualities of the customs of a particular era.
 史: 法古無過循禮無邪 If you take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.
 史: 三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five overlords led the world with different laws.

非: 儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.
 論: 子曰殷因於夏禮所損益可知也周因於殷禮所損益可知也其或繼周者雖百世可知也 The master said, "Yin continued the rites of Hsia; what they subtracted and added can be known. Chou continued the rites of Yin; what they subtracted and added can be known. Whatever succeeds Chou can be known even after a hundred generations."
 莊: 性情不離安用禮樂 If our instinctive feelings had not become separated, to what would we apply ritual and music?
 禮: 體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.
 禮: 唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.
 荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare to the relation of a balance to weight.
 左: 初稅畝非禮也 For the first time acreage was taxed, contrary to usage.
 家: 男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生 [民→] 子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?
 荀: 隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂 Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored, the state is ordered; where ritual is skimped and right conduct despised, the state is disordered.
 淮: 聖人制禮樂而不制於禮樂 Sages regulate ritual and music but are not regulated by ritual and music.
 國: 禮以紀政國之常也失常不立君所知也 That ritual is used to control the government is a regularity of statecraft. YL knows that if you lose control of the regularities you will not stand.
 漢: 夫游不失樂朝不失禮議不失計軌事之大者也 The most important things for keeping affairs going right are that in leisure you not let your enjoyment go awry, in court you not mishandle the ceremonial procedure and that in discussion you not lose grasp of what it is about.
 論: 道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.
 商: 法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette

should he happen across a way to profit the folk.
 淮:今世之為禮者恭敬而伎為義者布施而德
 In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and
 deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating,
 while propriety is turned into the dispensing of
 largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.
 禮:夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而
 抔飲實桴而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神及
 其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直
 孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死
 者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 Now when ritual first
 began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they
 parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted
 the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished
 their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet
 able to express their respect to the spirits. When the time
 came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed
 loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until
 then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and
 set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked
 while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal
 animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained
 above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the
 living face south. All of this has been thus from its
 beginning. [This paragraph at first sight has many
 obscure words. Use of comparands can make them less
 obscure. Cf 燔 and 焚, 捭 and 曝, 汗 and 倭, 賁 and 桴,
 土 and 擣, 皋 and 覺 or 直 and 措. These comparisons
 make it seem as if the author wrote a dialect having
 vowel qualities slightly different from CC koiné, and
 straightforwardly wrote as he spoke. Massive amounts
 of data will have to be analyzed to enable us to say any-
 thing specific about those vowel quality differences. V.
 賁, 土, 舞.]
 史:漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王為皇帝
 於定陶叔孫通就其儀號高帝悉去秦苛儀法
 為簡易群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高
 帝患之 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of
 the world accomplished, the barons honored the king
 of Han as emperor at Ting-t'ao. Shu-sun Tung com-
 pleted a set of formal appellations. The High Emperor
 did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in
 and advocated simplicity and easiness. When his minis-
 ters drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and
 sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their
 swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was
 displeased at that.
 史:叔孫通知上益厭之也說上曰夫儒者難
 與進取可與守成臣願徵魯諸生與臣弟子共
 起朝儀高帝曰得無難乎 Shu-sun Tung saw that
 the emperor was getting more and more fed up with it.
 He made this proposal to the throne: "Confucians are
 not good for advancing and capturing, but are all right
 for holding and consolidating. I want to invite various
 scholars from Lu to initiate court procedures together
 with my students." The High Emperor said, "Can you
 make it without vexations?"
 史:叔孫通曰五帝異樂三王不同禮禮者因
 時世人情為之節文者也故夏殷周之禮所因
 損益可知者謂不相復也臣願頗采古禮與秦
 儀雜就之上曰可試為之令易知度吾所能行
 為之 Shu-sun Tung said, "The five emperors had
 different music and the three kings did not have the
 same rites. Rites are things that make a prescriptive

pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of
 the age. Thus, "What the rituals of Hsia, Yin and Chou
 successively subtracted and added can be known" means
 that they did not follow each other's pattern." I want
 to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in proce-
 dures and assemble them intermingled." The emperor
 said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to
 manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do."
 史:於是叔孫通使徵魯諸生三十餘人魯有
 兩生不肯行曰公所事者且十主皆面諛以得
 親貴今天下初定死者未葬傷者未起又欲起
 禮樂禮樂所由起積德百年而後可興也吾不
 忍為公所為公所為不合古吾不行公往矣無
 汗我叔孫通笑曰若真鄙儒也不知時變 Then
 Shu-sun Tung went as envoy to invite over thirty
 scholars from Lu. There were two scholars in Lu who
 would not go. They said, "You have served nearly ten
 rulers, sir, and in every case you used open flattery to
 get close to them and be honored by them. Now the
 world has barely been stabilized. The dead are not yet
 buried, the wounded not yet risen, yet you want to
 move on to initiating ritual and music. As to where
 ritual and music arise from, they can only be brought
 into action after a regime has built its moral influence
 for a century. I could not bear to to what you are
 doing. What you are doing does not fit with antiquity.
 I will not go. Go away, sir. Do not insult me." Shu-
 sun Tung laughed and said, "You are truly an ignorant
 scholar. You do not see that the times have changed."
 史:遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與
 其弟子百餘人為綿蕪野外習之月餘叔孫通
 曰上可試觀上既觀使行禮曰吾能為此遇令
 群臣習肄會十月 He then took the thirty men he
 had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers
 working together with those of the emperor's servants
 who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords
 and bales in outlying country. When they had rehearsed
 it for over a month, Shu-sun Tung said, "This is ready
 for inspection by the emperor." When the emperor had
 looked it over and had them go through the ceremonies,
 he said, "I can do this." Then he ordered all court of-
 ficers to rehearse over and over, setting the time to be
 in the tenth month.

b. etiquette, manners, punctilio
 國:禮實矜窮也 polite to guests and take pity on
 those who are in straits
 淮:夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君
 臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li*
 is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of
 differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means
 of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent
 and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and
 wife or friendly associates.
 左:赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They
 released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home
 with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries
 and permitted no more foraging.
 左:謂之君子而射之非禮也 To call him a
 gentleman and then shoot him is not good manners.
 呂:徑庭歷級非禮也 To pass straight through the
 ranks was a breach of decorum.
 非:遇諸侯有禮義則役希起 If he treats the other
 rulers with courtesy and propriety then occasions for
 military action will seldom arise.

國:亡者皆無禮者也 No exile has any courtesy
 coming to him.
 孟:管仲而知禮孰不知禮 If even Kuan Chung
 recognizes propriety, who does not recognize propriety?
 衛:禮曰毋搏飯毋流歎禮義之禁未必吉凶
 之言也 Rites says, "Don't twirl rice into balls; don't
 swill down your drink." The prohibitions of proper
 and correct behavior are not necessarily referring to
 good and ill-omened acts.
 晏:公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也
 晏子曰此皆力攻勦敵之人也無長幼之禮因
 請公使人[少↓]餽之二桃曰三子何不計功而
 食桃 The marquess said, "The thing to worry about
 with these three is that if I seize them they might not
 stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow
 might miss." Yen-tzu said, "These are all men whose
 style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy. They
 observe no protocol of senior and junior. So I would
 like YL to have someone present them with two peaches,
 saying, "Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you
 deserve to eat these peaches?"

c. formal rituals either religious or secular
 左:獻公合諸侯之禮六 He demonstrated ceremon-
 ies for a ruler assembling his peers, to the number of six.
 左:子同生以大子生之禮舉之接以大牢 His
 son Tung was born and was received with the rites for
 the birth of a heir-apparent, to which was appended
 the large sacrifice [ox, sheep, pig]
 釋:並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而
 相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters'
 family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband
 goes first and the younger's husband after, and in
 precedence with each other they mutually help
 complete the ritual.
 衛:孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡
 費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, "Tzu, you
 begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite." Tzu Kung
 hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached
 more importance to the abandonment of the rite.
 論:子曰禮云禮云玉帛云乎哉樂云樂云鐘
 鼓云乎哉 They go on and on about ceremonial
 etiquette, but do they ever mention jades and silks?!
 They go on and on about music, but do they ever
 mention gongs and drums?!
 衛:及他神百鬼之祠雖非死人其事之禮亦
 與死人同 When it comes to the sacrifices to other
 spirits and various bogles, even though they are not
 dead men the ceremonies in their service are the same
 as those for dead men.
 禮:喪禮與其哀不足而禮有餘也不若禮不
 足而哀有餘也 Rather than a funeral with too
 much ceremony and not enough grief, better one with
 not enough ceremony and too much grief.
 國:衛文公有邢狄之虞不能禮焉 The Cynosure
 Marquess of Wei had reason to beware of Hsing and
 the Ti, and could not get a formal arrangement with
 them.
 醴 2.11 newly-fermented beer 醴
 禮:故玄酒在室醴在戶粢醴在堂澄酒在
 下 Thus the dark wine [stm "water"] is in the
 chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine
 are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the
 hall and the clarified wine below.
 醴 醴 2.11 醴 mullet? 鱸 鱸 鱸

liar Kɿ: ritual vase 豐
liar ɲc chenopodium 503 藜
liar vs black & brown [ox] 377 鰲
liar ɲ Record of Rites 禮
liar ɲ **liar** 1.12 stdw passing time 95 犁 犁
 史: 太公聞之夜衣而行犁明至 T'ai Kung overheard it, dressed in the night and went on and arrived at the capital ?after dawn? ?before dawn? just at dawn?
 史: 犁二十五年吾豕上柏大矣 By the time twenty-five years have passed, the cypresses on my grave will have grown large.
liar ɲc plow 409 犁 犁
 宋: 耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤 Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes.
liar go slowly 22 遼 黎
 選: 體如遊龍袖如素蜨黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.
liar ɲ river name 醴 禮
liar 2.11 ɲc ko freshwater eel prob *Anguilla marmorata* 鱧
liar 方言: sneak peek, spy 4 窺
liark'i'jūg ɲ pln 莉丘
liar'xwâk ɲc sko edible plant (not "goosefoot & bean leaves?") 藜藿
 史: 墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮食土簋蠶土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and chenopod was what they used for soup."
liar'sjo ɲc "plowing rat"—mole? 409 犁鼠
liar'sjo? ɲc 釋名 scholiast: 蚘鼠 (mc: cvo 犁鼠) mole? marmot? gopher? 蚘鼠
liard'e'iar ko liquor 醴齊
 周: 辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緹齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.
liard'e'iwān clear sweet water spring 醴泉莊
 莊: 發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於 It departs from the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-fung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water.
 衡: 醴泉朱草和氣所生然則鳳皇麒麟亦和氣所生也 If sweet springs and pearl bushes are produced by harmonious vapor then phoenixes and unicorns are also produced by harmonious vapor.
liak 4.23 go thru sequence (real or calc) 390 歷 歷 歷 杯 麻 歷
 呂: 徑庭歷級非禮也 To pass straight through the ranks was a breach of decorum.
 漢: 多齋釜鏡薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷 四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠傷不飾其形容 元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.
 淮: 牛躡髀顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but we don't burn them; we always refer questions of good or ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.
 衡: 歷世希有 Throughout the ages they have rarely existed.
 衡: 龜生三百歲大如錢游於蓮葉之上三千歲青邊緣巨尺二寸蒼生七十歲生一莖七百歲生十莖神靈之物也故生遲留歷歲長久故能明審 A tortoise that has lived for three hundred years is the size of a coin and can wander about on a lotus leaf. At three thousand years it is in the vigor of its youth; the circumference of its shell is a foot and two inches. A milfoil that has lived seventy years puts forth one stalk; after seven hundred years it has put forth ten stalks. These are divinely insightful beings, and so their life-process is slow and lingering. They pass through many, many years and so are able to clearly discriminate the truth.
 釋: 震戰也所擊[輒→]搗破若攻戰也又曰辟歷辟折也所歷皆破折也 "Thunder" is "battle." Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle. It is also called "thunderclap." *pək* is "split." Where it passes through is all smashed and broken.
 b. calculation of cyclical sequence
 草: 稽歷協律 work through all musical keys and tunings
 淮: 星月之行可以曆推得也 The motion of the stars and moon can be predicted by calculation.
 隋: 古曆五星並順行秦曆始有金火之逆 In ancient calendars the five planets all moved in the right direction. The calendar of Ch'in first had a retrograde motion of Venus and Mars.
 史: 夏漢改曆以正月為歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.
liak ɲ name of mountain 曆
liak ɲc ko 10 finger penniwinkis 390 曆
liak drop of liquid 18 瀝
liak pit 壚
liak 4.23 stdw dregs of 醪 140 醪
liak cut, divide 140 劈 斲
liak 4.23 swollen glands 癰
liak 4.23 hit in mouth *swa* 撲 **gliok** 擗 擗
liak 4.23 so sparse vegetation 祿
liak 4.23 ko water plant 藺
liak 4.23 wrap tightly 裹 裹
liak ɲ man name 歷
liak 4.23 use rope to make even field boundaries 390 纏
liak 4.23 so fire 爇
liak? 唐韻: 朗擊切音歷 玉篇: 力的 集韻 *ar'jūtk* spelling pron? 蚘 蚘
liaksūn ɲ pln 歷山

liek'iang ɲ pln 歷陽
liekluk 方言: rutted cart track (dial) 390 輻 輻
lieg pair (rel to 歧?) 229 麗 儷
lieg 3.12 elegant 麗 麗
 外: 無不曰吾君麗者也 None of them did not say, "Our ruler is beautiful."
 後: 今陛下媿女豔婦極天下之麗 Now YIM's harem of lusty wenches and lovely women takes up all the beauties in the world.
 陳: 此地山川秀麗當有王者興 The scenery here is surpassingly beautiful. It would be fitting if the founder of a kingdom should arise here.
lieg 2.11 ɲc woodworm 140 蠹
lieg 3.12 ɲc callus ?-b 311 盤
lieg 2.11 stab 140 蠹 擗
lieg shellfish; ?mother-of-pearl? 140 蜃 瑤
lieg 3.12 attach, apply (cf 離, 致, 來) 170 麗 禮: 君牽牲既入廟門麗于碑 The ruler leads the tethered sacrificial animal; when they have entered the door of the ancestral temple it is tied to a pillar.
 衡: 剪其髮麗其手自以為牲 He had his hair cut off and his hands tied and treated himself as a sacrificial animal.
 易: 日月麗乎天百穀草木麗乎土 Sun and moon are tied to the sky; crops, weeds and trees are tied to the ground.
lieg ko plant 麗
lieg bridge beam (tie-beam?) 廣韻 *ar'sliæg* *swa* 榱? 170 麗 麗
lieg 3.12 break *ar t2* 140 擗
lieg 1 說文: ko mountain-going vehicle 檣
lieg ɲc gourd ladle? ("split?") 140 盞 盞
lieg 3.12 cut 140 斲
lieg ko fruit (is 力 phon?) 楸
lieg 1.6 surname (dist 荔) (*swa* 利?) 荔
lieg fierce wind? cf 戾 颶
lieg a curse 96 囉
lieg'lieg'lieb 3.5 ɲc brushroot plant (力 phon?) 371 荔
lieg'lieb ɲc black horse *ar'liæg* (*liæg*) 540 驪 驪
lieg'liæg 2.11 cut 140 斲
lieg'kiæg 3.12 ɲ woman name 驪姬 麗姬
 國: 公弗聽遂伐驪戎克之獲驪姬以歸有寵立以為夫人 The marquess did not listen. He went ahead and attacked the Li Jung, beat them and captured Lady Li. He took her back with him, where she found favor with him, so he made her his principal wife.
 國: 驪姬生奚齊其姊生卓子公將黜太子申生而立奚齊 Lady Li gave birth to Hsi-ch'i and her younger sister gave birth to Chuo-tzu. The marquess intended to disestablish his heir-apparent Shên-shêng and establish Hsi-ch'i.
 史: 漢十二年高祖欲以趙王如意易太子叔孫通諫上曰昔者晉獻公以驪姬之故廢太子立奚齊晉國亂者數十年為天下笑 In the 12th year of Han, the High Ancestor wanted to replace the heir-apparent with Prince Ju-yi of Chao. Shu-sun Tung remonstrated, "Anciently the Exemplary Marquess of Chin set aside his heir-apparent and installed Hsi-ch'i for the sake of Lady Li. The disorder in Chin lasted for decades and they were ridiculed by the whole

world.

淮：虞君利垂棘之璧而擒其身獻公豔驪姬之美而亂四世桓公甘易牙之和而不以時葬 The lord of Yü thought the jade circlet of Ch'ui-chi a good profit and wound up getting himself taken prisoner; the Exemplary Marquess thought the beauty of Lady Li voluptuous and brought chaos to four generations of his family; the Foursquare Marquess thought the cuisine of Yi Ya delicious, and was not buried when he should have been.

莊：麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也涕泣沾襟及其至於王所與王同筐床食芻豢而後悔其泣也予惡乎知夫死者不悔其始之蘄生乎 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels. But after she had got to the king's place, shared the king's wardrobe and couch and eaten grain-fed meat, she regretted her earlier crying. How do I know that the dead do not regret their earlier prayers for life?

liēgk'ier ㄇ iver name 麗峇

liēgglu appearance of a roof 麗廡 麗廡

liēnggo ㄇ 縣 name 蠡吾

liēnggiāg **liēngjiāg** ㄋ yak 377 驪牛

liēngjiōng ㄇ name of frontier tribe 驪戎

liēngsān ㄇ pln 麗山

liēngd'iaēg ㄇ Chin sacrifice 麗時

liēng 1.43 spiritual acuity (p'hep) 137 靈 聆

孟：謂其臺曰靈臺 called his tower "Tower of Spiritual Acuity"

藝：世祖與百寮大會靈臺 The emperor had a great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual Acuity.

漢：形氣發於根柢兮柯葉榮而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

衡：簪草稱神龜稱靈矣 The milfoil plant is called magical and the tortoise is called inspired.

藝：昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡為萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all of the myriad nations.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸 魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fēng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

b. *p'hep* Numinous

左：君子是以知齊靈公之為靈也 Courtiers knew by this that the Numinous Marquess of Ch'í was to be considered numinous.

淮：靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

liēng 1.43 enlighten (*sua prec?*) 6 伶 囹

liēng numinous luminosity (v. versa?) 137 灵

liēng 1.43 ㄋ ingle bell 鈴 鈴

liēng ko jade 玲

liēng 1.43 fall in drops *ar liēn* 100 零 霏 霏

衡：秋之零實 the falling fruit of autumn

露：風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform.

liēng 1.43 ㄋ ㄇ prison 15 囹

淮：拘囹圜者以日為脩當死市者以日為短 One held in prison thinks the days long; one sentenced to die in the marketplace thinks the days short.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圜具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfdy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

liēng ㄋ libellula; mulberry bug 蛉

liēng 1.43 year of life 390 齡 聆 矜

衡：古者謂年為齡 The ancients referred to years as *liēng*.

藝：湯亢陽於七載兮堯汎汎乎九齡 T'ang had drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

liēng 1.43 ㄇ comedian 伶

liēng pure, clear 97 伶

liēng tangled 伶

liēng 1.43 bamboo mat on car box 苓

liēng 1.43 ㄋ ㄇ boat w/cabin w/windows 聆

liēng part 鈴

liēng ㄋ crosspiece where carriage matting joins carriage 鈴 鈴

liēng lower rail of balustrade? 樞 樞

liēng ㄋ low small-mouth pot w/hang rings 霏

liēng ㄋ 說文：bug on mulberry leaf 蠶

liēng ㄋ 說文爾雅：ko vessel 瓴

liēng ㄋ ko mtn goat (chamois?) 聆 羴

liēng 方言：bait? dumpling? 鈴

liēng steep cliff 137 玲

liēng (prn) (sua 靈?) 伶

liēng (prn) 靈

liēng 說文：dragon 龍

liēng cut open cf 另 140 釧

liēng split, divide household cf 另 140 另

liēng ㄇ dog name 鈴

liēng coarse silk 鈴

liēng 2 depressed 15 伶

liēng 1.43 hold dangling from hand 100 拎 攬

liēng 1.43 flights or vanes of arrow or bolt 翎

liēng 1.43 grain about to ripen 稔

liēng 1.43 fragments? 伶

liēng 1.43 sell, offer for sale 聆

liēng 1.43 ㄋ ko bamboo 籊 籊

liēng 1.43 ㄋ bamboo utensil 籊 籊

liēng 1.43 fish swimming in school 鯨

liēng 1.43 road 390 衍

liēng 1.43 window above door 閤

liēng 1.43 so firelight 609 燼 燼

liēng 1.43 bare bone 140 齡

liēng 1.43 salt 421 齡

liēng 3.46 廣韻：插空兒 攬

liēngd'āt **bliēng** 1.43 ice (吳 *dial*) 258 冷澤

liēng 1.43 so flocks or crowds 𠂔

liēng 1.43 cave in a cliffside 137 龕

liēng 1.43 漢縣 name 鄴

liēng 1.43 ko SE Asian wild cat 𪛗

liēng 1.43 deep (sc mtns) 靈

藝：晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→] 靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

liēng 1.43 firefly 373 蠷

liēng 1.42 plant name, ko lotus 蓴 靈

liēng liēn 1 ㄋ ㄇ plant *ac* 苓 耳 苓

liēng liēn 1 ㄋ ㄇ name of plant not 苓 耳 苓

liēng-liēng ㄋ ㄇ onomat for thunder, wind or

water 冷冷 聆 聆

選：請為遊子吟冷冷一何悲 Let me compose a threnody for you who will travel/ Plink plink—how utterly mournful!

liēng-liēng ㄋ 聆 聆

liēng-liēng face thin, scrawny 655 顛 顛

liēng-liēng ㄋ *ar liēng* 苓 苓

liēng-liēng ㄋ ㄇ onomat 聆 聆

liēngkop'iaēg stb banner of 齊景公 6 靈 姑 鈺

liēnggiuēng deep (so mountains) 53 嶺 嶺 岑 嶺

liēnglāk fall leafmeal 100 零 落 蓴 落 蓴 落

liēnglu 1.29 Han 縣 name 羸 隴

liēnglūk 1.43 ko refined wine 醴 醴

liēng'wo ㄇ surname 令 狐

liēng'iaēg ㄇ 廣韻：縣 name 97 令 支 伶 人

liēng'liēn clan of hereditary music-masters 97

liēngtiēng ㄋ ko spear 鈴 釘

liēng-tiēng ㄋ ㄇ solitary 伶 仃 伶 仃

liēngsiēng ㄋ cage; fish trap; fishing gear in

general 苓 筥

liēngtsiēng small basket 苓 筥

liēngd'iaēng ㄋ ㄇ so tall trees 樞 樞

liēnglung tinkling sound 玲 瓏

liēnglung brightness of sun 6 聆 矚 聆 矚

liēngliēng ㄇ 零 陵

liēngliēd shrewd, canny (*dial*) 6 伶 俐

liēng-liūng? ㄋ ㄇ so color of growing plants 苓 龍

liēngliuēn ㄇ man name 伶 倫

liēng-p'iaēng ㄋ ㄇ going crooked 伶 辨 伶 俛

liēngm'iaēng psychic medium 靈 巫

語：使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死 靈巫不能治也 They employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'üeh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him.

liēn 1.29 pity 憐 伶

新：惻隱憐人謂之慈反慈為忍 If one pities the grieving and feels others' pain it is called compassion; to invert compassion is callousness.

漢：故為人所羨今為人所憐 Formerly the object of praise, now the object of pity.

藝：同業等憐其貧給米完終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply

him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

lien 1.29 lotus 蓮

衡：龜生三百歲大如錢游於蓮葉之上 When a tortoise has lived three hundred years it is as big as a coin and can roam about atop a lotus leaf.

藝：其家陸地自生蓮華 At his home, lotus blossoms spontaneously sprang up on dry land.

lien 1.29 gnaw bones 366 嚼

liengliu 1.29 batting, wadding 纏綿

lieb?/lieu lieu so firelight 609 料

liog 2.29 understand (*sua* 料?) 402 了

人：人亦以其方思之故不了己意 For their part, others might, on account of the fact that they happen to be thinking just at that time, not understand what you are explaining.

liog 2.29 clear-eyed 402 瞭瞭 瞭

liog fellow-worker (*cf* 速) 33 僚 寮

左：同官為寮 Those in the same office are considered collegial.

藝：世祖與百寮大會靈臺 The emperor had a great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual Acuity.

liog 1.31 𠵼 river name 遼

晉：棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-p'ing is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

liog 1.31 distant 402 遼

liog gliēb 1.31 𠵼 fat around the intestines 47 脰 脰

liog lovely, attractive ($\frac{1}{2}$ *bin?*) 245 僚 僚

liog empty, down-hearted 僚

liog 1.31 hunt at night *cf* 獵 獠

liog liab 爾雅：fine white metal 鏹

liog dliog 說文：pierce 571 寮

liog dliog 1.31 ko wind (whirly?) 416 颺

liog 1.31 ko jade ++p 璆

liog branches & leaves separated 遼

liog dliog 1.31 𠵼 river name 潦 輶

liog high (sc mtns) 嶠

liog to feel, to measure, to count 402 料

史：深料秦之無齋齊何 Measure to its depth the fact that Ch'in can do nothing about Ch'i.

戰：今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times.

史：諸侯之地五倍於秦料度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 The territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以彊霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world."

衡：賢者才下不能及智劣不能料 [Merely] capable ones have lower talent, so they cannot get that far, have inferior intelligence so they cannot measure up. 史：且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕

戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom. 國：夫古者不料民而知其少多司民協孤終司商協民姓司徒協旅司寇協姦牧協職工協革場協入虞協出是則少多死生出入往來者皆可也 The ancients never enumerated the populace but knew how many there were. The welfare minister had charge of orphans and funerals. The minister of commerce had charge of family names. The minister of troops had charge of military expeditions. The minister of justice had charge of malfeasance. In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements. Thus increase and decrease, birth and death, disbursement and receipt, coming and going were all ascertainable.

liog?/lieu liab catch with foot, knock knee 377 尅 尅

liog?/lieu lieu 𠵼 ko small drum 料

liog-liog 1.31 high (sc mtns) 嶠 嶠

liog-liog 𠵼? = 寥 寥? 料 料

liog?/lieu liabngiab long face 245 頰 頰

liogtung 𠵼 pln 遼東

liog?/lieu liab?/iab foot drop (fm malnutrition etc?) 245 尅 掉

liog-dz'og liwer-dz'ab sb so gathering clouds *cf* 寥 寥 200 遼 隸

liog 1.31 wish to, intend to (*cf* 求) 47 聊

詩：聊與子如一兮 I want to be as one with you. 左：亦聊以固吾圉也 I also mean it to serve the purpose of stabilizing my frontier.

戰：上下相愁民無所聊 Superiors and inferiors blamed each other/ the people had no one to look to.

liog 1.31 agitate 擻

liog 2.44 ko confection 餠

liog-liog 𠵼 huge 佬 佬

liogliēk 1.31 smooth, ingratiating 諛 諛

liogdz'og mountains go into distance 岬 嶠

to gāb 2.10 𠵼 fs ((魚 *phon?* stdw salt?) 魯

呂：伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was about to depart, he asked for advice on governing Lu. 史：楚子熊繹與魯公伯禽衛康叔子牟魯侯變齊太公子呂俱俱事成王 Hsiung Yi, Chief of Ch'u, served the Completion King together with Po-ch'in, ruler of Lu, the Vigorous Sibling of Wei, Tzū-mou, Marquess Hui of Lu and Lü Chi, son of T'ai-kung of Ch'i.

衡：魯城門久朽欲頹 The city gate of Lu had been rotten for a long time and was about to fall down. 衡：魯君無感驥之德 The ruler of Lu had not the attractive power to bestir a unicorn.

國：桓公曰吾欲南伐何主管仲對曰以魯為主 The Foursquare Marquess said, "I want to subdue what lies southward; what should I consider most important?" Kuan Chung replied, "Consider Lu most important."

左：魯以周班後鄭 Lu, using the Chou ordering, placed Chêng to the rear.

史：魯將盟曹沫以匕首劫桓公於壇上曰魯之侵地 When Lu was about to conclude the treaty, Ts'ao Mo threatened the Foursquare Marquess with a

dagger on the platform and said, "Return the Lu territory you took."

左：居齊魯之際而無事必不可矣 It cannot do for you to dwell between Ch'i and Lu, serving neither.

左：仲子生而有文在其手曰為魯夫人 When Chung-tzū was born she had marks on her hand saying she would be wife to Lu.

晏：晏子使魯 Yen-tzū went as emissary to Lu.

史：臣聞之齊與魯三戰而魯三勝國以危亡隨其後雖有戰勝之名而有亡國之實 I have heard that Ch'i and Lu fought three battles and Lu won all three, with the result that peril and loss of the state followed that. They had the repute of winning those battles but the reality of losing their state.

漢：楚地悉定獨魯不下 When the territory of Ch'u had all been stabilized, only Lu had not surrendered.

to gāb 1.11 𠵼 stove 609 爐 爐 𠵼

非：犯白刃蹈鑪炭 to brave sharp blades or tread hot coals

衡：夏時鑪以炙濕 In summer a heating stove might on occasion be used to drive off dampness.

釋：如爐火處也 like a stove, the place of fire

to gāb 1.11 𠵼 cottage, hut 47 廬 廬 廬

史：地名雖小然而田舍廬廬之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

to gāb 2.10 salty; coarse 421 鹵 鹵 鹵 澮

釋：地不生物曰鹵 If land does not grow things it is called "salty."

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

to gār 𠵼 shield 343 鹵 櫓 櫓

戰：流血漂鹵 shed enough blood to float shields

to 1.11 𠵼 ko fruit tree 櫓 櫓 櫓

to gāb 2.10 captive 46 虜 虜

淮：毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋熟五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock. [nr The rime makes it likely that the last two lines have been inverted.]

史：父子老弱係脰束手為群虜者相及於路 Fathers and sons, old men and boys, their necks roped together and their hands tied, have been formed into convoys of prisoners that filled the roads without gap.

史：左挈人頭右挾生虜 Slashing a man's head with the left hand, taking a live prisoner with the right.

呂：武王勝殷得二虜而問焉曰若國有妖乎 When the Martial King overcame Yin he got two captives and asked them, "Were there omens in your state?"

to 1.11 𠵼 hound 獠 獠

戰：韓子盧者天下之疾犬也 Speedy Hound was the fastest dog in the world. [for name *cf* 鈺]

to gār 𠵼 weapon shaft 343 簠 簠 簠

考：廬人為廬器戈... 戔... 戟... 矛... 凡兵無

過三其身過三其身弗能用也而無己又以害人 The shafter makes shaft-weapons: hook-lances... staves...spears...lances.... No weapon should be more than three times his height. Longer than that they are unusable and can hurt the user if insisted on.

考：凡試廬事置而搖之以視其娟也灸諸牆以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

to go 2.10 C. Asian (doublet of 胡, *ndaw* "captive") (tone?) 虜

漢：輜重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行虜徐遁逃勢不能及幸而逢虜又累輜重如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If our baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast. The tribesmen can retreat at their leisure and our situation will prevent us from catching them. If we should happen to run into them we will still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put caus fac*]. If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

選：涼秋八九月虜騎入幽并 In the eighth or ninth month of the chilly autumn Tartar cavalry entered Yu and Ping provinces

to gǎb 1.11 black, jet black (*dial*) 540 黧 盧 書：下土壤墟 the lower soil is rich and black 淮：墟土人大沙土人細 Where soil is loamy, people are big; where soil is sandy, people are small.

to 1.11 **nc** steering-oar? tiller? 343 艫

選：弘舸連舳巨櫂接艫 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.

to 2.10 **nc** sculling-oar 343 櫂 櫂 舳 舳

to lāg 1.11 方言：to pull open? to spread out? 18 攪

to 1.11 說文：ko plant (reed? rush?) 辭海：

Phragmites communis 431 蘆

to **nc** ass, donkey 驢

to stdw 天子之命 魯

to 1.11 **nc** ko bamboo 簾 盧

to 1.11 ko fish 鱸

to gǎb 2.10 ko fish 鱸

to 1.11 說文：to pick up 擄

to 1.11 **mp** island name 瀟

to 1.11 **mp** river name 瀟

to 1.11 ko jade 璣

to 1.11 woody plant used for dyeing ++p 杼

to gǎb 1.11 pupil of eye cf 眸子 540 盧 瞼

to gǎb 2.10 cooking vessel 說文：煎膠器

glue-boiling pot? 鑊 鑊

to lǎb 2.10 talk, chatter, blather 377 嚕

to 2.10 move, agitate 擣

to 1.11 **nc** piece in 六博 (← "hound")? 盧

to 1.11 highest-ranking throw of 五木 dice, all five black ("hound") pun on "black"? 盧

to 2.10 sand (ex "salt")? 礧

to gǎb 1.11 black soil 540 墟 盧

to 2.10 dull, blunt, simple (魚 *phon?*) 魯

衡：或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城 Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city.

to **nc** 爾雅：ko plant 藎

to 1.11 **nc** food vessel, shallow tray 盧 鑪 唐

to glāg 1.11 hempen threads 33 纆

to lāg 1.11 look at 12 瞞

to 2.10 **mp** city name 虜

to glog 1.34 toil to exhaustion 290 勞

荀：今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people. 史：數戰則民勞久師則兵敝矣 If they fight many battles, the folk become weary, and if they are in active service for long, weapons become worn.

呂：非愛其費也非惡其勞也 It was not that they begrudged the expense, nor that they hated the labor. 史：因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

隋：將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving corvée, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

左：其君之舉也內姓選於親外姓選於舊舉不失德賞不失勞 When their ruler chooses men for office, among those of his surname he chooses close relatives and among those of different surnames he chooses those with longstanding connection. He does not choose with no regard for deservingness, nor does he reward with no regard for effort.

左：周任有言曰為政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

衡：信命者則可幽居侯時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it. 呂：禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞 When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers to flow through and cutting through the blockages. 衡：煩勞人體無益於人身莫過跪拜 For troubling and wearying men's limbs with no benefit to their bodies, nothing is worse than kneeling and bowing. 衡：何天之不憚勞也 Why did not Sky spare itself the trouble?

淮：假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs. 史：五羖大夫之相秦也勞不坐乘暑不張蓋行於國中不從車乘不操干戈功名藏於府庫德行施於後世 When the five-ram official was premier of Ch'in, he didn't sit to ride when tired, nor did he open a parasol when it was hot. He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. His reputation for accomplishment was preserved in the treasuries and his beneficent deeds came down to later generations.

非：善張網者引其綱不一一攝萬目而後得則是勞而難引其綱而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本

綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult. When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught. Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace; the wise man controls the officials, not the populace. 呂：憚耕稼采薪之勞 They begrudge the labor of plowing and sowing, reaping and gathering wood. 莊：時雨降矣而猶浸灌其於澤也不亦勞乎 If you irrigate after the seasonal rains have already fallen, isn't that a waste of effort in relation to the benefit? 草：專用為務鑿堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

to glog 1.34 merit, desert 290 勞

左：周任有言曰為政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the government is not to use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

國：余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?

史：周顯王聞之恐懼除道使人郊勞 The Eminent King of Chou was alarmed by that news. He had the road cleared and sent people to acclaim him at the verge of the city.

戰：秦民之死者厚葬傷者厚養勞者相饗飲食餽餽以靡其財趙人之死者不得收傷者不得療涕泣相哀戮力同憂耕田疾作以生其財 The Ch'in dead were buried with honors and the wounded treated generously. We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents, using up our wealth. The Chao dead could not be buried nor their wounded doctored. They cried for each other's grief and labored at their common woe. They worked their fields frantically to build their wealth.

to glog 3.37 reward for toil 205 勞

詩：三歲貫女莫我肯勞 For three years we have served you/ You are never willing to reward our toil.

log 2.32 **nc** watercourse, drain channel 100 潦 釋：道有夾溝以通水潦 A road has gutters on both sides to connect the water drains.

禮：送葬不辟塗潦 In a funeral cortège, do not step away from a gutter.

藝：牂牁地多雨潦俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline toward shamans and tabus.

釋：鑄溝也既割去壘上草又辟其上以壅苗根使壘下為溝受水潦也 *küg* is *küg*, namely to cut off the weeds on top of the paddy-dikes and also to build up their tops so as to wall in the roots of the sprouts and to make the foot of the dike into a ditch to take runoff water.

log **nc** 爾雅：small 蝟 蟻 螻

log 1.34 **mp** river name 廣韻 *ar* 3 澇

to gtab 3.37 greedy, envious 482 嫪

log 2.32 dried prune 613 棗

log 1.34 切韻：bamboo w/100 leaves/branch, poison 勞

log 2.32 copious, of rainfall 189 潦

log 3.37 to flood, cover with water 潦 澇

təg dlog 1.34 **mp** river name 潦
log 3.37 ?seed-spreader, broadcaster? 189 榜
təg tətəg blog 2.32 short rafters; umbrella
 spokes, parasol frame 157 撩 輓
 隋: 今北極爲天杠輻二十八宿爲天撩輻 The
 north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28
 houses are its radiating spokes.
log liog 1.34 **nc** vessel for ancest tmpl sacr 簎
logtog unrestrained, incontinent 189 潦倒
təgətəg ləbətəb crude, rough 謗譏
təgətəg ləbətəg notorious intriguer in Ch'in 482
 嫪毐
təgətəg ləbətəg how dirt crumbles
 ("droppingly?") 245 盧然
 釋: 土黑曰盧盧然解散也 If soil is black is is
 called lo; because it crumbles lo-fashion.
lod'ian **nc** gecko (dial) 蠃螭
lod'iar **nc** 篇海: used to support tiller 鱸臍
lod'zəg **nc** bird that bears live young 鷓鴣
lob'ək 說文: ko plant 蘆葍
lob'iwər 爾雅: ko plant=葵 *rel to* 蠃蜚? 蘆
 薈
lob'iwər **nc** 爾雅: cockroach 蠃蜚
lop'iwang **mp** rebel against Wang Mang,
 briefly proclaimed emperor 盧芳
 後: 匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還
 降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would
 pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they
 dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to
 get the reward.
ləwətəg ləwətəg 1.11 medicinal herb, poss
 Aloe vera 蘆薈 蘆薈
təg gōg 2.32 **mt** old; worn out 290 老
 左: 老師費財亦無益也 There is certainly no
 profit in tiring our armies and wasting our resources.
 呂: 先生之老歟昏歟 Is it because you are you
 senile, sir, or just confused?
 衡: 屋老崖涪命凶之人遭尸立適履 A roof
 might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortun-
 ate man might come along to rest under it or just
 happen to walk past it.
 釋: 老朽也 *lōg* "old" is *xiōg* "rotten"
 史: 匿其年及所生長常自謂七十能使物卻
 老 He concealed his age and place of origin. He often
 said of himself that from the age of seventy he had
 had the ability to stave off aging.
 漢: 計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→]
 聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reck-
 oning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got
 it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp
 out while building cantonments. The troops will be
 tired and their equipment worn out, not employable
 as a force. This is the first difficulty.
 漢: 爲相六歲鴻嘉元年以老病乞骸骨上加
 優再三乃聽許 Having been premier for six years,
 at the beginning of the Hung Chia era (ca 20 BC) he
 asked to be allowed to retire on grounds of exhaustion
 and illness. The emperor paid him more and more
 elaborate courtesy before allowing it.
 漢: 天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分
 故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let
 officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more
 who retire from office be paid one-third of their
 former official salary for the rest of their lives.

təg gōg **vi** retire 290 老
təg bōg 1.34 pen, fold, corral 牢 罕
 釋: 上下重床曰輦四方施板以禦矢石其內如
 牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it
g'lam. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows
 and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.
təg bōg 1.34 set of animals for sacrifice 牢
 左: 祭以特羊殷以少牢 For seasonal sacrifices
 use a single sheep; use a sheep plus a pig for the
 enlarged sacrifices.
lōg 3.37 方言: bitter (sc medicine) 癆
təg blōg part of wheel (spokes?) 157 輓
lōg onomat ㄟ
təg blōg 1.34 sturdy, strong 42 牢
 非: 舜往陶焉期年而器牢 Shun went and potted
 among them and a year later the pots were sturdy.
lōg 1.34 embittered 癆
lōg 2.32 **mp** sw tribes 僚 獠
lōg 1.34 to drag out of water 輓 鑿 擲 撈
lōg 2.32 rafters 輓
lōg 1.34 stone vessel 磬 磅 碎 礪
lōgd'zəg **mp** "Laotzü" 老氏
lōgt'o **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 老鴟
lōgt'szəg **mp** "Laotzü" 老子
lōgnām **mp** man name [r *lōgdām*] 老聃
lōgləgt'szəg **mp** "Laolaitzü" micw "Laotzü" 老
 萊子
 戰: 公不聞老萊子之教孔子事君乎 Have you
 not heard, M'lud, of what Lao-lai-tzü taught Confu-
 cius about serving rulers?
lōgdz'ōg onomat 啾嘈
lōgdz'ōg cf 山聊嘈 嶗嘈
lōg 1.35 to hit (2t) 斫
lōg 2.33 hook 鉤
lūmg 1.4 rapids (s dial) 100 瀧
təg gūg 3.50 to leak 434 漏 漏
 戰: 乘舟舟漏而弗塞則舟沉矣 When you're in
 a boat and it springs a leak, if you don't plug the leak
 the boat is sure to sink.
 吳: 如坐漏船之中 like sitting in a leaking boat
 非: 有瓦器而不漏 There is an earthenware vessel,
 and this one doesn't leak.
 b. time by clepsydra
 隋: 昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In
 antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of drain-
 ing water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a
 standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.
 隋: 張平子既作銅渾天儀於密室中以漏水
 轉之與天皆合如符契也 After Chang Ping-tzü
 had built a brass turning sky orrery, he timed it with a
 clepsydra in a sealed room. Its rotation matched that
 of the sky like paired tallies.
 隋: 減夜五刻以益晝漏謂之昏旦 When we take
 five notches from the night and add them to the day's
 drainage we call that morning and evening twilight.
 衡: 皆在徙倚漏刻之間未必宿日有其思也 It
 is always within a few minutes; it is not that they
 necessarily have plans for it days in advance.
 隋: 春秋分之日正出在卯入在酉而晝漏五
 十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也
 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges
 exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day
 measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky
 turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the

day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?
 c. fig.
 晉: 達聞其謀漏泄將舉兵 When Ta heard that
 his plan had leaked out, he was about to take arms.
təg liog 1.47 small piercing, small tear *ar* /*təgu*
 571 剝
təg gūg 4.1 stipend; abst sense like 命 434 祿
 祿
 左: 晉侯賞從亡者介之推不言祿祿亦弗及
 When the Marquess of Chin was rewarding those who
 followed him into exile, Chieh Chih Ch'ui made no
 mention of a stipend and accordingly no stipend went
 to him.
 非: 先王之所以使其臣民者非爵祿則刑罰
 也 The former kings' means of controlling their
 servants and populace was either rank and salary or
 mutilation and death.
 衡: 居祿秩之吏 officials in a grade entitled to
 official stipend
 禮: 王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How
 those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they
 make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl,
 viscount, baron. [see note under 子]
 漢: 古之所予祿者不食於力不動於末 In
 ancient times, those who were given stipends did not
 work for a living nor were they active in trade.
 管: 客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier
 ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a
 stipend of a thousand *tiung*.
 漢: 天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分
 故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let
 officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more
 who retire from office be paid one-third of their
 former official salary for the rest of their lives.
 隋: 北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主
 褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six
 stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral
 temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers,
 it governs praising the competent and promoting
 officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It
 also governs the resort to arms.
 b. reward of effort
 戰: 魏公叔痤爲魏將而與韓趙戰澠北禽樂
 祚魏王說迎郊以賞田百萬祿之 Kung-shu Ts'o
 of Wei was a general of Wei and fought a battle with
 Hán and Chao north of the Kuai and took Yao Cha
 prisoner. The king of Wei was delighted. He went out
 beyond the city wall to greet the returning victor and
 endowed him with the emolument of one million
ch'êng.
 孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞
 穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既
 正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of
 humane government must commence from field
 boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the
 well fields are not equal and the return of grain not
 equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt
 officials will surely be careless about field boundaries.
 Once the boundaries have been put right, the division
 of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with
 no trouble.
 c. fortune, fate
 衡: 世俗見人節行高則曰賢哲如此何不貴
 見人謀慮深則曰辯慧如此何不富貴有命

福祿不在賢哲與辯慧故曰富不可以籌策得貴不可以才能成智慮深而無財才能高而無官 The common man sees someone's highly disciplined conduct and says, "With skill like this, why hasn't he high rank?" He sees someone's deeply foresighted plans and says, "With intelligence like this, why isn't he rich?" Rank and wealth are destined. Luck and fortune do not depend on skill and intelligence. Thus we say, "You never get rich by stratagems nor gain high rank by talent." One's plans are far-reaching but one lacks capital; one's talent is high but one is out of office.

衡: 故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿祿命有貧富知不能丰殺性命有貴賤才不能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.

𨮒 *guk* to filter, to drain 434 澆 盪 滌 澆釋: [地] 高平曰陸陸澆也水流澆而去也下平曰衍言漫衍也 If [land] is high [ie dry, not marshy] and level it called "dry land"; is "filter"; water filters away. If low and level it is called "spill"; referring to freely overflowing.

𨮒 *guk* 4.1 **nc** deer 618 鹿 非: 夫馬似鹿者而題之千金 Now horses that are like deer are valued at a thousand ducats.

史: 上諱上鹿觸殺之 The emperor prevaricated, saying that he had been gored and killed by a deer.

luk wooded foothills 麓 麓

luk carve wood of 鏤 410 杲

luk precious stone 琺

luk to look carefully 12 睷

luk to shake 攏

luk ko tree 椽

luk **nc** container, box 233 篋 篋 篋 盃

luk **nc** ko fruit tree *ar* 𨮒 𨮒 𨮒

luk **mp** woman name *ar* 𨮒 𨮒 𨮒

luk 4.1 **nc** ko pot 鑊

luk 4.1 to temper steel? (盧各 *sef* 盧谷?) 燒

luk **nc** storehouse 233 廩

luk borborygmus 臑

luk go carefully 181 躑

luk 4.1 pln 廊

𨮒 *guk* 4.1 parch grain w/fire 290 稌

luk'*u* **mp** pln 壙口

luk'*gwaik* **nc** ko plant 鹿藿

luk'*zā* **nc** center-balanced wheelbarrow 鹿車 衡: 或時載酒用鹿車則言車行酒騎行炙 They might have carried the wine in a wheelbarrow, hence the claim that chariots sent around wine and riders sent around roasted meat.

搜: 少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

luk'*zjung* antler core as medicine 618 鹿茸

luk'*tā* **mp** ko southern barbarians 鹿羣

luk-*suk* **sb** so running fast 153 趨速

𨮒'*ak* *gug*'*ak* a clepsydra 434 漏刻

隋: 作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horse-

back clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

luksuk **nc** ko med plant 蔞蓀

luks'ung **nc** ko plant 鹿蔥

lukd'ieg **nc** ko plant 鹿蹄

lukd'ruk stone roller to level ground 55 礪磚

luklia sko rank or title among 匈奴 (反切

err or *l-* ex *g-*?) 48 谷蠡

luklo **nc** windlass 100 輓轆 鹿盧 輓轆

luklokljam **nc** sword w/concave cylindrical

pommel 鹿盧劍

宋: 腰中鹿盧劍可直千萬餘 At his waist a

wellcrank sword/ Worth perhaps a zillion or more.

lukpwo coarse cloth (ex 漉?) 鹿布

呂: 鹿布之衣而自飯牛 Coarse cloth was what he

wore, and he fed his own oxen.

wung 1.1 **vsb** be deaf 聾

鹽: 日月之光而盲者不能見雷電之聲而聾人不能聞 The blind cannot even see the light of the sun and moon; the deaf cannot even hear the noise of thunder and lightning.

衡: 耳不聞宮商曰聾 If the ear does not hear

kung and *shang*, one is called deaf.

wung 3.1 play with 167 弄 拈 拈

詩: 乃生女子載寢之地載衣之褐載弄之瓦 If

a girl is born/ they lay her on the dirt floor/ they

clothe her in castoffs/ they give her a shard for a toy

衡: 不學書已弄筆墨矣 Before he studied writing

he had already played with brush and ink.

wung 1.1 basket, cage, quiver 233 籠 籠

宋: 青絲爲籠係桂枝爲籠鉤 Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops.

wung 1.1 rub, polish 509 磨 礪

漢: 磨礪底厲不見其損有時而盡 Sharpen a tool on a whetstone and you don't see its diminution, but after some time it will be all used up.

wung 1.1 **nc** 爾雅: ko ant 蠱

wung 方言: hub cap (dial) 262 轆

wung 1.1 thighs of trousers 27 襠 襠

𨮒'*gung* throat 434 嚨

wung 說文: to combine, to have both 6 籠

wung 1.1 (horse's) pull strap (snaffle?) 籠

wung 1.1 to pull, lead (a horse) 籠

wung bird noise 𨮒

wung 1.1 animal pen 319 籠

wung 1.1 **nc** ko bird stb ko duck 鷺

wung 2.1 **nc** small duck 鷺

𨮒'*gung* 3.1 screen, wall; room, house 屏

wung 1.1 to arrange 攏

wung 1.1 玉篇: fire 燿

wung 1.1 plant name 籠

wung 1.1 **mp** pln 籠

wung 1.1 long deep valley 籠

wung 1.1 so deep mountains 籠

wung 3.1 twisted, gnarled (sc stone) 319 籠

wung 1.1 ko pot 鑊

wung 1.1 thunder noise 雷

wung 3.1 ko tree 楸

𨮒'*gung* 3.1 hole, pit, cave 434 硿

wung-**wung** **sb** so carriage horses 龐龐

wung-**wung** **sb** 說文: so rain falling 瀧瀧

wung'*kāt* ko plant 龍葛

wung'*ko* 爾雅: ko plant 龍古

wung'*gog* **nc** 廣韻: ko ant 蠱蟻

wung'*gog* pln 籠州

wung'*gung* disappointed (?) cf **wungtung** etc

"disorderly" 籠 籠 籠 籠 籠 籠

wung'*g'ar* ko critter (pron?) 蠱 蠱

wung'*guk* 方言: to leak, dribble 100 瀧 涿

wungtung muzzy? 籠 籠

wungtung 3.1 𨮒 縣 name 楸 楸

wung'*g'ag* dragon-patterned 圭 scepter 瓏 瓏

wung'*g'sung* [randomly?] aggregated 6 籠 從

wung'*g'sung* yet another bloody tedious

epithet for mountains 嶒 嶒 嶒 嶒

wung'*g'ung* muzzy? 670 籠 侗 籠 侗

wung'*g'eng* tinkling sound 瓏 玲

wud'*ug* **nc** ko rake w/iron teeth 18 鏟 鏟

lād **lād** **l** coarse grain 糲

史: 墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮食土簋啜土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and X was what they used for soup."

lād'*sād* torn (sc clothing) 幘 幘

lān 1.28 **mp** pln 沬

lān 1.28 so water flow 湍

leng 2.38 cold 冷

leng'*d'ap* dog bites w/o barking 冷 狺

lōk 4.4 brindled 犖

lōk-**lōk** **sb** obvious 犖 犖

liang 1.38 **vsb** good 97 良

左: 公夢疾爲二豎子曰彼良醫也懼傷我焉逃之 The marquess dreamed that his sickness turned into two boys, who said, "He is a good doctor. There is worry that he might harm us. Where can we flee him?" 非: 詔良馬固車則臧獲有餘 Enscenced in a sturdy chariot with good horses, even Tsang or Huo would get to be affluent.

史: 秦馬之良 [戎兵之眾] ↓ [探 →] 控前跌後蹄開三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so good their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet. [良 ... 三尋騰 || 富有天下 etc. The 4 graphs I excised might have been a scholium. Whoever incorporated them into the text might have been

influenced by their parallelism to the first four words of the sentence. But the resemblance is only superficial. Hoofspan at the gallop is an obvious way to measure the vigor of a horse, but has nothing to do with the number of chariots The error [探 →] 控 might have already been in the text, yet this misconstrual shows surprisingly poor comprehension. 選: 鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes.

史: 家貧則思良妻國亂則思良相 If your family is poor, you wish for a good wife; if your state is disordered, you wish for a good right-hand man.

史: 夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying. 國: 王命金工以良金寫范蠡之狀 The king ordered the bronzesmiths to cast an image of Fan Li

in fine bronze.

多：良有以也。There were excellent reasons for that.

[良 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

b. 良窳 good or bad

選：觀器械之良窳 observe whether the utensils are good or bad

liang 1.38 good men 良

左：鄭有叔詹堵叔師叔三良為政 In Chêng there were X, Y and Z, three good men in charge of government.

國：國之良也滅其前惡 For men who have value to the state, one wipes out past faults.

史：三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆

解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and disperse like wind and rain.

後：漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

後：球曰皇太后以盛德良家母臨天下宜配先帝是無所疑…且馮貴人家墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Ch'u said, "It is assuredly beyond dispute that the empress dowager, of her abundant personal goodness and being of an estimable family, oversaw the world in a motherly way, and ought to be enrolled with our former emperor...Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?"

liang 1.38 ^{nc} beam, bridge, dam 梁 梁

周：敝人掌以時獻為梁 The fisherman takes care of making fish weirs for seasonal fishing.

晉：時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-ping to the north-east. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.

選：水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.

史：信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水不至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng: he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll

collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

liang ^{nc} uf 大梁 "Big Weir" as alt name of 魏 after 秦 took 安邑 梁

戰：無梁孰與無河內急 Which is more critical, to have lost [the city of] Liang or to have lost Ho-nei? 史：梁之地勢固戰場也 The terrain of Liang is definitely that of a battleground.

孟：孟子見梁惠王 Mencius appeared at the court of the Benevolent King of Wei.

戰：今韓梁之目未嘗乾 Now eyes in Hán and Liang are never dry [*lie never stop weeping*].

史：四十二年…謂梁王…請以九鼎自入於王 In 273 BC...said to the king of Liang..."Let me get the cauldrons submitted to YM on my own initiative."

史：梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hán on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

liang ^{nc} principality name 梁

藝：梁王曰驂駕馮從梁來 The Prince of Liang said, "I came from Liang with a team of four harnessed side by side".

liang ^{nc} dynasty name AD 502-557 梁

liang 1.38 measures 402 量

liang 3.41 to measure; to count 402 量

左：隨之見伐不量力也 That Sui was attacked was because they did not measure the strengths [of the armed forces].

國：今晉侯不量齊德之豐否 Now the Marquess of Chin doesn't measure whether the Ch'i debt of gratitude is a rich one or not.

史：臣竊量大王之國不下楚 YS ventures to evaluate YGM's state as not inferior to Ch'u.

論：多見其不知量也 They only show that they don't know how to measure.

淮：家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無費 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

呂：離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

戰：前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

liang 2.36 ^{wt} to pair 36 兩 兩 兩

左：並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder.

釋：兩脚進曰行 The pair of legs advancing is called "walking."

多：勢不兩立 the situations are mutually exclusive

戰：兩萬乘之國 a pair of ten-thousand chariot states

衡：卞和獻玉刖其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血。Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.

呂：天地不能兩而況於人類乎 Sky and earth cannot have it both ways at once; how much the less so humankind?

管：螭者一頭而兩身其形若蛇 *Kuei*: has a single head but a pair of bodies, shaped like snakes.

衡：陸賈之論兩無所處 Lu Chia's version goes both ways, choosing neither.

呂：冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two cannot be part of the same account yet the Grand Scribe sets both down without distinction.

史：請言外患齊秦為兩敵而民不得安倚秦攻齊而民不得安倚齊攻秦而民不得安 Let me speak of foreign threats. Whether both Ch'i and Ch'in are your enemies, or you rely on Ch'in in attacking Ch'i or vice versa, the population will not be secure.

釋：[道]二達曰岐旁物兩為曰岐在邊曰旁此道並通出似之也。[A road] with two lanes is called "split-side." If a thing acts pairwise it is called "split," and if a thing is at the edge it is called "side." On this road they can both get through at once and that's how it is.

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Chien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛禽適墮其腐鼠而中游侠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

戰：寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.

漢：昭信曰兩姬婢且泄口復絞殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, "The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth." She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.

liang 1.38 grain {as provisions} 糧 糧 梁 戰：前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

史：要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之韓絕其糧道趙涉河漳燕守常山之北 Agree on a treaty saying that if Ch'in attacks Ch'u, then Ch'i and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid, Hán will cut the supply routes, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and Yen will guard the area north of Ch'ang Mountain.

韜：武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧

道爲之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung, "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed our supply route, what do we do?"

淮: 居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能澹 In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.

漢: 漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

漢: 發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.

史: 墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮食土簋啜土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and X was what they used for soup."

liang 輛 輛

liang a troop 33 兩

liang adjust horse's trappings 輛 輛 兩

左: 御下兩馬 the driver dismounts and putters with the horses

戰: 約兩主勢能制臣 keeping a tight harness on the power of the ruler, they were able to control their servants

liang 3.41 chariot (ex "pair"? rel to 乘?) 36 兩

liang **gliang** 方言: bright cf 亮 眼

liang **bliang** 2.36 2 layers, lined garment 綱

liang (meas for cloth) 402 兩

liang 2.36 meas of weight, used for coinage (this and prec rel to 量?) 402 兩

淮: 夫挈輕重不失銖兩聖人弗用而縣之乎銖衡 Even if a man could tell weight by heft and not miss by a drachm or an ounce, a sage would not employ him but would hang it on a weighing-balance. 漢: 銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.

liang sko meat 膾

liang **mp** name for 魏 after move eastward; capital 大梁 梁 梁

liang 1.38 leap over 137 跟

liang**kiang** a long time 良久

史: 孝公既見衛鞅語事良久孝公時時睡弗聽 When the Filial Earl gave audience to Wei Yang he talked business for a long time; the earl paid little attention and even dozed from time to time.

史: 西門豹簪[簪一]紱誓折嚮河立待良久 Hsi-mên Pao tucked in his belt-seal and stood leaning over the river, watching, for a long time.

後: 既議坐者數百人各瞻望中官良久莫肯先言 When the meeting had convened, the attendees, amounting to several hundred men, sat for a long time looking at the eunuchs, none willing to be the first to speak.

liang lang skilful 佞

liang-liang **th** mournful 悵悵

liang-liang **th** pitying 悵悵

liangngia pair of sighting-rods, stdw music (& perh astron?) 兩儀

呂: 音樂之所由來者遠矣生於度量本於太一太一出兩儀兩儀出陰陽 The origin of music is in the distant past. It arose from measurement and is based on the big blob. The big blob issued the pair of sighting-rods and the pair of sighting-rods issued Yin and Yang.

liangtiog **mp** Chou after its partition into 東西; cf 三晉 (= 二周) 兩周

戰: 欲決霸王之名不如備兩周辯知之士 If you want to keep the way open to being named ruler of all of China, you'd best be prepared against the most articulate and intelligent officers of both Chou states.

史: 秦借道兩周之間將以伐韓 Ch'in asked permission to pass between the pair of Chou states, so as to attack Hân.

史: 我離兩周而觸鄭五日而國舉 If we leave the twin Chou and punch into Chêng, in five days the state would be taken.

戰: 今公又以秦兵出塞過兩周踐韓而以攻梁 Now on top of that you are going to take the Ch'in army beyond the passes, beyond the Chou states and tramping through Hân to attack Liang.

liangtiok grain and meat? or grain-fed meat? or 梁 肉?

liangtâng cummerbund 15 襠 襠

liangts'iang slow & stately 踉蹌

liangdz'og military rank in 秦 (pron?) 良造

史: 以鞅爲大良造將兵圍魏安邑降之 He made Yang a senior colonel, who led an armed force to besiege Secure City in Wei and got its surrender.

liat 4.17 burn; blazing 96 烈 烈 烈 抱: 唯烈日草燥時差稀耳 Only at a time of hot sun and dry foliage are they relatively few.

b. fig.

漢: 古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanition of the isolated Ch'in. 禮: 此皆有功烈於民者也 These were all ones who had accomplished things that made them glorious to the people.

liat 4.17 strong (of wind) 96 列 烈 颯

漢: 舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

選: 長歌正激烈中心憤以摧 Throughout my singing I am unfailingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

liat 4.17 **mp** tunes name 列

liat 4.17 **vt** distribute, arrange 445 列

釋: 古者列樹以表道 In ancient times they planted trees in rows to mark the edge of the road.

藝: 光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

釋: 或謂之椽椽傳也相傳次而布列也 Some call [rafters] *d'ivan* "beams"; *d'ivan* is *d'ivan* "pass along"; they are laid out in an arrangement of consecutive sequence.

尉: 士有什伍車有偏列 the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays

史記索隱: 天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰天官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices". [列 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

史: 君子不困人於阨不鼓不成列 A gentleman does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks.

史: 皆賜列第爲上大夫不治而議論 granted them the official rank of senior civil servant, as which they had no duties but to engage in discussion

選: 金鈿銜璧是爲列錢 Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string.

多: 列星 fixed stars acw planets

隋: 王者用法平則井星明而端列 If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

史: 吾故列其行事次其時序毋令獨蒙惡聲焉 I thus set out his deeds and put his chronology in order so as to prevent there being nothing but evil spoken of him.

b. fig.

國: 夫狄無列於王室 Those Ti barbarians have no position in the royal household.

國: 爲班爵貴賤以列 made ranks and degrees so as to arrange them

史: 列在萬乘 listed among those of ten thousand chariots

隋: 晷漏沿革今古大殊故列其差以補前闕 Use of the gnomon and clepsydra has continuously changed, modern being greatly at variance from ancient, so I have listed the differences to fill in previous gaps.

liat clear 312 冽

liat **bliat** tear apart (= 離 + -t?) (*liat*? cf 列缺) 95 裂

晏: 手裂兕虎 tear apart rhinos and tigers with their hands

史: 秦惠王車裂商君以徇曰莫如商鞅反者 The Benevolent King of Ch'in had Lord Shang torn apart by wagons and sent around, with the message, "Let there be no more such rebels as Lord Shang."

b. fig.

史: 此所謂四分五裂之道也 This is what I call a way that goes four or five directions all at once.

liat 4.17 obstruct 579 列

liat **nc** broom straw, broom rush 311 莠

liat **nc** 爾雅: woodpecker 鴛

liat meritorious? 312 裂

liat **aliat** 4.17 strong 96 裂

liat 遮, 遏 intercept, repress 迺

liat **gliat** hold up 198 捌

liat **aliat** 4.17 cold 96 冽

liat **liat** **nc** 爾雅: ko fish 鰓

liat-liat **th** 說文: flow of water *ar ngiət* 622

liat-liat dliat-dliat ㄊㄨㄛˋ ㄒㄩㄝˋ ㄒㄩㄝˋ so sad heart 96 烈烈
liat-liat ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄌㄧㄞˋ bird noise 咧咧

liatk'iwat lightning (ie crack in the sky cf 霹靂) 95 列缺 列缺

liat'u hereditary nobility 列侯

史: 楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'u has gone to war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not go to Ch'u. More than seventy hereditary nobles and scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung. 史: 功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

b. Han men not of imperial family ennobled for merit *liatng'io'k'u* ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄩㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄛˋ ㄍㄨㄛˋ man name 列禦寇 列御寇 列圍寇

This man has been identified with the Taoist adept 列子 *qv*. The 戰國策 anecdote points to his being of the 正名 school instead, and the 莊子 anecdote shows him as afraid to approach a cliff edge, hardly the attitude of a man who can ride the wind. The phrase 御寇 gives the impression of an official title or a sobriquet, perhaps based on the 戰國策 anecdote, rather than a personal name.

戰: 史疾為韓使楚楚王問曰客何方所循曰治列[子]圍寇之言曰何貴曰貴正王曰正亦可[以]為國乎曰可 Chi the scribe went to Ch'u as envoy for Hán. The king asked, "What discipline does our visitor follow?" "I concern myself with what has been said by Lieh Yü-kou." "What does he emphasize?" "Accuracy." "Can accuracy be a tool of government?" "Yes."

戰: 王曰楚國多盜正可以圍盜乎曰可曰以正圍盜奈何[曰]頃聞有鵲止於屋上者[曰]請問楚人謂此鳥何王曰謂之鵲曰謂之鳥可乎曰不可 The king said, "Ch'u is plagued by thieves. Can thievery be stopped by accuracy?" "Yes." "How can that be done?" A short while ago there was a magpie perched on the roof. May I inquire, what do Ch'u people call this bird? The king said, "We call it magpie." "Would it be all right to call it a crow?" "No." 戰: 曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任今盜賊公行而弗能禁也此鳥不為鳥鵲不為鵲也 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'" Now you have thieves and robbers going about openly with none able to stop them. This is for a crow not to be regarded as a crow, nor a magpie a magpie.

莊: 列御寇為伯昏無人射引之[盈]→[盛]貫措杯水其肘上發之適矢復沓方矢復寓當是時猶象人也 Lieh Yü-kou gave Po-hun Wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took to its utmost. He balanced a cup of water on his elbow. As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner. All this time he was like a statue.

莊: 伯昏無人曰是射之射非不射之射也 PHWJ said, "This is shooting for shooting's sake; it isn't shooting when one wouldn't shoot.

莊: 嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎於是無人遂登高山履危石臨百仞之淵背遂巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之御寇伏地汗流至踵 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?" Then Wu-jen climbed a high mountain, stood on a precipice and looked down into a thousand-foot chasm. He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-kou and bade him come forward. Yü-kou dropped to the ground, sweat pouring down to his heels.

liattien ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄢˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ 菊莖

liathiu ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄏㄩㄟˊ ㄇㄢˊ 裂繡

liattsiang subordinate general 列將

史: 能斬捕大將者賜金五千斤封萬戶列將三千斤封五千戶裨將二千斤封二千戶 Who ever can behead or capture a chief general will be rewarded with five thousand *chin* of gold and enfeoffed with ten thousand households. For an ordinary general, three thousand *chin* and five thousand households. For an assistant general, two thousand *chin* and two thousand households.

liattsjag man name 列子

liattsjag book name 列子

隋: 列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒門問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄涼涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzū says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'"

liattsjo feet can't go forward 趑趄

liatsändjag ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄨㄢˋ ㄉㄢˋ 嶠山氏

liad sharp, sharpen (rel to 利?) 95 厲 礪 銜: 諱厲刀平上恐刀墮井中也 There is a tabu against sharpening a knife at the well-head, for fear the knife will fall into the well.

選: 絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection and dismay they add further grief.

史: 大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack

troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

史: 大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄅㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ 3.13 exert oneself cf 勵 勵

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ 3.13 evil; evil spirit 96 厲 禱 厲

左: 鬼有所歸乃不為厲 If a ghost has a place to adhere to, it will not haunt.

b. *phép* Cruel

國: 請為靈若厲 Let it be *Numinous* or *Cruel*. [韋昭 gloss: 殺戮不辜曰厲 "If he executed the innocent, call him "Cruel".]

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄛˋ 96 螻 虻 𧈧 螻 虻

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ 3.13 edible oysters (*Crassostrea* spp?)

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄛˋ 96 螻 虻

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ 3.13 usage, rule 445 例

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ ㄍㄨㄛˋ 96 厲 礪

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ 3.13 let clothes hang down 厲

liad steep mountain (*swa* 厲 "sharp")? 95 嶠

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄅㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ 3.13 cut (rel to 利?) 95 厲

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ 96 痢 厲

衡: 故厲氣所中必加命短之人 Thus where the pestilence strikes is to infect people whose allotted lives are short.

liad goods (*dial* vo *mlwan*?) 98 購 購

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ 3.13 山海經: ko tree 櫛

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄊㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ 96 嘯

liad fire go/be put out ar *liat* 爇

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ 3.13 sko rash (urushiol poisoning?) 96 癩

戰: 夫癩雖癰腫胞疾 Now even though a bad case of poison ivy means suffering from pustules, swelling and blisters...

liad ㄌㄧㄞˋ 3.13 ko vessel 盪

liad liat ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄋㄨㄥˋ ko tree 柳

liadgiwang ㄌㄧㄞˋ ㄍㄩㄨㄥˋ ㄇㄢˊ 厲王

liaddia long low hill cf 邈地 岨 岨

liaddia curving path up steep incline 岨 岨

選: 崇崇園丘隆隱天兮登降岨施單堦垣兮 A towering round mound, its forbidding height hides the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path, long and curving around, ah! [nr]

lian ㄌㄧㄞˋ 2.28 ㄋㄨㄥˋ 2-man rickshaw 493 輦 連

呂: 出則以車入則以輦輦以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and when inside [their palaces] they take sedan chairs, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職]→[職]傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

lian ㄌㄧㄞˋ 1.30 ㄨㄛˋ connect | connected 493 連 聯

釋: 鄰連也相接連也 *liēn* "neighbor" is *lian*

“connect”; they are attached to each other.
 藝：邑室連接雞犬相聞 Houses in a town stood wall to wall; chickens and dogs could hear each other.
 釋：其上連髮曰鬢 The hair that connects to them [ie the whiskers] at the top is called “temple hair.”
 選：弘舸連舳巨艦接艫 Stern touches stern of great vessels/ Rudder jostles rudder of huge ships.
 選：波如連山乍合乍散 The waves are like mountain ranges/ Suddenly joining, suddenly dispersing.
 b. fig.
 後：莽末天下連歲災蝗寇盜鋒起 At the end of the Wang Mang interregnum, the world had plagues of locusts for consecutive years and hordes of bandits arose. [連 *put caus fac* || 寧 etc]
 隋：中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反門兵連年 China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years.
 戰：蘇秦始將連橫說秦惠王 When Su Ch'in first took it in hand to connect a horizontal alliance, he made a proposal to the Benevolent King of Ch'in.
lián 1.30 ripple 200 漣
lián 2.28 ko sacrificial vessel 連 璉
lián join, bring together 493 聯
lián ko fruit tree 連
lián 爾雅: immature fowl 健
lián bar for gate 連
lián 1.30 lead ore (*sua* 鍾 *r'lián?*) 467 連
lián leanto addition to building 連
lián ㄇ river name 漣
lián ㄇ pln 蘗
lián 1.30 *sua* 兩? 連
lián 3.33 loathesome disease 96 癘
lián 2.28 be concerned, give heed to 憊
lián 2.28 carry on shoulder 揜
lián 3.33 press down 揜
lián 1.30 ^{nc} silver carp *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* 633 鱧
lián 1.30 heel 踵
lián-lián th dripping of tears (*cf* 令令) 100 漣漣
lián-lián th so captives (“weeping unceasingly”) 100 連連
lián-lián 1.30 th so birds flying in flock 翾翾
liánkiég uf 兩雞 493 連雞
liánk'íán soo 僂僂
~~liánle~~ **liánle** prolix; complex 377 嘒嘒
liánglu child's prattle 謔謔
liáng'ia ^{nc} outrider? harbinger? 132 連騎
liáng'io ^{nc} 辭海: *Forsythia suspensata* 連翹
liánhíwan weak 膞膞
liánno ^{nc} ganged crossbow? 連弩
liándè'wá share punishment of, collective punishment (i.e. 連罪?) 連坐
 史：令民爲什伍而相牧司連坐 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment.
liánpiwán *sua* 連翻? 連反
liánpi'wán *sua* 連反? 連翻
lián'íwan delicate 連娟
liáp 4.29 hunt (dif fm 田 in use of nets?) *cf* 獠 608 獠
 穆：癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wai* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the

west slope of Mt. Btfsplk.
 呂：魏文侯與虞人期獵 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters.
 史：夫獵追殺獸[兔]者狗也而發蹤指示獸處者人也 Now in hunting, it is the dogs that catch and kill the prey, but humans who discover the tracks and point out where the prey is.
 隋：畢八星主邊兵主弋獵 The eight stars of *pi* govern frontier troops. They govern hunting with string-darts and with nets.
 史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.
 漢：民食魚稻以漁獵山伐爲業 The folk eat fish and rice and make their living by fishing, hunting or forestry.
 衡：獵者張羅 Hunters set nets.
 漢：直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望巨竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.
liáp 4.29 ^{nc} beard, mane 245 鬣 鬣
 山：有獸焉其狀如狸而白尾有鬣名曰白朮 There is an animal there shaped like a raccoon-dog with a white tail and a mane; it is called *pi'wəd*.
 說：春秋傳曰長鬣者相 The [Tso] commentary to the *Chün-ch'iu* says, “A long-bearded one assisted.”
 晉：時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the north-east. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.
liáp 4.29 tread, trample 240 躐
liáp 4.29 說文: bristling hair 245 鬣
liáp 4.29 grasp, hold together 78 攬
liáp 4.29 ^{nc} ko turtle 鱗 獵
liáp 4.29 Kg: to move 遷
liáp 4.29 ^{nc} 爾雅: hairy critter like ox 377 獵
liáp stdw 纓 capstrings *cf* 頰 245 獵
liáp fire sound 609 獵
liáp ^{nc} broom 377 鬣
liáp 4.29 noise of gnawing bones 641 獵
liápde'íap close together 獵捷
liápdiáp “hairy leaves”? *ska* twining vine perh *Wisteria floribunda* 獵涉 獵攝
liáp-liáp th tall 獵獵
liáptán ^{nc} ko critter 獵狃
~~liám~~ **gliám** 1.52 to see in detail 規 廉
 漢：且廉問有不如吾詔者以重論之 Further-more, ask in detail if there are any who are at variance with our rescripts; categorized them according to how serious.
liám? *ska* drum? 鞞
liám-liám th stick straight out (*sc* whiskers) 鬚鬚
 宋：鬚鬚頗有須盈盈公府步冉冉府中趨坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 His broad beard juts from his cheeks/ Tall and imposing when he walks in public offices/ Dignified even when he must hurry on business/

Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim him extraordinary.
liák 4.24 power 15 力
 左：隨之見伐不量力也 That Sui was attacked was because they did not measure the strengths [of the armed forces].
 衡：五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'ih* tall fights Mèng Pèn, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is a coward but because his strength is inferior.
 淮：民力竭於徭役 The people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor.
 史：以重力相壓猶烏獲之與嬰兒 If they pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like Wu Huo compared to a baby.
 孟：由射於百步之外也其至爾力也其中非爾力也 It's like shooting from beyond a hundred paces; if the arrows reach the target, that is due to your strength; if they hit the bullseye, that is not due to your strength.
 淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, “Yo ho!” and the rear answer with them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.
 淮：雖巧有力擊之不中 Even if you are skillful and strong, if you strike at him you will miss.
 淮：孔子勁鉤國門之關而不肯以力聞 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate but was not willing to be known for his strength.
 論：子不言神力怪亂 The Master did not speak of spooks, feats of strength, weird stuff or rebellions.
 淮：今乘萬民之力而反爲殘賊是爲虎傅翼曷爲弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?
 漢：先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.
 (1). also of *man*
 莊：且夫水之積也不厚則其負大舟也無力 Moreover, if the accumulation of a body of water is not deep, it will lack the power to support a big boat.
 後：田畝修則穀入多而地力盡矣 If farm fields are kept in good order then income will be more than is needed and the yield of the land will be maximized.
 b. as *nu* *adj* with energy, by force
 國：其臣不心競而力爭 His servants do not compete with their minds but struggle with physical strength.
 史：力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.
 c. *meton* work
 左：民三其力二入於君而衣食其一 the people divide their work into three parts; two go to the ruler while they feed and clothe themselves by the other one
 左：公曰子之力也夫對曰君之訓也二三子之力也臣何力之有焉 The Gong said, “It is due to your effort, is it not?” He replied, “It is due to YL's instruction. It is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. What effort have I had to do with it?”
 考：凡溝防必一日先深之以爲式里爲式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes for canals,

always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

漢：古之予祿者不食於力不動於末 In ancient times, those who were given stipends did not work for a living nor were they active in trade.

漢：粟米布帛生於地長於時聚於力非可一日成也 Millet and rice, linen and silk are brought forth by earth, made to grow by the seasons and gathered by work; they are not things to be made in one day.

史：從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而至 From Chêng to Liang is a bit over two hundred *li*. Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to get there.

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以爲務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."

liək 4.24 ^{nc} ko bird 勛

liək grain of wood of 理 140 朶

liək 4.24 ^{mp} 漢 縣 name 朶

liək 4.24 diligent 15 什

liək 4.24 集韻: knock calves in walking (sef 旭, *ad hoc* reading?) 朶

liəkŋiən 師古: uneducated local re-syl p of pln 驪軒 332 力虔

liəkmiðk ^{mp} man name 力牧

liəŋ gliəŋ 2.6 logic; order 140 理 里

漢：漢書卷一上帝紀第一上 Han History chüan one, first part. Record of High Emperor. [師古 gloss: 紀理也統理眾事而繫之於年月者也 "kiang is liəŋ" (note k-/l- contact). "They organize all that happened and attach it to a year and month."]

呂：名固不可以相分必由其理 Names definitely cannot be shared back and forth; they must go according to the logic of things.

荀：少而理曰治 If one is reasonable though young he is called orderly.

隋：亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

漢：不可以冠帶之國法度理也 They cannot be ordered by the procedures used in civilized states.

新：施行得理謂之德反德爲怨 If there is logic in how one's largesse is carried out it is called deserving of gratitude; to invert deserving gratitude is to cause resentment.

新：信理遂悒謂之敢反敢爲揜 If one trusts in reason and cultivates coolheadedness it is called courage; to invert courage is to be oppressed.

非：先王寄理於竹帛 The ancient kings set down their reasoning on bamboo and silk.

法：說理者莫辯乎春秋 Nothing is more subtle at explaining reason than Spring-Autumn.

圖：厥理至微言之無況 The logic is recondite; if you would discuss it, you find nothing else by which to analogize it.

漢：數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten,

hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

衡：共一亂字理之與亂相去甚遠 They share the same one graph, but "rational" and "disorder" are very far from one another.

後：理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張 Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a string that won't tune is removed and replaced.

新：秦國失理天下大敗眾揜寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

漢：人君不理則富賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

史：文理未明不可以并兼 If the policies of an administration have not been made consistently clear it may not set about annexation.

釋：水小波曰淪淪也小文相次有倫理也 Small waves on a river are called *liwən*; *liwən* "ripples" is *liwən* "relationship"; small patterns succeeding each other have a logical relationship.

人：蓋人物之本出乎性情性之理甚微而元非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 We find that the origin of human nature emerges from the nature of our emotions. The logic of our emotional nature is extremely recondite; except for a great genius, who could fathom it entirely?

呂：辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦爲吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

史：諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣 The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable.

b. 地理 principles of terrain management (cf 地勢 "features of local terrain")

語：知天者仰觀天文知地者俯察地理 Those who knew about the sky looked up to observe the patterns in the sky; those who knew about earth looked down to make out the regularities of the earth.

liəŋ 2.6 ^{meas} distance approx. 1 km 里

Dubs gives the Han li the precise value of 411 meters—perhaps over-precise?

漢：六尺爲步步百爲畝畝百爲夫夫三爲屋屋三爲井井方一里是爲九夫 Six *liək* make a *b'o*; 100 *b'o* make a *maq*; 100 *maq* correspond to one farmer; three farmers make a 'uk; three 'uk make a

well-field. The well-field is one *liəŋ* square. This corresponds to nine farmers. [This seems to be the source of Dubs's figure of 411 meters, taking 1 尺 as 9"]

孟：叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow? 衡：去人不一里火滅矣 Before he has gone one *li* the fire has disappeared.

考：凡溝防必一日先深之以爲式里爲式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

史：魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻輳無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

戰：三晉已破智氏將分其地段規謂韓王曰分地必取成皋韓王曰成皋石溜之地也寡人無所用之段規曰不然臣聞一里之厚而動千里之權者地[利→]執也萬人之眾而破三軍者不意也王用臣言則韓必取鄭矣王曰善果取成皋至韓之取鄭也果從成皋始 When the three states of former Ch'in had smashed Chih-po, they proceeded to divide his land amongst themselves. Tuan Kuei said to the king of Hán, "When we divide the land we must be sure to get Chêng-kao." The king said, "Chêng-kao is barren land. There is no way We could make use of it." Tuan Kuei said, "Not so. Your servant has heard that a thing only one *li* across that will wield the leverage of a thousand *li* is advantageous terrain. And the thing that will let even ten thousand men conquer an entire national army is failure to anticipate. Let YM adopt YS's proposal and Hán will surely take Chêng." The king approved; he went ahead and accepted Chêng-kao. When it came time that Hán took Chêng, they did set about it from Chêng-kao.

b. *fig.*

淮：也之與矣相去千里 The difference between *dia* and *ziəŋ* is as great as a thousand *liəŋ*. [nr]

liəŋ 2.6 inside 裏 裡

釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *liəŋ* "members" is *d'iəŋ* "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

抱：初著人便入其皮裏 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin.

藝：異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樗蒲 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裏之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny tum" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the

five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

liang liab 3.7 lictor, bumbailiff; civilian office-holders in general? 78 吏

非: 廷吏 court officials

非: 槩者平量者也吏者平法者也 Strickles are what make measures even; officials are what make laws even.

管: 問廩吏曰廩何事最難 He asked the stable officer, "What job in the stable do you find most difficult?"

藝: 高陵龐勃為郡小吏 P'ang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery.

草: 鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

衡: 府廷之內吏舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side.

史: 今自有秩以上至諸大吏下及王左右無非相國之人者 Now from those who have official rank on up as far as the greatest officials and on down to YM's personal servants, there is not one who is not the premier's man.

漢: 非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalrymen on the northern frontier.

搜: 吏涕泣曰有頭佳 The officers, tears streaming, said, "Having a head is better."

衡: 用吏如積薪矣後來者居上 You employ officers like stacking firewood: the latest arrivals go on top.

藝: 御史大夫曰刀筆之吏臣執之 The head of civil service said, "The officers of pen-and-knife: I control them."

史: [秦]簡公六年令吏初帶劍 In the sixth year of the Perspicacious Earl, civil officials were first ordered to wear swords.

孟: 彼如曰孰可以伐之則將應之曰為天吏則可以伐之 If he says, "In what status could one attack them?" I would reply, "One could attack them if one had the status of Sky's deputy."

史: 因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

史: 功臣列侯諸將軍軍吏以次陳西方東鄉文官丞相以下陳東方西鄉 Ministers rewarded for exceptional merit, hereditary nobles, generals of all branches and military officers arrayed in order of rank lined the west side, facing east. Civil officials from the premier on down lined the east side facing west.

宋: 使君遣吏往問是誰家姝秦氏有好女自名為羅敷 His Excellency sent a clerk/ To ask of whose family is this beauty/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu.

漢: 其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

漢: 天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let officials whose rank is two thousand *dīak* or more who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

漢: 軍士不幸死者吏為衣衾棺斂轉送其家 Military officers who had the misfortune to die were to have clothes, blankets, coffins and shrouds made at government expense and sent to their families.

漢: 又好用僇酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

b. 下吏 commit to custody

史: 於是下董仲舒吏當死詔赦之 Thereupon he had Tung Chung-shu arrested on a capital charge, but issued an order pardoning him.

漢: 二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits.

liag 1.7 ^{nc} *Nyctereutes procyonoides* 131 狸 狸呂: 以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or to attract flies with ice, no matter how skillful you are you can't do it.

淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鸚而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

淮: 譬猶狸之不可使搏牛虎之不可使搏鼠也 It's like the way a raccoon-dog can't be sent to capture an ox, nor a tiger sent to catch a mouse.

呂: 葬淺則狐狸扣之 If you bury too shallow, foxes and tanuki will dig them up.

liag 2.6 grain; lines in marble; veins & nerves etc. cf 枳, 脈 140 理

語: 精[捍→]桿直理 They are strong trees with straight grain.

鹽: 屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

liag liad 2.6 village 493 里

漢: 在野曰廬在邑曰里 In fields, they are called huts; in a city, [urban] villages.

釋: 五鄰為里居方一里之中也 Five neighborhoods make a *liad* "village"; they dwell in an area of one square *liad*.

漢: 於里有序而鄉有庠 A village has a primary school and a town a secondary school.

後: 元和中肅宗行東巡狩至沛使使者祠譚冢鄉里以為榮 During *Yüan-he* (AD 84-87), the Glorious Emperor carried out an inspection tour to the eastward; when he reached Pei he sent a messenger to sacrifice at Tan's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.

藝: 夜泊越里纜船於大桑樹 That night he stopped at a village in Yüeh and tied up to a big mulberry tree.

國: 居處好學慈孝於父母聰惠質仁發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

衡: 夷荆軻之一里 They wiped out Ching Ko's entire village.

漢: 繫囚以掠答若瘐死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition

史: 舉功行賞諸民里賜牛酒 He gave awards according to merit, and to each village he donated a roasting-ox and wine.

史: 三老官屬豪長者里父老皆會以人民往觀之者 [三二→] 二三千人 Preceptors, government workers, leading citizens and village elders all attended. Those who observed in the capacity of ordinary citizens were two or three thousand.

語: 賢聖或隱於田里 Some of talent or even genius remain in obscurity in farm villages.

liag liad 2.6 magistrate 理

淮: 何謂五官東方為田南方為司馬西方為理北方為司空中央為都 What do we mean by "five offices"? East is minister of agriculture. South is marshal. West is magistrate. North is minister of works. Center is "overseer".

呂: 是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

史: 李離者晉文公之理也過聽殺人自拘當死文公曰官有貴賤罰有輕重下吏有過非子之罪也李離曰臣居官為長不與吏讓位受祿為多不與下分利今過聽殺人傳其罪下吏非所聞也辭不受令文公曰子則自以為有罪寡人亦有罪邪李離曰理有法失刑則刑失死則死公以臣能聽微決疑故使為理今過聽殺人罪當死遂不受令伏劍而死 Li Li was a magistrate under the Cynosure Marquess of Chin. A man was put to death by erroneous judgement. He had himself arrested on a capital charge. The marquess said, "There are high and low ranks among offices. There are heavy and light degrees among punishments. If one of your subordinates errs, it is no crime of yours." Li Li said, "YS is head of the office he occupies. I do not share my position with subordinates. If my salary were raised, I would not split the increase with subordinates. Now to kill a man erroneous judge-

ment and pass on the guilt to subordinates is unheard of. I refuse your clemency." The marquess said, "If you consider yourself guilty, do you then also consider me guilty?" Li Li said, "Magistrates have a law: for mutilation by mistake, one is mutilated; for death by mistake, one dies. YL took YS to be able to notice details and resolve doubts; thus you made me a magistrate. Now through erroneous judgement I have killed a man. My crime deserves death." He persisted in refusing clemency and died by falling on his sword.

liag 2.6 **nc** plum 李

藝: 太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

liag liab 1.7 apply to; govern ("tie")? 170 釐

liag lier 2.6 **nc** carp 633 鯉

liag 2.6 "sorrow"? or =理? 里

liag 2.6 爾雅: sorrow 悝

liag **nc** shovel 140 耜

liag 說文: pull, lead 170 縶

liag widow 嫠

liag 方言, 切韻: twins ("tied")? 170 孳

liag liab small, fine [cg hair] 377 釐 釐

liag liab **nc** long-haired ox 辭海: Bos

gnunniens 377 鬃 犛

國: 巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak, rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated? 莊: 今夫簾牛其大若垂天之雲此能為大矣而不能執鼠 A yak, now, is as big as the clouds hanging in the sky; it can deal with big things but it cannot catch a mouse.

liag baggage 李

liag 爾雅: disease 痲

liag 方言: 聊 俚

liag **nc** judge, magistrate 理

liag to cut cf 黎黎 弊

liag **nc** ko plant tkb eaten boiled 莖

liag 2.6 to split wood along the grain 140 理

liag 3.7 說文: sorrow, woe ar t1 (楚穎 dial) (the 離 of 離騷?) 慄

liag 1.7 come 徕 徕

liagghio neighbors 里旅

liagghio village gate (not swa 閭里?) 里閭

liagghian **nc** 縣 name ++p 332 麗軒

liagsia office or workstation 吏舍

liagsiog **nc** man name 李少

An honorific 君 or 公 is traditionally affixed to this man's name.

史: 是時而李少君亦以祠竈穀道卻老方見上上尊之少君者故深澤侯[入→]人以主方匿其年及所生長常自謂七十能使物卻老其游以方遍諸侯無妻子人聞其能使物及不死更饋遺之常餘金錢帛衣食 At this time Li Shao-chün also got audience with the emperor on account of kitchen god worship, the way of grain and putting off aging. The emperor honored him. Shao-chün was formerly of the household of the Marquess of Shên-tse in the capacity of pharmacist. He concealed his age and place of origin. He often said of himself that from the age of seventy he had had the ability to stave off aging. His wanderings spread pharmacy among the feudal courts. He had no wife nor children. When people heard that he could induce immortality they gave him more presents; he always had a surplus of ducats, cash, silk,

clothing and food.

liagsiög **nc** man name 李斯

衡: 李斯立損車騎 Li Szü immediately reduced the number of carts and outriders.

liaglulk official salary 吏祿

liang 1.44 **vm** get above; override, pre-empt;

vaunt self, bully 137 陵 凌 凌 凌 凌 凌

淮: 凌乎浮雲 It rides above the floating clouds.

漢: 陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾蠶之獨見許 I ride

the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my

inculpation alone is permitted?

風: 濟者通也所以通中國垢濁民陵居殖五穀也

"Ditch" *d'uk* is "go through" *t'ung*. They are the means

to let the filth and mud of the central states go through.

The folk live at their edges and plant the five grains.

選: 飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as

flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea,

cross the mountain tops.

淮: 凌之若波 overwhelm them like a wave

b. fig.

新: 秦國失理天下大敗眾搶寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯

凌衰 When the state of Chin lapsed into madness, the

whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few,

the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimid-

ated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

左: 幾為之笑而不陵我 How many times can we

be ridiculed by them without their lording it over us?

左: 且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠親新聞舊小加大

淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harm-

ing the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant

replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the

small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing

right conduct are what are called the six contraries.

戰: 今欲并天下凌萬乘訕敵國制海內子元

元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to

unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your

peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as

you would your children and turn the barons into

your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

liang 1.44 cold 258 凌

語: 溫之以節氣[降→]凌之以殞霜 It warms us

by tempering energy-vapor, chills us by sending down

frost.

liang 1.44 **nc** hill 137 陵

選: 壘陵巒而巖擊 He split looming hills and

bored through.

漢: 星辰不字日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞

The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun

and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never

slid, valley streams were never blocked.

b. imperial grave mound

西: 武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因

而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安

市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built

the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians

of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced.

Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks

and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the

tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in

Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circum-

ference.

liang patterned silk? 綾

liang **nc** water-chestnut 菱 菱 菱

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向

我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁鳴萍藻泛濫
浮澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover
the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory.
Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They
grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little
island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/
Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae
overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind
blows them.

liang 1.44 to temper [sc steel] 258 陵

liang **nc** mud carp *Cirrhinus molitorella* 鮠

liang pity, sorrow cf 憐 悽

liang 釋名: stdw pickles 菱

liang **nc** cinch, horse's belly band 15 褭

liang 說文: halt horses ++p 15 褭

liang name of a sacrifice 稜

liang 1 廣韻: to go cf 離 140 凌

liang 1.44 ko metal 258 鏐

liang 3.47 stdw horse flatulence or bloat from

eating grain 脹

liang-k'ang **sb** big & strong 15 凌翁

liang-liang **sb** so stones ar *langlang* 磔磔

liangxiog **nc** tower name "cool breeze"? 凌 欒

liangglak **vm** bully, push around 137,260 陵 轢

轢 轢 凌 轢

liangngio perh sko porpoise? 陵魚

山: 陵魚人面手足魚身在海中 They have hum-

an face, hands and feet but the body of a fish and they

are in the sea. [Note: commentators' remarks make

this sound like a garbled account of Japanese pearl-

divers.]

liangdior decline 陵夷

漢: 陵夷至於戰國貴詐力而賤仁誼先富有

而後禮讓 Things went downhill from there until in

the era of Warring States they valued trickery and

force and deprecated kindness and right conduct, put

wealth and possession first and ritual and deference

last.

liang-dz'iang **sb** rolling appearance of mtns

cf 縵綾 137 嶮嶇

liang'iam **nc** ice house 258 凌陰

liad 3.6 benefit 98 利 利

國: 私利 private profit, personal benefit

孟: 叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since,

elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come,

surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

左: 苟利社稷死生以之. If [a measure] benefit the

altars of state, whether I live or die, I will use it.

國: 夫利百物之所生也 Now the produce is what

all the creatures of nature yield.

戰: 利歸於陶國[弊→]幣御於諸侯 The benefit

goes to the state of Tao while our money is doled

out to other countries.

國: 不義則利不阜 If you don't do things right you

don't make much profit.

左: 仁人之言其利博哉 The benefit of a benevol-

ent man's words is broad indeed!

史: 候時轉物逐什一之利 to be alert for opportu-

nities to exchange things, aiming at a ten percent profit

史: 利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not

change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit;

we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold

result.

史: 驕君必好利而亡國之臣必貪於財 Proud

rulers must love gain, and the officers of a doomed state must be greedy for possessions.

新：辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉爲貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.

史：吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意 I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, so I summoned him and humiliated him to arouse his ambition.

史：夫實得所利尊得所願燕趙棄齊如脫躡矣 If in tangible things they get what they think valuable, and in terms of prestige they get what they want, Yen and Chao would abandon Ch'i as if removing sandals.

左：執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser] capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

搜：戰不利爲賊所傷 The battle went against me and I was wounded by the bandits.

後：大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 If in general you choose what mostly makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

呂：其爲利甚厚乘車食肉 The profit it produces is extremely great, so as to afford to ride in a carriage and eat meat.

史：夫攻楚以利其地轉禍而說秦計無便於此者 No plan is more beneficial than this, to attack Ch'u and profit from their land while reversing your ill fortune and clearing your name with Ch'in.

漢：故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand chariots will have merchants with ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow.

墨：天必欲人之相愛相利 Sky must want people to care for each other and benefit each other.

史：利令智昏 The lure of profit dims the wits.

史：割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

戰：利盡西海諸侯不以爲貪 We get all the western wilderness and the barons do not consider us greedy.

國：今王外利矣其無乃階禍乎 Now YM is letting the benefit go to the outgroup; is that not simply bringing ill fortune upstairs?

戰：陵戰失利 When Ling fought the battle he let the advantage slip away from him.

荀：人主者天下之利執也 That of ruler is the most advantageous position in the world.

史：至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are enabled to have a sufficiency and even some wealth.

史：惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾一]否欲安吉之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, "How would you help my state?" how do we know it wasn't that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods?

史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙

縮等姦利事召案縮減縮臧自殺諸所興爲者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huanglao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

淮：古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以爲相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲爲孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Ch'u heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, "A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!"

b. opp 害

呂：莫不爲利莫不爲害 None does not bring about profit, none does not bring about loss.

戰：利則行之害則舍之疑則少嘗之 If it benefits, do it; if it harms, drop it; if you're not sure, try a little.

國：明利害之鄉 They made clear in which direction benefit & harm lay.

絕：山林幽冥不知利害所在 Mountain forests are dim and gloomy; we cannot tell where danger or benefit may be in them.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

b. opp 病

史：利則西侵秦病則東收地 If things go well for them, they encroach on Ch'in to their west; if things go badly, they draw on their holdings in the east.

liad liab 3.6 inspect, supervise 78 蒞 蒞 蒞非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政爲也 When the Stern King of Ch'u took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

liad sharp 95 利

荀：金就礪則利 If metal submits to whetting it becomes sharp.

法：刀不利斲不鋸 If the knife isn't sharp, the writing-brush isn't pointed.

論：惡利口之覆邦家者 The master said, "I hate

glib tongues that overthrow nations and families."

淮：螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞堞下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

b. opp 鈍

衡：齒牙頓利 whether their teeth and fangs are sharp or dull

顏：學問有利鈍 There is sharp scholarship and dull.

liad ㄋㄠ ko plant 蒯

liad 1.6 玉篇：break cleanly along a line or plane 95 藜

liad 3.6 onomat 唼

liad-liad liab-liab ㄒ so burbling water 622 泣泣

lian 3.21 water from mountain rocks 滌

liad liab 2.5 ㄋㄠ sandal 377 履

史：冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must go on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be tied on the feet.

淮：夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.

liad liab 2.5 to tread 377 履

左：晉大夫三拜稽首曰君履后土而戴皇天皇天后土實聞君之言 The grand officer of Chin made triple obeisance with kowtow and said, "YL treads Prince Earth and wears Sovereign Sky on your head. It is Prince Earth and Sovereign Sky who hear what YL says."

衡：屋老崖滄凶凶之人遭屣適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to rest under it or just happen to walk past it.

淮：[履一]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪 He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the whole world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai.

戰：羸滕履躡負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder.

國：夫謀必素見成事焉而後履之 With a plan, one must plainly see how it can succeed before proceeding.

易：履虎尾 step on a tiger's tail

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

易：眇能視跛能履 Though near-sighted, one can look at things; though lame, one can take some steps.

liad 1.6 ㄋㄠ pear 梨 梨

liad bliar to cut 95 鑿 梨 鑿 梨 斲

liad liad 1.12 numbers! black? in 黎民 (or "tied"?) cf 隸) 170 黎

liad 1.6 ㄋㄠ uf transit 嚙

liad eyes shut 瞽

liad liab black & brown 540 梨 犁

戰：資用乏絕去秦而歸羸滕履躡負書擔橐形容枯槁面目犁黑 When his funds ran out he left Ch'in and went home. He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame was withered, his

countenance darkened and he had a hangdog air about him.

liar old 黎

liar 2.5 dignity 履

liar **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷺

liar **nc** ko bamboo 箵

liar eels *Anguilla* spp 鱺

liar 說文: resentful; some say lazy 慍

liar **liab** black metal 377 鑿

liar **nc** spotted cow 犁犁

liar 說文: ko metal 鑠鑠

liar 1.12 split-gourd dipper 蠡

漢: 以蠡測海 to measure the sea with a ladle

liar? **nc** 爾雅: ko fish 鰲

liarkän **nc** C. Asia country name 332 黎軒

liark'üüg **nc** pln 黎丘

liarŋ'o **nc** ko bird (coot?) 鷺鷥

山: 其狀如鴛鴦而人足 Shaped like a mandarin duck but has feet like humans.

liarts'ög ko plant 黎草

liarsiar liabljab clothes tattered 377 裂襌

liarmiang liäd 1.12 numbers? black? in 黎

民 (or "tied"? cf 隸) 96 黎

liam 2.47 sko change of expression 顛

liam 2.47 說文: encroach; 王仁昫切韻: fire spreads 集韻: invasive fire 609 熒

liæg 3 集韻: spread out 419 灑

liæg 2 number (rel to 歷?) 390 灑

liæggu **nc** man name 驪瞍

lieng 1.43 **nc** ko tree 枰

lieng **nc** river name 滸

lieng white color 6 鈴

liö liag 3.9 estimate, ponder, calculate 402 慮

呂: 愈侈其葬則心非爲乎死者慮也 They increase the extravagance of the burials; therefore their intent is not to plan on behalf of the dead.

淮: 念慮者不得臥 One who is mulling over plans cannot sleep.

史: 民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is the place of the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.

史: 乃且願變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦 So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Chin with cession of land to atone for our former faults.

史: 有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

史: 地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民靡悍少慮 Their land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

晉: 蜀相諸葛亮惡其反覆又慮其爲患 The Shu general Chu-ko Liang disliked his change of allegiance, and worried about his potential to do harm. 人: 明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A clear-sighted officer penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

liö gliag 1.9 **nc** lodge, shelter 308 廬

漢: 在野曰廬在邑曰里 In fields, they are called huts; in a city, [urban] villages.

淮: 刑者遂襲恩者逃之於城下之廬 The one who had been punished conspired with the one who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.

liö 1.9 belly, abdomen 臚

liö 1.9 display, expose 245 臚

liö 1.9 **nc** madder? 蘆

liö gliö 3.9 bronze/iron inlay cf 鏤 410 鏤

liö passive 億

liö 3.9 assist with mind (rel to 助?) 33 勸

liö liäb 1.9 beard, mane 377 鬣

liö liäb 3.9 **nc** sko wild vine 245 櫨

liö gliag 3.9 **nc** post-horse 308 驢

liö liäb 3.9 net 608 罟

liö liäb 1.9 luminosity of sun 609 曬

liö liag 3.9 to filter (sc muddy water) 100 濾

liö gliäb 3.35 burnt offering 609 奠祭

liö gliög 3.35 treat, cure 97 療

周: 獸醫掌療獸病療獸瘍 The animal doctor has responsibility for treating the maladies of animals and the lesions of animals.

藝: 長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

liö gliäb membrum virile 245 屨

liö gliäb 3.35 clear field by burning 609 燎

liö gliäb 1.32 flames; spreading fire 609 燎 燎 左: 商書曰惡之易也如火之燎于原 The Shang writing says, "The exchange of hatred is like a fire spreading on a plain."

漢: 寒民舍居橋下疑以火自療爲此災也

People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

liög liög 2.30 bind, wrap 33 繚

liög gliög long 172 繚騫

liöd'üwan emissary 驛

史: 大行設九賓驛傳 The protocol chief arranged the nine grades of guest and the emissaries.

liök 4.1 **num** six 六

管: 五而六之九而十之不可爲數 If it is five and you make it six, if it is nine and you make it ten, things cannot be counted.

孟: 凡六等 altogether there were six grades of rank

淮: 六合 six directions: NSEW + up & down

呂: 六英 compendium of court music

孟: 六律 six ?pitchpipes? ?keys?

淮: 帝者體太一王者法陰陽霸者則四時君者用六律 An emperor manifests big blob; a king models himself on yin & yang; an overlord takes the four seasons as his principles; a ruler uses the six musical tunings.

孟: 賢聖之君六七作 Surpassingly capable rulers became active, six or seven of them.

衡: 宅有八術以六甲之名數而第之六甲 There are eight ways of laying out a house, numbered in order by the names of the 六甲. [This seems to refer to

the way the twelve branches are distributed among the eight compass directions, with NE, SE, SW and NW each being assigned two of the twelve, N, E, S and W one each.]

衡: 情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.

liök 4 **nc** land, ground to walk on 260 陸 先釋: [地]高平曰陸 If [land] is high [ie dry, not marshy] and level it is called "dry land."

考: 燧金以爲刃凝土以爲器作車以行陸作舟以行水此皆聖人之所作也 Melting metal to make blades, firing clay to make pots, making carts to travel on land, making boats to travel on water—these are all of the devising of sages.

史: 陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁 If I attack over land I will strike He-nei; if I attack on the river then I will reduce Ta-liang.

絕: 陸門八其二有樓水門八 There were eight land gates, of which two had towers, and eight water gates.

藝: 其家陸地自生蓮華 At his home, lotus blossoms spontaneously sprang up on dry land.

liök 說文: clod of earth 260 陸

liök to jump 553 陸

莊: 翹足而陸 They raise their feet and jump.

liök **nc** grain sown late & ripe early 陸

liök **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷓

liök **nc** pln 六

左: 六人叛楚即東夷秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 They of Lu repudiated Ch'u and joined the eastern Yi; in the autumn, Ch'eng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'u led a force and extinguished Lu.

liök join forces (sua 戮?) cf 陸 407 勃

liök 4.1 sko river porpoise? 鯨

liök **nc** swamp name 塗 [Scombrops boops 鯨

liök 4.1 **nc** vko perchlike sea fish eg gnomefish **liökklap** **nc** the cycle of sixty (ie 甲子, 甲寅, 甲辰 etc) 六甲

漢: 八歲入小學學六甲五方書計之事始知室家長幼之節 At eight sui [about six or seven years old] they enter elementary school to learn things like the cycle of sixty, geography, writing and arithmetic, and begin to become aware of the restrictions on age-groups within the family home.

liökklä **nc** man name fl ca 200-170 BC 陸賈

liökliëng **nc** the six classics (易, 書, 禮, 詩, 樂, 春秋) 六經

衡: 殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics

liökklwök in 戰國 usu ref to 齊楚燕趙韓魏 v. 戰國 六國

史: 蘇秦爲從約長并相六國 Su Ch'in became administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and simultaneously acted as premier to all six states. [v. note under 相]

搜: 及六國時更羸謂魏王曰臣能爲虛發而下鳥 In the era of the six states, K'eng Lei said to the king of Wei, "I can bring down a bird by shooting without an arrow."

liökxiök domestic animal 六畜

衡: 海內屠肆六畜死者數千頭 Throughout China, thousands of domestic animals die in the shambles.

搜: 當餘小毒止及六畜羣耳... 白鶴數頭無故自死 There will probably be some small toxin

remaining, but its effect will be limited to things like domestic animals...many white geese died of no ascertainable cause.

liókng ap six directions (NSEW ↑ ↓) 六合語: 苞之以六合羅之以紀綱改之以災變告之以禎祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 [Sky] surrounds us with the six directions, enmeshes us with the networks. It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems. [nr]

liókts' iók ^{nc} toad 充龜

說: 其鳴詹諸其皮龜龜其行充充 Its call: *liamlio*. Its skin is warty. Its gait is hop-hop.

liókda' ia ^{nc} hard ground, dry land (e.g. ok for pasture) 陸地

liókliang ^{np} region name 陸梁

liókda' ieng six basic instinctual reactions: 好惡喜怒哀樂六情

liókpòk a game of 簫 六博 六駁 六篔簹 史: 臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑門雞走狗六博踴躍者 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

liókliawət liókliwat keys? tunings? modes? one guess: 黃鐘、太簇、姑洗、蕤賓、無射、夷則 六律

孟: 六律 six pitchpipes? keys?

淮: 帝者體太一王者法陰陽霸者則四時君者用六律 An emperor manifests big blob; a king models himself on yin & yang; an overlord takes the four seasons as his principles; a ruler uses the six musical tunings.

淮: 六律者生之與殺也賞之與罰也予之與奪也非此無道也故謹於權衡準繩審乎輕重足以治其境內矣 The six tunings are the relation of life to death, the relation of rewards to punishment and the relation of giving to taking away. Thus if one is careful with weighing balance and level and meticulous about weights, that is enough to keep all within his borders in order.

liók'iang ^{np} court music 六英

liók liab 1.46 ^{ve} flow 189 流 泵 禾 柳

國: 塞水不自其源必復流 if you stop a stream below the source, it will flow again

管: 大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

戰: 流血漂灑 shed enough blood to float the shields 禮: 毋流歡 Don't chug-a-lug.

左: 殺囚衣之王服而流諸漢乃取而葬之 He killed a prisoner, dressed him in the king's clothing, let him drift in the Han, then retrieved him and buried him.

藝: 弟子皆流汗無敢視者 The students all broke out in sweat. None of them dared to look.

戰: 今子東國之桃梗也刻削子以爲人降雨下淄水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳 Now you are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man. When the rains pour down, the Tzu river will rise and float you off. Then where will you go, swirling away?

戰: 伏屍百萬流血千里 He leaves millions of corpses lying and makes blood flow for a thousand miles.

戰: 欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足 When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot.

新: 臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可爲流涕者二可爲長大息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津侯侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Chou, crossing at Meng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

後: 詔被水死流失屍骸者令郡縣鉤求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.

b. *fig.*

藝: 明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.

晉: 時有長星色白有芒鬣自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-p'ing to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city.

lióg 1.46 ^{ve} go | send away 140 流 泵 禾 柳 楚: 王乃疏屈原 The king then banished Ch'ü Yüan.

隋: 明則和平倉實動則有輪運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

荀: 貴賤有等則令行而不流 If high and low have ranks then orders get carried out and do not go astray 說: 雖叵復見遠流其詳可得略說 Although they cannot be re-examined and are scattered far and wide, their descriptions are available and can be given in general terms.

顏: 吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號爲吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

漢: 先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.

lióg dlíóg 1.46 reach of river 407 流 衡: 舟人洿溪上流人飲下流舟人不雷死 Boatmen careen and empty bilges upstream and other people drink downstream and the boatmen are not struck dead by lightning.

家: 非唯下流水多耶 Isn't that just because there is more water in the lower reaches?

b. *fig. sort, category*

選: 或曰賦者古詩之流也 Some say the *fu* is a type of ancient poetry.

人: 二流之人能識二流之美 People who belong to two categories can recognize excellences of two types.

lióg 1.46 ^{ve} detain; remain 276 留 遛 留

釋: 其止污水留不去成泥也 because of its stopping muddy water which stands, does not go away, and forms mud

戰: 君何不留楚太子以市其下東郭 Why doesn't YL detain the Ch'ü heirson to trade for their [city] Hsia-tung-kuo?

史: 狀河伯留客之久若皆罷去歸矣 Since it turns out that the River Boss detains visitors such a long time, you all are dismissed. Go home.

漢: 高祖每酤留飲酒讎數倍 Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold.

莊: 此龜者寧其死爲留骨而貴乎寧其生而曳尾於塗中乎 Now do you suppose this turtle would of its own prefer to be highly honored dead preserved bones or to be alive dragging its tail in the mud?

漢: 不留聽於庶事 You do not pay attention to all that there is to do.

後: 丁寧再三留神於此 bring your mind to bear on this again and again

漢: 高祖每酤留飲酒讎數倍 Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold.

漢: 武帝使中郎將蘇武使匈奴奴兒留二十年不降還宜爲典屬國 The Martial Emperor sent Household General Su Wu as emissary to the Hsiung-nu. He was detained for twenty years but never defected. When he returned he was only made Seneschal of Vassal States.

國: 唯忠信者能留外寇而不害除闇以應外謂之忠定身以行事謂之信今君施其所惡於人聞不除矣以賄滅親身不定矣夫國非忠不立非信不固既不忠信而留外寇知其讐而歸圖焉已自拔其本矣何以能久 Only with integrity and reliability can we allow the presence of foreign invaders without suffering harm. Eliminating deceit in responding to outsiders, we call that integrity. Having a firm attitude in one's dealings, we call that reliability. Now our ruler is doing to others things he dislikes for himself; deceit is not cleared away. He is destroying relatives for a bribe; his attitude is not firm. A state cannot rest on anything but integrity and cannot be stable by anything but honesty. Having violated integrity and honesty in dealing with foreign invaders, the invaders will recognize his vulnerability and turn their plans to him. Having pulled up his root, how can he last long?

lióg ^{np} constell. name part of *Hydra* 柳

隋: 柳八星天之廚宰也主尚食和滋味又主雷雨若女主驕奢 The eight stars of *liu* are the kitchen steward of the sky. They govern serving food and blending flavors. They also govern thunder and rain. Like *nü* they govern arrogance and profligacy. [Text may be corrupt in last line.]

lióg ^{nc} ko battle ax 鋤

lióg ^{np} surname 劉

漢: 高祖之約非劉氏不王 By the restriction of the founding emperor, none but members of the Liu clan may become a prince.

史: 於是上曰本言都秦地者叟敬叟者乃劉也賜姓劉氏拜爲郎中號爲奉春君 Then the emperor said, "The one who originally mentioned

making our capital in Ch'in territory was Lou Ching, and Lou is none other than Liu." He conferred the surname of Liu on him, promoted him to household troops and titled him Lord Uphold-spring.

liôg liab 2.44 **nc** willow (cf 柳, 摎?) 245 柳 柳 戰: 楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射之百發百中 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would hit the mark a hundred times.

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

liôg liab 1.46 **nc** pendants of cap or banner (cf 旒) 245 旒 旒 塗 塗 衡: 旌旗垂旒旒綴於杆 A flag or banner hangs from its pendants, and the pendants are tied to the staff.

liôg 1.46 集韻: fine metal 塗

liôg liab 3.49 gush forth (cf 流) 189 溜 溜

liôg bliôg **nc** roofspout; eaves 189 霤

漢: 泰山之霤穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

liôg 1.46 kill, mutilate cf 戮 55 劉 鋸 b. fig.

左: 虔劉我邊陲 You cut off and annexed my borderland.

liôg deep & clear (of water) 189 瀏

liôg bliôg sharp (of wind) 瀏

liôg gliôg 2 fine, stately 245 瀏

liôg 2 **nc** fish trap (ex "detain") 276 罾 罾

liôg 1.46 **nc** ko horse 駟 駟 駟 駟

liôg gliôg 3 turn up sillion in plowing; some say 聯 truck garden 畝 垆

liôg spread things out smoothly ar 110k d'liôg 189 播

liôg 方言: to scoop up? 撈

liôg liab roof-tile? 189 甍

liôg 1.46 **nc** ko plant 藟

liôg bliôg 1.46 swelling, edema 276 瘤 瘤

liôg (prn) 媼

liôg widow (留 "stay behind")? 276 媼

liôg **nc** steamer (sa 甗) (dial) 189 甗

liôg 3.49 inner chamber 廂

liôg 1.46 ko deer 麋

liôg 爾雅: gush of steam from cooking rice 189 餽

liôg **nc** sko carp 鯿

liôg 1.46 ko vegetable 蔬

liôg 2.44 **nc** plant name 藟

liôg 1.46 plant name 藟

liôg 1.46 kosp 珎 珎

liôg? **liab** to scoop up? r liôg? 78 撩

liôg? **nc** surrounding wall r liôg? 233 堞

liôg 2.44 sko precious metal 鉶

liôg-liôg **nc** onomat 槽 槽

liôgkjiu **nc** ko colt suitable for sacrifice 駟 駟

liôgkjieng **nc** man name 劉 敬

史: 劉敬者齊人也漢五年成隴西過洛陽高帝在焉婁敬脫輓輅衣其羊裘見齊人虞將軍曰臣願見上言便事虞將軍欲與之鮮衣婁敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣於是虞將軍入言上上召入見賜食 Liu Ching was a man of Ch'i. In the fifth year of Han, he went on frontier service to Kansu. When he passed through Loyang the High Emperor was there. Lou Ching [his original name] left off hauling a heavy wagon, put on his sheepskin cloak and called on a Ch'i man, General Yü. He said, "I want audience with the emperor. I have things to say that will smooth his way." General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing." Then General Yü went in and told the emperor, who summoned him to enter for audience, and gave him food.

史: 已而問婁敬婁敬說曰陛下都洛陽豈欲與周室比隆哉上曰然婁敬曰陛下取天下與周室異周之先自後稷禘封之郟積德累善十有餘世公劉避桀居豳 When he had finished, he questioned Lou Ching, who gave this argument. He said, "Can it be that YIM makes your capital at Loyang so as to match the eminence of the house of Chou?" The emperor said, "Yes." Lou Ching said, "How YIM gained the world was different from the house of Chou. The ancestors of Chou stem from Hou Chi. Yao enfeoffed him at Tai. They accumulated influence and piled up good deeds for over ten generations. Kung-liu fled from Chieh and dwelt at Pin. 史: 太王以狄伐故去豳杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之及文王為西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之武王伐紂不期而會孟津之上八百諸侯皆曰紂可伐矣遂滅殷 "The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'i with his horse whip held ready [ie ready to move again on short notice]. His countrymen vied to follow him. When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him. When the Martial King attacked Chòu, eight hundred barons met him at Mêng Chin without prearrangement. [八百 put caus fac + 諸侯 obj = nucl] They all said it would be fitting to attack Chòu. They went on to destroy Yin.

史: 成王即位周公之屬傅相焉適營成周洛邑以此為天下之中也諸侯四方納貢職道里均矣有德則易以王無德則易以亡凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 "When the Completion King acceded, the entourage of the Duke of Chou tutored and assisted him. Then they enclosed and developed Chou's Lo city, taking this to be the center of the world. The barons and the surrounding peoples sent in tribute of goods and services. The application of the way was equitable. If you have good will it is easy to become king by dint of that; if you lack good will it is easy to perish by dint of that. Whoever occupies this place

should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

史: 及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉慕義懷德附離而並事天子不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不實服效其貢職 "When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor. Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

史: 及周之衰也分而為兩天下莫朝周不能制也非其德薄也而形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.

史: 今陛下起豐沛收卒三千人之以徑往而卷蜀漢定三秦與項羽戰滎陽爭成皋之口大戰七十小戰四十使天下之民肝腦塗地父子暴骨[中野→]野中不可勝數哭泣之聲未絕傷痍者未起而欲比隆於成康之時臣竊以為不侔也 "In your case, you arose in Fêng Fei, accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han and the three Ch'in. You fought with Hsiang Yü in Jung-yang and disputed the mouth of Ch'êng-kao with him, fighting seventy major battles and forty minor ones. You caused people all over the world to leave their livers and brains smeared on the ground and fathers and sons to leave their bones to bleach in wilderness in uncountable numbers. Weeping has not ended, the wounded have yet to recover, yet you want to compare your stateliness with that of the time of Ch'êng and K'ang. In my humble opinion there is no comparison.

史: 且夫秦地被山帶河四塞以為固卒然有急百萬之眾可具也因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也陛下入關而都之山東雖亂秦之故地可全而有也 "Furthermore the land of Ch'in is cloaked with mountains and girded with the Ho and surrounded by barriers that make it fast. Should there eventually rise an emergency, a million men could be assembled. Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine, rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house. If YIM were to go within the passes and make your capital there, even if there is disorder east of the mountains, the secure territory of Ch'in can be kept intact.

史: 夫與人鬥不搯其亢[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也今陛下入關而都[之]案秦之故地此亦搯天下之亢而[拊→]折其背也 "When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete. If YIM were to go within the passes and make your capital there, relying on the fastness of Ch'in, that would be crushing the throat of the world and breaking its back."

史: 高帝問群臣群臣皆山東人爭言周王數百年秦二世即亡不如都周上疑未能決及留

侯明言入關便即日車駕西都關中 The High Emperor asked his ministers. They were all men from east of the mountains. Their rebuttal was that Chou had reigned as kings for several hundred years, while Chin had perished after only two generations; better make Chou the capital. The emperor was unable to resolve his doubts. When it came to the Marquess of Liu, he clearly said that it would be best to go within the passes. The first day it could be done the carts were harnessed and they went west and made the land within the passes their capital.

史：於是上曰本言都秦地者婁敬婁者乃劉也賜姓劉氏拜為郎中號為奉春君 Then the emperor said, "The one who first said to make the capital on Chin territory was Lou Ching, and *Lou* is just *Liu*." He conferred the surname *Liu* on him, promoted him to household trooper and gave him the title Lord Uphold-Spring.

liōgg'wāo ㄇ 𪛗 留吁

liōgg'u ㄇ 留侯

史：留侯張良者其先韓人也 The ancestors of Chang Liang, Marquess of Liu, were from Hán.

liōgg'āng ㄇ 流行 (sc common talk) 流行
孟：德之流行速於置郵而傳命 Reputation gets around faster than transmitting orders by pony express.
漢：及末世口說流行 Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated.

非：為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

liōgg'wāng ㄇ 硫黃 碯黃

liōgsa ㄇ "flowing sand", deserts in Central Asia 流沙

圖：迅驚流沙 [The camel] rushes swiftly on the flowing sand.

liōglia ㄇ 爾雅：ko bird 留離 流離

liōglia ㄇ **liōglia** ㄇ beads of colored glass or porcelain (← Pali *vail.urya*) 琉璃 琉璃

liōglīang ㄇ so sound heard at a distance (wag: 留響?) 嘹唳

liōglian ㄇ 流連

淮：愚夫蠢婦皆有流連之心悽愴之志 Even stupid men and silly women all have mournful hearts and woeful appearance.

liōgliəd 1.46 ㄇ onomat 薊蒞

liōgliət ㄇ 爾雅：ko bird 鷓鴣

liuk 4.3 green 綠 錄

藝：菱葢覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘者望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

liuk 4.3 record, order of record 100 錄 錄 籙

晉：今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以為藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

隋：亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

liuk 4.3 ㄇ ko plant 葦 綠

liuk 4.3 ㄇ 切韻：riv name 淥

選：逶迤帶淥水 go winding along the Lu river

liuk-liuk ㄇ go carefully 181 逶逶

liuk-liuk ㄇ obedient 錄錄

liukliəg ㄇ 1 of Chou Mu Wang's 8 great horses 騶駟 騶耳 綠耳

列：命駕八駿之乘右服驪而左綠耳右騶赤驥而左白馰主車則造父為御泰丙為右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-ër the left. He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

liukts'ruk ㄇ walk w/ small steps 趑趄

liung 1.3 ㄇ dragon 266 龍 竜

左：人實不知非龍實知 It is humans who are unintelligent; it is not dragons that are especially intelligent.

衡：世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When the vulgar paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.

衡：龍登玄雲梯崑崙 The dragons went up to the dark clouds and the gods moved away to Kunlun.

衡：劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事 When Liu Hsin had charge of the rain-making ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon.

史：天降龍二有雌雄 Sky sent down dragons. They were two; there was a male and a female.

衡：山海經言四海之外有乘龍蛇之人 Survey of Mountain and Wilderness says that beyond the pale of civilization are men who drive dragons and snakes.

衡：黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上七十餘人 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider and his court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him, more than seventy people.

選：倏如六龍之所掣 Fast as one drawn by six dragons.

選：六軍戎服四駟龍驤 The six regiments of foot are all in uniform. The four regiments of horse rear like dragons.

梁：其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之 Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there.

衡：天有倉龍白虎朱鳥玄武之象也 In the sky there are the images of a green dragon, a white tiger, a red bird and a black tortoise.

晉：能以祕祝下神龍每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨俄而龍下鉢中天輒大雨 He could conjure magic dragons by means of a secret incantation.

Whenever there was drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and ask for rain. With no more ado a

dragon would descend into his bowl and suddenly it would begin to rain heavily.

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾痊當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it."

The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back. When it heard what Têng said it changed into an old man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well. There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon must have opened this well as payment.

衡：盛夏之時雷電擊折破樹木發壞室屋俗謂天取龍謂龍藏於樹木之中匿於屋室之間也雷電擊折樹木發壞室則龍見於外龍見雷取以升天世無愚智賢不肖皆謂之然如考實之虛妄言也 At the height of the summer season thunder and lightning strike and split trees and smash open the roofs of houses; the common saying is that sky is gathering dragons. They say that dragons are hidden inside trees and concealed between houses and their roofs. When thunder and lightning strike and split trees and smash open the roofs of houses, dragons appear outside. The dragons are gathered by the thunder so as to ascend to the sky. If we look into the facts of the matter, this is idle and frivolous talk.

衡：夫天之取龍何意邪如以龍神為天使猶賢臣為君使也反報有時無為取也如以龍遁逃不還非神之在天亦無用為也如龍之性當在天在上者固當生子無為復在地如龍有升降降龍生子於地子長大天取之則世名雷電為天怒取龍之子無為怒也 What would sky's intention be in gathering dragons? If it employs dragon spirits as messengers then (like a good servant acting as messenger for his ruler) there would be an appointed time for them to return and make their reports, and there would be no reason for gathering them. If we assume the dragons have absconded and would not return, that is not how spirits behave and sky would still have no reason for gathering them. If it is part of a dragon's life-process that it ought to be in the sky, then those that are already in the sky ought to give birth to young ones and there would be no reason for them to come down to earth. If it is that dragons go up and down, and when dragons have given birth to young while down on the ground sky gathers them after they are grown, then there is no reason for the "anger" mentioned in the common name for thunder and lightning, "sky's anger," if it is gathering young dragons.

衡：且龍之所居常在水澤之中不在木中屋間何以知之叔向之母曰深山大澤實生龍蛇傳曰山致其高雲雨起焉水致其深蛟龍生焉傳又言禹渡於江黃龍負船荊次非渡淮兩龍繞舟東海之上有丘欣勇而有力出過神淵使御者飲馬馬飲因沒欣怒拔劍入淵追馬見兩蛟

方食其馬手劍擊殺兩蛟由是言之蛟與龍常在淵水之中不在木中屋間明矣在淵水之中則魚鱉之類魚鱉之類何為上天 Furthermore, where dragons regularly dwell is inside rivers and swamps, not inside trees or attics. How do we know that? Shu-hsiang's mother said, "It is deep mountains and great swamps where dragons and snakes are born." Annals also say that when Giwo crossed the Yangtze a brown dragon bore the ship. When Tz'ü Fei of Ch'ü crossed the Huai a pair of dragons entwined the boat. There was Ch'ü Hsin who dwelt in Tz'ü above the eastern sea; he was brave and strong. Once while passing a magic pool he had the driver stop to let the horses drink. When the horses went to drink they sank under the water. Enraged, he drew his sword and entered the pool to retrieve the horses, and saw a pair of alligator-dragons in the act of eating his horses. By hand and sword he struck and killed the pair of alligator-dragons. Discussing it in these terms, we clearly see that alligator-dragons and dragons are regularly inside rivers and pools, not inside trees and attics. What dwells in rivers and pools is of the nature of fish and turtles; what purpose would fish and turtles have in ascending to the sky?

衡：天之取龍何用為哉如以天神乘龍而行神恍惚無形出入無間無為乘龍也如仙人騎龍天為仙者取龍則仙人含天精氣形輕飛騰若鴻鵠之狀無為騎龍也世稱黃帝騎龍升天此言蓋虛猶今謂天取龍也 What ever would sky intend to accomplish by gathering dragons? Do they assume that spirits in the sky harness dragons for transport? Spirits are inchoate and formless; they go in and out where there is no opening, and have no reason to harness dragons. Do they assume that Taoist immortals ride dragonback and sky gathers dragons on behalf of these immortals? But Taoist immortals contain the essential vapor of sky; their form is light and they fly up in the manner of geese and swans; they have no reason to ride dragonback. Everyone says Huangti ascended to sky riding dragonback. This turns out to be idle talk, like the present case of saying that sky gathers dragons.

衡：且世謂龍升天者必謂神龍不神不升天升天神之效也天地之性人為貴則龍賤矣貴者不神賤者反神乎如龍之性有神與不神神者升天不神者不能龜蛇亦有神與不神神龜神蛇復升天乎 Furthermore, when everyone says that dragons ascend to the sky, they must mean magic dragons. If not magic, they do not ascend to the sky; ascending to the sky is the proof of magic nature. In the life-process of sky and earth, man ranks highest. Therefore dragons rank lower. If the highest-ranking are not magic, would those ranking lower contrarily be magic? Do we assume that there are both magic and non-magic dragons, the magic ascending to the sky while the non-magic cannot? Tortoises and snakes also have magic and non-magic kinds; do magic tortoises and magic snakes also ascend to the sky? 衡：且龍稟何氣而獨神天有倉龍白虎朱鳥玄武之象也地亦有龍虎鳥龜之物四星之精降生四獸虎鳥與龜不神龍何故獨神也人為裸虫之長龍為鱗虫之長俱為物長謂龍升天人復升天乎龍與人同獨謂能升天者謂龍神也 Moreover, what vapor is it that dragons are

supplied with that they alone are magic? In the sky there are the images of the green dragon, the white tiger, the purple bird and the dark armored [a tortoise]. On earth there are also those four things, dragons, tigers, birds and tortoises. The essence of the four constellations descends and gives life to the four creatures. Tigers, birds and tortoises are not magic—how is it that dragons alone are magic? Man is the chief of the naked creatures and the dragon the chief of the scaly creatures. If they are both the chief of their kind of creature, and we claim that dragons ascend to the sky, do we turn around and claim that men ascend to the sky? If men and dragons are alike in that, to claim that dragons alone ascend to the sky is to say that dragons are magic.

tiung g'lung 2.2 **nc** mound 262 壠 隴 壘
戰：使曹沫釋其三尺之劍而操鋤鋤與農夫居壠畝之中則不若農夫 Let Ts'ao Mo lay aside his three-*ch'ih* sword and take up digging-stick and hoe and dwell among the embanked fields with farmers: then he would not be the equal of the farmers. 禮：適墓不登壘 If you should happen upon a graveyard, do not climb the mounds.

選：澎湃瀾礮磊山壘 Sharp peaks, towering slopes, steep mounds and mountainous levees. 漢：輟耕之壘上悵然甚久曰苟富貴無相忘 When they had finished plowing, they climbed the bank. He was dejected for a long time and said, "If we get rich let's not forget each other."

liung 1.3 **np** man name 龍

liung **np** pln 隴

liung 1.3 **nc** ko small bird 鸞

liung 1.3 **nc** wild horse 鸞

liung 3.3 廣韻：poor 319 隴

liung tung **nc** name of plant 龍

liungkiuk **np** constell. name 龍角

liungg'iar **np** dragon banner 龍旗

liungliedg dragon boat 龍舟

淮：及加之砥礪摩其鋒則別水斷龍舟陸制犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of their points and edges, on the river they would sever a dragon boat and on land they would cut through rhinoceros armor.

選：茹鱗甲吞龍舟 They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

liungsiidg **np** mtn name 龍首

西：漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

liungt'zung walk unsteadily, as infant toddling 673 躑躅

liungsiar **np** region name, part of modern

Kansu (lit. "west of the berms") 隴西

史：劉敬者齊人也漢五年成隴西過洛陽高帝在焉 Liu Ching was a man of Chi. In the fifth year of Han, he went on frontier service to Kansu. When he passed through Loyang the High Emperor was there.

liungtsiidg **nc** water spigot 571 龍湫

liungtsiadg sko precious stone 龍茲

荀：雖珠玉滿體文繡充楨黃金充擗加之以丹矸重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華觀

以為實人猶莫之扣也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

liungchiangk'wan **np** catamite of a king of 魏 龍陽君

戰：魏王與龍陽君共船而釣龍陽君得一餘魚而涕下王曰有所不安乎如是何不相告也對曰臣無敢不安也王曰然則何為涕出曰臣為王之所得魚也王曰何謂也對曰臣之始得魚也臣甚喜後得又益大今臣直欲棄臣前之所得矣今以臣凶惡而得為王拂枕席 The king of Wei was fishing in a boat with Lord Lung-yang. Lord Lung-yang caught more than ten fish and began to shed tears. The king said, "Is something disturbing you? If so, why didn't you tell me?" He replied, "I would not dare to be disturbed by anything." "Then why your tears?" "I am in the status of a fish that YM has caught." The king said, "What do you mean?" "When I first caught a fish I was delighted. Ones I caught are bigger. Now I only think of throwing back my earlier catch. Now, ugly as I am, I have the fortune of being able to brush YM's pillow and mat.

戰：今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途四海之內美人亦甚多矣聞臣之得幸於王也必褰裳而趨王臣亦猶曩臣之前所得魚也臣亦將棄矣臣安能無涕出乎魏王曰噫有是心也何不相告也於是布令於四境之內曰有敢言美人者族 Now my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I make men run around in my court and force them off to the side on the roads. In the whole country there are very many handsome men indeed; when they hear how I obtained YM's favor they will gird their loins and come running to YM. In that event I will be like the fish I caught earlier. I too will be discarded. How can I refrain from shedding tears?" The king said, "You are mistaken. If you have had such thoughts, why did you not tell me?" Then the king promulgated an order throughout the realm that anyone who dared mention handsome men would suffer death with his whole family.

liungmwæn **np** pln 龍門

liungwæng **np** riv name 龍泓

liungtiug **np** constell. name "dragon's cloaca"?

cf 寶 100 龍猶 龍狻

liantsiag 方言：twins (dial) 雙子

liæg 3.5 revile, defame 詈

禮：笑不至矧怒不至詈 Don't laugh so hard you show your gums, nor get so angry you swear.

tiæg liär rope 152 纜

liæg 1.5 red black 115 黠

liægxiæg careless talk 憚怛

liæg'wäng **nc** 方言：ko bird 鸚黃

liægliæg? **nc** lychee 荔枝

liægdia 爾雅：sand dunes cf 列施 遷地

liæng 縣 administrator 令 令

非：季孫相魯子路為郈令 When Chi-sun was premier of Lu, Tz'ü-lu was administrator of Hou.

史：魏文侯時西門豹為鄴令 In the time of the Cynosure Marquess of Wei, Hsi-mèn Pao was administrator of Yeh.

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them

into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.

b. *in central govt*, bureau head, superintendent
Dubs translates "prefect" for Han govt.

藝：上林令曰走狗逐兔張置罟 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

tieng 3.45 command, edict *ar t1* 137 令 令
非：主令所加莫敢不聽 No one to whom a ruler's order applies would dare to ignore it.

非：交爭逆令謂之剛材 If they are disputatious and disobey orders we call them "hard stuff."

史：以衛鞅爲左庶長卒定變法之令 He made Wei Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the official orders to change the laws.

史：秦爲西帝燕爲北帝趙爲中帝立三帝以令於天下 Ch'in would become emperor in the west, Yen in the north and Chao in the center; establishment of three emperors would be the means of commanding the world.

史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令 The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper than that by command; the compliance of the people with the example of their superiors is quicker than that to orders.

史：號王爲秦皇命爲制令爲詔 YM is to be titled "Supreme Great One"; decrees are to be titled "rescripts"; orders are to be titled "summons"; and YM is to refer to himself as "We."

史：今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

史：公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.

左：君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

國：若民不怨而財不匱令不偷而動不攜其何事不濟 If the folk are not resentful and goods are not hoarded, if orders are not taken lightly and initiatives are not led astray, what could not be accomplished?
非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政爲也 When the Stern King of Ch'u took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

呂：令者人主之所以爲命也賢不肖安危之所定也 *Command* is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.

管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [*nr*]
戰：於是布令於四境之內曰有敢言美人者族 Then the king promulgated an order throughout the realm that anyone who dared mention handsome men would suffer death with his whole family.

月：行秋令則丘隴水潦禾稼不熟 If autumn ordinances were carried out then high ground would get so wet water would flow from it, and grain would not ripen.

晏：是先犯我令 This one first violated my order.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以爲秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

漢：元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

史：趙肅侯令其弟成爲相號奉陽君 The Solemn Marquess of Chao made his younger brother Ch'eng prime minister, with the title Lord Fêng-yang.
漢：太后...以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Lord Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in perpetuity.

b. 其令 *legal formula identifying imperial decree at end of rescript* (cf 其賜)

漢：詔曰...其令 The rescript said, "...Be it therefore decreed:" [*lit* "the command pertaining to this rescript:"]

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可爲將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

tieng 1.42 ^m to order, to cause 137 令 令

國：令子爲上卿 I will appoint you chief councilor.

國：令司正實爵與史蘇 ordered the *siagi tieng* to fill a cup and give it to the scribe Su

戰：據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about
漢：令曰皆下馬解鞍 He ordered, "All dismount and unsaddle."

搜：王令善射者射之矢數發猿搏矢而笑 The king had good archers shoot at it. Many arrows were let fly, but the monkey caught them and laughed.

史：王謀爲反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

b. *abst sense like* 使

淮：令雨師灑道使風伯掃塵 It makes the rain god

sprinkle the road and the wind god sweep up the dust.

史：利令智昏 The lure of profit dims the wits.

史：上曰可試爲之令易知度吾所能行爲之 The emperor said, "I permit you to try that. Make them easy to manage. Make them proportionate to what I can do."

史：秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hé by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

史：乃令工人作爲金斗長其尾令可以擊人 Then he had an artisan fashion a golden ladle, making its handle long so that it could be used to hit a man.
史：相魏以爲秦欲令魏先事秦而諸侯效之 He was premier of Wei acting on behalf of Ch'in, wanting to get Wei to serve Ch'in first so the other barons would follow suit.

史：假令誅臣而爲秦得黔中之地臣之上願[也] Supposing I can get the territory of Ch'ien-chung for Ch'in, I could wish for nothing more than that even if they did punish me.

漢：富貴者人主之操柄也令民爲之是與人主共操柄不可長也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle. If he allows the folk to manipulate it, that is to allow them to share the control-handle—that can't be made to last.

史：令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

史：今父老子弟雖患苦我然百歲後期令父老子孫思我言 Even though now you elders and your younger kin may find me burdensome, I promise you that in a hundred years it will cause your descendants to recall my words favorably.

衡：故才人能令其行可尊不能使人必法己 Thus talented people can make their actions worth following but cannot cause people to imitate them.
衡：吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之爲仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.

衡：不驅魚令上陵 It doesn't drive fish to climb heights.

藝：令跪持羊鬚擘之得一珠 He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard; running his fingers through it he got a pearl.

史：武帝時有所幸倡郭舍人者發言陳辭雖不合大道然令人主和說 In the time of the Martial Emperor of Han there was an entertainer Kuo Shé-jên who was a court favorite. He would say things that, though they made no sense in real world terms, still by their phrasing amused the ruler and made him happy.

民：及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之 When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse's nose to fumigate it.

c. *put sense like* 使

史：如令子當高帝時萬戶侯豈足道哉 If you could have been placed at the time of the High Emperor, would even a 10,000-household fief have been worth

mentioning? [ie as your reward]

孫：令敵半出而擊之利 If you attack the enemy when half of them have left the position the advantage is yours.

lièng 2.40 lead, govern; be led into? 137 領
淮：蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans. 藝：丞相曰總領天下誠難治 The premier said, "Ruling the world in coordinated fashion, it is genuinely difficult to keep in order."

藝：詹事曰椒房率領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thymescented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

lièng 1.42 good 97 令 令

論：子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 When they polish their words and put on an ingratiating expression—rare is there kindness! [巧, 令 *fac*]

史：令言如循環用兵如刺蜚 He said ingratiating things as easily as fondling a ring; he saw the resort to arms as no more than killing cockroaches. [令 *fac*]
國：令聞不忘 Their excellent reputations have not perished.

詩：顯顯印印如圭如璋令聞令望豈弟君子四方爲綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

lièng 2.40 ^{nc} traversable mtn slope, ridge connecting peaks 岭 嶺 領

藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

史：魏居領陜之西都安邑與秦界河而獨擅山東之利 Wei is situated west of the pass in the range, having An-yi as its capital, sharing a border with Ch'in at the Yellow River, and monopolizes all the profit from east of the mountains.

選：岑嶺飛騰而反覆 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back.

lièng 3.45 brag, boast; display 詡 令

選：當令麟閣上千載有姓名 He deserved to be portrayed on the Unicorn Pavilion; he has a hero's fame for a thousand years.

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以]已眾矣江南號爲詡癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

lièng *glièng* 2.40 ^{nc} neck 414 領

lièng ^{mp} man name 領

lièng ^{nc} collar 414 衿 領

草：十日一筆月數丸墨領袖如皂唇齒常黑 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month. Their collars and sleeves look as if they need laundering; their lips and teeth are always blackened.

lièng means for armor 領

lièng 2.40 玉篇：erosion gully 137 伶 領
漢：其入中國必下領水領水之山峭峻漂石破舟 To enter China, they must come down rivers through canyons. The mountains at these canyons are steep and high; submerged rocks smash boats.

lièng 1.42 篇海：fire 6 伶

lièng-lièng ^{nb} so hounds' bells +p 令 令 令 令

liènkjo ^{mp} 縣 name 令居

lièngg'o ^{nc} ko critter 領胡

山：其狀如禺而長臂善投其名曰領胡其鳴自訟 Its shape is like a monkey but with long arms; it is good at throwing things. Its name is *lièngg'o* and its call is its name.

liènggiwən ^{nc} govt honcho in 楚 137 令尹
國：諸侯之大夫盟于宋楚令尹子木欲襲晉師 When the great officers of the barons made a treaty at Sung, the Ling-yin of Ch'u, Tzū-mu, wanted to make a surprise attack on the army of Chin.

淮：孫叔敖三得令尹無喜志三去令尹無憂色 Sun-shu Ao got the position of premier of Ch'u three times and never gave any sign of being pleased; he lost that position three times and never had a troubled expression.

戰：曰今王之國有柱國令尹司馬典令其任官置吏必曰廉潔勝任 "To answer YM's question, you have a president, a prime minister, a marshal and an attorney general. When they assign an office and appoint an official they must say, 'He is honest and can fulfil its duties.'"

lièngt'ang so walking in smoo 踉跄

lièngshag ^{nc} overscribe? top pen? 137 令 史

lièt 4.5 chestnut 栗

藝：太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

史：南有碣石鴈門之饒北有棗栗之利民雖不佃作而足於棗栗矣 In the south there are the abundance of Chiehshih and Yenmèn; in the north there is the benefit of jujubes and chestnuts. Even if the people didn't exert themselves to work the land, there would be a sufficiency of jujubes and chestnuts.

lièt *dlhèt* 4.5 hesitation, reluctance, fear 慄

lièt 4.5 flourishing (sc grain) 374 栗

lièt even-veined (jade) 445 璞

lièt ^{nc} 爾雅：ko deer 麋

lièt ^{mp} 說文：river name 溧

lièt stm temple ancestor tablet (disp) 445 僕

lièt sever, sunder (cf 裂) 95 卮 栗

lièt block, barricade 堞

lièt arrange things w/hand 445 揲

lièt 4.5 ko mus instr 445 栗 築

lièt *blhèt* ko bamboo cbutm spears 95 築

lièt-lièt ^{nb} so storing harvest 栗栗

liètliat cold 96 栗烈 凜冽

lièn 1.17 neighbor (fus of 里人?) 493 隣 鄰

釋：鄰連也相接連也 *lièn* "neighbor" is *lian* "connect"; they are attached to each other.

呂：人有亡鈇者意其鄰之子 There was a man who lost an ax and suspected his neighbor's son.

藝：大漢承緒懷附遐鄰 Great Han received this thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.

lièn 1.17 boundaries of a household 493 隣

lièn ^{nc} scales 178 鱗

lièn ^{nc} kirin 麟

漢：麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

lièn 1.17 will-o-the-wisp 廣韻 *ar t3* 698 磷

lièn 3.21 worn (parts of wheel) 707 甑

lièn 3.21 walk with difficulty 192 遴

lièn 1.17 carriage motion 麟

lièn worry 粼

lièn critter like pig brown body, white tail 粼

lièn ashamed 隣

lièn ^{nc} ko critter 隣

lièn sheen of jade 698 璘

lièn vegetable field, truck garden 聯

lièn carriage motion 輶

lièn 1.17 廣韻：馬色 horse ?color ?lust 駢

lièn 3.21 peer; see dimly 698 隣

lièn 3.21 firefly 698 磷

lièn 3.21 ko tree 隣

lièn 3.21 to rub 707 撚

lièn 1.17 scrape 707 斲 鄰

lièn 3.21 ko vessel 甗

lièn 3.21 mound of earth 192 隣

lièn 1.17 connect 493 隣

lièn 1.17 to fly 251 翮

lièn 3.21 mosquito 類篇 *ar mien* 112 鬪

lièn ^{mp} river name 潏

lièn 3.21 so fire 698 閃 閃

lièn 3.21 will-o-the-wisp cf 閃 698 磷

lièn 3.21 ko rush utm mats 藺

lièn pln 藺

lièn 3.21 fire cf 燐集韻：lamp fire flicker after wick consumed 698 閃

lièn 3.21 ^{nc} ko bird 集韻 *ar dien* 閨

lièn 1.17 accumulate (*rel* to 晶 堆?) 192 藺

lièn 1.17 ^{mp} man name 隣

lièn 1.17 threshold 493 隣

淮：枕戶隣而臥者鬼神躡其首 If you sleep pillowed on the threshold demons will step on your head.

lièn bark of tree 隣

lièn kirin (*glièn dimid* to 麒麟?) 麇

lièn 1.17 ^{mp} mtn name 隣

lièn-lièn ^{nb} worn, fretted 707 鄰鄰 磷磷

lièn-lièn ^{nb} so carriage rumbling 192 隣隣 鄰鄰

lièn-lièn ^{nb} onomat? *ar lièng-lièng* 潏潏

潏潏 潏潏

liènkap sea turtle 鱗甲

選：茹鱗甲吞龍舟 They eat sea turtles and swallow dragon boats.

liènkwan ^{mp} man name 隣 鱗

lièngliok **lièniok** run down w/vehicle 192

隣 隣 閨 隣

史：徒車之所隣乘騎之所蹂若人民之所蹈躪 what is rolled over by carts, trampled by horsemen or trodden by people

漢：徒車之所閨隣騎之所蹂若人之所蹈躪 what is rolled over by carts, trampled by horsemen or trodden by people

liènsia ^{nc} burial suit of jade plates 178 隣 施

lièndiak stones piled on fortified walls (for

throwing?) 192 藺 石

liènsiwən so mountain ranges receding in

distance 192 嶙峋
liwat? 1.36 mule's guts cf 羸 192 臙
liwat channel, riverbed, dike, embankment cf 埕 25 埕浮
liwat unit of weight 445 罇 罇
liwat equal 445 埕
liwat ㄋ 爾雅: ko bug 蜉
liwat weak, flimsy, inferior 96 劣
 衡: 賢者才下不能及智劣不能料 [Merely] capable ones have lower talent, so they cannot get that far, have inferior intelligence so they cannot measure up.
 衡: 儒生以節優以職劣 Confucian scholars are superb at regulating conduct but worthless for the tasks of office.
 後: 西南之徼尤為劣焉 The southwestern border regions are to be considered even worse.
liwat chicken clucking 罇
liwat rib meat cf 臙 *ar lwat* 192 罇
liwat giwat? 4.17 jump 299 罇
liwat 4.17 ko tree cbu for dyeing 罇
liwat 4.17 mast of boat 罇
liwat 3.6 tears 18 罇
liwat 4.6 ㄋ fat around intestines 192 臙
liwat 4.6 爾雅: bind 192 罇 罇
liwat edge, border 200 率
liwat norm, rate, grade, ratio 445 率
 史: 率一月再朝 Her practice was to attend court twice a month.
 新: 匈奴控弦大率六萬騎五口而出介卒一人五六三十此即戶口三十萬耳未及漢千石大縣也 Hsiung-nu archers number at a rough estimate sixty thousand horsemen. One out of five of the population can become a warrior; five sixes are thirty; this means that their population is only 300,000. It is not up to that of a large shire of one thousand *diak* in Han.
 衡: 案世間能建寒塞之節成三諫之議令將檢身自救不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.
 衡: 率多文吏 relatively many civil servants
 史: 有軍功者各以率受上爵為私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.
 晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude, letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.
liwat ㄋ leather band 192 率
liwat onomat 罇
liwat 切韻: to pluck 197 罇
liwat 4.6 rope used aboard boats 192 罇 罇
liwat to begin, to germinate 25 罇
liwad 3.6 ㄋ resembling 200 類 類
 呂: 人同類而智殊賢不肖異 People are all of the same species, but their cognitive powers vary and their perspicacity differs.
 衡: 皆以其真是不假他類也 is always because it

is the real thing, not something else substituted for it
 准: 介鱗者蟄伏之類也 Creatures characterized by exoskeletons or scales are in the category that pupate or crawl on the ground.
 衡: 含血之類 the category that contains blood—*meton for animate creatures*
 史: 異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦 Some things that resembled these happened in distinct eras and were all attributed to Su Ch'in.
 呂: 萬物殊類殊形皆有分能不能相為 The myriad things all differ in kind and in shape, all have separate functions and cannot substitute for each other.
 左: 鬼神非其族類不歆其祀 Spirits not of the same clan and lineage do not savor the sacrifice.
 藝: 匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而便用 Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.
 荀: 物類之起必有所始 The arising of categories of things/must begin from somewhere. [nr]
 准: 不知物類亦甚矣 Their ignorance of categories of things is indeed profound
 釋: 巧考也考合異類共成一體也 *k'ôg* "skilful" is *k'ôg* "complete"; it is completely assembling things of disparate sorts to make a single unit.
 准: 況直燕雀之類乎 How much the more so the likes of mere finches!
 衡: 不推類以況之 they do not extend the analogy to imply that
 史: 余嘗讀君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.
 准: 見窾木浮而知為舟見飛蓬轉而知為車見鳥跡而知著書以類取之 Seeing that hollow trees float and recognizing how to make boats, seeing the tumbleweed rolls and recognizing how to make carts, seeing bird tracks and recognizing how to write books were instances of getting it by analogy.
 釋: 凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.
 選: 品物類生何有何無 Sort things by type and divide life into categories: what is there, what isn't there?
 史: 先列中國名山大川[通一]遼谷禽獸水土所殖物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable. Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.
 漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, keep chains of command and assignments uniform, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.
 衡: 董仲舒申春秋之雩設土龍以招雨其意以雲龍相致易》曰雲從龍風從虎以類求之故設土龍陰陽從類雲雨自至 Tung Chung-shu expounded the rain-making ceremony of the Ch'un-ch'iu to be that we set up an earthen dragon in order to summon rain, the idea being that clouds and dragons

attract each other. The *Yi Ching* says, "Clouds follow dragons; wind follows tigers." One seeks things by categories, so when we set up an earthen dragon the Yin and Yang follow their categories and the clouds and rain arrive of themselves.
 衡: 儒者或問曰夫易言雲從龍者謂真龍也豈謂土哉楚葉公好龍牆壁盤盂皆畫龍必以象類為若真是則葉公之國常有雨也易又曰風從虎謂虎嘯而谷風至也風之與虎亦同氣類設為土虎置之谷中風能至乎夫土虎不能而致風土龍安能而致雨 A Confucian would object, "When the *Yi Ching* says clouds follow dragons, that refers to real dragons, surely not to earthen dragons. The Lord Lieutenant of Yeh in Ch'u loved dragons. His walls, partitions, trays and basins were all decorated with dragons. If we must take the image to operate the same as the real thing then surely the country must have had constant rain under that Lord Lieutenant. The *Yi Ching* also says, 'Wind follows tigers.' It means that when a tiger roars, the wind rises in the valley. The relation of wind to tigers is also that of identical vapor-category. If we make an earthen tiger and set it up in a valley, can the wind then rise? If an earthen tiger cannot bring wind, how can an earthen dragon bring rain?
 衡: 古者畜龍乘車駕龍故有豢龍氏御龍氏夏后之庭二龍常在季年夏衰二龍低伏真龍在地猶無雲雨況偽象乎 "In ancient times they kept dragons as domestic animals, harnessing them to chariots and driving them. Thus there were the clan-names Dragon-keeper and Dragon-driver. In the court of Hsia-hou-shih there were always two dragons present. As the years drew to a close and the Hsia declined, the two dragons crouched low. With real dragons on the earth there still were not clouds and rain; what about with artificial images?
 衡: 禮畫雷樽象雷之形雷樽不聞能致雷土龍安能而動雨頓牟掇芥磁石引針皆以其真是不假他類他類相似似不能掇取者何也氣性異殊不能相感動也劉子駿掌雩祭典土龍事桓君山亦難以頓牟磁石不能真是何能掇針取芥子駿窮無以應子駿漢朝智囊塞墨淵海窮無以應者是事非議誤不得道理實也 "In ritual, we decorate a *lei* urn with the image of thunderclouds. A *lei* urn cannot bring thunder, so how can a clay dragon arouse rain? Amber attracts straws and lodestone draws needles, but this is only when they are the real thing, not other things substituted for them. Why is it that other things similar to them lack this attractive power? The type of energy vapor they have is different, so they cannot stimulate each other. When Liu Tzū-chün had charge of the rain ceremony he was responsible for the business of the clay dragon. Huan Chün-shan raised the same objection: how could amber and lodestone attract if they were not the real thing? That Tzū-chün, the most learned man of the Han court, with a veritable library in his head, was at a loss for a reply was surely because the business was improper and his analysis of it false, missing the real-world logic of the thing."
 衡: 曰夫以非真難是也不以象類說非也夫東風至酒湛溢天道自然非人事也 I say he was right to object in terms of its not being real, but wrong in not explaining in terms of categorical similarity.

When the east wind rises, wine turns cloudy, whales die and comets appear. The way of sky makes it so of its own; this is none of men's doing. The thing is of an organic whole with clouds and dragons following each other.

At this point, in contrast to the erudite scepticism he applies to popular superstitions about dragons (see under 龍), Wang will turn his erudition to support of learned superstition about resonant interaction of similarity. The contradiction that this reveals to a modern western mind would not have seemed one to Wang. Rarely indeed will one find a gentleman in any society taking a position that shows his entire social class in a bad light. To ask whether Wang's mentality is scientific or not is to miss the point. He upholds the great tradition that gives his life meaning, questioning only those aspects in which the tradition itself seems to him to have been weakened by the intrusion of vulgar muddle.

衡：事與彼雲龍相從同一實也日火也月水也水火感動常以真氣今伎道之家鑄陽燧取飛火於日作方諸取水於月非自然也而天然之也土龍亦非真何為不能感天 The sun is fire and the moon is water. The causative interactions of fire and water are invariably through their genuine vapor. I cite the technical artisans who cast sun-kindlers to take fire from the sun and make formula-gems to take water from the moon. These things do not happen of themselves; sky makes them happen. Though a clay dragon is other than genuine, why would it not be able to interact with sky?

liwəd 3.6 tears 622 淚 淚 淚

選：俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮 I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be brushed away.

liwəd 爾雅：ko sacrifice 類

liwəd ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 類

liwən class relationship 200 倫 論

釋：水小波曰淪淪也小文相次有倫理也 Small waves on a river are called *liwən*; *liwən* "ripples" is *liwən* "relationship"; small patterns succeeding each other have a logical relationship.

草：宏大倫之玄清 Expand the scope of what is dark or clear in the highest logic.

晏：上無君臣之義下無長率之倫 Above they lack behavior proper to rulers and servants; below they lack rank-order proper to leading and following.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

史：今夫蜀西僻之國而戎翟之倫也 Now this Shu is a western frontier state of the same type as the Jung and the Ti.

史：宗室非有軍功論不得為屬籍 Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates.

liwən 1.18 ^{nc} wheel 192 輪

荀：木直中繩輮以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a stretched cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with a compass.

公：匹馬隻輪無反者 there was not a single horse nor single wheel that returned.

選：羊腸阪詰屈車輪為之摧 The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it.

隋：以蓋圖視天河起斗而東入狼狐間曲如輪今視天河直如繩何也 Looking at the Milky Way on a parasol-chart, it arises in *tou* and enters between *lang* and *ku*. It is bent like a wheel. But if we look at the actual Milky Way it is straight as a string. Why is that?

水：其水陽燧不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain. There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

選：狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves] shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

liwən twist, wind around; rope, fishing line?? (cf 纜) 192 綸

選：裹以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

liwən think (慮 + -n?) 200 侖

liwən 1.18 ripples 200 淪

liwən all together 200 淪

liwən displeased 倫

liwən ko giant frog 倫

liwən ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 倫

~~*liwən*~~ *liwən* 1.18 sink, vanish cf 淵 95 淪

竹：四十二年九鼎淪泗沒于淵 In 326 BC the cauldrons fell into the Szü and sank in a deep hole.

晉：王赧云季徙都西周九鼎淪沒 King Nan came in turn to be last of his line. He removed his capital to West Chou and the nine cauldrons sank and vanished.

liwən 2.17 bind sheaves 200 綸

liwən 1.18 to plow 409 輪

liwən 1.18 mounded-up earth 200 垠

liwən 1.18 ko fish 倫

liwən 1.18 go (½ bin?) 踰

liwən 1.18 horiz plank at bow of boat 倫

liwən 1.18 landslide (切韻一本 *riwən*) 倫

liwən 1.18 ko metal 倫

liwən 1.18 skin, pelt 倫

liwənnŋio 卍 Analects 論語

漢：師受易論語孝經皆通 Through his teacher he received the Changes, the Analects and the Canon of Filiality, mastering them all.

liwəntsɿəg 1.18 sko boat gear 箠子

liwənd'əg 卍 Han colony in c. Asia 輪臺

liwər 1.6 cling as vines 192 纍

liwər bind up, wind round (cf 類) 192 累 羸 戰：羸滕履躡負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and

slung his sack over his shoulder.

釋：律累也累人心使不得放肆也 "Law" is "bind". It binds people's hearts so they do not get to do whatever they please regardless.

孟：民以為將拯己於水火之中也單食壺漿以迎王師若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器如之何其可也 If people think you are going to save them from fire and flood, they will put food into serving-baskets and sauce into jugs to welcome YM's invasion. But if you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後上焉 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them.

藝：絕巖上有一桃樹旁石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

liwər rope (cf 綸) 192 纜 累

liwər 2.5 pray, eulogize 575 誄 讞 誦

衡：誄生時所行為之謚 In eulogizing what he did during his lifetime they devise a posthumous title for him. 後：所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *pien*

liwər 2.5 ^{nc} breastworks 200 壘 罍

左：壘而降 surrendered while still in their breastworks 國：趙簡子使尹鐸為晉陽曰必墜其壘培 The Pespiciacious Patriarch of Chao sent Yi-to to govern Chin-yang. He said, "Be sure to tear down the breastwork mounds."

liwər 2.5 ^{nc} creepers 192 櫛 巢 藁

liwər 2.5 ^{nc} plow 409 耒

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

liwər 2.5 ^{nc} creeping plant 192 藟

liwər despondent, exhausted 儻 纍

liwər 卍 constell. name 壘

liwər 2.5 flying squirrel *Pteromys momonga* (*Sciuropterus momonga*) 鷗

liwər 1.6 累

liwər 2.5 pattern ("thunder?") of vessel decoration 雌

liwər 1.6 卍 river name 灤 灤 雷

穆: 犬戎口胡觴天子于[當→]雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士[戰→]觶 The Dog Barbarians [1m] *g'o* entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. He [1m] conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven.
liwər 2.5 ^{nc} flesh creeps 腥
liwər 2.5 ^{nc} monkey-like animal; *ar liw-* ← *djūr?* 雌狻
liwər 1.6 ko mountain-going vehicle 標標
liwər wər ^{np} river name 耒
liwərtso ^{np} principal wife of 黃帝 *ar twərtso* 嫫祖
liwərlo 1.6 ko vehicle 輻輳
liwər-liwər ^{nb} soo 累累
 語: 道傍之枯楊蠟蠟結屈 Dried-up poplars along roads are gnarled and stunted.
liwərdə'wər 2.5 so mtrs piled up 200 累堆
liwər 2.4 augment, accumulate 200 累累
 戰: 危於累卵 In more danger than a pile of eggs.
 衡: 寒不累時則霜不降 If cold does not continue for some time, frost will not form.
 衡: 富累千金孰與費直百十也 How does being so rich as to have amassed a thousand ducats compare to having only a hundred, or ten?
 列: 王俯而視之其宮樹若累塊積蘇焉 When the king looked down at them his halls and towers looked like piles of dirt and sheaves of grain.
 衡: 白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzu-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.
 史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食 Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.
 漢: 雖堯舜禹湯文武象世廣德以爲子孫基業無過二三十世者也 Even of those like Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên and Wu, who concentrated the broad political power of their entire generation so as to found a dynasty for their descendants, none made it last more than twenty or thirty generations.
 藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子爲寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公爲九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's

more precarious than this."
 b. *fig.*
 史: 堯封之郤積德累善十有餘世 Yao enfeoffed [Hou Chi] at T'ai. They accumulated influence and piled up good deeds for over ten generations.
liwər 3.5 ^{vt} trouble (*put caus use of "bind"*)
 192 累累
 禮: 不恩君王不累長上不閔有司 They do not disgrace their rulers nor do they get their superiors into trouble nor do they hassle those in office.
 漢: 幸而逢虜又累輜重 If we should happen to run into the barbarians we would still be encumbered by our baggage train [*put cas fac.*]
 漢: 詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success.
 漢: 陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾累之獨見許 I ride the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my inculcation alone is permitted?
liwər ^{nc} alt name for 鼯鼠 鼯
liwər 2.4 ko tray w/internal partitions 200 標
liwərg'ad trouble and hurt 累害
hwá wār ^{nc} ko mollusc 192 羸
hwá wār ^{ve} to expose *sua* 裸 羸
hwá wân 1 ^{nc} mule cf 驢 羸
wâ 1.36 critter w/fish body, bird wings 羸
wâ 3.39 hit things 247 擻
hwá? wār 說文: ko animal 羸
wât 4.13 ^m to pluck 197 捋 捋
 宋: 行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smoothes his beard.
 藝: 長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.
wât cut 342 捋
wâtkwât 集韻: face ugly ("twist-face?") 268 頰頰
wâd 3.14 pinto horse *ar liwət* 192 駝
wâd 3.14 pour a libation on the ground 268 酌 祝 餞
wân 3.29 disorder 192 亂 亂 亂
 釋: 亂渾也 disorder is chaos
 多: 治之其末亂爲之其末有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about.
 多: 猶治絲而亂之 like trying to straighten out silk floss but making it even more chaotic
 列: 音響所來王耳亂不能得聽 Wherever sound and echo came from, the king's ears were befuddled and could not sort them out.
 論: 惡鄭聲之亂雅樂也 The master said, "I hate how the music of Chêng has disordered classical music"
 釋: 屬隔也塞上下使氣與穀不相亂也 *klèk*

"diaphragm" is *klèk* "barrier"; it blocks off the upper and lower, keeping the air and the food from becoming mixed up
 管: 要淫佚別男女則通亂隔 If you rein in licentiousness and keep men and women separate then adultery and chaos will be blocked.
 國: 夫天地之氣不失其序若過其序民亂之也 The driving energies of sky and earth do not get out of sequence. If their sequence is wrong, it is because people have made them turbulent.
 b. uprising, civil disturbance
 國: 內亂 civil disturbance
 國: 作亂不克而死 raised a rebellion in which they were not successful, and died
 國: 至于今亂兵不輟 until now, there has been no end to armed rebellions
 史: 人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, "As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion."
 淮: 熒惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.
 左: 鄭伯治與於雍糾之亂者 The Earl of Chêng dealt with those who had participated in the disturbance of Yung Chiu.
 左: 五族聚群不逞之人因公子之徒以作亂 The five clans assembled a crowd of dissatisfied men and used the followers of the [slain] rulersons to raise a rebellion.
 衡: 勇力所生生於美色禍亂所發由於勇力 As to where the courage and strength came from, they came from a beautiful appearance; as to where the ill fortune and civil strife issued from, they came out of courage and strength.
 隋: 張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂埋滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Héng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.
wân 2.24 egg 廣韻 *ar wâr* 卵
 戰: 危於累卵 In more danger than a pile of eggs.
 史: 有大鳥卵如甕 There are big birds; their eggs are like urns.
 淮: 萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.
wân 3.29 cross a stream 亂 樂
wân fussy 嬌
wân rationalize, put in order (*rel to 論?*) (Kg *r s'jag*, claims *wân* "erroneous.") 200 亂
 衡: 共一亂字理之與亂相去甚遠 They share the same one graph, but "rational" and "disorder" are very far from one another.
wân 3.29 small garlic roots 亂
wâng'wân sko knee complaint 羸 羸
wâr 1.36 ^{nc} donkey 驢
 呂: 慍曰語胥渠也期吾君驢請即刑焉 He said resentfully, "Ach! Hsü-chü wants my ruler's donkeys. I recommend punishing him."
wâr ^{nc} basket 200 囊
wâr ^{ve} naked [cf 羸] 459 累
wâr basket for carrying earth 200 罍
wâr 3.39 weak, disabled 268 亂

lwâr 2.34 ko tree 檫 檫

lwârŋliu peer nosily, snoop *suu* 羅縷 靦縷

lwârŋjær ^{nc} ko freshwater gastropod 螺 蝸

lwâr'äg to shake 搖 挫

lwät sko cistern? cf 埒 200 埒

lwät 4.11 箭射 shoot w/blowpipe 445 射

lwät'wät motion w/o progress 579 踉 蹌

lwäd 3.18 a plane or adze 459 鋏

lwäd 說文: hard to understand (廣韻 *ar* **lwäd**) 192 類

lwäd 3.18 knot, defect, perversity; 廣韻 coarse thread 192 類

左: 忿類無期 limitlessly malevolent

lwän 3.26 categorize, discuss 200 論

新: 論物明辯謂之辯反辯為訥 If one explains things clearly when discussing them it is called being articulate; to invert articulate is hobble-tongued.

衡: 夫持帝王之論說霸者之主雖精見距 Now if one applies arguments suitable to a sovereign or a king in proposals to a ruler who is only fit to be an overlord, even if they are subtle they will be rejected. 史: 皆賜列第爲上大夫不治而議論 granted them the official rank of senior civil servant, as which they had no duties but to engage in discussion 考: 或坐而論道或作而行之 Some sit quietly and arrange how things are to be done; some bustle about and do them.

非: 人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals.

史: 論至德者不和於俗成大功者不謀於眾 Assessing supreme influence, one does not match it with what is ordinary; bringing about a great accomplishment, one does not plan it with a crowd.

史: 及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生爲太常所論 箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior official.

衡: 商鞅三說秦孝公前二說不聽後一說用者前二帝王之論後一霸者之議也 That Shang Yang thrice made proposals to the Filial Earl of Ch'in and the first two were rejected but the third accepted was because the first two were analyses for a sovereign or king, while the third was a discussion for an overlord. 戰: 爭論 to debate

人: 不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論 法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

衡: 子長少聽中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

衡: 世論行善者福至 The current theory is that good fortune comes to those whose deeds are good.

衡: 陸賈之論兩無所處 Lu Chia's version does not choose between the two.

呂: 論其安危一曙失之終身不復得 To illustrate its precariousness, if you lose it for one morning, you will never get it back.

衡: 推此以論 to reason by extending this [analogy]

衡: 論衡 Weighing-balance for Theories [book title] 漢: 不舉孝不奉詔當以不敬論不察廉不勝任也當免 If they do not choose filial ones they have not accepted the rescript; they should be classified as disrespectful. Not to inquire about frugal ones is to fail in duty; they should be dismissed.

史: 夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? 衡: 儒生之下文吏之高本由不能之將世俗之論緣將好惡 The deprecation of Confucian scholars and elevation of civil officials stems from supervisors who are incapable. The popular evaluation of them originates in the likes and dislikes of supervisors.

切: 支脂魚虞共爲不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both /tšie and /tši, /ŋqiu and /ŋqiu are joined to make a false rime; both /sien and /siän, /yäu and /jäu are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

風: 推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本一]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論董其是非而綜其詳[矣言一]嘗也實爲難哉 Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

選: 故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

b. 不論 don't mention

藝: 先世避秦難率妻子來此遂與外隔絕不知有漢不論魏晉也 A previous generation had brought their families here fleeing the turmoil of the Ch'in dynasty. After that they had sealed themselves off from the outside world. They had not heard of Han, not to mention Wei and Chin.

lwän 1.23 pick out, select (cf 類 "category", 磊 "heap") 200 掄

國: 君掄賢人之後有常位於國者而立之 Let YL sort out descendants of capable ones; if some have regularly held positions in the state, put them in power. 官: 凡邦工入山林而掄材不禁 Whenever the state artisans go into mountains and forests to take inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.

lwän ^{nc} ko tree 葦

lwän 3.26 ^{nc} towed boat, barge? 掄

lwän 3.26 ?sorted by size? so stones 200 礪

lwän 2.21 bundle of grain 200 稭

lwän 3.26 pitfall 268 罅

lwän 2.21 廣韻: trying to solve problem 倫

lwän-k'wän ^{sb} so teetery stones 礪礪

lwär 1 ^{nc} jar; large footed bottle 200 罍 罍 罍

lwär 1.15 sword pommel decoration 鑷

lwär 1.15 thunderclap 雷 雷 雷

呂: 雷則掄耳電則掄目 When it thunders we

cover our ears, when it lightens we cover our eyes.

衡: 舟人泝溪上流人飲下流舟人不雷死 Boatmen careen and empty bilges upstream and other people drink downstream and the boatmen are not struck dead by lightning.

漢: 舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

衡: 盛夏之時雷電迅疾擊折樹木壞敗室屋時犯殺人世俗以爲擊折樹木壞敗室屋者天取龍其犯殺人也謂之陰過飲食人以不潔淨天怒擊而殺之隆隆之聲天怒之音若人之响吁矣世無愚智莫謂不然推人道以論之虛妄之言也 At the height of the summer when thunder and lightning suddenly strike in a flash and split trees and tear open the roofs of houses and sometimes strike and kill people, the vulgar assume that in splitting trees and tearing open the roofs of houses, the sky is gathering dragons, and in striking and killing people they say it is because of the hidden crime of giving unclean food and drink to people, so Sky gets angry and strikes and kills them. The *lung-lung* sound is Sky's voice in anger, just like people shouting *hohwoh!* No one in the world, whether wise or foolish, denies that is how it is. If we reason by analogy from the ways of humans, this is an idle, frivolous tale.

衡: 夫雷之發動一氣一聲也折木壞屋亦犯殺人犯殺人時亦折木壞屋謂折木壞屋者天取龍犯殺人罰陰過與取龍吉凶不同并時共擊非道也論者以爲隆隆者天怒[响]吁之聲也此便於罰過不宜於取龍罰過天怒可也取龍何過而怒之如龍神天取之不宜怒如龍有過與人同罪殺而已何爲取也殺人怒可也取龍何過而怒之殺人取殺龍取之人龍之罪何別而其殺之何異然則取龍之說既不可聽罰過之言復不可從 Now, thunder is a single occurrence of energy, a single occurrence of noise; when it splits a tree or destroys a roof, it may also kill a man; when it kills a man, it may also on occasion split a tree or destroy a roof. Sky killing a man while gathering a dragon, punishing hidden crimes and gathering dragons, is a mingling of contraries, blessing and cursing at once with the same voice; it is unnatural. The explanatory assumption is that the *lung-lung* sound is Sky's voice shouting *hohwoh* in anger. This goes along with punishing crimes but does not fit with gathering dragons. If it is punishing crimes, I can accept that Sky is angry; but if it is gathering dragons, what did the dragons do to anger Sky? If dragons are magical, Sky ought not to get angry when gathering them; if dragons have committed crimes the same as people, why would Sky gather them instead of just killing them? If when it kills people it doesn't gather them but when it kills dragons it does gather them, how are the crimes of men and dragons distinguished and how is the killing of them different? So the dragon-gathering theory cannot be accepted, and moreover the crime-punishing story cannot be allowed either.

lwän 1.23 ko stone 礪

lwär 2.14 heap [of stones] 200 磊 礪

lwär 3.18 ?paving-stones? 掄

lwər to throw stones from a height 播 楮
lwər 3.18 beat drum frantically 搗
lwər damage (cf 累) 備
 准: 孔墨之弟子皆以仁義之術教導於世然而不免於備 Confucians and Mohists all teach the doctrine of kindness & rightness to the world, but they do not avoid trouble.
lwər small cave, hole 壘
lwər 玉篇: 亞 “inferior”? “second”? 96 佻
lwər wood-smoothing plane 銼
lwər 1.15 grind, polish 搗 搗
lwər 說文: head cocked 賴
lwər 1.15 drill, chisel 鋸
lwər 3.18 說文: 耕多草 plow many weeds 409 耒 菜
lwər 1.15 fruit dangling on branches 耒 菜
lwər bat 蝠
lwər 1.15 ko edible plant 藟
lwər 1.15 roof peak tiles 甍
lwər 1.15 sko jade thing + +p 璫
lwər-lwər ^{nb} despondent, exhausted 儻 儻
 衡: 儻儻若喪家之狗 as dejected as a lost dog
lwər-lwər 2.14 lumpy, bumpy 鑿 鑿 鑿 鑿
lwərg'jəg ^{nc} ko creepy-crawly 雷 蟻
lwərs'jəg ^{np} name of mountain 雷 首
lwərd'jət ko stone 礪 石
lwərtwər 2.14 swelling, dropsy 臃 腫 臃 腫
lwərd'jəng ^{np} 漢 縣 名 耒 陽
lwərd'jəg 1.15 giant pomelo 鐘 柚
lwərd'ək ^{np} pln 雷 澤
lwər-lār ^{sb} mounded up 200 磊 何
lwərləng thunderous noise 雷 聲
lwərpwən to stampede 雷 奔
 選: 驚浪雷奔駭水迸集 Waves stampede in panic; water flees in fright to its kin.
lwərdz'wər ugly 膠 臙
lwərl'wər 1.5 scrawny, weak 268 羸
 左: 楚之羸其誘我也 Chi'u's appearance of weakness is an attempt to deceive us.
 准: 有游數雖羸必遂 If one has the technique of swimming then even if weak, one can get across.
 衡: 不能飲食則身羸弱 If one cannot eat or drink then one becomes weakened.
lwərl'wər ^{wo} weak 羸 羸
 衡: 稟氣軟弱者氣少泊而性羸羸 Those who inherit weak steam have little and tenuous steam and their constitutional nature is inferior.
 乙
zjəng 1.38 ^{nc} sheep; goat 187 羊 羊
 衡: 孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, “Tz'ü, you begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite.” Tz'ü Kung hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached more importance to the abandonment of the rite.
 國: 獲如土缶其中有羊焉 found a thing like an earthen pot; it had a sheep in it
 釋: 牛羊之無角者曰童 Hornless cows and sheep are called “youths.”
 史: 虎之與羊不格明矣 It is clear that tigers overmatch sheep.
 藝: 長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令跪持羊鬣捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below

it was a goat. He bade him kneel and grasp the goat's beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it. He took the second one, too. The last one he held out to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.
 藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: “Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief”.
 b. sheepskin
 史: 衣其羊裘見齊人虞將軍 He put on his sheepskin cloak and called on a Ch'i man, General Yü.
zjəng 2.36 nourish 養
 釋: 頤...上下咀物以養人 The chin...goes up and down chewing things to nourish people.
 山: 肚養之可以已憂 *p'iwəd*: keeping them as pets can be a means to end sorrow.
 呂: 物也者所以養性也非所以性養也 Things by definition are what we use to support life. They are not what we use life to support.
 非: 為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私為巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.
 准: 夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.
 隋: 所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政戩戰士之功救天災服外活國安人之大經也 The saying, “Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army,” is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.
 語: 民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於神農以為行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.
 西: 武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty li in circum-

ference.
 非: 犯禁者誅而群俠以私劍養 Those who violate prohibitions are punished, yet many bravoes maintain themselves by their own swords.
zjəng 1.38 ^{nc} lots of water 洋
zjəng 1.38 let show; feign 36 詳 佯 陽
 史: 諸嘗與弘有卻者雖詳與善陰報其禍 Of all who had ever had some difference with him, though he pretended to be on good terms with them, Hung secretly plotted their downfall.
 史: 王乃詳為怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.
 史: 張儀至秦詳失綏墮車不朝三月 When he returned to Chin, Chang Yi pretended to have fallen from his carriage when the pull-strap slipped from his grasp. He stayed away from court for three months.
 漢: 箕子佯狂於殷而為周陳洪範 Chi-tzu feigned madness under Yin, but laid out the Great Plan for Chou.
 戰: 妾知其藥酒也進之則殺主父言之則逐主母乃陽僵棄酒 The maid knew that the wine had been poisoned and if she served it she would kill her master while if she told of it she would drive out her mistress, so she feigned tripping, fell flat and dumped the wine.
zjəng oppose, disturb 佯
zjəng 3.41 ^{np} river name 漾
zjəng 1.38 disease, suffer 痒
zjəng 2.36 ulcer 263 痒 痒
zjəng itch 263 癢 癢
zjəng 1.38 hesitate 288 羊 洋
zjəng 3.41 sickness, defect 263 恙
 搜: 序家無恙 No one in Hsi's family got sick.
zjəng 3.41 sko noxious creep-crawly 恙
 風: 無恙俗說恙病也凡人相見及通書問皆曰無恙謹案易傳上古之世草居露宿多彼此毒恙噬人蟲也善入人腹食人心人每患苦之故俗相勞問者云無恙非為病也 *wu-yang*: The common explanation is that *yang* means “sickness, defect”. Whenever people inquire on meeting or in letters they all reply “*wu-yang*”. A commentary to the *Yi* says that in high antiquity people dwelt among weeds and slept in the open and many were victims of this poison. The *yang* is a critter that bites people. It is good at getting into people's bellies and eating their hearts. This always causes suffering. Thus when people ask each other how they are feeling, they always say “*wu-yang*”. It is not on account of illness.
 藝: 東觀漢記曰更始所置官多羣小長安[謂→]為之語曰竈下[養→]恙中郎將爛羊胃騎都尉爛羊頭關內侯 The *Han Record of the East Vista* says that at the restoration of the Western Han there were so many nobodies among those appointed to office that Ch'angan made up a jingle about them: “Vermin under the stove—household general. Rotten sheep's stomach—cavalry colonel. Rotten sheep's head—marquess without fief”.
zjəng 2.36 conceal 36 養
zjəng oddities & rareties unearthed 36 垺
zjəng long [sc river] 漾
zjəng 3.41 keep, support (sc parents) 養
 孟: 博奕好飲酒不顧父母之養 To play Liu-po

and Go and drink avidly, not looking to the upkeep of their parents.

戰：秦民之死者厚葬傷者厚養勞者相饗飲食餽餽以靡其財趙人之死者不得收傷者不得療涕泣相哀戮力同憂耕田疾作以生其財 The Ch'in dead were buried with honors and the wounded treated generously. We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents, using up our wealth. The Chao dead could not be buried nor their wounded doctored. They cried for each other's grief and labored at their common woe. They worked their fields frantically to build their wealth.

zijang long [sc day] [cf 養] 養

zijang 1.38 upright of silkworm frame 26 样

zijang 2.36 ^{nc} ko insect ≠ 蚌 蚌

zijang 1.38 ^{nc} ko insect ≠ 蚌 (sko grain weevil?) 蚌

zijanggi'iwang stdw wild behavior 佯狂

zijang long [sc river] [cf 養] (z/d?) 21 茭

zijang 2.36 exertion? *ar dzijang* 劬

zijang urge, exhort 勸

zijang 2.36 go into motion 擡

zijang 1.38 pretty eyes 眸

zijang 1.38 soo 焯

zijang 1.38 廣韻: many 集韻 *r dzijang* I sus147 舜

zijang-zijang th grieved? 養養

zijang-zijang th so pasture, of gait 洋洋

zijangkwik whirlwind 羊角

zijangsjang ^{mp} man name 羊勝

zijangdijogkijog ^{mp} man name 養由基

戰：楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射之百發百中左右皆曰善有一人過曰善射可教射也矣養由基曰人皆曰善子乃曰可教射子何不代我射之也客曰我不能教子支左屈右夫射柳葉者百發百中而不已善息少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would hit the mark every time. All around him said he was good. A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery." Yang-yu-chi said, "Everyone else says I'm good but you say I need to learn more. Why don't you take a turn shooting at my mark? The stranger said, "I can't teach you to hold up your left arm and bend your right. When shooting at willow leaves you took a hundred shots and made a hundred hits instead of stopping when your skill was established. After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will nullify all your prior accomplishment."

zijangd'ijang ^{mp} mtn name 羊腸

zijangd'ijang pln 羊腸

zijangd'iwam ko medicinal herb 羊泉 葶 藜

zijangmlwan ^{mp} 縣 name 羊蠻

zijat 4.17 ^{nc} oar 307 拙

zijat to drag 307 拽

zijatkiyo tbt 倭倨

zijad 3.13 drag, trail (cf 拙) 307 曳 拽

左：使輿曳柴而偽遁 had the carriages drag brushwood while pretending to flee

孟：棄甲曳兵而走 Shedding their armor, trailing

their weapons, they run away.

莊：莊子曰往矣吾將曳尾於塗中 Chuang-tzu

said, "Be off with you. I will drag my tail in the mud."

zijad spread out, flow away 169 洩 漑

選：群山既略百川潛漑 When all the mountains

had been trimmed, all the rivers sank and ran off.

禮：振河海而不洩 It supports the sea and the rivers and they do not overflow.

zijad 3.13 ^{nc} oar 307 榘 榘 拙

zijad 3.13 toil, fatigue 579 勩

zijad to pull (cf 曳); to reel off silk from a cocoon 4 拙

zijad garrulous 169 詁

zijad ko jadelike stone 集韻 *r* 吉 曳 **kijad**!

(sef 台 曳?) 拙

zijad cross, pass over 169 逝

zijad ^{ve} jump? cross? 說文: pass along (*ar dijad*!) 169 逝

zijad storehouse, big building *ar dijad*? 155 廩

zijad larder 155 廩

zijad ^{nc} 唐韻, 廣韻: give horse & saddle to

refugee 169 輶 輶 輶

~~zijad~~ **zijeb** 3.13 practice 272 悻 悻

zijad to steam onions 169 漑

zijad 3.13 long robe 360 褌

zijad 3.13 so long clothes ($\frac{1}{2}$ bin?) 360 褌

zijad 3.13 sleeve 360 褌 褌

zijad 3.13 to cloak 360 曳 褌 褌

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊納粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Ch'eng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

zijad 3.13 worn out (sc land) 579 泄

史：其城薄以卑其地狹以泄 Its wall is thin and low; its land is narrow and worn out.

zijad! ?stdw manner of repose 尸

zijad-zijad th move slowly (?) 泄泄 洩洩 咄咄

左：大隧之外其樂也洩洩 Outside the huge passage / The joy ?spreads out?

zian 1 Kg; oblong 羨

zian 3.33 move, shift 169 透

zijog 2.6 ^{vt} finish 159 矣 以 uf 已

非：管仲非周公旦[以→]已明矣 That Kuan Chung was not Duke Tan of Chou is sufficiently clear.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者矣

淮：先僕而浴則可[以→]已浴而僕則不可 First disrobing, then bathing works; disrobing only after having bathed doesn't work.

史：吾說公以帝道其志不開悟[矣→]已 I propounded the imperial way to the earl, only his interest wasn't awakened.

衛：聖人純完行無缺失[矣→]已 Geniuses are pure and complete and what they do is without flaw or mistake—it's that simple.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hán so powerful and YGM so competent,

you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

zijog gjar 2.6 ^{vt} finish 159 已

A. fac or nuc, stop, put end to

1. complete, accomplish

史：張儀已學游說諸侯 When Chang I had finished studying he traveled making proposals to the barons.

列：已飲而行遂宿於崑崙之阿赤水之陽

When they had done with drinking, they went on.

They stayed overnight on the slopes of Kunlun, on the north bank of the Red River.

史：已濟未陳又曰可擊公曰待其已陳

When they had finished crossing but had not yet got into formation, he again said, "They can be attacked."

The duke said, "Wait until they have all got into formation."

荀：不以所已藏害所將受 not letting what one has already stored interfere with what one is to receive 莊：昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday's sun has gone and will never return.

釋：地...已耕者曰田 land...after having been

plowed is called "farm field"

新：秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣

Ch'in had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.

史：蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them.

史：子始與蘇秦善今秦已當路 You began on good terms with Su Ch'in, but now he has blocked your path.

漢：凡人之智能見已然不能見將然 All human intelligence is able to see what has already happened but is not able to see what is going to happen.

史：戰而不勝則國已危亡隨其後 If they fight and lose, their states will have been put into total danger and their demise will follow upon that.

史：漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王為皇帝

於定陶叔孫通就其儀號 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of the world accomplished, the barons honored the king of Han as emperor at Ting-t'ao.

Shu-sun Tung completed a set of formal appellations.

2. cease, terminate

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia*

is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

左：不足以害吳而多殺國士不如已也 They would not be enough to harm Wu, and it would kill too many of the state's best knights. Better drop it.

國：有司已於事而竣 Those responsible will be relieved of duty and dismissed from office.

史：今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敵矣 Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood

down, and the whole country is exhausted.

多: 勿已 not drop matter, persist (in discussion)

考: 廬人爲廬器戈… 戛… 戟… 矛… 凡兵無過三其身過三其身弗能用也而無已又以害人 The shafter makes shaft-weapons: hook-lances... staves... spears... lances.... No weapon should be more than three times his height. Longer than that they are unusable and can hurt the user if insisted on.

多: 不得已 be given no choice, be unable to stop
戰: 靖國君辭不得已而受 Lord Ching-kuo tried to decline but was not permitted to, and so accepted.
法: 曰不得已也得已則已矣得已而己者寡哉 I say it is because they cannot stop. If they could stop they would. Rare indeed is it not to stop when one can.

藝: 古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

漢: 是故聚其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其穡委務此而亡已迫躡民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

戰: 其求無已而王之有盡 There is no end to their demands, but YM's territory has limits. [ceased.

國: 禍敗無已 Disasters and defeats have never

非: 漚乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our allegiance to T'ien Ch'êng-tzu? [note poss rime]

國: 吾欲已子張之諫若何 I want to put a stop to the remonstrances of Tzū-chang; how do I go about it?
莊: 已而爲知者 to stop striving and just pretend that one knows it all

3. cure

山: 食之已癘 If one eats it, it cures goiter.

山: 肫養之可以已憂 *p'iwad*: keeping them as pets can be a means to end sorrow.

4. 已 X 矣 indisputably X

非: 管仲非周公旦以明矣 That Kuan Chung was not Duke Tan of Chou is sufficiently clear.

左: 復惡已甚矣 His revenge was way over the top.

戰: 趙卒之死於長平者已七八 The Chao soldiers killed at Ch'ang-p'ing were fully seventy or eighty percent.

史: 公子虔杜門不出已八年矣 It is now in the eighth year since the Earl's son Ch'ien blocked his gateway and never comes out.

顏: 吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號爲吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

B. 而已 that's all (fusion written 耳 *qv*.)

左: 矢一而已 There was only one arrow.

國: 將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live his whole life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, "Civilian life is secure and happy and who

cares for anything else?"

2. also 則已

莊: 其視下也亦若是則已矣 When it looks down, it's also like that and that's all there is.

C. 已而 that ended, and...

非: 始鄭梁一國也已而別今願復得鄭而合之梁 Originally Ch'êng and Liang were one state; at a later time they separated. Now I wish to get Ch'êng reunited with Liang.

呂: 尙爲妾已而爲妻而生紂 She was still a concubine. Later she became full wife and afterward gave birth to Ch'ou.

史: 已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.

史: 燕王專任子之已而讓位 The king of Yen gave complete authority to Tz'ü-chih and wound up ceding the throne to him.

史: 蘇秦已而告其舍人曰張儀天下賢士吾殆弗如也 Su Chin afterward told the other residents, "Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal."

史: 已而案其刻果齊桓公器 Afterward they examined the inscription, and it was indeed a vessel of the Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i.

2. also 已遂

史: 燕質子爲謝已遂委質爲齊臣 The Yen king's son who was hostage spoke up for him. After that he was given an official token as minister in Ch'i.

ziang diab 2.6 *vt* use 188 矣 已 以

晏: 禽獸[矣→]以力爲政 Wild creatures govern by force.

戰: 射柳葉者百發百中而不[已→]以善息 When shooting at willow leaves you took a hundred shots and made a hundred hits instead of stopping when your skill was established. ["stop in the status of skillfulness"]

荀: 人之所以爲人者何[已→]以曰以其有辨也 As to that by which humans are human, what is the means? I say that it is by means of their having the power of discrimination. (Or is 已 *sef* 也?) (2 *syll*?)

選: 棟宇[已→]以來未之有兮 Since the invention of the roof there has never been such a one.

後: 年十三以上二十[已→]以下 those aged from fourteen through nineteen *sui*

後: 皇后日[已→]以疏 The empress became more estranged every day.

ziang diab 2.6 *ve* use; be means of (*rel to 司*)

188 以 呂 台

A. (*usu co-nuc*) its *obj* is used in some act

管: 人皆有之而管子以之 Everybody has it, but Kuan-tzu uses it. [*nr*]

左: 苟利社稷死生以之 If [a measure] benefit the altars of state, whether I live or die, I will use it.

呂: 稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns.

It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it.

孟: 彼以其富我以吾仁彼以其爵我以吾義 Let them use their wealth and I will use my kindness; let them use their rank and I will use my good conduct.

左: 祭以特羊殷以少牢 For seasonal sacrifices use a single sheep; use a sheep plus a pig for the enlarged sacrifices.

禮: 外事以剛日內事以柔日 External business is done on odd-numbered days, internal business on even-numbered days.

新: 求道者不以目而以心取道者不以手而以耳 One who seeks the way uses not the eye but the heart; one who grasps the way uses not the hand but the ear.

漢: 寒民舍居橋下疑以火自燎爲此災也 People who were cold had taken shelter under the bridge, and probably they used fire and it spread of its own and caused this disaster.

左: 霸主將德是以 Charisma is what a ruler acting as overlord must use as means.

1. *obj* is *tool* or *other means* by, with, using
淮: 獸以之走鳥以之飛 Animals run by means of it. Birds fly by means of it.

呂: 越人薰之以艾 The men of Yüeh smoked him out with artemisia. out with artemisia.

左: 以戈殺之 killed him with a halberd

呂: 以此爲君 to be ruler by means of this

衡: 人以刃相刺中五臟輒死 When men stab each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.

國: 救饑何以 To alleviate famine, what means does one use?

淮: 走不以手 We don't run with our hands.

國: 莫敢言道路以目 none dared speak; they pointed out the road with their eyes

戰: 春秋記臣弑君者以百數 Cases the *Ch'un-ch'iu* records of ministers killing their rulers are numbered by hundreds.

國: 何以能久 By what means can he last much longer?

左: 一國謀之何以不亡 If a whole state plots against him, how would he not perish?

呂: 冠所以飾首也 A cap is what is used as a means to adorn the head.

山: 肫養之可以已憂 *p'iwad*: keeping them as pets can be a means to end sorrow.

呂: 伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was about to depart, he asked for means of governing Lu.

呂: 物也者所以養性也非所以性養也 Things by definition are what we use to support life. They are not what we use life to support.

孟: 叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come, surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

國: 雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no means to avoid being blamed for something.

山: 有白石焉其名曰礪可以毒鼠 There is a white stone there, called *gio*; it can be used to poison rats.

呂: 彊令之爲道也可以成小而不可以成大 As to the kind of strategy force is, it can be a means to accomplish the small but not the great.

史: 吾終以子受命於天矣 It has turned out that I receive a mandate from Sky through you, sir.

呂: 昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也 In time gone by, your servant used all his power and wit and it still was not sufficient means by which to decide that.

呂: 身者所爲也天下者所以爲也 One's self is one's own end, the world but a means to that end.

史: 割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies

and captured generals. [所...求]

史：封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也 To be enfeoffed and ennobled are what T'ang and Wu vied for at the cost of deposition and assassination. [所...爭]

2. *obj* is raw material with, from, of (v 爲)

左：不以國不以官不以山川 We don't [give children personal names] from states, nor from offices, nor from mountains and rivers.

衡：夫至誠猶以心意之好惡也 Now perfect dedication still comes from the likes and dislikes of the heart.

釋：其受之器以皮曰箛 Their [arrows'] receiving-utensil if of leather is called *b'ihk* "quiver."

a. *in reality*

孟：以杞柳爲杯棬 make cups and bowls of wicker 呂：以我爲天子 to make me emperor

國：司馬子期欲以妾爲內子 The marshal Tz'ü-ch'ü wanted to make one of his maidservants his wife.

國：王德狄人將以其女爲后 The king was grateful to the Ti barbarian people, and was going to make one of their women his queen.

戰：熒惑諸侯以是爲非 He misled the barons, turning right into wrong.

淮：林木無材而可以爲材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.

呂：庖人調和而弗敢食故可以爲庖 A cook measures and blends but does not dare eat [the food]; thus he can be employed to function as cook.

淮：能有天下者必無以天下爲也 Those who are able to possess the world have no use for the world.

呂：將奚不有爲也而無以爲己 How could he not have had things to contrive, only he had nothing to accomplish by contriving.

b. *in estimation*

淮：拘囹圄者以日爲脩當死市者以日爲短 One held in prison thinks the days long; one sentenced to die in the marketplace thinks the days short.

呂：以罪爲在人 took others to be at fault

國：始也吾以治國爲易 At first, I took governing a state to be easy.

呂：吾以汝爲死矣 I thought you were dead.

國：子爲魯上卿相二君矣妾不衣帛馬不食粟人其以子爲愛 Sir, you have been chief minister of Lu serving two rulers now, and still your maids do not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain; people might think you are stingy.

晏：靈山固以石爲身以草木爲髮 Spooky Mountain has stone for its body and plants for its hair.

戰：嫂不以我爲叔 My elder brother's wife does not accept me as her younger brother-in-law.

戰：以謀人爲利 They assume they will benefit by plotting against others.

考：以其笥厚爲之羽深 Make flights for it of a depth consistent with the thickness of the shaft. ["Take as-basis its shaft's thickness; contrive for it feather's depth."]

三：帝欲邀討之朝議多以爲不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.

列：王自以[爲]居數十年不思其國也 It seemed to the king that he dwelled there for decades; not did he ever think of his own kingdom.

3. *obj* is pretext or reason on account of

管：取人以人者其去人也亦用人 Those who

hire men on account of other men, when they come to fire them will also do it on account of other men.

後：譚以父任爲郎 後：譚以父任爲郎 Tan was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father.

左：我以伐君在此矣 I am here [in exile] now on account of attacking my ruler.

非：辭以醉而不知 He declined to answer, claiming that he was too drunk to know it.

呂：非夸以名也爲其實也 It was not to boast of it on account of reputation; it was for the sake of the reality.

國：以小怨置大德 to set aside a great debt of gratitude on account of a petty grievance

釋：脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *k'iak* "foot" is *k'iak* "push away," on account of their being shoved behind one when sitting down

莊：彭祖乃今以久特聞 Yet even P'êng Tsu nowadays is especially known for longevity.

淮：墨子...不肯以兵知 Motzū...was not willing to be known for military prowess.

淮：孔子勁杓國門之關而不肯以力聞 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate but was not willing to be known for his strength.

史：卒受惡名於秦有以也夫 That [Lord Shang] in the end got an evil reputation in Ch'in was for good reason, was it not?

管：以室廡籍謂之毀成 If you levy an excise on buildings and shelters, call it "ruining construction."

周：敝人掌以時敵爲梁 The fisherman takes care of making fish weirs for seasonal fishing.

國：何以黜朱也 Why do you degrade Chu?

淮：譬白公之畜也何以異於鳥之愛其子也 If you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different from an owl cherishing its young? [lit: "on what grounds do you differentiate?"]

國：子以君命鎮撫弊邑 On your ruler's orders you soothe our poor city.

詩：何其久也必有以也 Why so long? There must be a reason. [trr]

淮：有以也夫平公之不霸也 There were reasons, weren't there, for the Level Marquess not becoming overlord.

呂：以全天爲故 [certain actions] take perfecting nature as their basis

晏：若治之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣 Such a feat as mine also entitles me to eat a peach without sharing it with another. ["can be taken as reason to"]

多：良有以也 There were excellent reasons for that. [良 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

衡：廢而不用蓋有以也 That [Mohism] was abandoned rather than being maintained was, it turns out, for good reason. [蓋 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

左：求見公辭焉以沐 He sought an audience but the marquess declined as he was washing his hair.

史：是故韓魏之所以重與秦戰而輕爲之臣也 This is surely the cause of Hân and Wei thinking it a grave thing to fight Ch'in but no great thing to serve them.

4. *obj* is condition or action yielding some result by means of, through, stemming from

史：以壽死 die of [or "in"] old age

衡：無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 They were extremely immoral and ought to have met the bad consequences of that, but instead they died of old age.

孟：以食牛干秦穆公 fed oxen so as to encounter Ch'in Mu Kung

漢：民以飢餓自賣爲人奴婢者皆免爲庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves on account of starvation are all released from bondage and will become commoners.

莊：奚以之九萬里而南爲 What will it accomplish by means of going ninety thousand li [up] and then going south? [Here 奚 is *obj* of 爲, preposed as is usual with *interr pron.*]

左：假道於虞以伐虢 got permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo.

左：所以天昏孤疾者爲暴君使也 The reason they die young and suffer the bereavement of orphanage is that they function as servants to a violent ruler.

荀：禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重 The way protocol regulates a state compares to the relation of a balance to weight.

管：目之所以視非特山陵之見也 How the eye sees is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs.

呂：命也者不知所以然而然者也 "fate" is defined as what is so although we do not know how it comes to be so

左：眾叛親離難以濟矣 If the many are disaffected and his intimates abandon him, it will be hard for him to succeed. [難以 "is hard to use as means"]

呂：足以爲患 is enough to cause suffering

史：攻周實不足以利聲畏天下 Attacking Chou is not in fact worth it, and the report of it will frighten the whole world.

衡：廢而不用蓋有以也 That [the Mohist doctrines] fell into disuse and were not transmitted is probably for good reason.

越：且今子不忘前人之言必授國以次及于季札 Furthermore, you have not forgotten the words of the old-time kings; you will surely hand on the rule of the state through the sequence to get to Chi-cha.

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位所以祇承天命者若此之速也 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

So swift as that is the manner in which the mandate of Sky is reverently received.

5. *obj* is troops in battle, with

國：王怒將以狄伐鄭 The king got angry, and was going to attack Chêng with the Ti.

戰：以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊也 To attack them with the force of Ch'in would be like having wolves chase a flock of sheep.

史：收卒三千人以之徑往而卷蜀漢 Accepted command of three thousand troops and went straight to the conquest of Shu and Han.

淮：趙襄子以晉陽之城霸智伯以三晉之地擒 The Prospering Patriarch of Chao became overlord with the city of Chin-yang, while Chih-po, with all the territory of the former state of Chin, was made a captive.

史：子能以燕伐齊則寡人舉國委子 If you can get Yen to attack Ch'i, sir, then We place Our entire state in your hands.

6. *obj* is status, in the status of

史：以臣觀之 looking at it from my position

後：君侯以后父尊重 Your Lordship is honored and weighty in your status as empress's father.

左：執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有

焉 Your leaders summoned the barons in your capacity as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser] capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

越: 壽夢卒諸樊以適長攝行事當國政 When Shou Méng died, Chu Fan assumed provisional control as eldest son, and took over the government.
左: 以險微幸者其求無饜 The demands of those who seek to bring a fortunate result from a perilous situation are never satisfied.

左: 以隨之辟小而密邇於楚楚實存之 Given the remoteness and smallness of Sui and its being very near to Ch'ü, it is Ch'ü that has preserved it.

史: 夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣 Now, for Ch'in and Ch'ü to exhaust each other, leaving undamaged Hán and Wei in control—no plan is more risky than that.

左: 穆公有疾曰蘭死吾其死乎吾所以生也刈蘭而卒 When the Grand Earl took sick he said, "Can it be that I will die when the cymbidium die? That is what I was born as." When the cymbidium was cut he died.

戰: 儀以小人安得六百里 As an ordinary man, how would Yi get six hundred li?

戰: 范中行氏以眾人遇臣遇臣故眾人報之 The Fan and Chung-hang clans treated me as an ordinary man, so I repaid them in the fashion of an ordinary man.

戰: 仕之以五大夫 employ him in the rank of fifth-degree high officer

呂: 以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them while poor and lowly is hard.

史: 以官卒 to die in office?

史: 孝文時以治刑名言事太子 In the reign of the Cynosure Emperor he served the heir-apparent in the capacity of an expert on the writings of Legalists.

史: 三老官屬豪長者里父老皆會以人民往觀之者 [三二一] 二三千人 Preceptors, government workers, leading citizens and village elders all attended. Those who observed in the capacity of ordinary citizens were two or three thousand.

荀: 國小小具也可以小人有也可以小道得也可以小力持也天下者大具也不可以小人有也不可以小道得也不可以小力持也國者小人可以有之 A state is a small thing; it can be possessed in the capacity of a petty man, can be gained by petty means and can be held by petty force. The world is a big thing; it cannot be possessed in the capacity of a petty man, nor be got by petty means nor be held by petty force. A state—it is for a petty man to possess it.
孟: 彼如曰孰可以伐之則將應之曰為天吏則可以伐之 If he says, "In what status could one attack them?" I would reply, "One could attack them if one had the status of Sky's deputy."

史: 民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is for the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.

史: 夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣 For Ch'in and Ch'ü to weaken each other while Hán and Wei remain intact in control of their rear—no plan is more dangerous than that.

7. *obj* is transferred to a recipient

呂: 以石投水 throw a stone into a river

左: 以其為太子之室與之 gave him the house he had had when he was heir-apparent

左: 賂吾以天下 if you bribed me with the world

國: 民以土服 the populace cedes its land in feascance

左: 晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Ch'ü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Ch'ü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo. [land for An-ling

戰: 以五百里之地易安陵 to exchange 500 li of land for An-ling
戰: 不如以荃請和於齊 Better to trade land for peace with Ch'i.

呂: 堯以天下讓於子州支父 Yao abdicated the world to Tz'ü Chou Chih Fu.

左: 楚子自武城使公子成以汝陰之田求成于鄭 The chief of Ch'ü send Goonsir Ch'êng from Wu-ch'êng to seek accommodation with Ch'êng by means of farmland on the south of the Ju river (as bribe).

史: 適燕者曰以膠東適趙者曰以濟西適魏者曰以葉蔡適楚者曰以塞鄆阮適齊者曰以宋 The one who went to Yen offered Chiao-tung; the one who went to Chao offered Chi-hsi; the one who went to Wei offered Yeh and Ts'ai; the one who went to Ch'ü offered barricading the Mang narrows; the one who went to Ch'i offered Sung.

史: 子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal. [second 從; first is t3]

國: 賞女以爵罰女以無肴 I reward you with a cup [of wine] and punish you with no food.

晏: 寸之管無當天下不能足之以粟 A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom.

淮: 不能以府庫分人 He could not bring himself to share the loot with anyone else.

國: 報賜以力 repay grants with exertion

論: 以德報怨何如 What about returning good will for ill will?

國: 以怨報德不仁 To return ill will for good will is inhumane.

呂: 名固不可以相分必由其理 Names definitely cannot be shared back and forth; they must go according to the logic of things.

淮: 王無以應 The king had no reply.

史: 張儀慚無以歸報 Chang Yi was embarrassed; he had nothing to return and report.

史: 臣受令於王以高於之地六百里不聞六里 I received my orders from the king in terms of six hundred li of land at Shang-wu. I heard nothing of six li.

淮: 客將何以教寡人 What does Our visitor intend to teach Us?

呂: 所以入者變其色亦變 If what it is put into changes, its color also changes.

三: 先書報曹公欺以欲降 They sent Lord Ts'ao a letter beforehand falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

國: 優施告我君謀成矣將立奚齊丕鄭曰子謂何曰吾對以中立 "Shih the jester told me the ruler's plan is complete. He means to install Hsi-ch'i." P'ei Ch'êng said, "What did you say?" "I replied that I would remain neutral."

b. *in diplomatic maneuvering*

戰: 張儀欲以魏合於秦 Chang Yi wanted to bring Wei into alliance with Ch'in.

戰: 子何不以秦[攻→]改齊 Why not get Ch'in to placate Ch'i?

戰: 子以齊事秦必無[處→]度矣 If you give Ch'i to Ch'in they certainly won't bother to take it by force.
史: 敬以國從 We will have our state follow it with respect.

c. *obj* is person(s) conducted by attendant

左: 孔丘以公退曰士兵之 Kung Ch'ü had the marquess withdraw, saying, "Let the soldiers use their weapons against them."

國: 吾不去懼及焉以其孥適西山三月虞乃亡 "If we don't flee I fear we will be caught up in it." He took his immediate family and went to Hsi Shan. In three months Yü perished.

史: 祭仲...以突歸...突至鄭立是為厲公 Chai Chung...brought Tu back...when Tu reached Ch'êng, he assumed the rule. He became the Cruel Earl.

(1) *fig.*

左: 得敵無存者以五家免 Whoever finds Pi Wu-tsun will be excused, along with his squad-mates, from further service.

孟: 管仲以其君霸晏子以其君顯 Kuan Chung led his ruler to overlordship and Yen-tz'ü led his ruler to fame.

8. *obj* is time of occurrence

國: 有此其以戊申乎 When you possess this, might it be on [the day] *wu-shên*?

呂: 將以甲子至殷郊 I will reach the outskirts of Yin on [the day] *chia-tz'ü*.

左: 其以丙子若壬午作乎 Might it happen on [the day] *ping-tzu* or *jen-wu*?

國: 王以二日癸亥夜陳 The king drew up in formation on the night of the second day, *kuei-hai*.

呂: 天子乃以元日祈穀于上帝 The emperor then on the first day prays for good fortune from the Supreme Ancestor.

禮: 外事以剛日內事以柔日 External business is done on odd-numbered days, internal business on even-numbered days.

衡: 人以夜臥晝起 Men sleep at night and get up at day.

淮: 辰星常以二月春分劾奎婁 Mercury regularly appears in the constellations Stride and Mound in the second month at the vernal equinox.

漢: 會稽海外有東鯤人分為二十餘國以歲時來獻見云 Overseas from Kuei-chi are Tung-ti people. They are divided into more than twenty nations. It is said they visit in harvest season to gain tributary audience.

藝: 禽鳥拈陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘒 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

9. *obj* is a direction [alternate of 而? v next word]

衡: 自帶以上可見自帶以下不可見 From the belt up they were visible; from the belt down, invisible.

釋: 自臍以下曰水腹水洑所聚也 From the navel down is called the water-belly; because it is where the water-runoffs collect.

b. *fig.*

後: 怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.

衡: 書館小僮百人以上 There were more than a

hundred small boys in the school.

後:七歲以上 over seven *sui* of age

c. *wrt time*

後:然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久
But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heart-land has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

顏:且鄭玄以前全不解反語 Furthermore, before Chêng Hsian absolutely no one dissected split-words.

10. *obj is num or meas applied to count*

淮:相支以日 days apart

考:凡行莫水磬折以參伍 To make standing water flow, [ditches] are always bent downward to some degree.

莊:輕用民死死者以國量 He expended the lives of his people so casually that the dead were to be counted by nations-full.

史:費以巨萬計 The expenditure was calculated in hundreds of millions

戰:以合伐之趙必固守 If you try to overwhelm them, Chao will surely hold firm. [lit "attack them in the volume of one big gulp"]

11. *obj erog by* 可, 足, 易 or 難

呂:是月不可以稱兵 This month must not be one in which we declare war. [可以 "allowed to be when."]

呂:爵為天子不足以比焉 the rank of emperor is inadequate to compare to it. [足以 "enough to use"]

非:民者固服於勢誠易以服人 The populace definitely submit to power, and that is genuinely easy to use to make people submit.

左:眾叛親離難以濟矣 If the many are disaffected and his intimates abandon him, it will be hard for him to succeed. [難以 "is hard to use as means"]

B. *w/o obj, its subj is used as in A (in the reg paradigm of ve)*

漢:大臣怨於不以 High ministers are resentful that they are not used.

1. *subj is tool or other means* for, to, so as to

左:酒以成禮 Wine is used to complete the ritual.

左:卜以決疑 Scapulimancy is for resolving doubts.

新:鼻以聞芳 The nose is for smelling odors.

左:政以治民刑以正邪 Government keeps the folk in order; punishment straightens the crooked.

藝:陽侯沛以奔驚 On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

釋:道有夾溝以通水潦 A road has gutters on both sides to connect the water drains.

左:奪之杖以敲之 He took his staff from him and beat him with it.

呂:故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以為國家其土直以治天下 Thus it is said, "The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are used to govern the world." [nr]

呂:出則以車入則以輦務以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and when inside [their palaces] they take rickshaws, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

國:[范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up.

左:假道於虞以伐虢 borrowed a road from Yü by which to attack Kuo

左:二人因之以作亂 The two men relied on him

in fomenting a rebellion.

史:武王謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Ch'ou of Yin brought about his own ruin.

史:至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are enabled to have a sufficiency and even some wealth.

隋:昂畢間為天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

漢:夫腹飢不得食膚寒不得衣慈母不能保其子君安能以有其民哉 Now if their bellies are hungry but they cannot get food, if their skins are cold but they cannot get clothing, the most loving mothers could not protect their children; how ever could a ruler be able to control his folk that way?!

b. *subj need not be specified*

晉:卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow."

2. *subj is raw material, often w/ 為 for, from which*
釋:或曰丫丫杖轉於頭故以名之也 Some call it 'a "fork", because the forked sticks turn at the head, so that gives it its name.

a. *in reality*

淮:無卹賤今以為後何也 Wu-hsü is low-ranking; why do you now make him your heir?

史:齊宣王以為客卿 The king of Ch'i made him visiting minister.

荀:木直中繩輒以為輪其曲中規 Wood may be so straight it fits a stretched cord, but steam it for a wheel and its curve will fit compasses.

淮:破其首以為飲器 broke up his to head make a drinking cup

呂:斷其頭以為觴 cut off his skull to make a drinking-cup

b. *in estimation*

孟:人皆以為賤 People all thought that was contemptible.

孟:匠人斲而小之則王怒以為不勝其任矣 If the carpenters cut them to be smaller, YM will be angry, assuming that they will no longer support the load.

呂:成王與唐叔虞燕居授梧葉以為珪而授唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was playing with T'ang-shu Yü [his younger brother]. He plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it to T'ang-shu Yü and said, "With this I enfeoff you."

戰:子以齊楚為孰勝哉 Which do you suppose would win, Ch'i or Ch'u?

3. *(less common than A.3 above) subj is reason or pretext, be grounds for, be cause of*

左:子盍求事於齊以臨民不然將叛 Why don't you ask to become the vassal of Ch'i and use that as your grounds for subordinating these folk; otherwise they will revolt.

左:鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chêng invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East Gate

incident.

論:一則以喜一則以懼 on the one hand, of course, pleased by it, but on the other, of course, apprehensive at it

史:蜀既屬秦秦以益疆富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

4. *subj is condition or action yielding some result so as to, thereby, in order that*

釋:古者列樹以表道 In ancient times they planted trees in rows as a means to mark the edge of the road.

呂:殺其民以自活 to kill his folk in order to keep himself alive

戰:摩笄以自刺 sharpened a hairpin to stab herself
呂:譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like cleaning the weapons; by that means we prepare for an attack.

史:蘇秦被反間以死 Su Ch'in died having been traduced.

淮:筮者端策以問於數 The Yi Ching diviner counts the sticks to inquire of the numbers.

史:所以為君願 what I want to make of it on YL's behalf [所...願]

呂:不如歸尸以內攻之 We'd better let them have the bodies of their dead, thus attacking them internally.
釋:頤...上下咀物以養人 The chin...goes up and down chewing things to nourish one.

後:昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old, when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters of oak and thatch of cogon grass and everyone was at ease with that.

戰:王曰寡人既以興師矣 The king said, "I have already raised a force for this attack."

呂:五入而以為五色矣 It went in [the dye] five times and was thereby made five colors.

論:終日不食終夜不寢以思 go all day without eating and all night without lying down, in order to contemplate

荀:舍是天下以衰矣 If you set this aside, the world will be diminished by that.

國:立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也 Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment.

漢:疆境既完中國內竭以喪社稷是為無策 When this boundary had been completed, China was used up, and thus his dynasty ended. This is to have no strategy.

左:不度德不量力不親親不微辭不察有罪犯五不韙而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength; he did not treat relatives as family; he did not demand an explanation nor did he inquire who was guilty. Having blundered into these five errors, in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

呂:凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以為 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiating some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by means of it, he will go and what, by means of it, he will contrive.

史:乃飾車百乘黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純以約諸侯 To that end a hundred decorated chariots, a hundred *di* of yellow gold, a hundred

pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery were to be used to draw the barons to agreement.

The foregoing sentence, entirely regular and unremarkable in Chinese, displays the aspects of the interaction of CC syntax and word-class membership that tempt speakers of European languages to twist it into something acceptable to the grammar of their own tongue, with results that are misleading, perhaps badly so.

The words 百 and 千, as numbers, belong the word-class of stative verbs. In these four occurrences they function as factor ("make-hundred" and "make-thousand") each with the next word as its object, the pairs forming nuclei. The two syllable phrase preceding each nucleus functions as its subject. Those four nuclear sentences are in turn the subject of the nucleus 以 "be used". The three words at the end, 約諸侯, are fac+obj=nuc, best regarded as the core nucleus of this nuclear sentence, with the segment from 乃 to 以 as co-nuclear.

a. subj often is "this"

國:是以民生有財用而死有所葬 This is why while alive the folk have what they need and when dead they have a place to be buried.

5. subj is troops in battle

左:公使如楚乞師欲以伐齊 The ruler sent an emissary to Ch'u to request an expeditionary force by which he wanted to attack Ch'i.

左:帥諸侯以討鄭 lead the [armies of the] feudal lords to chastise Chêng

6. subj is status, in which status

史:伊尹攝行政當國以朝諸侯 Yi Yin, acting as regent, assumed control of government operations; in the capacity of head of state he summoned the barons to court.

左:以公子目夷爲仁使爲左師以聽政 He thought the ruler's son Mu-yi was a good man and made him left poobah, in which position he had charge of government.

淮:予所有者千乘也願以受教 What I have is a thousand-chariot fief. I want instruction on that level.

史:少君者故深澤侯[入→]人以主方 Shao-chün was formerly of the household of the Marquess of Shên-tsé in the capacity of pharmacist.

史:行視鯀之治水無狀乃殛鯀於羽山以死 He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

史:秦挾實以待破秦王必患之 With Ch'in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch'in will surely be troubled by that.

漢:多齋釜餼薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

7. subj is transferred to a recipient

國:邊人以告 Borderers reported it.

戰:應侯慚而退以言於王 Ashamed, Lord Ying went back and told the king of it.

左:竊藏以逃 He absconded with the treasury.

左:己弗能有而以與人 He couldn't keep it himself yet he gave it to someone else.

國:乞食於野人野人舉塊以與之 They begged food of a rustic, who picked up a clod of earth and gave it to them.

淮:發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

史:秦惠王車裂商君以徇曰莫如商鞅反者 The Benevolent King of Ch'in had Lord Shang torn apart by wagons and sent around, with the message, "Let there be no more such rebels as Lord Shang."

禮:君削以地 the ruler was deprived of some of his territory

呂:爵爲天子不足以比焉 the rank of emperor is inadequate to compare to it

史:罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客妄人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that.

8. subj is time of occurrence

左:若晉君朝以入則婢子夕以死夕以入則朝以死 If it is morning when the Lord of Ch'in enters then it will be evening when your servant and her children will die; if it is evening when he enters, it will be morning when they die.

左:問公年季武子對曰會于沙隨之歲寡君以生 He asked the Marquess's age. Chi Wu-tzu said, "The year we met at Sha-sui, our ruler was born then."

月:是月也以立春 This month is when we initiate spring.

考:水有時以凝有時以澤 There is a time when water freezes and a time when it melts.

戰:魏日以削 Wei declined daily. [cf next wd] 以故⇒故

史:主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded.

楚:長太息以掩涕兮哀民生之多艱 I sigh long and loud and hide my tears, ah! I lament the many troubles in the lives of the folk.

史:其城薄以卑其地狹以泄 Its wall is thin and low; its land is narrow and worn out.

史:凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

史:秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand li away.

山:自天虞之山以至南禺之山凡一十四山六千五百三十里 From T'ien-yü mountain to Nan-yü mountain, total fourteen mountains, 6530 li.

漢:夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive;

We retire late and ponder.

衡:從始立以來年歲甚多 It has been many, many years since it was first set up.

晉:法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

ziag 2.6^{nc} plantain (2 syll?) 苜 苡

ziag 3 different, odd 58 异

ziag giar 2.6^{pl} final particle 159 以 uf 矣 呂:若此則工拙愚智勇懼可得[以→]矣 If done that way, then it can be learned who is deft or clumsy, stupid or smart, brave or fearful.

史:患至而後憂之則無及[已→]矣 If you don't worry about trouble until it is actually here, you will no longer have the time to act. [無及=無所於及] 戰:黃雀因是[以→]矣俯囑白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以爲無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

ziag giar 2.6^{pl} final particle 159 矣

淮:也之與矣相去千里 The difference between dia and ziag is as great as a thousand liag. [nr]

A. denotes accomplishment of process

國:於今三世矣 as of now it has become the third generation

孟:年已七十矣 He was in his seventieth year of age. [lit "Years had he finished seven times ten."]

非:臣得之矣而未習也 I've got it [the tune] but I haven't practiced yet.

多:臣聞命矣 I have received my orders.

戰:吾歲不熟二年矣 For the second year, our harvest has not ripened.

呂:故之人有不肯貴富者矣 Men who were unwilling to be high-ranking and rich have existed among those of old.

左:小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.

呂:王數封我矣吾不受也 The king has tried to enfeoff me several times, but I never accepted.

史:秦之不能害燕亦明矣 That Ch'in cannot harm Yen has surely been made obvious.

史:渡滹沱涉易水不至四五日而距國都矣 Crossing the Hu'o and the Yi, in no more than four or five days they would be drawn up at your capital.

新:秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣 Ch'in had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.

b. may cover more than one nuc sent

史:數戰則民勞久師則兵敝矣 If they fight many battles, the folk become weary, and if they are in active service for long, weapons become worn.

B. denotes change of state

戰:一人言市有虎王信之乎王曰否二人言市有虎王信之乎王曰寡人疑之矣三人言市有虎王信之乎王曰寡人信之矣 "If one man said there was a tiger in the marketplace, would YM believe it?" "No." "If two men said there was a tiger in the marketplace, would YM believe it?" "I would begin to wonder." "If three men said there was a tiger in the marketplace, would YM believe it?" "I would believe it then."

周：客...請仕...客聞之曰臣不仕矣 A free-lance courtier...asked for a job...the free-lance heard of it and said, "I no longer want the job."

孟：其三人則予忘之矣 As to the other three men, well then, I've forgotten them.

呂：五入而以爲五色矣 [White cloth] went in [the dyes] five times and thereby was made five colors.

衡：箬草稱神龜稱靈矣 The milfoil plant has acquired the designation of magical and the tortoise that of inspired.

呂：去其荆而可矣 If we subtract [the word] *Ching* it would become acceptable.

衡：死則手不能復把矣 When one dies, the hands can no longer grasp any more.

史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣 Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

非：先生毋言矣 Say no more of it, sir.

b. *hort* "now it may be done"

左：公聞其期曰可矣 When the Marquess heard that a date had been set, he said, "Now we can do it."

左：公將鼓之劇曰未可齊人三鼓劇曰可矣 The ruler was about to have the drums beaten to attack them to advance. Kui said, "Not yet." The Ch'i troops beat thrice and Kui said, "Now we can do it."

左：將立州吁乃定之矣 If you have decided to make Chou Yü your successor, settle it now. [as you have not yet done]

史：須臾豹曰廷掾起矣 After a while Pao said, "Your chief clerks can get up now." [as you have until now been afraid to do]

史：高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 The High Emperor said, "Stop it. I was only joking."

(1) *some idiomatic connection w/departure*

史：公往矣無汗我 Go, sir. Do not insult me.

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

戰：西門豹爲鄴令而辭乎魏文侯文侯曰子往矣必就子之功而成子之名 Hsi Men Pao was appointed administrator of Yeh but made excuses to the Cynosure Marquess of Wei. The Cynosure Marquess said, "No, you go after all. It will advance your record of success and make a name for you." [I have overridden your reasons for not going.]

莊：莊子曰往矣吾將曳尾於塗中 Chuang-tzū said, "Be off with you. I will drag my tail in the mud."

[I have declined the offer you expected me to accept. Depart now, instead of remaining (as you had expected to do).]

呂：膠鬲曰竭至武王曰將以甲子至殷郊子以是報矣 Chiao Ko said, "When will you arrive?"

The Martial King said, "I will reach the outskirts of Yin on the first day of the cycle of sixty. Now you go report that."

2. *change of state may be predicted*

國：晉侯將死矣 The Marquess of Chin is doomed.

戰：三年城且拔矣 In the third year the city had reached a condition in which it was about to be taken.

左：吾不復見子矣 I will never see you again.

莊：昔之日已往而不來矣 Yesterday's sun has

already gone and will never return.

呂：公則天下平矣 If [the ruler] is impartial then the world will be run smoothly.

國：夫史蘇之言將及矣 What the scribe Su said is about to come true.

史：君不若道虞舜之道無爲問僕矣 YL had best make the Way of Shun of Yü your way; then there would be no need to ask anything more of me.

左：大子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"

非：人主釋法用私則上下不別矣 Once the ruler of others sets law aside and follows his own preferences, high and low will no longer be distinct.

衡：以一斗水灌冶鑪之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 If one throws a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter, the eruption of vapor will make a *p'i'alliat* sound like thunder.

禮：三日而後斂者以俟其生也三日而不生亦不生矣 That the dead are not enshrouded until three days have passed is in order to give them time to return to life. If after three days they have not returned to life then they definitely will never return to life.

3. *change of state may be hypoth, stl English subjunctive denoting counterfactual cond*

論：文獻不足故也足則吾能徵之矣 The reason is that their documents are insufficient. If they were sufficient I could adduce them as evidence.

國：以晉國之克也爲己實謀之曰微我晉不戰矣 You assume the victory of the state of Chin to be that it was you who planned it, saying, "If not for me, Chin would have fought." [as it did in fact do]

非：三國固且去矣 The three states were surely on the point of withdrawing. [as they had yet shown no sign of doing]

非：士有從原中出者曰原三日即下矣 There was a knight who had come out of Yüan who said, "Yüan would have surrendered in three more days." [as it had yet shown no sign of doing]

呂：若此則是非無所失而舉措無所過矣 If done like this then right and wrong will never be mishandled and tactics will never be misapplied. [as would not be the case if done in other ways]

國：危事不可以爲安死事不可以爲生則無爲貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence. [as in fact we do]

戰：向者遇桀紂必殺之矣 Had it been Chieh or Chòu he was debating just now, they surely would have killed him. [as we know is not the case]

孟：是二天子矣 This would have made two emperors. [as we know is not the case]

呂：子惟之矣 Better think about that. [as you haven't done]

呂：秋早寒則冬必燠矣 If the autumn gets cold early then winter will certainly be warm. [in contrast to what we would expect]

呂：寡人已令吏弗誅矣 We have already ordered the officials not to punish him [as the law would have demanded].

呂：使百里奚雖賢無得繆公必無此名矣 No

matter how capable we suppose Pai Li Hsi to have been, if he had not won the confidence of [Ch'in] Mu Kung he surely would not have this reputation. [as we know he does]

戰：今雖干將莫邪非得人力則不能割刺矣 Even Kan Chiang and Mo Yeh [famous swords], for example, except by getting the power from a man would not be able to cut and wound. [as we know they could]

晏：太公桓公將常守之矣 Tai Kung and Huan Kung ought to have kept it forever [as we know they did not].

戰：是大王籌策之臣無任矣 That would mean YGM's planning staff are not up to their tasks. [which we assume is not true]

戰：有一人過曰善射可教射也矣 A man passing by said, "You're a good archer but you need to learn some things about archery." [contrary to your opinion]

衡：夫石不能自刻則亦不能言不能言則亦不能爲人矣 Now, stone cannot carve itself, and if it cannot carve itself it equally cannot speak, and if it cannot speak it equally cannot turn into a human. [What we thought might be possible has now been shown to be impossible.]

衡：使地三年乃成一葉則萬物之有葉者寡矣 If earth took three years to make one leaf then few things would have leaves. [as we know is not the case]

淮：今以人之小過掉其大美則天下無聖王賢相矣 If we were to let a man's minor faults overshadow his great virtues then there would never be a sage king or great minister in the world. [as we know is not the case]

國：微子吾幾不爲人矣 Had it not been for you I would have come near acting in an inhuman way. [as you prevented me from doing]

史：秦無韓魏之規則禍必中於趙矣 If Ch'in hadn't Hán and Wei to circumscribe it, then misfortune would befall Chao.

4. *mostly w/ust, quite, fully, entirely*

左：昔歲入陳今茲入鄭不無事矣 Last year we invaded Chên; this year we invaded Chêng. We certainly have not lacked things to keep us busy.

論：甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

呂：介子推之離俗遠矣 Chieh Tzū Ch'ui was a far cry indeed from the average man.

淮：其重於尊亦遠矣 That is far heavier than a jug!

衡：天地爲鑪大矣陽氣爲火猛矣雲雨爲水多矣 As a furnace, sky and earth are quite big. As fire, Yang vapor is quite fierce. As water, clouds and rain are quite a lot.

淮：辯矣客種以說勝寡人也 That was certainly glib, the way he defeated Us with his arguments.

戰：今謂馬多力則有矣 If, for instance, you say a horse is very strong, that is entirely factual.

衡：左右曰久矣孔子曰惡其久也 His servants said, "It's been that way a long time." Confucius said, "That's what I don't like about it."

晉：往百日還百日攻百日以六十日爲休息一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for rest—one year would definitely suffice.

史：夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣 Now, for Ch'in and Ch'u to exhaust each

other, leaving undamaged Hán and Wei in control—no plan is more risky than that.

ziəŋ *giər* 2.6 wither 57 萎

ziəŋ *ziər* 說文: bridge (dial) 179 圮

ziəŋ bamboo shoots 筴

ziəŋ 2.6 ^{vt} 說文: 大堅 wot mean? 王仁昉

conflates w/改 *xəŋ*; 廣韻 *ar dziəŋ* 改

ziəp 4.26 唐韻: many 639 翬

ziəp 翬

ziəpdiəŋ gleaming 熠燿

ziəpdiəŋ firefly 熠燿

ziə 1.9 (= 也乎) 歟 與 鼻

論: 夫子聖者與何其多能也 Is Confucius a Sage? How do you account for his having so many abilities?

漢: 猗與偉與 Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming?

史: 子不說吾治秦與 Is it because you don't like how I govern Ch'in?

呂: 先生之老歟昏歟 Is it because you are senile, sir, or just confused?

戰: 輕寡人與 Is that because he does not take Us seriously?

呂: 嘻君[翬→]與 Ah, is it you, sir?

漢: 何施而臻此與 What shall we do to reach this state?

ziə *giəŋ* 2.8 ^m join; be with 301 與 鼻

漢: 與我無禮 She is discourteous in my presence.

非: 侏儒俳優固人主之所與也 Dwarves and jesters are indisputably among those present at a ruler's feasting.

戰: 不信王勿與爲約 If he is dishonest, let YM make no agreements with him.

詩: 葛生蒙楚藟蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

非: 不在所與居在所與謀也 It doesn't depend on who you sit with. It depends on who you make plans with.

史: 其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

史: 與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭 With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Chêng.

史: 民可以樂成不可與慮始 It is the place of the folk to enjoy the results [of public works]; they are not to be consulted in the initial planning.

淮: 不肖主舉其所與同 Incapable kings promote those with whom they agree.

淮: 夫井魚不可與語大拘於隘也 Now, we can't tell a fish in a well about great things, since it is obstructed by the narrow aperture.

呂: 白公問於孔子曰人可與微言乎 The LL of Pai asked Confucius, "Can men be spoken with in entire secrecy?"

國: 誰能與豺狼爭食 Who can fight for food with a wolf?

後: 及董賢爲大司馬聞譚名欲與之交 When Tung Hsien became Grand Marshal he heard of T'an's reputation and wanted to get in touch with him.

史: 乃召蘇代復善待之與謀伐齊 He then sent for Su Tai, again treated him well and plotted with

him to attack Ch'i.

史: 天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are

ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound. 隋: 今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.

左: 盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝乃歎 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, "...that we will adhere to T'sui and Ch'ing." Yen-tzu looked up at the sky and sighed and said, "I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state." Only then did he smear his mouth with blood.

荀: 彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

論: 子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

史: 梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hán on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts. [境 *obj* of 與; 楚, 韓, 趙, 齊 *indir obj*]

b. *fig.* and, and also

衡: 刑之字井與刀也 The graph 刑 is 井 plus 刀.

衡: 夢見甲夢見君明日見甲與君 They dream of seeing A and dream of seeing the ruler and the next day they see A and the ruler.

戰: 與臣而將四矣 If you include me, there are going to be four.

周: 禁徑踰者與以兵革趨行者與馳騁於國中者 He prohibits taking shortcuts, running while under arms and speeding within the city limits.

1. 與俱 together with

韜: 載與俱歸立爲師 He had him mount the chariot and went home with him, where he made him tutor.

衡: 人之有胞猶木實之有扶也包裹兒身因與俱出 Humans' having a placenta is like trees and fruit's having bark and rind. It envelops the baby's body and thus is expelled with it.

淮: 不通於物者難與言化 Those who don't understand things are difficult to discuss changes with.

2. 相與 with each other

史: 群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以爲表經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the

accomplishments and transformative power of the emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to be a sighting-post for going straight.

c. X 與 not-X, whether X or not

國: 雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no way to avoid being blamed for something. 語: 彼則槁枯而遠棄此則爲宗廟之瑚璉者通與不通也 That in the case of that one, it rots and is left behind far away, while in the case of this one, it is made into bowls for solemn use in ancestral temples, is due to whether or not it gets through. 淮: 六律者生之與殺也賞之與罰也予之與奪也非此無道也 The six tunings are the relation of life to death, the relation of rewards to punishment and the relation of giving to taking away.

2. juxtapose for comparison

選: 長城地勢峻萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 *li* it rises to cloud level.

墨: 鬼神之明智於聖人猶聽耳明目之與聾瞽也 Spirits are as much more intelligent than human sages as good hearing and good eyesight compared with deafness and blindness.

史: 今秦之與齊也猶齊之與魯也 Here the comparison between Ch'in and Ch'i is like that between Ch'i and Lu.

史: 秦卒與山東之卒猶孟賁之與怯夫 The difference between Ch'in troops and the troops from east of the mountains is like that between Méng Pên and a cowardly common fellow.

衡: 何以能知國有道與無道也 By what means would they be able to tell whether a state has the Way or lacks it?

語: 知與不知也 depends on whether he is well known or not

史: 虎之與羊不格明矣 It is clear that tigers overmatch sheep.

史: 余嘗讀商君開塞耕戰書與其人行事相類 I have read Lord Shang's book on opening frontiers, plowing and fighting. It is of a piece with the man's own actions.

論: 王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner?'"

The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 非: 與其用一人不如用一國 Rather than employing one man, better to employ an entire nation.

禮: 喪禮與其哀不足而禮有餘也不若禮不足而哀有餘也 Rather than a funeral at which there is much ceremony and little grief, better one with little ceremony and much grief.

ziə *giəŋ* 3.9 ^m be part of, join 301 與 鼻

左: 鄭伯治與於雍糾之亂者 The Earl of Chêng dealt with those who had participated in the disturbance of Yung Chiu.

史: 其後二年使與齊楚之相會鬻桑 Two years after that he was dispatched to take part in the meeting between Ch'i and Ch'u at Nieh-sang.

漢: 臣身遠與寡 Your servant is far away and his partisans are few.

衡: 五聖十賢相與卻之 five sages and ten talented men all cooperating to stave it off

淮: 君曰此非左右之所得與 The ruler said,

“This is nothing for servants to meddle with.”

史：今王不與猛虎而與群羊臣竊以爲大王之計過也 Now YM does not ally with fierce tigers but with a flock of sheep. YS takes the liberty of considering YM's plan to be mistaken.

論：子曰不得中行而與之必也狂狷乎狂者進取狷者有所不爲也 The master said, “Since I have not been able to join those who travel the middle, must it then be the reckless and timid? The reckless are vigorous, while there are things the timid will not do.”

史：今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏 Suppose YGM were to ally with Ch'in; then surely Ch'in would weaken Hán and Wei. Ally with Ch'i and Ch'i will surely weaken Ch'u and Wei.

國：重耳夷吾與知共君之事 *Chung-êrh* and *Yi-wu* were complicit in the matter of the Reverend Lord [ie their elder half-brother's death].

國：如寡人者安與知恥 How is one like Us to have accomplices in shame?

國：又身與之市 moreover put yourself in person in his service

非：起師與分吳 to raise an army and divide [the conquered territory of] Wu with them

國：成人在始與善始與善善善 Maturing depends on one's early companions being good; if the early companions are good, good ones introduce good ones.

外：與居不若其身者 those whose constant associates are not even as good as themselves

b. also of groups

戰：楚攻魏張儀謂秦王曰不如與魏以勁之 Ch'u attacked Wei. Chang Yi said to the king of Ch'in, “It would be best to ally with Wei to strengthen them.”

戰：秦魏爲與國 Ch'in and Wei became allies.

荀：王奪之人霸奪之與彊奪之地 A king will take people from them; an overlord will take allies from them; a despot will take land from them.

史：梁南與楚而不與齊則齊攻其東 If Liang allies itself with Ch'u on the south and does not ally with Ch'i then Ch'i will attack them on the east.

戰：請伐人之與國 requesting to attack other people's allied states

史：今大王與秦則秦必弱韓魏與齊則齊必弱楚魏 If now YGM allies with Ch'in then Ch'in must consider Han and Wei weak; if you ally with Ch'i then Ch'i must consider Ch'u and Wei weak.

管：敵國彊而與國弱 The opposing states are strong and the allied states are weak.

c. also of *incan*

史：天時不與 if natural occasions do not cooperate
呂：精氣...集於羽鳥與爲飛揚 The essential vapor...collects in feathers, joining [with them] in producing flight.

晏：國有三不祥是不與焉 There are three ill-omened things for a state, and this is not one of them.

衡：天下有三不祥西益宅不與焉 There are three ill-omened things in the world, and extending one's house to the west is not one of them.

考：國有六職百工與居一焉 There are six responsibilities of a state, and all crafts belong to one of them.

ziô giô 2.8 *vn* give [cf 予] 48 與

左：王與之武公之略 The king gave him the territory taken from the Martial Duke.

左：以其爲太子之室與之 gave him the house he had had when he was heir-apparent

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余爲伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, “I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor.”

左：以與向戌向戌辭...乃予宋公 [The Marquess] offered it to Hsiang Hsiü, who declined... So it was given to the Duke of Sung.

國：乞食於野人野人舉塊以與之 They begged food of a rustic, who picked up a clod of earth and gave it to them.

後：天下皆知取之爲取而莫知與之爲取 The whole world knows that taking amounts to taking, but no one knows that giving amounts to taking.

戰：子噲與子之國 Tzü-kuai has given the state to Tzü-chih.

呂：與之尸而弗取 if we let them have their dead and they don't accept them

史：爲善者天報之以福爲惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

漢：呂嫗怒呂公曰始常欲奇此女與貴人 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said, “You always meant to keep this daughter aside for presentation to some high-ranking man.”

草：私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.

新：取與[攻]守不同術也 Taking and defending have no method in common.

b. also of intangibles

後：長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.

ziô 1.9 *nc* cart 輿

荀：馬駭輿則君子不安輿 If a horse shies at its cart, a gentleman would not consider the cart safe.

淮：假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs.

史：二人即同輿而之市游於卜肆中 The two men then rode to the marketplace sharing a carriage. They strolled around among the diviners' stalls.

ziô zîag 1.9 praise 26 譽

莊：舉世而譽之而不加勸 If even the whole world praises him, he is not any more encouraged.

ziô diag NS: arsenolite AS₂O₃ 105 礪 礪
說：毒石出漢中 A poisonous stone; it comes from Han-chung.

山：有白石焉其名曰礪可以毒鼠 There is a white stone there, called *diag*; it can be used to poison rats.

ziô zîag renown, joy [tone diff] 26 譽

ziô zîag 1.9 lift, raise 26 昇 舉 舉

ziô 1.9 *nc* falcon flag 26 旗

ziô 1.9 curling 旗

ziô *nc* fat 208 腴

ziô *nc* ko bird 鸞

ziô 1.9 (prn) 嫵

ziô careful 儼

ziô 1.9 respectful 愼

ziô 2.8 切韻: to sigh 234 歟

ziô zîag 1.9 wild sheep 187 羴

ziô zîag 3.9 carry on shoulders 26 輿

ziô giag 1.9 many, crowd 301 輿

七輿大夫⇒七

ziô-zîô 2.8 so hurrying 愼愼

ziôkieng *nc* 爾雅: ko bird 輿鴉

ziôkieng *giagbiawer* constell name part of Cancer 輿鬼

隋：輿鬼五星天目也主視明察姦謀 The five stars of Congregated Demons are the eyes of the sky. They govern looking, clearly discerning treasonous plots.

ziôziô giôxiô chant for heaving cf 邪許 輿謔

ziôtiô giagtiôg *vn* take part 301 與知 與智
衡：物自生子自成天地父母何與知哉 Things make themselves, children develop themselves; what could sky and earth and parents have to do with it?

國：重耳夷吾與知共君之事 *Chung-êrh* and *Yi-wu* were complicit in the matter of the Reverend Lord [ie their elder half-brother's death].

國：如寡人者安與知恥 How is one like Us to have accomplices in shame?

史：盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents.

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

ziôts'əm giagts'əm *vn* consult, take part in decision 301 與參

ziôb'wân ko gem, insignium in Lu 璵璠
ziômiwân giagmiwân *vn* be informed, be notified 301 與聞

ziôg 1.46 resemble (cf 由 “resemble”) 407 猶
莊：當是時猶象人也 All this time he was like a statue.

左：鄭之有原團猶秦之有具囿 Chêng's possession of Yüan-fu is like Ch'in's possession of Chü-yu.

國：玉帛酒食猶糞土也 Jade, fine cloth, wine and food are like a bunch of crap.

淮：是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生殊死之人 This is like Wang-sun Ch'ó wanting to revive a corpse by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia.

荀：辟之是猶伏而哂天救經而引其足 Comparing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet

越：猶蹙者不忘走盲者不忘視 Like a lame man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind man never forgetting sight.

列：既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人 When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones.

漢：絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢污也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up.

ziôg 1.46 still; yet 猶

左：蔓草猶不可除況君之寵弟乎 If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?

呂：昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也 In time gone by, your servant used all his power and wit and it still was not sufficient to decide that.

列：既寤所坐猶嚮者之處侍御猶嚮者之人
When he returned to consciousness the place he was sitting seemed the same as a while ago and the servants and attendants still the same ones.

人：苟有形質猶可即而求[之→]也 If something has form and substance then it can still be accessed and sought.

漢：往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his own era, we call him emperor. [3rd 者 *prob intrusive*]
漢：孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不為其積土甚至今猶存 The Cynsure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

zi0g 2.44 lead, influence, entice cf 牖 (*sua* 誑?) 253 誘 誘 牖

詩：野有死麋白茅包之有女懷春吉士誘之
There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

左：楚之羸其誘我也 Ch'u's appearance of weakness is an attempt to deceive us.

左：請無扞采樵者以誘之 Let's deceive them by not guarding our wood-gatherers.

左：王貪而無信唯察於感今幣重而言甘誘我也 The king is avaricious and unreliable, and Ts'ai is just what his heart is set on. His gifts are lavish and his words sweet in order to inveigle us.

zi0g diab 2.44 ^{nc} window (*dist* 开) 377 牖 开
說：在牆曰牖在屋曰窗 In a wall it is called *diab*, in a roof it is called *ts'üng*.

衡：孔子自牖執其手曰亡之命矣夫 Confucius took his hand through the window and said, "It is fated, is it not, that we will lose him?"

漢：故曰王者不窺牖戶而知天下 Thus it is said that a true king is well informed about everything without peeping out of his doors or windows.

zi0g 2.44 ^{nt} branch 10 酉

zi0g 2.44 ^{nc} weeds; useless 莠

zi0g 1.46 plan, scheme 20 猶

隋：漢興張蒼因循古制猶多疏闊 When Han arose, Chang Ts'ang looked into the ancient systems. There were many, and their prescriptions varied widely.

zi0g 1.46 ^{nc} stinking water plant 蕪

zi0g 1.46 ^{nc} ko monkey *ar* t3 猻 猶

zi0g zhi0g tall (as growing grain) 402 稊

zi0g zhi0g 3 ^{nc} sleeved robe; full dress 245 褰

zi0g to store firewood 407 標 標 標

zi0g 1.46 ^{nc} light car 輶 輶

zi0g 說文：soft wood 櫜

zi0g wait, serve (*rel* to 猶?) 倘

zi0g 2.44 mayflies cf 蜉 + p 蜉

zi0g rot, stink of decay (sc roof timbers) 腐

zi0g 1.46 cover 摺

zi0g 1.46 fire 燭

zi0g 2.44 ^{nt} plant name 茵 茵

zi0gk'ieg ^{np} stream name 檣溪

zi0gñiak *how diff* from 猶 + 若? 猶若

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲糝糝而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而苴

孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet able to express their respect to the spirits. When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

zi0gñiag ^{nc} *pln aw* 姜里 牖里

zi0 father (*dial*) cf 父 姪 417 爺

zi0 1.37 ^{nc} coconut palm cf next 椰 椰 椰

zi0? 1.37 ko tree, bark cbutm rope 梃

zi0 1.37 ^{pl} *interr* vo final particle 也 邪 耶

非：汝狗猛邪...人畏焉 Is your dog vicious? [...]
People are afraid of it.

衡：夫天之取龍何意邪 What would be the point of sky's plucking dragons?

(1) 邪 *may cover more than I sent as does* 也
史：罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客安人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that.

b. *paired in choice q.*

莊：天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?

c. *in some dial, paired w/final* 也 *in choice q.*

衡：且所謂怒者誰也天神邪蒼蒼之天也 And who is the one who is said to be angered? Is it the sky spirit or the cerulean sky?

d. *B-term left-shifted*

呂：管子曰子邪言伐莒者 Kuan-tzu said, "Was it you? —the one who talked of attacking Chü?"

zi0di+ **zi0gñiu** mock, imitate, pantomime

36,94 揶揄 揶揄 邪 厥

zi0k 4.22 in this case; definitely 亦

孟：叟不遠千里而來亦將有以利吾國乎 Since, elder sir, you do not consider 1000 *li* too far to come,

surely you intend to benefit my country somehow?

淮：其重於尊亦遠矣 That is far heavier than a jug!

左：是亦多言矣豈不或信 This one has said so many things, some would have to be true.

左：老師費財亦無益也 There is certainly no profit in tiring our armies and wasting our resources.
左：亦晉之妖夢是踐 Surely the dream in Chin was a prophecy which this fulfilled.

史：秦之不能害燕亦明矣 That Chin cannot harm Yen has surely been made obvious.

禮：三日而後斂者以俟其生也三日而不生亦不生矣 That the dead are not enshrouded until three days have passed is in order to give them time to return to life. If after three days they have not returned to life then they definitely will never return to life.

抱：茫茫乎其亦難詳也 How inchoate, the

ineluctable difficulty of describing them exactly.

草：然其為字無益於工[拙亦→]亦拙如效顰者之增醜學步者之失節也 But the way they make characters adds nothing to calligraphic quality, it is still as clumsy as the way those who clenched their faces in imitation made themselves uglier, or the way those who tried to learn the walk bungled the tempo.
國：負羈言於曹伯曰夫晉公子在此君之匹也不亦禮焉曹伯曰諸侯之亡公子其多矣誰不過此 Fu Chi spoke to the Earl of Ts'ao. He said, "The ruler of Chin is here. He is YL's peer. You really ought to accord him honors." The earl said, "There are so many fugitive sons of rulers. Who among them has not passed this way?"

2. [不]亦 X[乎]矣 X for sure! [destroyed].
左：其喪師不亦宜乎 No wonder his army was論：學而時習之不亦說乎 To repeat at an opportune moment something one has memorized—is that not gratifying?

左：石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築鹿祁之宮
"Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?"
At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-chi.

戰：是不亦大示天下弱乎 Surely this is to give a grand exhibition of weakness to the whole world.

史：是故惴疑虛獨驕矜而不敢進則秦之不能齊齊亦明矣 Thus, their timidity, their bluster and their arrogance while they do not dare advance make it entirely clear that Chin cannot harm Chi.

3. *of balancing action or consideration*, on the other hand, for its part, as well

左：以其物享焉其至之日亦其物也 Offer to it its particular thing. The day on which it arrived, that is also its thing.

國：是事也誅亦失不誅亦失 In such a case, punishment gets it wrong but non-punishment also gets it wrong.

論：夫子焉不學而亦何常師之有 How could the master not have studied, and yet how could there have been an ordinary teacher [for such a genius]?

國：氣不沈滯而亦不散越 Vapor is neither dammed nor dispersed.

人：人亦以其方思之故不了己意 For their part, others might, on account of the fact that they happen to be thinking just at that time, not understand what you are explaining.

zi0k 4.22 great [=½ 奕奕?] 奕 奕

zi0k play game Go ("surround") 475 弈 奕
藝：說文曰弈圍碁也 Shuo-wen says *zi0k* is the game Go.

孟：博奕好飲酒不顧父母之養 To play Liu-po and Go and drink avidly, not looking to the upkeep of their parents.

zi0k 4.22 ^{nc} armpit, groin 667 腋 掖 亦

史：弓不虛發中必決背洞胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

史：千金之裘非一狐之腋也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox.

史：子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢趙良曰千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一士之譔譔 You have observed my governing of Chin. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?"

Chao Liang said, "The skins of a thousand sheep are not worth the amplit fur of one fox. The sycophancies of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one officer. [nr]

zjǎk 4.22 liquid 18 液 泌

衡: 蜜為蜂液 Honey constitutes the exudate of bees.

zjǎk 4.22 baldachin 475 筓

zjǎk 4.22 curtain 475 筓

zjǎk 4.22 方言: soo 襪

zjǎk 4.22 𠵱 river name 淡

zjǎk 4.22 fire light 172 焱 燭 焱

非: 衛靈公之時彌子瑕有寵專於衛國侏儒有見公者曰臣之夢踐矣公曰何夢對曰夢見竈為見公也公怒曰吾聞見人主者夢見日奚為見寡人而夢見竈對曰夫日兼燭天下一物不能當也人君兼燭一國一人不能壅也故將見人主者夢見日夫竈一人燭焉則後人無從見矣今或者一人有燭君者乎則臣雖夢見竈不亦可乎 In the time of the Numinous Marquess of Wèi Mi Tzū Hsia was favored and did as he pleased throughout Wèi. One of the court dwarves saw him and said, "My dream is fulfilled!" "What did you dream of?" asked the marquess. "I dreamed of a stove, on account of seeing YL," he replied. The marquess said angrily, "I have heard that one who is to see a ruler dreams of the sun. Why would you dream of a stove before seeing me?" "The sun shines on the whole world equally, and no one person can block it. A ruler shines on his whole country equally and no one person can shut him up. So if you're going to see a ruler you dream of the sun. But a stove—one man soaks up its warmth and the others behind him get no look at it. Now perhaps some one man is soaking up YL's warmth; if so then wouldn't it be right for YS to dream of a stove?"

zjǎk-zjǎk 𠵱 so carriage horses 奕奕

zjǎk'd'ienŋ harem 475 掖庭

後: 漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十以下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.

zjǎg 3.40 night 144 夜

左: 君子有四時朝以聽政書以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

衡: 以夜臥書起 sleep at night and get up at day.

詩: 女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有耀 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

周: 凡軍旅夜鼓鼙軍動則鼓其眾 On all military maneuvers, at night they beat the watches and when the army goes into action they urge the

mass on with drums.

抱: 山中夜見火光者皆久枯木所作勿怪也

When you see firelight at night in the mountains, it is all from old rotten wood; don't be alarmed by it.

戰: 夜行者能無為盜不能禁狗使無吠已也

One who goes out at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.

國: 王以二日癸亥夜陳未畢而雨 The king drew up in formation on the night of the second day [which was] *kuei-hai*. They had not finished when it began to rain.

淮: 偷則夜解齊將軍之幃帳而獻之 The thief then went at night and took the blanket and bed curtain of the Ch'i general and brought them to his own general.

b. several words contrast as "daylight; daytime"

1. 夙 is hardly seen outside the Odes

左: 夙夜匪解以事一人孟明有焉 "He rests not day or night/ Serving the one man." Mèng Míng is an example of that.

2. the usual one is 晝

左: 臣卜其晝未卜其夜不敢 I have divined about the day but haven't divined about the night. 莊: 鳴鶴夜撮蚤察毫末晝出瞋目而不見丘山 At night the owl can catch a flea or make out the tip of a hair, but if it goes out in daylight it stares and cannot see a hill.

3. 日 also occurs

論: 吾嘗終日不食終夜不寢以思無益不如學也 I have sometimes gone all day without eating and all night without lying down in order to contemplate, in vain. Better to study.

日夜⇒日

晝夜⇒晝

zjǎg 3.40 bird like partridge 鶉

zjǎgkwǎng lustrous as if glowing in dark 夜光

選: 懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark. 史: 明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投入於道路人無不按劍相眄者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

zjǎgɣo plant name 144 夜呼

zjǎgɣiwən midnight (cf 夜半) 夜分

zjǎgɣwǎn midnight 夜半

zjǎwǎd 3.13 bright glare of midday 類篇 *ar*

sjǎwǎd 晔

zjǎwən 2.17 true; trust cf 信 246 允 晔

骨: 丁丑卜 (羽) 翌戊寅不雨 允不雨 Inquire on *ting-chiou* day: next *wu-yin* day it won't rain. [later] In fact it didn't rain.

韜: 文王再拜曰允哉 Wèn Wang bowed twice and said, "How true!"

zjǎwən 2.17 high 200 阨

zjǎwən 2.17 ko stone 阨

zjǎwən 2.17 weapon, perh ko spear 鈇

zjǎwən? *nc* or *djǎwən?* 爾雅: horse hair

backward 駟

zjǎwən 1.18 to clear land ++p 畷

dz

dziang 2.36 appearance (cf 相) 36 象 像

左: 王使執燧象以奔吳師 The king had them hold torches to make it seem as if they were rushing toward the Wu force.

漢: 昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.

衡: 世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When ordinary people paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.

衡: 世有以生形轉為生類者矣未有以死身化為生象者也 It has happened in the world that living forms have transformed into other types of living thing, but it has never happened that a dead body has transformed into a living image.

衡: 天有倉龍白虎朱鳥玄武之象也 In the sky there are the images of a green dragon, a white tiger, a red bird and a black tortoise.

隋: 揆日晷下漏刻此二者測天地正儀象之本也 To measure a gnomon's shadow and drip down water by notches—these two are the root of measuring sky and earth and making sights and images right.

史: 天之與人以相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

草: 上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

藝: 禹治水收天下美銅以為九鼎象九州王者興則出衰則去 When Yü controlled the waters, he gathered all the fine bronze in the world to make nine cauldrons, imaging the nine regions of China. When kingly rulers arise, they appear; when in decline, they go away.

b. *in prognostication*, image (not nec iconic)

國: 天事必象 The affairs of Sky are surely presaged. 衡: 亡象已見雖修孝行其何益哉 When the omen of doom had already appeared, even if he had furbished his filial conduct, what good would it have done?

dziang 2.36 *nc* elephant; ivory 37 象

國: 巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak, rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated? 荀: 人希見生象 People rarely see a living elephant.

b. elephant tusk

荀: 雖珠玉滿體文繡充棺黃金充槨加之丹矸重之以曾青犀象以為樹琅玕龍茲華觀以為實人猶莫之拍也 Even if the limbs were covered with pearls and jade, the inner coffin filled with figured brocade, the outer coffin filled with gold, the whole thing decorated with vermilion and with chased bronze, with rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks like an orchard and diamonds, rubies and sapphires like ripe fruit, even so no one would dig it up.

c. ivory

多: 象箸 ivory chopsticks

戰: 象牀 an ivory bed

戰: 白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 White bone can be mistaken for ivory and soapstone is

like jade. These are all examples of false resemblance.
 淮: 晚世之時帝有架紂為璇室瑤臺象廊玉床
 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Chòu;
 they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade,
 galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

deziang 1.38 fly 26 翔

淮: 寒將翔水 The *g'antsiang* flies over the river.
 漢: 常苦枯旱亡有平歲穀賈翔貴 They often
 suffered the bitterness of a withering drought, never
 having a normal harvest; the price of grain shot up.
 釋: 翔伴也言仿伴也 *dziang* “fly back & forth” is
ziang; it means *b'wángziang* “undecided.”

deziang 2.36 acorn 345 橡 樣 樣

deziang 1.38 auspicious omen 36 詳 祥

國: 不祥罹天之禍 Baleful deeds bring on the
 vengeance of Sky.

國: 不圖而殺不祥 Reckless killing is a baleful
 thing.

晏: 今日寡人出獵上山則見虎下澤則見蛇
 殆所謂不祥也 Today We went hunting. Whenever
 We climbed a mountain We saw a tiger; whenever We
 descended into a swamp We saw a snake. Those must be
 what are called inauspicious omens.

左: 於神為不祥於德為憲義於人為失禮 To
 the spirits it is to be regarded as ill-omened, to one's
 reputation as deviating from the standard and to other
 people as a breach of decorum.

左: 不祥五牲不相為用況用諸侯乎 That would
 be blasphemous! The five animals are not substituted
 for each other in sacrifices—how then of a feudal
 lord?

史: 因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生
 窈冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic
 classification of their bad and good omens, all the way
 to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness
 made further tracing to a source impossible.

晏: 國有三不祥是不與焉 There are three ill-
 omened things for a state, and this is not one of them.

衡: 天下有三不祥西益宅不與焉 There are
 three ill-omened things in the world, and extending
 one's house to the west is not one of them.

非: 隰斯彌見田成子田成子與登臺四望三
 面皆暢南望隰子家之樹蔽之田成子亦不言
 隰子歸使人伐之斧離數創隰子止之其相室
 曰何變之數也隰子曰古者有諺曰知淵中之
 魚者不祥夫田子將有大事而我示之知微我
 必危矣不伐樹未有罪也知人之所不言其罪
 大矣乃不伐也 Shih Szu-mi visited T'ien Ch'eng-
 tzu. They went together to the top of T'ien Ch'eng-tzu's
 tower and looked in all four directions. Three sides had
 a clear view but when they looked to the south, the
 trees of Mr. Shih's home blocked the view. T'ien
 Ch'eng-tzu said not a thing. When Mr. Shih got home,
 he ordered them cut down. But the ax had only cut a
 few chips when he countermanded the order. His
 major-domo asked him, “Why change your mind so
 quickly?” Mr. Shih said, “There is an ancient saying,
 ‘It is not good to see fish too deep in the pool.’ That Mr.
 T'ien intends a coup d'etat, and if I show him I am
 aware of his secret I will certainly be in danger. If I
 don't cut down the trees, I still will not have offended.
 To be aware of what someone does not speak of, that is
 a great offense.” So he didn't have them cut down.

deziang 1.38 describe in detail 18 詳

搜: 此二事未詳其世 The eras in which these two
 things happened has not been made clear.

抱: 茫茫乎其亦難詳也 How inchoate, the
 ineluctable difficulty of describing them exactly.

晉: 詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之
 又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in
 detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if
 we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be
 mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it
 is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

晉: 載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂
 之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping rec-
 ords is to be inclusive, the principle governing their
 editing should be detailed completeness. The reason
 the Chin called them as “vehicles” is to be found in this.

deziang 1.38 school 36 庠

漢: 於里有序而鄉有庠 A village has a primary
 school and a town a secondary school.

deziang 1.38 walk arms akimbo (“fly”?) 翔

deziang high 26 絆

deziang 2.36 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 螻

deziang ^{mp} man name, yhalbro of 舜 象

deziang 2.36 ^{mp} mountain name 嶽

deziang 1.38 disease, suffer 痒

deziang 1.38 ^{mp} riv name 洋

deziang 2.36 unmarried woman's headdress
 橡 鯨

deziang 2.36 ko plant 藁

deziang 2.36 ko embroidery or brocade 錄

dezianghièn statue 象人

莊: 當是時猶象人也 All this time he was like a
 statue.

deziangdezi deziangdeziang schools 庠序

漢: 聖王[域→]誠民築城郭以居之制廬井以
 均之開市肆以通之設庠序以教之 The sage-
 king keeps the populace tranquil, builds city walls to
 settle them, regulates huts and wells to equalize them,
 opens markets and stalls for their exchanges and estab-
 lishes primary and secondary schools to teach them.

deziangb'jad handle of pot 錄鼻

deziang 1.30 saliva 642 涎 次

deziang 3.33 greedy (“drooling”?) 642 羨 羨

漢: 臨淵羨魚不如[蛛→]殊而結網 Rather
 than looking down into a pool and coveting the fish, it
 is better to go away and make a net.

漢: 臨川羨魚不如歸而結罟 Rather than look-
 ing down into a stream and coveting the fish, it is
 better to go home and make a net.

deziang 3.33 ^{vs} increase 31 羨 羨

詩: 四方有羨 Elsewhere there is surplus.

晏: 今君窮民財力以羨[飯→]授食之具繁
 鍾鼓之樂極宮室之觀 Now YL exhausts the
 people's strength to get more lavish banqueting dishes,
 more scintillating music, the most enchanting views
 from your palace buildings.

晏: 節上而羨下 constrain those above and

aggrandize those below

淮: 古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不
 溢乎行 In ancient times the people were simpletons
 who didn't know east from west; their appearance did
 not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech
 exceed their actions.

晏: 以謀勝國者益臣之祿以民力勝國者益
 民之利故上有羨獲下有加利 One who con-

quers by planning raises the salaries of his staff; one
 who conquers by the power of his populace increases
 benefit to the folk. Thus above there is added gain and
 below there is increased benefit.

晏: 貴不凌賤富不做貧功不遺罷佞不[吐→]
 叱愚舉事不私聽獄不阿內妾無羨食外臣無
 羨祿寡無飢色 The high-ranking did not lord it
 over the lowly; the rich did not snoot the poor; the
 successful did not leave the unsuccessful behind; the
 smooth-tongued did not insult the stupid. In state
 business he ignored his personal preferences and in
 judging cases he was never partial. Within his palace
 quarters his wives did not get better food; without, his
 officials did not get rich salaries, and widows and
 widowers did not have famished faces.

晏: 羨飲食多畋漁以徇川澤 You enlavis your
 food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus
 pinching the streams and marshes.

晏: 喜樂無羨貪忿怒無羨刑 Don't give larger
 rewards when you are pleased, nor heavier punish-
 ishments when you are angered.

晏: 晏子使魯見昭公昭公說曰天下以子大
 夫語寡人者眾矣今得見而羨乎所聞 Yen-tzu
 went as emissary to Lu. At audience with the Shining
 Marquess, the ruler, pleased, said “The whole world
 has been telling me about you, and now that I have
 had the chance to see, you exceed what I have heard.”
 晏: 制禮不羨于便事…制樂不羨于和民 In
 specifying ritual they did not exceed what got things
 done smoothly...in specifying music, they did not
 exceed what unified the folk

非: 冬耕之稼後稷不能羨也豐年大禾臧獲
 不能惡也 Grain planted at winter plowing—Hou
 Chi couldn't make it prosper. The large grain of a
 bumper harvest—Jack and Jill couldn't harm it.

漢: 河災之羨溢害中國也尤甚 The damage to
 China due to disastrous spates and floods of the river
 only became more extreme.

管: 鈞羨不足 equalize surplus and deficit

管: 輕重五穀以調用積餘減羨以備賞 Raise
 or lower the price of grain so as to regulate consump-
 tion; store excess and save surplus for later issue.

deziang 2.28 slack 綖

deziang 3.33 廣韻: 遮 綖

deziang 3.33 ^{vs} praise 31 羨 羨

楚: 羨韓眾之得一 I praise Hán Chung's attain-
 ment of unity.

漢: 故為人所羨今為人所憐 Formerly the object
 of praise, now the object of pity.

選: 功羨於五帝 His accomplishments are more
 praised than those of the great five.

deziangmwan stb man name in 秦始皇本紀
 羨門

deziang 1.52 heat, warm (sua 爛?) 293 燂 燂

deziang 1.52 mountain plant 藜

deziang 2.6 ^{nt} branch 6 巳

deziang 3.7 to feed 16 食

非: 殺一牛取一豆肉餘以食士 When he kills an
 ox he receives only one dish of its meat, the rest going
 to feed his men.

衡: 烏銜肉往食之 Crows carried meat in their
 mouths to feed him.

孟: 曾不知以食牛干秦穆公之為污 not even to
 know that feeding oxen hoping to encounter Ch'in Mu

Kung was degrading

呂：義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive; the humane feed the starving.

史：呂后與陛下[攻→]改苦食啖其可背哉 YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his hunger; how can you ignore that?

dejiag 1.7 decline 18 辭 詞

左：固辭 He firmly refused.

非：法之所加智者弗能辭勇者弗敢爭 Of those to whom a law applies, intelligent ones can't talk their way out of it nor valiant ones resist it.

語：欲辭晉獻公璧馬之賂 He wanted to refuse the bribe of jades and horses of the Exemplary Marquess of Chin.

准：辭不受金 He would not accept the money.

史：鞅將事子子又何辭焉 I will serve you as your student. What excuse does that leave you?

新：辭利刻謙謂之廉反廉爲貪 If one refuses profit and is severely modest that is called self-denial; to invert self-denial is greed.

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未酬少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

非：辭以醉而不知 He refused to answer, using the excuse that he was too drunk to know.

大：主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, "[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?"

宋：使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?"/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared:/ "How could Your Excellency be so utterly silly?"

b. take one's leave (of)

史：蘇秦之舍人乃辭去 The man from Su Ch'in's hostelry then took his leave.

史：髡辭而行至趙 Kun made his farewells and left for Chao.

史：如今人方爲刀俎我爲魚肉何辭爲 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

史：賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Chang-sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

dejiag 3.7 food 16 食 餽 飼

國：乞食於野人 They begged food of a rustic

史：地不過九百里無二歲之食 Your land does not exceed nine hundred *li*. You lack the food of two harvests.

左：鬼猶求食若敖之鬼不其餒而 If ghosts still seek food, isn't the ghost of Jo-ao likely to go hungry? 戰：藉賊兵而資盜食 To lend weapons to bandits and provide food to robbers.

家：長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths.

史：地缺饑食無飢饉之患 The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage. [饑 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

准：據地而吐之盡寫其食 They went on all fours and vomited until they had spewed out all the food. 漢：計一人三百日食用糶十八斛非牛力不能勝 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load.

荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy to confiscate food from them.

衡：夫祭者供食鬼也鬼者死人之精也 Now sacrifice is to supply food to ghosts, and ghosts are the essential part of dead people.

左：小人有母皆嘗小人之食矣 This insignificant person has a mother who has always tasted his food.

戰：瀆之食貴於玉薪貴於桂 In the state of Ch'u, food is more expensive than jade and firewood more expensive than cassia.

釋：舌卷也可以卷制食物使不落也 *d'iat* "tongue" is *kiwan* "roll"; with it you can roll food around, keeping it under control, not letting it fall.

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

b. one's living

孟：其徒數十人皆衣褐屨屨織席以爲食 His followers were several dozen people. They all wore kudzu-cloth and got their living by making sandals and weaving mats.

dejiag 1.7 words; phrases 辭 詞

孟：說詩者不以文害辭不以辭害志 In construing Odes, one does not take a word against the sense of the phrase, nor a phrase against the sense of the passage.

准：人主...口能言而行人稱辭 The ruler of others...he is able to speak in his own voice, but a herald declares his words.

呂：非辭無以相期 There is no means of making agreements except by words.

史：甘言好辭 sweet talk and beautiful words

准：凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Ch'un-Chiu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.

衡：著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They stick down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality.

史：故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

非：爲人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說者使之以語其私爲巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

新：夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit. 釋：文者會集衆綵以成錦繡會集衆字以成辭義如文繡然也 By marking we mean to assemble colored threads into an embroidered brocade or to assemble written graphs to make the meaning of phrases like the patterned brocade.

人：夫辯有理勝有辭勝 Now in disputation there is victory by logic and victory by rhetoric.

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搢腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled.

Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

准：博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

搜：云河伯欲暫見君...河伯乃大設酒食詞旨殷勤 She said, "The River Boss wants to see you for a minute"...the River Boss then set out a magnificent feast and spoke to him very attentively.

漢：好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Chiu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention."

列：西王母爲王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. The words were very sad.

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

dejiag deziab 2.6 resemble 179 似 似

孟：惡似而非者 I hate what seems to be but isn't.

人：凡此七似衆人之所惑也 All seven of these resemblances are things by which most people are misled.

釋：珥耳也言似人耳之在面旁也 *niag* "ear-ornament" is *niag* "ear"; referring to its resembling the ear in being at the side of the face.

釋：耜似也似齒之斷物也 *dziag* “plowshare” is *dziag* “be like”; it is like the way a tooth severs things.
 說：似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南
 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China.
dziag dziad 3.7 go on, next 179 嗣辭司巴
 國：君嗣吾先君唐叔 YL is successor to our former ruler Tang-shu.
 史：廉如伯夷義不為孤竹君之嗣不肯為武王臣不受封侯而餓死首陽山下 As to self-denial like that of Po-yi, he thought it proper not to become the successor of the ruler of Ku-chu, was unwilling to be a minister to the Martial King, and refused ennoblement, dying of starvation near Shouyang mountain.
 後：子夷王憲嗣永元四年封憲弟十一人為列侯憲立二十二年薨子孝王弘嗣 His son the Level Prince Hsien succeeded. In AD 92, 11 younger brothers of Hsien were enfeoffed as marquises. Hsien died after reigning 22 years. His son the Filial Prince Hung succeeded.
 後：長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity presented itself, he fled.
 戰：今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases.
 稷嗣君⇒稷
dziag 1 sacrifice (orig spring sacrifice) 祠
 史：漢家常以正月上辛祠太一甘泉以昏時夜祠到明而終 The experts of the Han empire regularly sacrificed to Big Blob at Sweet Fountain on the first *hsin* day in the first month. They began the ceremony when it got dark and continued until daylight.
 衡：及他神百鬼之祠雖非死人其事之禮亦與死人同 When it comes to the sacrifices to other spirits and various ogres, even though they are not dead men the ceremonies in their service are the same as those for dead men.
 後：元和中肅宗行東巡狩至沛使使者祠譚冢鄉里以為榮 During *Yüan-he* (AD 84-87), the Glorious Emperor carried out an inspection tour to the eastward; when he reached P'ei he sent a messenger to sacrifice at T'an's grave mound. His town and village felt honored by that.
 晉：佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese.
 後：聞家中立黃老浮屠之祠 I have heard that worship of Huanglao and Buddha has been established within the palace.
 史：今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊為大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch'in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.
dziag dziab 2.6 re-entrant river branch 24 汜
 汜
 淮：至於河上而航在一汜 When they got to the

Ho the ferry was in the opposite channel [*ie on the far side of a midstream island*].
 選：爾其枝岐潭淪渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迴互萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of *li*.
dziag 2.6 ceremony → year (rel to 載 “harvest”?) & cf 紀) 祀 禩
 釋：歲...殷曰祀 harvest...Yin called it *dziag* (*ie this is the Shang dynasty word*)
 隋：祭祀祝禱事 activities like sacrifices to the dead and for the harvest and various supplications
 隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.
 國：祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以已 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.
 搜：故後子孫嘗以臘日祀灶而荐黃羊焉 Thus his descendants sometimes sacrificed to the kitchen god on the day of the winter sacrifice, and augmented it with a brown sheep.
 禮：及夫日月星辰民所瞻仰也山林川谷丘陵民所取財用也非此族也不在祀典 When it comes to the sun, moon and constellations, these are what folk look up to. Mountains, forests, rivers, valleys, hills and heights are where folk get their supplies. Anything not of this type is not within the canon of sacrifices.
 西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.
 史：先王棄群臣寡人年幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以為一從不事秦非國之長利也 The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state.
 史：秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hê by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.
 淮：昔共工之力觸不周之山使地東南傾與高辛爭為帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 The strength of Kung-kung in ancient time: he butted Pu-chou mountain and made the land tilt to the southeast. He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued.

dziag 2.6 耜 plowshare 耜 鉛 耜
 藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.
 釋：耜似也似齒之斷物也 *dziag* “plowshare” is *dziag* “be like”; it is like the way a tooth severs things.
dziag hall 寺
 b. Buddhist temple
 晉：佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉漢代初傳其道惟聽西域人得立寺都邑以奉其神漢人皆不出家 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese. His teaching was first propagated in the Han dynasty, and I have only heard of Central Asian people being allowed to erect temples in major cities to worship their deity; no Han people left their homes [*ie to enter monasteries*].
dziag 耜 elbowwife 179 似
dziag 耜 family name 似
dziag 耜 name of a region 司
dziag 耜 a stick 鉅 鉅
dziag 玉篇：金子 鉅
dziag sea chubs *Girella* spp 鯢
dziag eunuch? 寺人
dziag 耜? non-heir-son? ?son of sec wife?
 嗣子
dziag choice of words? 辭令 辭令
 新：辭令就得謂之雅反雅為陋 If one's communications are effective it is called urbanity; to invert urbanity is vulgarity.
dziar 2.5 rhino (cf 犀) 156 兕
 山：其狀如牛蒼黑一角 its shape is like an ox, blue-black with one horn
 國：唐叔射兕于徒林瘞以為大甲 Tang-shu shot a rhino in the Tu forest, killed it with his first shot and made ‘big armor’. [*The Asian rhino's skin had folds that made it look like armor.*]
 國：巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the black rhino, yak, Asian rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be used up? [*The question is rhetorical, but the answer turned out to be yes in our time.*]
dziar 2.5 說文：vegetable 芙
dziar ko serving vessel 兕觥
 詩：陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros vessel/ Let me not suffer long.
dziar 4.26 耒 raid, surprise attack 267 襲
 國：諸侯之大夫盟于宋楚令尹子木欲襲晉師 When the great officers of the barons made a treaty at Sung, the Ling-yin of Ch'u, Tz'u-mu, wanted to make a surprise attack on the army of Chin.
 國：帝命曰使晉襲於爾門 Ancestor has ordered: Chin will be allowed to invade to your gate.
 漢：譬猶請駒之襲狗 It's like the way a shrew will attack a dog.
 b. also of *in*
 淮：明堂之制有蓋而無四方風雨不能襲寒暑不能傷 The pattern of the Ming T'ang has a cover but no sides. Wind & rain cannot invade it nor heat & cold harm it.
dziar 4.26 accord with 272 襲

新：襲常緣道謂之道反道為辟 If one is inured to what is standard and follows the way it is called doing right; to invert doing right is to do wrong.

淮：刑者遂襲恩者恩者逃之於城下之廬 The one who had been punished conspired with the one who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.

淮：天地之襲精為陰陽 The combined essences of sky and earth made the Yin and Yang.

dzjap 4.26 repeat 272 習 習 襲

論：學而時習之不亦說乎 To repeat at an opportune moment something one has memorized—is that not gratifying?

後：博學多通遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

史：及蘇秦死代乃求見燕王欲襲故事 When Su Ch'in had died, Tai sought audience with the king of Yen, wanting to repeat what had been done before.

衡：文吏更事儒生不習也 Mandarins accomplish things, while scholars do not recount them. [Ie they recite the deeds of ancient men rather than those of their contemporaries.]

非：臣得之矣而未習也 I've got it [the tune] but I haven't practiced yet.

禮：吳之習於禮者 the most experienced man in Wu at ceremony

史：高帝崩孝惠即位迺謂叔孫生曰先帝園陵寢廟群臣莫習 When the High Emperor died and the Benevolent succeeded, he said to Shu-sun T'ung, "At the grave mound and memorial chapel of our late emperor, all the officials were inexperienced."

史：顯王左右素習知蘇秦皆少之 The Eminent King's servants were thoroughly familiar with Su Ch'in and all made light of him.

史：習之月餘叔孫通曰上可試觀 When they had rehearsed it for over a month, Shu-sun T'ung said, "This is ready for inspection by the emperor."

史：東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

漢：所以順陰陽備寇賊習禮也 That's how to accord with Yin and Yang, be prepared for banditry and be well-rehearsed in rites and literature.

藝：古今藝術圖曰北方山戎寒食日用鞦韆為戲以習輕趨者 The Ancient and Modern Arts Depicted says northern hill tribes play on swings at the day of cold food, to practise being light and agile.

史：孝惠孝文孝景無所增更於樂府習常肄舊而已 The Benevolent, Cynosure and Glorious Emperors made no additions or alterations; they merely replayed the standards and gave exhibitions of the old in the Music Office, no more.

史：因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced.

漢：越非有城郭邑里也處谿谷之間篁竹之中習於水門便於用舟地深味而多水險中國

之人不知其勢阻而入其地雖百不當其一

Yüeh has no walled cities and towns. They live in ravines among bamboo thickets. They are experienced in river fighting and facile in their use of boats. The land is gloomy. There are many cataracts. If Chinese invade their land while unfamiliar with the difficulties of the terrain, a hundred will not prevail against one.

晉：賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [Ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

b. meas for suits of clothing

漢：乃賜通帛二十疋衣一襲拜為博士 Then he awarded T'ung twenty bolts of silk and a suit of clothing, and promoted him to professor.

dzjap 4.26 wet ground 626 隰

詩：山有扶蘇隰有荷華 In the mountains there are foosoo/ In the lowlands there are lotus flowers.

選：原隰殊品穴隆異等 There are various kinds of level and damp land; there are different degrees of lowness and height.

dzjap 4.26 receive 24 襲 鶴

dzjap 4.26 說文：hairy-legged horse *ar* **gjap** 588 驪

dzjap 4.26 peg, pin 24 楮

dzjap 說文爾雅：fish hide in mud = 鱗 626 鱗

dzjap 4.26 𠄎 pln 隰

dzjap 4.26 shadow *ar* **djap** 習

dzjap 4.26 to bow (to) *conf w/* 挹 639 揖

莊：背遂巡二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-kou and bade him come forward.

dzjap-dzjap 𠄎 wind blowing 530 習 習

dzjap' 𠄎 man name 隰朋

dzjap'ien ko water plant ("folded mat") 蓍 茵

dzjem 1.49 𠄎 pursue; review; renew 639 尋 覓 藝：既出白太守太守遣人隨而尋之迷不復得路 After he emerged he reported to the grand administrator who sent people to follow him and find it. But they got lost and could not find the road again.

dzjem 1.49 meas of length, stb 8 尺 尋 趨 淮：上有木禾其脩五尋 On top there is "tree-grain;" its length is five fathoms.

史：秦馬之良[戎兵之眾 ↓] [探 →] 控前跌後蹄間三尋騰者不可勝數 Ch'in has innumerable horses so strong their hoofspan from outstretched forelegs to thrusting hind legs is 20 feet.

dzjem sacrifice of boiled meat 259 燂

dzjem 1.49 𠄎 FL: pln 鄆

dzjem 1.49 𠄎 tree name 榭

dzjem 1.49 𠄎 ?deep one side? 267 澗 潭

dzjem 1.49 clothing loose & large 禔

dzjem 1.49 tree leaf *ar* **dz'jem** 377 杙

dzjem 1.49 集韻：盾上竿 檣

dzjem 1.49 to warm, reheat 293 燂 尋

dzjem 1.49 kosps 罍

dzjem 1.49 ko seaweed? kelp? 蕒

dzjem 1.49 ko marine crab 罍

dzjem 1.49 small embankment 72 隄

dzjem dz'j 1.49 𠄎 big cooking pot 259 鬻

dzjemdz'ang 1.49 small space, restricted compass 尋常

dzjem 1.42 方言：ko cake 259 飴

dzjem to boil (*sua* 隄?) 259 燂

dz'ie dzjag 1.9 opp of 疾; with less effort, easily; slow 288 徐 邪

釋：徐行曰步 Going casually is called "walking."

呂：徐言則不聞疾言則人知之 If I speak softly you won't hear me; if I speak loudly, others will overhear.

戰：雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也 A wild goose came flying from the east and Kêng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?"

Keng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time.

dzjo 2.8 rank in series 敘 敘 序

周：凡道路之舟車擊互者敘而行之 Wherever boats or carts in transit become jammed up in traffic he makes them go in sequence.

淮：四時不失其敘 The four seasons do not get out of order.

國：夫天地之氣不失其序若過其序民亂之也 The driving energies of sky and earth do not get out of sequence. If their sequence is wrong, it is because people have made them turbulent.

b. fig.

衡：增子子夏...孔子門敍未在上第也 Tsêng-tzu and Tzu-hsia...had not reached the top rank among Confucius's disciples.

國：上下有序則民不慢 When there is difference of rank between superiors and inferiors, the folk do not behave disrespectfully.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age. 語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

dz'ie dzjag 2.8 clue, remnant 163 緒 緒

b. fig.

晉：法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

藝：大漢承緒懷附遐鄰 Great Han received this thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.

dzjo 2.8 lead into (*sua prec*) 敘 敘 序

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Chiu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szü-ma] Tzu-

ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

dziɔ 2.8 **nc** barracuda 魴 鱖

dziɔ 1.9 **mp** 徐 徐

dziɔ 2.8 island or isolated hill 174 嶼

dziɔ dziag **nc** N-S wall, gallery 223 序

dziɔ dziag **nc** ko chestnut 345 芋

莊：勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三何謂朝三曰狙公賦芋曰朝三而暮四眾狙皆怒曰然則朝四而暮三眾狙皆悅名實未虧而喜怒爲用亦因是也 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one, not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”. What is meant by “three-at-morning”? A keeper of monkeys meant to give them chestnuts; he said, “Three at morning and four at evening.” The monkeys were all angered. He said, “Well, then, four at morning and three at evening.” The monkeys were all pleased. Neither the name nor the reality was the least bit altered; their emotions were what they went by. That, too, is a good analogy.

dziɔ 1.9 **mp** name of a region 徐

dziɔ dziag school 36 序

漢：於里有序而鄉有庠 A village has a primary school and a town a secondary school.

dziɔ alt word for 反 坩 wine-cup stand 232 埠

dziɔ dziag 2.8 island or isolated hill 174 嶼

dziɔ dziag 2.8 ditch 100 浮 杼 heads 187 徐

dziɔ dziag 1.9 ko sheep, hide cbtun drum-

dziɔ 1.9 plant name 蔞

dziɔ dziag 2.8 name of river and mud flat 浮

澳 漱

dziɔ dziab 2.8 sandals 377 屨

dziɔ dziab 3.9 sandals 377 屨

dziɔ dziɔ 2 good tasting 蕷

dziɔkâb: edible plant, stb like leek 672 葎 葎

dziɔxiɔ “Yo ho!” chant cf 興 譁 邪 許

淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, “Yo ho!” and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

dziɔg cut vegetation, chop weeds 175 刈

dziɔdɔng **mp** man name 徐尚 徐尚

新：於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬爲之謀[注↓]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the officers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Ch'ên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai T'o, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shê in charge of their armed forces.

dziɔdziag dziagdziag **nc** schoolboy (cf 庶子) 36 徐子

戰：使公孫子與徐子鬪 Suppose a son of YL's family were to get into a fight with a schoolfellow.

dziɔdɔ remnant 163 緒 餘

呂：故曰道之真以持身其緒餘以爲國家其土直以治天下 Thus it is said, “The real part of the Way is used to maintain the self. Its leftovers are used to govern realm and domain. Its dust and dregs are

used to govern the world.” [nr]

dziɔg dziab 1.46 **nc** prisoner 78 囚

左：赦鄭囚皆禮而歸之納斥候禁侵掠 They released the Chêng prisoners, sending them all home with courteous treatment. They recalled the sentries and permitted no more foraging.

左：兩釋繫囚以成其好 Both sides are releasing their prisoners to cement their good relations.

衡：四十萬之寃度當一賢臣之痛入坑堦之啼度過囚之呼 The resentment of four hundred thousand exceeds the pain of one good servant, and the screams of those being buried alive exceed the cry of an arrested prisoner.

左：殺囚衣之王服而流諸漢乃取而葬之 He killed a prisoner, dressed him in the king's clothing, let him float on the Han, then retrieved him and buried him.

衡：是故德令降於殿堂命長之囚出於牢中 Thus the pardon is issued in the audience hall and the prisoner whose fate is to live longer is released from jail.

漢：繫囚以掠答若瘐死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition

dziɔg dziɔg 3.49 **nc** sleeves 245 袖 襖 襖

草：十日一筆月數丸墨領袖如皂唇齒常黑 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month. Their collars and sleeves look as if they need laundering; their lips and teeth are always blackened.

選：體如遊龍袖如素蠅黎收而拜曲度究畢 [The dancers'] limbs move like dragons at play; their sleeves float like cirrus/ Slowly they compose themselves and bow; the rhythm of the tune draws to a close.

dziɔg dziab 1.46 to float (of people), to swim (cf 酒) (rel to 游?) 189 泗 酒 浮

dziɔg 3.49 **nc** cave (“sleeve”) 245 岫

藝：異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行逢岫裏有二老翁相對樗蒲 The Garden of Oddities says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

dziɔg **nc** 爾雅: ko plant +readings 茵

dziɔg **nc** 爾雅: ko fish 鱖

dziɔg 1.46 **nc** ko fish 鱖

dziɔg plant grows in paddy water (rel to 泗 “swim”) 189 泗

dziɔg 3.49 ko bird 鳩

dziɔgziɔ be executed as criminal 囚死

dziɔ dziɔg 1.37 crooked; evil 35 邪 袞 斜

新：方直不曲謂之正反正爲邪 If one is square and straight and not crooked it is called uprightness; to invert uprightness is evil.

左：政以治民刑以正邪 Government is to keep the folk in order; punishment is to put straight what is oblique.

呂：邪辟之道塞矣 The road of depravity and perversity will be blocked.

史：法古無過循禮無邪 If you take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.

晏：臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct and set aside the younger and [re-]establish

the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

國：君也者將牧民而正其邪者也 By “ruler” we mean one who is supposed to shepherd the folk and correct their transgressions.

淮：立私於公倚邪於正 They establish private agenda in public policy and lodge wrongdoing within what is right.

草：[依一]倚正道於邪說 Get true wisdom installed among silly opinions.

史：前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以爲大王烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可 In the past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his perverted suggestions is just not acceptable.

呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

dziɔ **mp** river name 斜

dziɔ dziɔ 2.35 burned-down candle stub 163

炮 炮 炮

dziɔ ?-b 2.35 take (ie capture?) 担

dziɔ dziɔ dziɔg-dziɔg **mp** huge 21 查查

dziɔdziɔ dziɔgdziɔg **mp** tribe of 葎 folk in what is now Korea 邪頭

dziɔk **vt** popular; ordinary; customary 407 俗

呂：介子推之離俗遠矣 Chieh Tzü Ch'ui was a far cry indeed from the average man.

釋：俗欲也俗人所欲也 **dziɔk** “popular” is **giuk** “desire”; the popular is what people desire.

草：余懼其背經而趨俗 It worries me that they turn their backs on the classics and scurry to the current vogue.

史：常人安於故俗學者溺於所聞 Ordinary people feel safe with precedent and custom; scholars are drenched in what they have learned.

禮：禮從宜使從俗 In formal situations, do what is suitable; on embassy, do what the locals do.

後：意非毀俗儒 He enjoyed contradicting and deriding scholarly mediocrities.

漢：風行俗成萬世之基定然後唯陛下所幸耳 When our customs have become current and our usages established, and a basis has been laid for continuing for myriad generations, then let anything be just as YIM wishes.

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei (“Twisty-bendy”) mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called “Stone Casket.”

史：兄弟嫂妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以爲務 His brothers, sisters

and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."

衡：匈奴之俗有名無姓字 By custom the Hsiung-nu have given names but no surnames or nicknames. 藝：牂牁地多雨潦俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus. [俗 put caus fac || 寧 etc]

史：民人俗語曰即不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

淮：鴈門之北狄不穀食賤長貴壯俗尚氣力人不弛弓馬不解勒便之也 North of Goose Gate the tribesmen don't have a diet of grain. They disdain elders and honor the vigorous. Their customs favor those of high energy. Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses unbridled. This because they find that convenient.

淮：齊俗訓 discourse on matching what is customary (chapter title)

淮：率性而行謂之道得其天性謂之德性失然後貴仁道失然後貴義是故仁義立而道德遷矣禮樂飾則純樸散矣是非形則百姓眩矣珠玉尊則天下爭矣凡此四者衰世之造也末世之用也 Acting according to nature is called the Way; getting the sky nature is called the Power. When nature is lost hold of only then does humaneness come to be valued. When the Power is lost hold of only then does propriety come to be valued. That is why if humaneness and propriety are established, the Way and the Power slip away. If ritual and music are elaborated, the original pure simplicity is dissipated. If right and wrong are formulated then ordinary folk become confused. If pearls and jades are valued then the world fights over them. All four of these are inventions of a decadent age, apparatus of recent time.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也今世之為禮者恭敬而忤為義者布施而德君臣以相非骨肉以生怨則失禮義之本也故搆而多責夫水積則生相食之魚土積則生自淫之獸禮義飾則生偽匿之本夫吹灰而欲無昧涉水而欲無濡不可得也 *Ritual* is what we use to distinguish honored and humble and differentiate high- and low-ranking. *Propriety* is what we use to harmonize the separation between ruler and minister, father and son, elder and younger brother, husband and wife, friend and colleague. In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating, while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo. On that basis ruler and minister condemn each other and bad feeling erupts between flesh and blood. They have therefore lost grasp of the root of ritual and propriety, and so they become cross-purposed and demanding. Now if water accumulates, it gives life to fish that eat each other. If earth accumulates it gives life to creatures that proliferate themselves. And if ritual and propriety are elaborated, they give life to the root of falsity and concealment. To blow ashes without getting any in

your eyes, to wade a stream without getting wet, are things that cannot be done.

淮：古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行其衣致緩而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲鑿井而飲耕田而食無所施其美亦不求得親戚不相毀譽朋友不相怨德 In ancient times the folk were simple, not knowing east from west. Their gestures did not magnify their true feelings, nor did their speech exceed their actions. Their clothing provided warmth but had no decoration; their weapons were pole-hooks and clubs, without edges. Their songs were musical but had no tunings; their weeping was sad but soundless. They got drink by digging wells and food by plowing fields. They had nothing for mere display of its beauty, nor did they wish to acquire any such thing. Relatives did not denigrate or praise each other; friends and colleagues did not feel gratitude or resentment to each other.

淮：及至禮義之生貨財之貴而詐偽萌興非譽相紛怨德並行於是乃有曾參孝己之美而生盜跖莊蹻之邪故有大路龍旂羽蓋垂綵結駟連騎則必有穿窬拊楸抽筭踰備之姦有詭文繁繡弱弱羅紉必有菅屨跣[踏一]跣短褐不完者故高下之相傾也短脩之相形也亦明矣 But when the time came that ritual and propriety came into existence and goods and property came to be valued, then deceit and pretense sprouted and flourished, blame and praise intermingled and gratitude and resentment went hand in hand. Only then did we get the fine conduct of Tsêng Shên and Hsiao Chi, giving rise to the wretched excess of Bandit Chih and Chuang Chiao. Thus where there exist Grand Carriages with Dragon Banners, feather canopies, hanging hand-holds, matched teams of four horses and escort riders, then there must also exist the treachery of cutting through walls, bumping door-bars, pulling out foundation-blocks and leaping barriers. Where there exist fantastic designs, complicated embroidery, thin silk gauze and fine peau-de-soie, there must also exist sedge-grass sandals, bare feet and tattered smocks.

Thus we see how high and low incline to each other, how short and long resemble each other.

淮：夫蝦蟆為鶉水蠶為蟒慈皆生非其類唯聖人知其化夫胡人見鷹不知其可以為布也越人見龜不知其可以為旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how frogs turn into partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind. Or consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things.

淮：昔太公望周公旦受封而相見太公問周公曰何以治魯周公曰尊尊親親太公曰魯從此弱矣周公問太公曰何以治齊太公曰舉賢而上功周公曰後世必有劫殺之君其後齊日以大至於霸二十四世而田氏代之魯日以削至三十二世而亡故易曰履霜堅冰至聖人之見終始微言故禮丘生乎象檣炮烙生乎熱斗 Anciently, T'ai Kung Wang and Chou Kung Tan met at the time they were first enfeoffed. T'ai Kung Wang asked Chou Kung Tan, "How will you govern Lu?" Chou Kung Tan said, "I will honor the honorable and be in-

timinate with those close to me." T'ai Kung Wang said, "Lu will become weak owing to this." Chou Kung Tan asked T'ai Kung Wang, "How will you govern Ch'i?" T'ai Kung Wang said, "I will promote competence and elevate skill." Chou Kung Tan said, "In later generations there will surely be rulers assassinated and expelled from Ch'i." Sure enough, Ch'i grew larger every day until it ruled the world, but after twenty-four generations the T'ien family usurped it, while Lu grew smaller every day and finally after thirty-two generations it vanished. Thus the Changes say, "When you walk on frost, soon hard ice will arrive." The sage's perception of how a thing will end may begin in an insignificant remark. Thus the mounds of wine-dregs started from a pair of ivory chopsticks, while the human roasting-rack started from a hot soup ladle.

淮：子路撥溺而受牛謝孔子曰魯國必好救人於患子贖人而不受金於府孔子曰魯國不復贖人矣子路受而勸德子贖讓而止善孔子之明以小知大以近知遠通於論者也由此觀之廉有所在而不可公行也 Tz'u-lu rescued a drowner and accepted an ox as thanks. Confucius said, "Everyone in Lu will want to rescue drowners." Tz'u-kung ransomed a prisoner and would not take recompense from the treasury. Confucius said, "No one in Lu will ransom a prisoner again." Tz'u-lu took something and encouraged gratitude, while Tz'u-kung declined something and put a stop to good deeds. Confucius's perceptiveness recognized the large by the small, the far by the near. He was one who knew how to think. Viewed from this, virtue as its own reward is a fine idea in its place but cannot be generally applied.

It is typically Confucian to ignore the possibility of the kind of fraud that a hard-line Legalist might think of, namely collusion between a feigned drowner and a feigned rescuer, who then split the undeserved reward.

淮：故行齊於俗可隨也事周於能易為也矜偽以惑世佞行以違眾聖人不以為民俗 Thus deeds that match the custom can be imitated and affairs that lie wholly within one's competence are easily accomplished. Bragging and posturing to deceive the world, behaving contrarily just to be different from everyone else, are things that the sage would not have become the general custom.

淮：廣廈闔屋連闔通房人之所安也鳥入之而憂高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼉鼉之所便也人入之而死咸池承雲九韶六英人之所樂也鳥獸聞之而驚深谿峭岸峻木尋枝猿狖之所樂也人入之而慄形殊性詭所以為樂者乃所以為哀所以為安者乃所以為危也乃至天地之所覆載日月之所照臨使各便其性安其居處其宜為其能 Broad halls, high ceilings, connecting rooms and adjoining chambers are what people feel secure in, but if a bird gets in it panics. High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown. The *Hsien-ch'i'ih*, *Ch'i'eng-yüin*, *Nine Shao* and *Six Ying* are what people consider good music, but birds and animals are startled when they

hear them. Deep gullies, steep cliffs, great trees and long limbs are what monkeys and gibbons delight in, but if people climb them they shake with fear. Forms are distinct and natures differ, so that what brings delight may also bring sorrow, what makes one safe make endanger another. So far as whatever the sky and earth cover and uphold, whatever the sun and moon illuminate and make visible, let each accommodate its nature, be safe in its home, live where it fits and do what it can.

淮:故愚者有所脩智者有所不足柱不可以插齒筐不可以持屋馬不可以服重牛不可以追速鉛不可以為刀銅不可以為弩鐵不可以為舟木不可以為釜各用之於其所適施之於其所宜即萬物一齊而無由相過夫明鏡便於照形其於以函食不如簞犧牛粹毛宜於廟牲其於以致雨不若黑蜮由此觀之物無貴賤因其所貴而貴之物無不貴也因其所賤而賤之物無不賤也 Thus the stupid have things they are good at while the wise have deficiencies: a post cannot be used to pick one's teeth while a sliver cannot hold up a roof. A horse cannot be hitched to a heavy cart while an ox cannot be urged to run fast. Lead cannot make knives, bronze cannot make crossbows, iron cannot make boats, wood cannot make cooking pots—each is to be used where it suits. If you apply them where they fit, then all things are equal and none of them has any cause to exceed any of the others. A bright mirror is good for reflecting shapes, but for holding food it is not so good as a serving-basket. A sacred cow, with its hair all of one color, is fit for being sacrificed in the ancestral temple, but for bringing rain it is not so good as a black *li*-snake. Viewed from this, nothing is either valuable or worthless. Valuing things by how they are valuable, nothing is not valuable; vice versa, nothing is not worthless.

dzjuk 4.3 connect, continue 232 續

管:周聽近遠以續明 He listens everywhere, far and near, so as to supplement his eyesight.

淮:神虵能斷而復續而不能使人勿斷也 A magic snake can reconnect itself if severed but it cannot prevent people from severing it.

衡:卞和獻玉刖其兩足奉玉泣出涕盡續之以血. Pien Ho presented jade and they cut off both his feet. Holding up the jade and weeping he went away, and when his tears ran out he cried blood.

漢:續舊不廢 We resume what used to be, omitting nothing.

後:琴道一篇未成肅宗使班固續成之 His *The Way of the Cithern* in one *pien* was unfinished; the Glorious Emperor had Pan Ku continue it to completion.

藝:晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子為寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公為九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones

and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

b. make up deficiency

絕:斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

非:以長續短 to use what is long to supplement what is short

非:故以有餘補不足以長續短之謂明主 Thus it is making up deficiencies with surpluses and extending what is short with what is long that we mean by "intelligent ruler."

戰:夫徒處而致利安坐而廣地雖古五帝三王五伯明主賢君常欲坐而致之其勢不能故以戰續之. Now, bringing in profit by doing nothing or enlarging one's territory while sitting in safety, even the five emperors, three kings, five overlords, intelligent patriarchs and capable rulers of ancient times always wanted to make that happen without exerting themselves, but their situation made them unable to do that, so they resorted to war.

dzjuk 4.3 connecting ring 232 續 [a₁u₁tica 蕒

dzjuk 卍 water plantain *Alisma plantago-*

dzjung 1.3 卍 pine (note freq use of 念 for 恩; prefix here?) 219 松 桀 桀 桀

dzjung 3.3 recite 誦

史:群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以為表經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the accomplishments and transformative power of the emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to be a sighting-post for going straight.

草:孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇一] 備無怠倦焉 Whenever Méng-ying was shown a piece of writing by Kung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

晉:善誦神咒能使役鬼神 He was skilful at intoning prayers and could make eldritch beings do his bidding.

b. recitation was a standard way of memorizing 荀:學惡乎始 惡乎終 曰其數則始乎誦經終乎讀禮其義則始乎為士終乎為聖人 Where does study begin and where does it end? I say its method begins with reciting the classics and ends with reading rituals. Its content begins with becoming an officer and ends with becoming a sage.

搜:董仲舒下帷講誦有客來詣舒知其非常客 Tung Chung-shu had lowered his curtain to do some studying when a visitor arrived. Shu knew he was no ordinary visitor.

非:臣少也誦詩 When I was young I recited the odes.

衡:空腹無一牒之誦 He has an empty belly [thought to be site of memory] with not even a single page of recitation.

漢:護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言長者咸愛重之共謂曰以君卿之材何不宦學乎 Hu had

many hundred thousand words of medical texts, herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of the family all thought him very promising and said that Chün-ch'ing had talent and that he ought to study for an official career.

後:年十二能誦詩書 At age twelve he could recite the Odes and Documents.

戰:陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以為揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and gain the honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time."

dzjung 3.3 denounce; plead a case at law 訟 左:死將訟女於天 If I die I will denounce you to Sky. 漢:廉讓生而爭訟息. Modesty and deference come into existence and quarrels and denunciations cease. 隋:亢四星天子之內朝也總攝天下奏事聽訟理獄錄功者也 The four stars of *kang* are the interior court of the emperor, where he grasps all the world's business that is presented, hears complaints, puts court cases in order and records successes.

dzjung 3.3 sacrificial odes 94 頌

史:作琅邪臺立石刻頌秦德明得意 He built the Lang-yeh tower and erected a stele with an inscription praising the deservingness of Ch'in and expatiating on its success.

選:昔成康沒而頌聲寢王澤竭而詩不作 Of old, when the Successful and Puissant Kings died, the sound of *sung* fell into abeyance; when the bounty of the royal house ceased, no more *shih* were composed.

dzjung 方言:庸 (d/z) 恮

dzjung 3.3 廣韻: quarrel 𠵼

dzjung 3.3 oracle's response to query 94 頌

dzjuk 4 evening 144 夕

隋:晝有朝有禺有中有所有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening. 左:夫鼠晝伏夕動 Now a rat hides by day and becomes active at night.

衡:是夕也惠王之後而蛭出 That same evening the Benevolent King went to the rear and the leech emerged.

衡:是夕也火星果徙三舍 The same night Mars moved three *she*, fulfilling the prediction.

隋:晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.

草:專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

藝:禽鳥栖陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

dzjāk 4.22 go to court in evening 144 夕
國:叔向聞之夕君告之 Shu-hsiang heard of it and went to court in the evening. The ruler told him. 左:子我夕陳逆殺人逢之遂執以入陳氏方陸使疾而遺之潘沐備酒肉焉饗守囚者醉而殺之而逃 Tzū-wu was en route to court in the evening. Chên Ni had killed a man. He happened to meet him, took him captive and brought him in. The Chên clan having then no ill-will, and they having caused him distress, they sent him face lotion and shampoo and provided him fully with wine and meat. He set a banquet for the prisoner guards, got them drunk, killed them and escaped.

dzjāk 4.22 dark, darkness 144 窈

dzjāk 4.22 ^{nc} mat 18 席

釋:席釋可卷可釋也 *dzjāk* "mat" is *sjäk* "unroll", because it can be rolled up and unrolled. 風:有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the whole universe into a bag.

史:共[粉→粉→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed. 史:寡人臥不安席食不甘味心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄 I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food. My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

非:衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以我為君子也君子安可毋敬也以我為暴人也暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wên-tzū of Wei went to visit Tsêng-tzū. Tsêng-tzū did not get up, but stretched himself out on the mat and then straightened up in the corner. Wên-tzū said to his driver, "Tsêng-tzū is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tsêng-tzū hasn't been put to death."

b. anything made of bamboo matting

選:維長綯挂帆席 Belaying the long furling-lines, we haul up the sail-mat.

c. 同席 have connubial relations

史:王謀為反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

dzjāk 4.22 to lay out a mat 18 席

晏:景公獵休坐地而食晏子後至左右減蔑而席公不說曰寡人不席而坐地二三子莫席而子獨奉草而坐之何也晏子對曰臣聞介冑坐陳不席獄訟不席尸坐堂上不席三者皆憂也故不敢以憂侍坐 The Glorious Marquess went out hunting. When they stopped for a rest, he sat directly on the ground to eat. Yen-tzū arrived later and his servants pulled up reeds to lay out as a mat. The marquess was displeased and said, "We sat down without laying out a mat. None of the others laid out a mat; only you pluck weeds and sit on them. Why is that?" Yen-tzū replied, "YS has heard it that one does not lay out a mat to sit on when in arms in formation, nor when presenting a case at law, nor when sitting in the hall to impersonate a corpse. All three are woeful.

I would never dare sit in a woeful manner in YL's service."

dzjāk ^{rst} slanting, out of plumb 35 夕

晏:師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician Kai pressed the *kung*-string with his left hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."

dzjāk 4 large, loose-fitting 561 蓆

dzjāk evening tide cf 潮 144 汐

dzjāk ^{tsj} "Tilted House"—pln 夕室

dzjāk ^{nc} ko bear-like wild animal 集韻

dzjāk ^{nc} ko hall (cf set 148) 223 榭 謝

列:王俯而視之其宮榭若累塊積蘇焉 When the king looked down at them his halls and towers looked like piles of dirt and sheaves of grain.

dzjäg 3.40 ^{ve} recuse; excuse 18 謝

史:謝去之 He dismissed him.

史:勃又謝不知汗出沾背愧不能對 Po pleaded ignorance of that also, and sweat dampened his back through embarrassment at not being able to reply. 史:陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃以疾謝吳 The Marquess of Chên wanted to go, but his great officers said, "Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch'u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Chên, and may not be ignored." The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu's invitation, pleading illness.

宋:使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?"/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared: "How could Your Excellency be so utterly silly?"

b. fig.

衡:夫福禍隨盛衰而至代謝而然 Now, good and ill fortune follow each other in ascendance and decline, each taking charge and retiring in turn. 藝:荏苒冬春謝寒暑忽流易 Gradually winter and spring withdraw/ Unnoticed, heat and cold flow in each other's stead.

c. apologize

左:召之而謝過焉 He summoned him and apologized to him for the error.

史:乃且願變心易慮割地謝前過以事秦 So We had got to the point of being willing to change Our mind and alter our thought, to submit to Ch'in with cession of land to atone for our former faults. 史:公叔孫召鞅謝曰今者王問可以為相者我言若王色不許我 Kungshu T'so summoned Yang and apologized, "A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that."

d. thank (view of expression of gratitude as apology is pervasive in Chinese culture)

後:均自扶輿詣闕謝恩 Chün dragged himself to the palace and expressed his gratitude.

搜:農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾瘥當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to

revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it."

The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back. When it heard what Têng said it changed into an old man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well.

There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon must have opened this well as payment.

dzjäg 3.40 ^{np} pln 謝

dzjäg ^{np} rver name 謝

dzjäg 3.40 shelter 148 籍

dzjār 2.4 ^{nc} brood sow 156 窳

dzjèn (prn) r **dzjèn?** 孀

dzjwat pick, pluck (cf 震) 197 藝

dzjwat 4.17 pluck skin? (cf 藝) 震

dzjwat 4.17 withered 震

dzjwatkung ko river crustacean, edible (crayfish?) 蜃 鮑

dzjwad 3.13 ^{nc} ko plant ar **dzjwad** 慧 慧

dzjwad 3.13 ^{nc} broom 311 箒 慧

b. short for 慧星

左:天之有慧以除穢也 Sky's having a broom is to use it to sweep away filth.

隋:長慧橫天 A long comet filled the sky.

隋:慧體無光傳日而為光故夕見則東指晨見則西指在日南北皆隨日光而指 The body of a comet has no light. It gives light by redistributing that of the sun. Thus when one appears at evening it points east, in the morning west. North or south of the sun it always points in the direction of sunlight.

隋:彗星慧之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰彗字者字然非常惡氣之所生也內有大亂則外有大兵天下合謀闔敵不明有所傷害晏子曰君若不改彗星將出彗星何懼乎由是言之災甚於彗 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dzjwad* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wat* comet. *b'wat* is "sudden", things suddenly go abnormal. It is a source of evil energy. If there is not a massive rebellion within then there will be massive military operations without. The whole world plots together obscurely in secret and they will harm someone. Yen-tzū said, "If YL does not change, a *b'wat* comet will appear. Why do you fear a *dzjwad* comet?" From that we can say that it is more disastrous than a *dzjwad*.

dzjwad 3.13 ^{nc} small coffin for repatriating

remains cf 櫛 ar **zjwad** **sjwad** 櫛 櫛

dzjwad 3.13 ^{nc} hand towel 幘

dzjwad 3.13 ^{nc} big cauldron 鑊 鑊

dzjwadsieng ^{nc} splay-tailed comet 廣員 ar

dzjwadsieng 彗星

隋:彗星世所謂掃星本類星末類彗小者數寸長或竟天 Comets are what in our time are called broom stars. The root resembles a star and the branches resemble a broom. Small ones are a few inches. Some big ones go clear across the sky.

淮:星辰者天之期也虹蜺彗星者天之忌也 Planets and fixed stars are sky's promises; comets and rainbows are sky's warnings.

dzjwan 1.30 ^{ve} turn around 400 旋 旋 旋 旋

淮:鈞旋轂轉周而復市 It revolves like a potter's wheel, turns like a hub, comes round making a circle.

白: 天左旋地右周猶君臣陰陽相對向也 Sky rotates left and earth goes round to the right, like ruler and servant or Yin and Yang in opposition to each other.

戰: 一心同功死不旋踵 Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they flee from death.

隋: 天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

dzjwān 1.30 chaff sifter, winnow **400** 𦉳 **dzjwān** round table, dinner table **400** 𦉳

dzjwān 3.33 beautiful 璇

dzjwān ko precious stone 璇 琬

淮: 晚世之時帝有桀紂為璇室瑤臺象廊玉床 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Chòu; they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade, galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

dzjwān 3.33 方言: short 璇

dzjwān 1.29 集韻: carriage rings 銅

dzjwān 𠄎 star name 璇

dzjwān 3.33 𠄎 swirling spring, fountain **400** 漩 澗

dzjwān 1.30 𠄎 輓轆 bucket hoist; winch 銚

dzjwān 3.33 𠄎 turning-axle for making things: lathe? potter's wheel? 銚

dzjwān 3.33 𠄎 wine-heater 銚

dzjwān 3.33 𠄎 long rope 銚

dzjwān 3.33 distant 旋

dzjwān 3.33 𠄎 ko plant 旋

dzjwān 1.30 lustrous 璇

dzjwānkwa 𠄎 ko snail 旋蝸 旋蝸

dzjwād 3.6 𠄎 get on, proceed (to) **25** 遂 豸 漢: 堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's nature was impartial and square; he took his own counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path and never went crooked.

楚: 知前轍之不遂兮未改此度 Aware that the track that has brought me here will go no further, ah! I have not altered this course.

搜: 遂於長安經年而還 He went on to Ch'angan where he passed a year and then returned.

史: 張儀去楚因遂之韓 When Chang Yi left Ch'u he proceeded to Hán.

b. fig.

左: 遂為母子如初 They proceeded to act as mother and son as they had originally.

左: 武城人塞其前斷其後之木而弗殊邾師過之乃推而蹶之遂取邾師 They of Wu-ch'êng blocked the front and cut through trees at the rear, but not all the way through them. When the Chu strike force passed that point they pushed the trees and snapped them off, after which they took the Chu force. 國: 椒舉奔鄭將遂奔晉 Chiao Chü fled to Chêng, and was going to continue his flight to Chin.

史: 魏遂去安邑徙都大梁 Wei thereupon left An-yi and shifted their capital to Ta-liang.

陳: 出為長城令悅其山水遂家焉 He left there

to become administrator of Ch'ang-ch'êng. He loved its scenery so much he established his home there.

史: 吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意 I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, so I summoned him and humiliated him to arouse his ambition.

戰: 今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angp'ing but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

史: 楚嘗與秦構難戰於漢中楚人不勝列侯執珪死者七十餘人遂亡漢中 Ch'u has gone to war with Ch'in before, at Han-chung. Victory did not go to Ch'u. More than seventy hereditary nobles and scepter bearers died. The result was losing Han-chung. 史: 及為成人遂好耕農相地之宜宜穀者稼穡焉民皆法則之 When he became an adult, he continued his liking for plowing and cultivating. He observed what land was suited for, and where it was suited for grain he farmed there, and the folk all followed his example.

淮: 昔共工之力觸不周之山使地東南傾與高辛爭為帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 The strength of Kung-kung in ancient time: he butted Pu-chou mountain and made the land tilt to the south-east. He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued. 梁: 諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.

後: 而芳以自歸為功不稱匈奴所遣單于復恥言其計故賞遂不行 Fang, thinking it better if he turned himself in, made no mention of being dispatched by the Hsiung-nu, and the Shan-yü was likewise ashamed to admit his plot, so no reward issued. 晉: 漢以其地為郡子孫遂家焉 The Han turned his territory into a commandery, and his descendants continued to make their home there.

c. prosper

史: 遂草木 cause plants and trees to prosper

史: 蘇秦之弟曰代代弟蘇厲見兄遂亦皆學 Su Ch'in's younger brother was named Tai, and junior to him was Su Li. When they saw how their elder brother had prospered, they both studied.

衡: 天地生物物有不遂父母生子子有不就 Sky and earth give life to things, but sometimes those things do not prosper; parents give life to children, but sometimes those children do not succeed.

漢: 詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, "Whereas: Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue the branch-tips (*pun on* "commerce"). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead Our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted.

d. complete

詩: 矢詩不多維以遂歌 I have set out verses; they're not many/ They're only to complete the song 衡: 此亡國之聲不可遂也 This music of a

doomed state must not be played all the way through.

新: 遂悒 cultivate coolheadedness

dzjwād 𠄎 broom **311** 簞 箒

dzjwād kindle fire **25** 燧 燧

dzjwād a torch **25** 燧 燧 燧

左: 命夙駕載燧 He ordered that they be harnessed early using torches.

dzjwād 𠄎 present gift of grave-clothes **25** 襚 禮: 襚者曰寡君使某襚 The presenter of grave clothes says, "My ruler has sent me to present grave clothes."

dzjwād 3.6 𠄎 passage, channel **25** 隧 隧 遂

左: 隧而相見 meet after you are in the passageway

左: 大隧之中其樂也融融 In the huge passage /The joy is ?upwelling?

考: 廣二尺深二尺謂之隧 If 18" wide and 18" deep it is called *dzjwād*.

dzjwād 3.6 ear of grain, grain in ear **268** 穗

dzjwād deep, distant, long-drawn **25** 隧

dzjwād 3.6 ko pear tree 榘 榘

dzjwād 𠄎 jade belt insignium **25** 遂 遂

詩: 容兮遂兮垂帶悸兮 His ceremonial knife, ah, his sash-emblem, ah! How they sway as they hang from his belt!

dzjwād turn around, revolve **400** 隧

dzjwād section of bell 隧

dzjwād plumes tied to a banner **311** 旋

dzjwād (prn) 旋

dzjwād 𠄎 small coffin for repatriating remains 𦉳 榘 榘

dzjwād 𠄎 hand towel 𦉳

dzjwād 𠄎 big cauldron 鑊

dzjwād 3.6 name of a sacrifice 旋

dzjwād 爾雅: belt insignium ribbon **268** 綵

dzjwād-dzjwād 𠄎 to grain **25** 旋 旋

dzjwādd'j'ien cave spirit in Han-era Koguryo **25** 旋 神

dzjwādsuət 𠄎 rub, brush (sc horse w/whip) (adj-head?) **311** 𦉳 𦉳

禮: 國中以策𦉳勿驅塵不過軌 Within the city, just tickle the horses with the whip, not urging them into a run, so that the dust does not go beyond the carriage-way.

dzjwādt's'ogmuk 𠄎 闕 name "making plants & trees prosper" **25** 遂 草木

dzjwān 1.18 follow, go along **25** 循 遁 糾

釋: 船循也循水而行也 "Boat" is "along" because it goes along the river.

b. fig.

戰: 願君必請從死以身為殉 I recommend YL insist on following the king in death by having your self designated a sacrificial victim for his grave.

商: 今若變法不循秦國之故更禮以教民臣恐天下之議君 If now we change the laws, not following the precedents of Chin but instructing the folk in new procedures, I fear the whole world will criticise YL.

隋: 漢興張蒼因循古制猶多疏闊 When Han arose, Chang Ts'ang looked into the ancient systems. There were many, and their prescriptions varied widely. 史: 法古無過循禮無邪 If you take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.

非：人臣循令而從事案法而治官 A minister follows orders in carrying out assignments and accords with the law in administering his office.
 商：法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk.
dzjwən 1.18 feel, (med.) palpate 25 循
 非：其一人從後而循之三撫其尻而馬不蹏 One of the men came up from behind it and rubbed its buttocks three times and the horse did not kick.
 史：循其兩股以至於陰當尚溫也 Feel both his thighs as far as the genitalia; they ought to be still warm.
 史：令言如循環用兵如刺蜚 He said ingratiating things as easily as fondling a ring; he saw the resort to arms as no more than killing cockroaches.
dzjwən go around, visit (cf 徇) 400 巡 巡
 衡：鳩走巡於公子案下 The dove ran around under the lordling's table.
 莊：背逡巡足二分垂在外掛御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet hung down two inches beyond the edge. He bowed to Yü-Kou and bade him come forward.
 非：齊桓公微服以巡民家 The Foursquare Marquess of Chi donned a disguise and went around to common people's houses.
 晏：公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing.
 晉：天子南巡觀兵吳疆 The emperor made a tour of inspection of the south, and reviewed troops at the border of Wu.
 史：草巡狩封禪改曆服色事未就 They made rough plans for inspection tours and fêng-shên, and to alter the calendar and clothing colors, but the business had not yet been accomplished.
dzjwən docile 馴
 史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石於是景帝曰石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵]寵尊乃集其門號奮為萬石君 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names may have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 *shih*. Then the Glorious Emperor said, "Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household." He called Fên "Wan-shih Lord."
dzjwən gradual 馴
dzjwən 1.18 切韻：to comfort with the hands 循 循
dzjwən 切韻：good, high quality 184 循 循
 藝：太僕曰循飾輿馬待駕來 The head charioteer said, "Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service."
 藝：昭君怨晝日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.
dzjwən ko precious stone 璿

dzjwən 廣韻：guard rail, hand rail 楯
dzjwən ko tree 梭
dzjwən drip, as tears or sweat 486 漚
dzjwən 纒 silk cord 紉
dzjwənkiar 玦 jade circle w/serrated edge 璿
dzjwən 3.22 follow, give self up to (隨 + -n.) 25 徇 徇 徇 徇 徇 徇
 呂：遁焉性惡得不傷 If they give themselves up to it [ie pleasure], how could their lives not be harmed?
dzjwən 1.18 ?go around? cf 旋 400 徇 徇
dzjwən to cause (t13) 徇
dzjwən 1.18 ten days 400 旬
 孟：五旬 five ten-day periods
 淮：寧一引重無久持輕寧一月饑無一旬餓 Rather pull a heavy load once than carry a light one for a long time; rather go hungry for a month than starve for ten days.
dzjwən 1.18 ko garment 徇
dzjwən 3.22 集韻：毛羽利 徇
dzjwən 1.18 說文：three springs 纒
dzjwənsjæg 纒 sko aerial phenomenon 旬始
dzjwənsjær 旬 齊
dzjwə 1.5 𠵹 fs (gr 隋 not uf pln until late 6th C AD) 隨
 左：漢東之國隨為大 Of the states east of the Han, Sui counts as the largest.
 多：隨侯之珠 The pearl of the Marquess of Sui [a proverbial fabulous gem]
 選：隨珠和氏焯燦其陂玉石碧眩耀青燦 Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.
 選：裏以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.
dzjwər 1.5 𠵹 follow 25 隨
 史：烏孫在大宛東北可二千里行國隨畜與匈奴同俗 Wusun is perhaps two thousand *li* NE of Tawan. They shift their nation to follow their animals, and have the same customs as the Hsiung-nu.
 隋：磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.
 漢：民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue them to punish them, you won't be able to get them all, and some will become bandits.
 搜：少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.
 史：主倡而臣和主先而臣隨 The master leads the song and the servants sing the response; the master goes first and the servants follow. [nr]
 山：俞隨之水出于其陰而北流 If you go farther along it a river comes out on its north and flows north.

藝：執金吾曰微道宮下隨討治 The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check points on the roads; we follow them and demand good order."
 淮：一人相隨 go in turn one by one
 史：太王以狄伐故去爾杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Chi with his horse whip held ready [ie ready to move again on short notice]. His countrymen vied to follow him.
 史：叔孫通因進曰諸弟子儒生隨臣久矣與臣共為儀願陛下官之 Shu-sun Tung proceeded to approach the throne. He said, "The Confucian scholars who are my students have followed me for a long time. They worked with me to construct the ceremony. I request YIM to make them officers."
 漢：如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.
 隋：彗體無光傳日而為光故夕見則東指晨見則西指在日南北皆隨日光而指 The body of a comet has no light. It gives light by redistributing that of the sun. Thus when one appears at evening it points east, in the morning west. North or south of the sun it always points in the direction of sunlight.
 b. in time or consequence
 史：三資者備而王隨之矣 If all three resources are present kingship will follow from that.
 漢：今異至不應災將隨之 Now an anomaly has occurred, and if we do not respond, disaster will follow.
 史：戰而不勝則國已危亡隨其後 If they fight and lose, their states will have been put into total danger and their demise will follow upon that.
 c. fig. according to
 漢：珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾實藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.
 梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. [隨 fac]
 藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.
dzwiag'iwəd 𠵹 man name 隨會
 dz'
dz'ä 1.35 salt, salty cf 鮮 齏 555 齏
dz'ä 爾雅：ko fruit 齏
dz'äg 說文：to polish grain; others say thresh (cf 擦) 108 齏
dz'ä 1.35 white spirits 311 醴
dz'ä 說文：teeth uneven; Chün Chiu account has 子齏 (Tso has 子齏) 640 齏

də'ə **də'əb** sound of feet shuffling 530 躓躓
də'ə tsja 1.35 disease ("wasting away?") 瘵
də'ə! **nc** 爾雅: ko plant 蕒
də'ək drill, bore 105 鑿
 非: 鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into the place where the king often held secret discussions.
 莊: 鳥高飛以避矰弋之害 巖鼠深穴乎[神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.
 鹽: 屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.
 漢: 大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑿鑿薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.
 選: 壘陵巒而崩鑿 He split looming hills and bored through.
 史: 西門豹即發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田 田皆溉 Hsi-mên Pao then mobilized the populace to dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.
 南: 古者樽彝皆刻木為鳥獸鑿頂及背以出內酒 In ancient times, for serving-vessels they carved wood into the form of birds and animals, then cut holes into the top of the head and the back to allow pouring wine in and out.
də'ək feelings, passions 鑿
də'ək tattoo prisoner forehead 105 鑿
də'ək 4.19 to return a toast 190 酢 酢 酢
də'ək 4.19 repay a compliment 190 酢
də'ək **nc** rope 496 竿 竿
 釋: 引舟者曰竿 竿作也作起也起舟使動行也 What draws a boat is called *də'ək*. *də'ək* is *tsək*, which is "bestir"; it bestirs the boat and puts it into motion.
də'ək 4.19 yesterday cf 昔 144 昨
də'ək Kg; ashamed; blush 昨 慙
də'ək 方言: eat (dial) 623 餽
də'ək **mp** pln 苳
də'ək **mp** pln 苳
də'ək **mp** barb tribes in SW China 苳
də'ək ko fungus 苳
də'ək kettle (吳 dial) 鉞
də'ək nodding of grain heads *or* **də'əg** 稈
də'ək **mp** pln & surname 稽
də'ək-ŋə'ək **mp** mountain name (cf 峯 峯) 460 峯 嶓 峯
də'ək-ŋə'ək **sb** mountains uneven 460 峯 峯 峯
də'əg 3 sacrificial meat & wine 370 胙 胙
 說: 地行鼠伯勞所[作→]胙也一曰偃鼠 ground-going mouse, what shrike sacrifices; others say mole
də'əg **nc** east staircase to hall 胙
də'əg blessing 370 祚 祚
 左: 不知天將以為虐乎使剪喪吳國而封大異姓乎其抑亦將卒以祚吳乎 I can't tell whether Sky will consider him oppressive, whether it will cause the state of Wu to be cut off and lost to him and infeudated to another great family, or whether on the other

hand it might wind up conferring blessing on Wu.
 漢: 侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and proliferates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing.
 史: 是時周天子致文武之胙於秦惠王 At that time the Chou emperor transferred the blessing of the Cynosure and Martial Kings to the Benevolent king of Ch'in.
 後: 後三世周致德祚於秦其後秦遂滅周而取九鼎 Three generations later Chou allowed their divine power to pass to Ch'in. After that Ch'in proceeded to destroy Chou and take the nine cauldrons.
 後: 光隆皇祚 She is greatly eminent and vastly blessed.
də'əg ko plant 苳
də'əg ko plant 苳
də'əng 1.39 **ve** store; hide 30 藏 藏
 苟: 不以所已藏害所將受 not letting what one has already stored interfere with what one is to receive
 呂: 稼生於野而藏於倉稼非有欲也人皆以之也 Grain grows in the fields and is stored in barns. It is not that the grain has any preference; this is always because men take it.
 漢: 千室之邑必有千鍾之藏藏絲百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *liung* holding a million strings of cash.
 衡: 公孫支書而藏之於篋 Kung-sun Chih wrote it down and kept it in a box.
 衡: 初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.
 漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.
 藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡藏煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 乞] b. fig.
 國: 使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 causing all of the people to have concealed hatred in their hearts
 淮: 藏無形行無迹遊無朕 Dormant, he is formless; he acts without trace, he roams without bounds.
 呂: 周明堂外戶不閉示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming Tang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.
 晉: 曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.
də'əng 3.42 stored goods 30 藏
 左: 竊藏以逃 He absconded with the treasury.
 管: 惠主豐賞厚賜以竭藏赦姦縱過以傷法 A kind ruler gives rich rewards and lavish presents and thereby depletes his treasury; he pardons treachery and ignores mistakes and thereby damages the law.

漢: 千室之邑必有千鍾之藏藏絲百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *liung* holding a million strings of cash.
də'əng 3.42 innards 30 臟 藏
 衡: 五藏氣之主也 The five viscera are the host-media of the vital energy.
 衡: 人以刃相刺中五藏輒死 When men stab each other with blades, hitting one of the five viscera means immediate death.
də'əng 2.37 切韻: big (秦晉 dial) 21 莢
də'əng 3.42 說文: big stallion 莢
də'əng 1.39 onomat 鑿
də'əng 3.42 sound of small bell 鑿
də'əngk'u sko ceremonial dance before harvest 藏疆
də'ənglāng ko plant 藏菘
də'ət-ŋə'ət **sb** so mountain (could be *də'ət-sāt*?) cf 嵯峨 460 巖 巖
də'ət 1.25 cut off 342 殘
 國: 君定王室而殘其姻族 YL would stabilize the king's household but exterminate his relatives by marriage.
 呂: 所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands.
 淮: 楚王亡其猿而林木為之殘 The Ch'u king's monkey escaped and a whole forest of trees was cut down because of it.
 衡: 上求材臣殘木上求魚臣乾谷 The big cheese wants wood and his servants cut down all the trees; the big cheese wants fish and his servants dry up the valley streams. [nr]
 淮: 今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?
 戰: 桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以為人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzü river will rise and you will be no more."
 史: 刑黥太子之師傅傷殘民以駿刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.
də'ət damage 莢
 莊: 純樸不殘孰為犧尊 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block?
də'ət inferior jade 瓚 瓚
də'ət 2.23 **nc** libation ladle 291 瓚
də'ət bore through 夙 夙 夙
də'ət 3 grain grows well, does not head 積
də'ət 1.25 **nc** ko plant 殘
də'ət 2.23 run in all directions, scatter 400 趨
də'ət 3.28 disrespectful 贖
də'ət 3.28 attractive 贖
də'ət 4.28 evil ++p 679 乖 乖 乖
də'ət 1.51 be ashamed 278 慙 慙
 戰: 應侯慙而退以言於王 Ashamed, Lord Ying went back and told the king of it.

史：蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出其書
 遍觀之。When Su Ch'in heard that he was ashamed
 and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his
 books and looked at them all.

史：張儀慚無以歸報 Chang Yi was embarrassed;
 he had nothing to return and report.

də'am 3.54 brief 529 暫 蹙

衡：蹙望倉卒安能致此 How could briefly peering
 in a hurry bring this about?

列：王問恆有疑蹙亡 YM is at ease with what is
 permanent but suspicious of what is transient.

晉：鄉人魏序欲暫東行荒年多抄盜令卿筮
 之。A man of his town, Wei Hsü, wanted to make a
 brief journey to the east, but there were many robbers,
 it being a year of famine, so he got Ch'ing to divine
 about it.

də'am 3.54 guileful 679 暫

左：武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 War-
 riors captured them in the field by their strength; a
 wife has released them in the capital by her wile.

də'am 1.51 ^{nc} ko tool (awl?) ++p 24 鑿

də'am 1.51 long puss 齧

də'am 2.49 to plane a board 24 鑿

də'am 2.49 ^{nc} a plane, a file 24 鑿

də'am 2.49 extensive (sc mountains) 嵌

də'at 4.15 ko sickle or scythe? 311 剝 鏟 鏟

də'at 4.15 cut weeds (秦 dial) 587 鏟

də'an ^{nc} ko plant 菱

də'an very high 630 棧

də'an 2 ride bareback, w/o saddle or bridle 驢

də'an də'an 3.30 ^{nc} sleeping car 棧

də'an də'an 3 to plait, plaited 17 棧

də'an də'an 3 ^{nc} wicker cart; hearse 17 棧

戰：魏惠王死葬有日矣天大雨雪至於牛日
 壞城郭且為棧道而葬 The Benevolent King of
 Wei died. When a date had been set for his funeral, it
 snowed heavily, deep as a cow's eye. They had broken
 the inner and outer city walls and were about to
 make a hearse-way and do the burial.

də'an də'an 3.26 ^{nc} small bell 棧

də'an-g'wan ^{sb} teeth uneven 460 齧齒干

də'an-ng'än ^{sb} so tall buildings 棧齧

də'am 1.55 sharp [2t] 24 鑿

də'am high & eminent 72 嶄 嶄

də'am 1.55 to cut, stab 679 剝 剝 sef 剝?

də'am 1.55 precipitous 嶮

də'am 1.55 sko boat 艘

də'am 1.55 plow blade (吳 dial) 341 鑿 鈐

də'am 3.59 廣韻: plow blade 341 鑿 鈐

də'am 3.59 watergate 24 棧

də'am 1.55 dog noise 獯

də'am 2.54 precipitous 嶮

də'am 1.55 crafty 679 皃

də'am so tall grain 72 稭

də'am-də'am ^{sb} so rocks (cf 嶄然) 漸 漸

də'am-də'äk ^{sb} so falling water 灑 灑 灑 灑

də'äk 4.25 murderer, bandit 154 賊 賊

淮：葵惑...司無道之國為亂為賊為疾為喪為
 饑為兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its
 duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement,
 famine and war.

戰：藉賊兵而資盜食 To lend weapons to bandits
 and provide food to robbers.

史：秦民大說道不拾遺山無盜賊家給人足

The people of Ch'in were very happy. Things dropped
 on roads were not picked up; there were no robbers or
 thieves in the hills; each family was well supplied and
 each individual had enough.

史：使人刺蘇秦不死殊而走齊王使人求賊
 不得 They sent a man to stab Su Ch'in, but he wasn't
 killed; he escaped. The Ch'i searched for the assassin
 but didn't find him.

後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復
 更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who
 had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were
 not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three
 years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

後：且馮貴人家墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸
 魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Further-
 more, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Feng
 was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the
 open, exposed in the same manner as those of crim-
 inals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit
 was polluted and will do no good for the state. How
 could she be suited to be paired with the most highly
 honored one?

南：晉永嘉中賊曹窋於青州發齊景公墓又得
 二樽形亦為牛象 In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-
 313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the
 burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and
 also got two *tsun* and their form was also that of oxen.
 淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The
 ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with
 magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of
 burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

b. 盜賊 a murderous thief

左：其人則盜賊也其器則姦兆也 As to the man,
 he is a criminal. As to the vessels, they are proof of
 treachery.

搜：出界討賊為賊所殺 He pursued bandits
 across the border and was killed by them.

戰：今盜賊公行而弗能禁也此鳥不為烏鵲
 不為鵲也 Now you have thieves and robbers going
 about openly with none able to stop them. This is for a
 crow not to be regarded as a crow, nor a magpie a
 magpie.

də'äk 4.25 attack, kill, assassinate 154 賊 賊

國：我為楚卿而賂盜以賊一夫於晉非義也 I
 am a state officer of Ch'u, and for me to bribe outlaws
 to assassinate a private individual in Chin would be
 an impropriety.

淮：今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼
 曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the
 power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of
 slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries
 of tigers—why not get rid of them?

b. *fig.*

漢：近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅
 忠良 You promote flatterers and keep honest men at
 a distance and punish the loyal and good on the word
 of slanderous and backbiting ministers.

淮：山生金反自刻木生蠹反自食人生事反
 自賊 In yielding metal, mountains contrarily gash
 themselves; in letting borers live in them, trees
 contrarily consume themselves; in undertaking
 enterprises, people contrarily attack themselves.

də'äk 4.25 ^{nc} 爾雅: class of bugs 154 蟊 賊

də'äksiang ^{nc} "bandit star"—meteor? one says

retrograde planet motion 賊星

də'äg 2.15 ^{mb} be at 29 在 在

國：行人子朱曰朱也在此 The herald Tz'u-chu
 said, "Chu is here."

左：仲子生而有文在其手曰為魯夫人 When
 Chung-tzu was born she had marks on her hand
 saying she would be wife to Lu.

非：方此時也堯安在。Where was Yao while all this
 was happening?

國：文公在狄十二年 The Cynosure Marquess was
 among the Ti for twelve years.

後：皇太后自在榭房有聰明母儀之德 Since
 HIM had dwelt in the dower house, she had been a
 good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

史：張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不 Chang Yi said
 to his wife, "Look and see if my tongue is still there."

釋：並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相
 亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the
 daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's
 husband goes first and the younger's husband after,
 and in precedence with each other they mutually help
 complete the ritual.

左：君辱舉玉趾以在寡君之軍羣臣將傳遽
 以告寡君 YL having condescended to lift jade feet
 (tChf) so as to be among the army of our ruler, we
 servants will immediately send to inform our ruler.

釋：脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *kiak* "foot" is
k'iak "push away", on account of their being shoved
 behind one when sitting down

釋：在表所以別形貌也 On the outside, it is what
 is used to distinguish physical appearance.

國：陽失而在陰川源必塞源塞國必亡 If Yang
 gets out of control and is co-located with Yin, rivers
 and springs will surely be blocked, and if that happens
 the state must perish.

(1) *fig.*

衡：人之且死見百怪鬼在百怪之中 When
 people are about to die they see all sorts of oddities,
 and ghosts are among the many oddities.

選：夫人在陽時則舒在陰時則慘此牽乎天
 者也 Now, when people are in a *yang* season they are
 relaxed but in a *yin* season they are distressed; this is
 because they are tethered to the sky.

(2) *also wrt time*

史：秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待
 諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If
 Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed
 within three months, but waiting for help from the
 other barons will take over half a year. These tactical
 situations do not match.

隋：今大寒在冬至後二氣者寒積而未消也
 大暑在夏至後二氣者暑積而未歇也 In this
 case, *Great Cold* is two periods after *Winter Solstice* is
 because the cold accumulated and has not dissipated.
 That *Great Heat* is two periods after *Summer Solstice* is
 because heat accumulated and is not all gone.

b. *astron*, be in constell

呂：孟春之月日在營室 In the first month of
 spring, the sun is in the constellation Ying-shih.

隋：春秋分之日正出在卯入在西而晝漏五
 十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也
 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges
 exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day
 measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky

turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

左：公曰何時對曰童謠云丙之晨龍尾伏辰均服振振取號之旂鶉之責責天策焯焯火中成軍號公其奔其九月十月之交乎丙子旦日在尾月在策鶉火中必是時也冬十二月丙子朔晉滅虢虢公醜奔京師 The marquess asked when. He replied, "A children's song says, 'On the morning of a *ping*-day/ The dragon's tail will hide in a syzygy/ The uniforms will be in formation/ They will seize the banner of Kuo/ The drumming of the partridge/ The Sky Whip cracks/ When Fire culminates the army forms up/ The Duke of Kuo will probably flee.' Wouldn't that be the juncture between the ninth and tenth months? At dawn on the day *ping-tzū* the sun will be in Tail and the moon in Whip. Partridge Fire will be at zenith. It must be at that time." In winter, twelfth month, at dawn on the day *ping-tzū*, first of the moon, Chin extinguished Kuo. Ch'ou, Duke of Kuo, fled to the royal capital.

c. be up to, depend on

國：何口之有口在寡人 What mouth can there be? The mouth is Our prerogative.

戰：封之成與不非在齊也 If you enfeoff him, whether it succeeds or not does not depend on Ch'i.

呂：以罪為在人 assumed the blame lay with others 後：不定獨在君亦在臣乎 Does being unsettled depend solely on the ruler or also on the ministers?

呂：為師之務在於勝里在於行義 The prime duty of teaching lies in mastering reason, lies in carrying out right action.

漢：以大為小以彊為弱在俛仰之間耳 To diminish what is large or weaken what is strong takes no more time than to bow and straighten up.

史：安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則民安擇交而不得則民終身不安 The basis of population security lies in discrimination in foreign relations. If that is done right, the population is secure. If done wrong, the population will never be secure.

孟：大人者言不必信行不必果惟義所在 To be a great man, one need not be right about everything nor successful in everything; but one must be unvarying in doing what ought to be done.

史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

非：今日之死不及安暇待萬世之利待萬世之利在今日之勝今日之勝在詐於敵詐敵萬世之利而已故曰雍季之對不當文公之問 If the chance of dying today were not a pressing matter, how would he have the leisure to wait for the eternal benefit of posterity? Waiting for the eternal benefit of posterity depends on today's victory, which depends on deceiving the enemy. Deceit is nothing other than the eternal benefit of posterity. Therefore I say Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question.

d. see note under 子 "hierarchical leader"

戰：夫賢人在而天下服一人用而天下從 With

a competent man governing, the whole world submits; one man bears the burden and the whole world follows.

呂：堯以天下讓於子州支父子州支父對曰以我為天子猶可也雖然我適有幽憂之病方將治之未暇在天下也 Yao offered the world to Master Chou-chih-fu, who replied, "To make me Emperor would be all right, I suppose; but I have a private concern troubling me which I am just about to deal with. I'm not ready to govern the world."

搜：武王伐紂至河上雨甚疾雷晦冥揚波於河眾甚懼武王曰余在天下誰敢干余者風波立[濟→]霽 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, as he reached the edge of the river it began to rain heavily. There was violent thunder and it got pitch dark. The storm raised waves on the river. His men were all afraid. The Martial King said, "I rule the world! Who dares oppose me?" The wind and the waves subsided at once.

淮：武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見於是武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而攝之曰余[任→]在天下誰敢害吾意者於是風[濟→]霽而波罷 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Méng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other. At that the Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them. He said, "I rule the world! Who dares obstruct my will?" At that the wind died and the wave subsided.

dē'ag 1.16 ^{talented, intelligent (native capacity, not acquired skill)} 16 才 材 裁

國：其大夫皆卿材也 His high officers all have ministerial talent. [脚 *put caus fac*]

藝：大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才 The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen."

搜：子孫宦學並有才名 Sons and grandsons studied for official careers, and all got reputations for talent.

史：聞其秀才召置門下 He heard of his genius and summoned him to join his retinue.

衡：臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.

後：士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiation to grasp at their master.

語：質美者以通為貴才良者以顯為能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled. [wrestlers

管：材女樂三千人 Three thousand talented lady 衡：故才人能令其行可尊不能使人必法己 Thus talented people can make their actions worth following but cannot cause people to imitate them.

草：夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy,

and younger men give their admiration to it.

人：偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德為目兼德之人更為美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為詭癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

b. *also of things*

莊：此果不材之木也以及於此其大也 This is after all a useless tree, to have reached such a height as this.

管：水具材也 Water is omniscapable.

dē'ag dē'ar cut (cloth) 16 才 裁

隋：主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.

隋：列子曰孔子東遊見兩小兒鬥問其故一小兒曰我以日始出去人近而日中時遠也一小兒曰我以日初出遠而日中時近也言初出近者曰日初出大如車蓋及其日中裁如盤蓋此不為遠者小近者大乎言日初出遠者曰日初出時滄滄涼涼及其中時熱如探湯此不為近者熱遠者涼乎 Lieh-tzū says, "Confucius traveling eastward saw two children squabbling. He asked what it was about. One said, 'I think the sun is closer to us at sunrise and farther at noon.' One said, 'I think it is farther at sunrise and closer at noon.' The one who said it was closer at sunrise said, 'When the sun rises it is big as a chariot parasol. At noon it has been cut to the size of a basin lid. Is this not because what is far is small, what is distant near?' The one who said it was farther at sunrise said, 'At sunrise it is chilly and cold. At noon it is as hot as putting one's hand into boiling water. Is this not because what is near is hot, what is far cold?'

b. *fig.*

戰：攝禍為福裁少為多知者官之 If one adjusts ill-fortune to become good fortune or slices what is few to make it many, an intelligent man will appoint him to office.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

dē'ag dē'ar 1.16 stuff, raw material; goods, capital, money 16 才 材 財 賫

荀：性者本始材朴也 What "life-process" is the original unworked raw material.

漢：貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

考：通四方之珍異以資之謂之商旅筋力以

長地財謂之農夫 If he provides access to the valuables and rarities of the surrounding world, call him a traveling merchant. If he applies his strength to increasing the produce of the earth, call him a farmer.

漢:通財鬻貨曰商 If one puts capital into circulation and sells goods he is called a merchant.

史:驕君必好利而亡國之臣必貪於財 Proud rulers must love gain, and the officers of a doomed state must be greedy for possessions.

官:凡邦工入山林而掄材不禁 Whenever the state artisans go into mountains and forests to take inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.

淮:殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉 To despoil the assets of the world to satisfy the desire of the one man—no calamity could be more profound.

史:盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents.

淮:臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come into their hands for distribution they always draw lots to determine shares.

史:戰而扶輿死者盡得死者家財 [A Hsiung-nu] who carries home the body of another killed in battle gets all his household property.

史:親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods.

藝:詹事曰椒房率更領其財 The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thyme-scented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds."

漢:孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財靡而不為其積土甚至今猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

漢:又好用摺酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

b. *specif* cut lumber

淮:林木無材而可以為材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.

語:天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

də'əg ^{nc} ko plant 茅

də'əg *də'ər* to make building frames 16 裁

də'əg 方言: leaven (dial) 麩

də'əg 𣶒 river name 濊

də'əg 3.19 burthen 17 載

də'əg 3.19 ^m 廣韻: 所在 location 29 在

財賈) 16 財賄

də'əgg'iwər stores, supplies, working capital (vo 財賄?) 財賈

də'əgd'kung working capital 財用

國:水土無所演民乏財用不亡何待 If there is nowhere for water and earth to spread out then the folk lack what they need to live, and dead they have a place to be buried; therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

國:是以民生有財用而死有所葬然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 Thus alive the folk have what they need to live, and dead they have a place to be buried; therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

史:公劉雖在戎狄之閒復脩后稷之業務耕種行地宜自漆沮度渭取材用行者有資居者有畜積民賴其慶 Although Kung-liu was among barbarians, he revived the project of Hou Chi, concentrating on plowing and planting. He moved where the land was suitable, from the Ch'i and Ch'ü across the Wei to get supplies. Those who traveled had sustenance and those who stayed behind built up stores. The folk relied on his good fortune.

禮:及夫日月星辰所瞻仰也山林川谷丘陵陵民所取財用也非此族也不在祀典 When it comes to the sun, moon and constellations, these are what folk look up to. Mountains, forests, rivers, valleys, hills and heights are where folk get their supplies.

Anything not of this type is not within the canon of sacrifices.

淮:末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

də'əng 3.48 ^v to confer (upon) 659 贈

də'əng has happened cf 嘗 488 嘗

呂:未之曾有也 It has never yet happened.

史:孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗東方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

də'əng 1.45 two-story, double *ar tsəng* 190 層

藝:晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子為寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公為九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he

requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

də'əng 3.48 expel [sc bad influence] 175 贈

də'əd ← *də'əb* 3.19 only, barely 23 纔

顏:多見士大夫恥涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

də'əp 4.27 mixed up cf 儻 275 雜 雜

呂:難者曰白所以為不物也黃所以為不堅也黃白雜則不堅且不物也 Someone objected to that, "White is what makes it inflexible and yellow is what makes it not hard. With yellow and white mixed it is neither hard nor flexible."

西:西京雜記 Miscellaneous Records of the Western Capital [book title]

莊:九雜天下之川 commingled the streams of the world

釋:煩繁也物繁則相雜撓也 *b'iwān* "hassle" is *b'uān* "complicated"; when things get complicated, they get mixed up and interfere with each other.

選:鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it [admix poor stuff], hoodwinking the rubes.

列:雜芷若以滿之 He had it filled with a mixture of angelica and ginger lily.

史:臣願頗采古禮與秦儀雜就之 I want to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in procedures and assemble them intermingled.

藝:陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木

The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Chien says that in the T'ai K'ang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

非:意者其不可必乎無參驗而必之者愚也弗能必而據之者誣也故明據先王必定堯舜者非愚則誣也愚誣之學雜反之行明主弗受也 On the other hand, perhaps we can't be sure of such things? If they are sure of such things with no evidence to go by, they are fools, while if they use them as proof without being sure of them, they are impostors. Thus those who explain and expound from the ancient kings or who are sure they have pinned down Yao and Shun, are either fools or impostors. The doctrines of fools and impostors are confused and contradictory, and a clear-sighted ruler does not accept them.

də'əp 4.27 stop 78 躑

də'əp 4.27 abruptly cut-off sound 529 訇

də'əp 4.27 flock of birds 639 羣
də'əp 4.27 door screen 305 簾
də'əp 4.27 門 fortified gate (楚 *dial*) 卡
də'əp-d'iap *sb* soo in 淮南子 嘍喋
də'əp-də'əp *th* onomat 377 謹謹
də'əpŋə'əp abruptly rising 529 磔磔
də'am 1.50 *nc* silkworm 蠶 蠶 蚕 蚕 蚕 蚕 妖
 藝: 欲知蠶善惡常以三月三日天陰而無日
 不見雨蠶大善 If you wish to know whether the
 silkworms will turn out well or badly, always use the
 third day of the third month. If the sky is overcast but
 there is no rain, the silkworms will turn out very well.
 宋: 日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自
 名為羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅 The sun
 rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our
 Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/
 Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry
 leaves/ She plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the
 road south of the city wall.
 b. *fig.* like a silkworm
 史: 秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限稍蠶
 食之傳國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking
 Hán and Wei, there being no barriers of famous moun-
 tains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit,
 not stopping until they approached the capitals.
 漢: 及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝
 一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虞
 示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in
 ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the
 warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting
 the government of all civilization, he destroyed the
 forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast
 them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they
 would not be used again.
də'am 1.50 stop 78 罽
də'am 1.50 pick up *ar* **də'iam, diam** 639 擷
də'am 2.48 stab? 679 罽
də'amts'iap *nc* woman who gathers mulberry
 leaves to feed silkworms 蠶妾
də'eg də'ər 1.14 *nc* wolf 393 豺 豺
də'egləng də'ərliəng *nc* wolf 393 豺狼 豺狼
 國: 誰能與豺狼爭食 Who can fight for food with
 a wolf?
 戰: 以秦攻之譬如使豺狼逐群羊也 To attack
 them with the force of Ch'in would be like having
 wolves chase a flock of sheep.
də'er 1.14 *vt* categorized 17 儕
 草: 儕雅樂於鄭聲 Put classical music on an even
 footing with popular.
də'erliwən companions, mates 儕倫
də'ia bone w/meat on it, cadaver *cf* 骸 骸
də'ia 1.5 expose to sun 羹
də'iat 4.16 trim → shortcut → govern (*cf* 制)
 (裁 + t) 16 截 截 截
 戰: 金試則截盤匣 If you test [the sword] on
 metal, it will cut through a platter or a ewer.
 史: 韓卒之劍戟...皆陸斷牛馬水截鵠鷹當
 敵則斬堅甲鐵幕革抉吸芮無不畢具 The
 swords and spears of the Hán soldiers...all cut through
 cows or horses on land, swans or geese [?] on water.
 Faced with the enemy they slice through hard armor
 and iron shinguards. Leather armguards and shield
 handles are all provided.
 衡: 截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文

字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make
 tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush
 and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones
 become classics, small ones accounts and records.
də'iat 4.16 ko big crab w/serrated pincers 蠚
də'iat 4.16 (*who could say what it means now,*
after 王仁叅 *messed it about?*) 趨
də'ian 1.29 front; past 31 前 前
 列: 視其前則酒未[清→]清香未[拂→]拂
 Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine
 was still warm and the meat still moist.
 釋: 又謂之箭前進也 We also call them [arrows]
tsian, because they *də'iansiən* "go forward."
 藝: 漁人異之前行窮林 The fisherman thought it
 odd and proceeded to the end of the forest.
 釋: 鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need
 feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward.
 釋: 抱之嬰前乳養之 holds it [ie an infant] in
 front of the breast to nurse it
 戰: 皆願奉教陳忠於前 All want to get instruction
 and display their loyalty in your presence.
 淮: 今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉
 重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big
 beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer
 them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy
 lifting.
 釋: 並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而
 相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters'
 family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband
 goes first and the younger's husband after, and in
 precedence with each other they mutually help
 complete the ritual.
 非: 夫蹶馬也者任前而舉後 Now, the way a
 kicking horse does it is to put its weight on its
 forequarters and raise its hindquarters.
 釋: 鞵鞵之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sâkdâk*
 are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are
 called throughout Central Asia.
 呂: 北方有獸名曰蹶鼠前而兔後 In the north
 there is an animal called Chüeh; it has a front end
 like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.
 b. army's front (*opp* 後)
 三: 邀賊前後擊之 They enfiladed the raiding
 party and attacked them front and rear.
 韜: 武王問太公曰敵人圍我斷我前後絕我糧
 道為之奈何 The Martial King asked T'ai Kung,
 "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our
 front and rear and severed out supply route, what do
 we do?
 c. earlier in time
 戰: 前相 former premier
 戰: 曩臣之前所得魚 the previous fish I caught a
 while ago
 國: 國之良也滅其前惡 In the case of men who
 are of high value to the state, one wipes out their past
 transgressions.
 史: 蘇秦笑謂其嫂曰何前倨而後恭也 Su
 Ch'in laughed and said to his elder brother's wife,
 "Why so arrogant before and so humble now?"
 史: 前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以為大王
 烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可 In the
 past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got
 here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even
 assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his

perverted suggestions is just not acceptable.
 戰: 今公又以秦兵出塞過兩周踐韓而以攻
 梁一攻而不得前功盡滅公不若稱病不出也
 Now on top of that you are going to take the Ch'in army
 beyond the passes, beyond the two Chou states and
 tramping through Hán to attack Liang. If this one at-
 tack fails all your former accomplishments will count
 for nothing. You'd better plead illness and stay home.
 衡: 前埋蛇之時多所行矣 Before he buried the
 snake he had done many things.
 衡: 前孔子之時世儒已傳此說 Before the time
 of Confucius, the scholars of those ages had already
 disseminated this theory.
 衡: 殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the
 Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics
 衡: 前所夢見在帝側者 the one he had previously
 dreamed of seeing next to the Ancestor
 楚: 知前轍之不遂今未改此度 Aware that the
 track that has brought me here will go no further,
 ah! I have not altered this course.
 宋: 使君謝羅敷數可共載不羅敷前置詞使
 君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-
 fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?" Lo-fu had
 her refusal prepared/ "How could Your Excellency be
 so utterly silly?"
də'ian 1.29 forerunners 31 前 前
 國: 余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忤天下 How
 would I dare, on account of some personal act of
 merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners,
 thereby shaming myself to the whole world?
də'ian 3.32 increase 31 荐 荐 荐 荐 荐
 搜: 故後子孫嘗以臘日祀灶而荐黃羊焉 Thus
 his descendants sometimes sacrificed to the kitchen
 god on the day of the winter sacrifice, and augmented
 it with a brown sheep.
də'ian a fence, to fence 17 柵
də'ian də' nc herbs 荐
də'iar 1.12 齊 齊 齊 齊 齊
 戰: 齊將封田嬰於薛楚王聞之大怒將伐齊
 Ch'i was going to sub-infeudate T'ien Ying in Hsüeh;
 the king of Ch'u heard about it and was so enraged he
 meant to attack Ch'i.
 戰: 子以齊事秦必無[處→]度矣 If you give Ch'i
 to Ch'in they certainly won't bother to take it by force.
 左: 居齊魯之際而無事必不可矣 It cannot do
 for you to dwell between Ch'i and Lu, serving neither.
 戰: 常仗趙而畔楚仗齊而畔秦 He has often
 adhered to Chao in defecting from Ch'u or adhered to
 Ch'i in defecting from Ch'in.
 史: 平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊并弱齊楚秦
 晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the
 house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among
 the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and
 Chin first became great and the source of governance
 was the frontier overlords.
 左: 及陳之初亡也陳桓子始大於齊 When it came
 to the time that Chên had just begun to perish, Chên
 Huan-tzu first began to become important in Ch'i.
 史: 及衛后色衰趙之王夫人幸有子為齊王
 When the Wèi empress lost her looks, the Wang
 consort from Chao attracted him and bore him a son
 who was made Prince of Ch'i.
 戰: 繒恃齊以悍楚 Tsêng behaved high-handedly
 to Ch'u, relying on Ch'i [to protect them].

戰：韓齊為與國張儀以秦魏伐韓齊王曰韓吾與國也秦伐之吾將救之田臣思曰王之謀過矣不如聽之子喻與子之國百姓不戴諸侯弗與秦伐韓楚趙必救之是天下以燕賜我也王曰善乃許韓使者而遣之韓自以得交於齊遂與秦戰楚趙果遽起兵而救韓齊因起兵攻燕三十日而舉燕國 Han and Ch'i were allies. Chang Yi attacked Han with troops of Ch'in and Wei. The king of Ch'i said, "Han is our ally. Ch'in having attacked them, we must go to their aid." T'ien Ch'en Szü said, "YM has miscalculated the situation. Better to take advice on it. Tz'ü-Kuai has turned the state over to Tz'ü-chih. The people won't support him and the barons won't join him. If Ch'in attacks Han, Ch'u and Chao will surely go to its rescue. This is fate giving Yen to us as a gift." The king said, "Good," and approved the Han envoys' request and sent them home. Han assumed they had an agreement with Ch'i, and so went ahead and gave battle to Ch'in. Ch'u and Chao did after all hurriedly mobilize their troops and come to Han's rescue. Ch'i thereupon mobilized its troops and attacked Yen, and thirty days later had taken Yen's capital.

This might be a better story if we were told the exact words the king addressed to the Han envoys. This attack was the occasion of one of Mencius's more notorious quibbles, as to whether he had approved of Ch'i's attack on Yen.

de'iar 1.12 vs^t uniform, equal 211 齊

論：見賢思齊焉 When he sees competence he longs to measure up to it.

淮：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

莊：齊物論 the category-logic that works by recognizing equivalences (essay title)

衡：齊世篇 chapter on recognizing equivalence of all eras (essay title)

淮：齊俗訓 discourse on how to match what is customary (chapter title)

隋：明與井齊則用鉞大臣有斬者以欲殺也 If it is as bright as *ching* then one will use the beheading-ax. High officials will lose their heads, for desire to kill.

隋：日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvarying thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If there is no army outside then the emperor has lost control and many of the populace will revolt. If the halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks five colors there will be sorrow.

衡：語稱上世之人個長佼好堅強老壽百歲左右下世之人短小醜陋夭折早死何則上世和氣純渥婚姻以時人民稟善氣而生生又不傷骨節堅定故長老壽狀貌美好下世反此故短夭折形面醜惡此言妄也 They say that in ancient ages people were straight and tall and comely and sturdy and strong and lived to an old age, roughly a century. The people of later generations are short and small and crude and ugly and they die young. Why? Because in ancient times they kept their vapor harmonized and their fluid pure, they married at the proper season and so people were born having

inherited good vapor. Further, their growth-principle was not harmed, so their bones and joints grew sturdy and strong. Thus they matured and grew old with comely forms. Later generations reverse this. Thus they are short and small and die young, they have ungainly bodies and ugly faces. This talk is foolish. 衡：夫上世治者聖人也下世治者亦聖人也聖人之德前後不殊則其治世古今不異上世之天下世之天也天不變易氣不改更上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同夫稟氣等則懷性均懷性均則體同形體同則醜好齊醜好齊則天壽適一天一地并生萬物萬物之生俱得一氣 Now when ancient ages were in order it was due to men of perfect wisdom, and when later ages are in order it is also due to men of perfect wisdom. The influence of such men does not vary from first to last, so their ordering of the age does not differ from ancient times to now. The sky of ancient times is the sky of now; the sky does not change, vapor does not alter. The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment? Now if their endowed vapor is comparable then the growth-principle they contain is equivalent, and that means their physical form will be the same. Therefore their comeliness will be equal and therefore their life-spans will match. The same sky and the same earth combine to give life to everything. In getting life everything gets the same vapor. The concentration of the vapor is about the same in all ages.

衡：氣之薄渥萬世若一帝王治世百代同道人民嫁娶同時共禮雖言男三十而娶女二十而嫁法制張設未必奉行何以效之以今不奉行也禮樂之制存見於今今之人民肯行之乎今人不肯行古人亦不肯舉 Kings and emperors have brought order to their eras by the same way for a hundred generations. People have been marrying in all eras by the same ceremonies. Though they may say that a man marries at thirty and a woman at twenty, laws that have been promulgated are not necessarily accepted and carried out. How to demonstrate that? By the fact that they are not carried out today. The regulations of ritual and music still exist to be seen today. Are the people of today willing to carry them out? They are not, nor were the people of ancient times.

衡：以今之人民知古之人民也物亦物也人生一世壽至一百歲生為十歲兒時所見地上之物生死改易者多至於百歲臨且死時所見諸物與年十歲時所見無以異也使上世下世民人無有異則百歲之間足以下筮六畜長短五谷大小昆虫草木金石珠玉蠶蠕動行喙息無有異者 In fact, we can know about the people of ancient times by the people of modern times. And by the same token things are things. If a man lives a whole lifetime his age reaches one hundred years. At the time he has lived long enough to be a ten-year old boy, the birth and death, change and replacement he has seen among the things of the earth cannot be distinguished from those he will have seen by the time he is a hundred years old and approaching death. If there is no way to distinguish between the people of

earlier and later eras, then a century is sufficient from which to prognosticate that there will be no difference in the size of farm animals or the height of grain or in how bugs, weeds, trees, metal, stone, gems and jade flutter, fly, creep, crawl, walk and breathe. [He doesn't mean to say that metal flies or jade creeps. I think he added those to the list to reinforce the impression that living things no more change from era to era than do non-living things.]

衡：此形不異也古之火火今之火火也今氣為水火也使氣有異則古之水清火熱而今水濁火寒乎 This is because forms do not change. The fire and water of antiquity are the fire and water of now. In this example, vapor makes water and fire.

Supposing vapor were to vary then was ancient water clear and fire hot while modern water is opaque and fire cold?

衡：人生長六七尺大三四圍面有五色壽至於百萬世不異如以上世人民個長佼好堅強老壽下世反此則天地初立始為人時長可如防風之君色如宋朝壽如彭祖乎從當今至千世之後人可長如英莢色如嫫母壽如朝生乎 Human nature is to be around five-foot-four, have a twenty-one to twenty-eight-inch waist, show five expressions on the face and to live a maximum of a hundred years. In ten thousand ages this has not changed. If we assume that people in ancient times were straight and tall and comely and sturdy and strong and lived to an old age and nowadays are the reverse of that, then when humans were first created at the beginning of sky and earth, was their height like that of the Lord of Fang-feng, their appearance like that of Sung Chao and their longevity like that of P'eng Tsu? And a thousand generations after the present time, might people be the size of seed pods, ugly as Ma-mu and live as long as mayflies?

衡：王莽之時長人生長一丈名曰霸出建武年中潁川張仲師長一丈二寸張湯八尺有余其父不滿五尺俱在今世或長或短儒者之言竟非誤也 In the time of Wang Mang, there was a man who grew to the height of seven foot eight; his name was Pa-ch'ü. During the Chien-wu reign period Chang Chung-shih of Ying-ch'uan grew to be full eight foot. Chang T'ang was over six foot while his father was barely four foot six. All of these were in the present era; some were tall, some short, so what the scholars say turns out to be wrong and erroneous.

de'iar 3.12 carry vessel to lips 179 噀

de'iar 3.12 grade of liquor (stdw filtration? distillation?) 179 釀 齊 醕

周：掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

禮：故玄酒在室醴醕在戶粢醕在堂澄酒在下 Thus the dark wine [stm "water"] is in the chamber, the new brew and the lightly filtered wine are at the door, the filtered and aged wine are in the hall and the clarified wine below.

五齊⇒五

de'iar 1.12 ^{nc} navel 臍 齊

釋：臍劑也腸端之所限劑也 *de'iar* "navel" is *de'iar* "cut off"; where the end of the intestine is

delimited.

釋：自臍以下曰水腹水馭所聚也 From the navel down is called the water-belly; because it is where the water-drains converge.

dé'iar 2.11 ^{nc} *Capsella bursa pastoris* 薺 齊

dé'iar 3.12 to cut 16 齧

釋：臍劑也腸端之所限劑也 *dé'iar* “navel” is *dé'iar* “cut off”; where the end of the intestine is delimited.

dé'iar 1 ^{nc} tree grub 蟻 蟻

dé'iar 1.12 fish in Han river like small carp 鱖

dé'iar 3.12 angry 憤

dé'iar 2.11 ^{nc} stb *sua* next 鰲 鱗

dé'iar 方言 short (*dial*) ++p 鰲

方：[皓→]鰲耀短也江湘之會謂之[皓→]鰲凡物生而不長大亦謂之鰲又曰齧 *dé'iar* and *b'ig* are “short.” At the confluence of the Chiang and Hsiang they call it *dé'iar*. Anything that does not grow to full size after it is born is called *dé'iar* or *tsiar*.

dé'iar 1.12 ^{rst} to govern *cf* 治 165 齊

論：道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.

民：齊民要術 Essential techniques for controlling the populace (*book title*)

荀：政令信者強政令不信者弱民齊者強民不齊者弱 Those whose orders are taken seriously are strong; others are weak. Those whose people are orderly are strong; others are weak.

dé'iar 3.12 lapels closed 179 裝

~~tsé'iar~~ **dé'ieb** 3.12 teeth 341 齧

dé'iar 2.11 flaw in stone 451 齧

~~tsé'iar~~ **dé'ieb** 3.12 sharp 341 齧

dé'iar 3.12 medicine 劑 齊

史：事化丹沙諸藥齊為黃金矣 He took up the changing of cinnabar and all sorts of materia medica into gold.

dé'iar 3.12 break inscribed tally in two 劑

dé'iar tsiar 3.12 sheaf, bundle 17 齊

dé'iar niar ^{nc} *Adenophora remotiflora* 薺 苳

dé'iar neng ^{nc} *Mosla sp* perth *dianthera* 薺 薺

dé'iar d'ò ^{nc} ko scarabed beetle 蟻 螬

dé'iar mjan ^{nb} populace as undifferentiated

wad of humanity (*cf* 庶民) 齊民

淮：夫以求返於本許由不能行也又況齊民乎 Now as for using what is peripheral to return to what is basic, even Hsü Yu couldn't do it; how much the less ordinary folk?

淮：夫鳥飛千仞之上獸走叢薄之中禍猶及之又況編戶齊民乎 Now, birds fly ten thousand feet high and animals flee into dense thickets, and yet bad things happen to them; how much the more so to ordinary folk dwelling in wattle huts?

dé'iar mjang ^{rst} openly, frankly, without guile (why not *tsé'iar mjang*?) 齊明

dé'iar mjang ^{mp} man name 齊明

新：於是六國之士有甯越徐尚蘇秦杜赫之屬為之謀[主]齊明周最陳軫召滑樓緩翟景蘇厲樂毅之徒通其意吳起孫臏帶佗倪良王廖田忌廉頗趙奢之朋制其兵 At that time among the offi-

cers of the six states were staff such as Ning Yüeh, Hsü Shang, Su Ch'in and Tu Ho plotting their strategy, associates like Chi Ming, Chou Hsü, Chên Chên, Shao Hua, Lou Huan, Ti Ching, Su Li and Yao Hao propagating their views and comrades like Wu Chi, Sun Pin, Tai To, Ni Liang, Wang Liao, T'ien Chi, Lien Po and Chao Shé in charge of their armed forces.

dé'iap 4.30 grass curtain (“roll up”) 305 薺

dé'iab 3.6 self 23 自

左：詬而呼天曰是區區者而不余畀余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouted at the sky, “If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself.”

淮：自剄 cut his own throat

呂：殺其民以自活 to kill his folk in order to keep himself alive

衡：自刳其腹盡出腹實 He cut open his abdomen and totally eviscerated himself.

淮：山生金反自刻木生蠹反自食人生事反

自賊 In yielding metal, mountains contrarily gash

themselves; in letting borers live in them, trees

contrarily consume themselves; in undertaking

enterprises, people contrarily attack themselves.

衡：人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When

people are conceived, those who are destined to

become rich and high-ranking initially are provided

with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.

國：吾見雄雞自段其尾 I saw a rooster cut off its

own tail.

戰：割地自弱以強秦 to cede land and weaken

ourselves while strengthening Ch'in

呂：人主自智而愚人自巧而拙人 A ruler may

think himself smart and others stupid, himself skilled

and others clumsy.

後：宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been

buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of

itself formed a mound.

藝：其家陸地自生蓮華 At his home, lotus

blossoms spontaneously sprang up on dry land.

搜：白鶴數頭無故自死 Many white geese died

with no external cause.

自然⇒然

dé'iab 3.6 from 685 自

左：乃弛弓而自後縛之 Then he unstrung his

bow and tied him up from behind.

國：伐木不以其本必復生 If you chop a tree

above the root it will regenerate.

史：周之先自后稷 The ancestors of Chou stem

from Hou Chi.

史：衛鞅曰法之不行自上犯之 Wèi Yang said,

“When the laws are ineffectual, that comes from their

being violated by those in high places.”

呂：聖人上知千歲下知千歲非意之也蓋有

自云也 Wise men can see the past and future for a

thousand years; it's not that they guess, we can infer

that they have some source.

衡：自帶以上可見自帶以下不可見 From the

belt upward they were visible; from the belt downward,

invisible.

史：自伏羲作八卦周文王演三百八十四爻

而天下治 After Fu Hsi invented the eight diagrams

and Wèn Wang extended them into 384 changes, the

whole world became orderly.

後：皇太后自在椒房有聰明母儀之德 Since

HIM had dwelt in the dowry house, she had been a

good influence as a model of alert motherhood.

後：自為童女不整容服不出於房宗族敬焉 From the time she became adolescent, she would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothes and appearance properly, and her whole clan respected her for that.

漢：[食貨]二者生民之本興自神農之世 [Food and goods] the two things, the basis of giving life to the people, originated back in the time of Shén Nung.

dé'iabsiòk ^{stdw} respectful demeanor 自肅

dé'iab d'eiwòr tag along 自隨

漢：輻重自隨則輕銳者少不得疾行 If our

baggage train accompanies us then our mobility will

be reduced and we won't be able to travel fast.

後：太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起擣椒自隨謂

妻子曰若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣

Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He

had himself lifted from bed. All his household went

with him. He said to his wife and children, “If the

empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the

Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come

home alive.”

dé'iam 3.56 close eyes & think of 集韻 *ar*

dé'iem 377 瞢

dé'iomngiam sharp & steep 341, 47 嶂 嶂

選：隨珠和氏焯爍其陂玉石嶂崑眩耀青焚

Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on

the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with

their blue-green glory.

選：幽谷嶂岑夏含霜雪 Dark valleys, sharp and

steep, hold frost and snow even in summer.

dé'ieig dé'iab 1.12 sharp *ar tsieig tsiab* 341 鈞

dé'ieing-ieng ^{stb} so small river 泝澗

dé'iet ko marine crustacean 蟹

dé'ioòk 4.23 repose, quiet 寂 寂 寂

易：寂然不動 It is silent and unmoving.

釋：叔亦寂也見嫂寂然却退也 *siòk* “younger

brother” is also *dé'ioòk* “silent”; when he sees his elder

brother's wife, he silently withdraws.

dé'ioòk-gliòg ^{stb} soo 寂寥

dé'ioòkmâk still, silent (*cf* 寂嘆) *rel* to 沙漠

etc?) 寂寞

dé'ioòkmâk 說文: still, silent (*cf* 寂寞) *rel* to

沙漠 etc?) 寂嘆

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üg** 2.10 ^{nc} horse dealer *ar tsäng* 407

馭

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üg** 1.11 advance (to) 166 徂

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üg** 1.11 die 583 殂

列：能窮當身之樂猶百年乃徂→]殂世以為

登假焉 He was able to maximize the delights

available during his lifetime, but still he died after a

hundred years. The world assumed he had ascended.

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üb** 2.10 live? untamed? tiger 679 彪

dé'ò 2.10 廣韻: approximate 600 粗

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üb** 1.11 Kg: fierce *ar tsé'ò dé'üb* 679

彪

~~tsé'ò~~ **dé'üg** 2.10 切韻: big 21 麇

dé'ò 2.10 廣韻: cow horns point down 犗

dé'ò 2.10 廣韻: shallow 但 places 672 陌 菹

dé'òko ko edible mushroom grows in low

dé'òg 2.32 ^{ve} move | make move 153 迨

淮：洞同天地渾沌為樸未造而成物謂之太

一 It was the entirety of sky and earth; it was completely

chaotic and amounted to just a lump of raw material; it had yet to become active and form things. We call it the big blob.

草：上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

史：造禍而求其福報 cause misfortune but seek a repayment of good fortune

淮：昔者蒼頡作書容成造曆胡曹爲衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲爲車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之 In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of their passage on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

漢：至於用度不足乃權酒酤筭鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

dz'əŋ dz'əb 1.34 pair, collection 407 曹國：民所曹好鮮其不濟也其所曹惡鮮其不廢也 As to what the people all love, rarely does it not succeed. As to what they hate, rarely does it not fail. 顏：吾望此書爲汝曹之所信 I hope this writing will be something you all rely on.

dz'əŋ dz'əb 2.32 acorn 345 草皂阜梔草

dz'əŋ 3.37 send by boat 153 漕

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 pln town in 衛 漕

dz'əŋ 2.32 soft 皂阜

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 servant (?) 153 曹

史記索隱：天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰天官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices".

dz'əŋ 曹 dung-worm, larva 螬

dz'əŋ 曹 surname 曹

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 f 曹

左：曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts'ao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude. At bath, he approached and observed him.

國：得晉國而討無禮曹其首誅也 When he takes the state of Chin and settles scores for disrespect, Ts'ao is likely to be the first one punished.

國：晉文公解曹地以分諸侯 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin split up territory of Ts'ao to divide among the barons.

左：分曹衛之田以畀宋人 They separated some of the fields of Ts'ao and Wei and gave them to the people of Sung.

左：分曹地自洮以南東傳于濟盡曹地也 At the division of the territory of Ts'ao, we took all Ts'ao territory south and east from the T'ao to the Chi.

左：曹人尸諸城上 The men of Ts'ao exposed the corpses on top of the wall.

戰：晉人亡曹 They of Chin destroyed Ts'ao [ie conquered it and absorbed the territory].

dz'əŋ an official rank in 秦 (pron?) 153 造

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 small boat 153 艘

dz'əŋ brittle fracture of metal 177 鑠

dz'əŋ dz'əb 3.37 stir with hand 153 搯

dz'əŋ 2.32 stable 皂阜

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 watering-trough 槽

dz'əŋ 1.34 skirt 襜

dz'əŋ 1.34 clothes poorly washed 襜皂

草：十日一筆月數丸墨領袖如皂唇齒常黑

They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month. Their collars and sleeves look as if they need laundering; their lips and teeth are always blackened.

dz'əŋ 1.34 曹 ko plant 曹

dz'əŋg'əwa prime mover, activator (not creator) of everything 153 造化

列：有生之氣有形之狀盡幻也造化之所始陰陽之所變者謂之生謂之死 The energy that has physical life and the forms that have physical shape are all illusions. What is begun by the driver-of-transformations and altered by Yin and Yang, we call it life and we call it death.

dz'əŋg'əŋ 曹 transport canal 153 漕渠

漢：春穿漕渠通渭 In spring a transport canal was put through to the Wei river.

dz'əŋg's'og 曹 man name 曹操

曹：昔曹操曹丕上馬橫槊下馬談論 Long ago when Ts'ao Ts'ao and Ts'ao P'ei mounted their horses they held their lances ready to use, but when they dismounted they talked things over.

選：北上太行山艱哉何巍巍羊腸阪詰屈車輪爲之摧樹木何蕭瑟北風聲正悲熊羆對我蹲虎豹夾路啼谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏延頸長歎息遠行多所懷我心何憊憊思欲一東歸水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊迷惑失故路薄暮無宿栖行行日已遠人馬同時飢擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜悲彼東山詩悠悠使我哀 Climbing the Taihang mountains in retreat/ The going is hard. How can they be so steep? The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it. How the trees moan and sob! The north wind sounds just like mourning. Bears rear at us; tigers roar near the road. Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing! Hunched forward peering, I sigh aloud/ On this long march I have pondered many things. Where has my resolution gone?/ I want to retreat all the way back east. The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around. We have lost our way and cannot retrace our steps/ Darkness nears and we have no bivouac. We have marched and marched until daylight is long gone/ Men and horses are both very hungry. Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel. How mournful the ode "East Mountain" is! It makes me lament their isolation.

dz'əŋgliəd 曹 a menial 153 阜隸

dz'əŋ-dz'ət 曹 so drums 曹嘖

dz'əŋg'əwo famous ancient horse trainer (name just means "driver-san") 153 造父

列：命駕八駿之乘右服靑驪而左綠耳右驂赤驥而左白馮主車則造父爲御泰丙爲右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-ér the left. He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Ts'ao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

dz'əŋg'məwəŋfiəd prime mover, activator (not creator) of everything 153 造物者

dz'əŋg 1.2 曹 jade tube 琮

dz'əŋg 曹 ar **sz'əŋg** 曹

dz'əŋg 1.2 so flowing water (onomat?) ar

dz'əŋg 153 淙

dz'əŋg 1.2 joy 諒棕

dz'əŋg 1.2 having lotsa descendants 270 祿

dz'əŋg 1.2 說文：tribute paid by south barbies 29 賚賚

dz'əŋg 1.2 plan, scheme 153 諒

dz'əŋg 1.2 high headdress ar **dz'əŋg** 566 髻

dz'ə 1.37 cut trees cf 荏 (?-r) 槎

dz'ə 2.35 cut trees cf 荏 (?-b) 槎

dz'ə 1.37 raft, mass driftwood 17 槎 楂 查 查

dz'ə 1.37 曹 river name in north 漕

dz'ə 3.40 曹 river name at 義陽 (++) 漕

dz'ə 說文：殘田也 "cut off field"? 嗟

dz'ə ?deception? in 淮南子 264 嗟

dz'ə 1.37 gaps in clothing 311 嗟

dz'ə prn 嬾

dz'ə 1.37 move out of rank or sequence 185 躡

dz'ə 1.37 ko floating plant 蒼苴

dz'əŋg'ə 曹 pln 查下

dz'əŋk 4.4 the teeth closing 407 齧

dz'əŋk 4.4 to crowd, to jostle 407 齧 族

莊：雲氣不待族而兩草木不待黃而落 It

rained before cloud vapor gathered; plants and trees dropped their leaves before they yellowed.

dz'əŋk 4.4 soak 浞

dz'əŋk 4.4 切韻：plants in thicket 407 萃

dz'əŋk 4.4 fetters? 407 錠

dz'əŋk 4.4 說文：水小聲 澗

dz'əŋk'əŋ in solidarity 407 齧然

dz'əŋg 1.4 曹 ko vessel [cf 崇] 甕

dz'əŋg 3.4 廣韻：what water dashes against 淙

dz'ə 1.47 cut into small pieces 600 斲

dz'ə 3.50 cut into small pieces 600 斲

dz'əŋk 4.1 曹 extended family 407 族

國：君定王室而殘其姻族 YL would stabilize the king's household but exterminate his relatives by marriage.

左：鬼神非其族類不歆其祀 Spirits not of the same clan and lineage do not savor the sacrifice.

非：不與同服者同車不與同族者共家 One doesn't ride in the same chariot with another of the same uniform; one doesn't share a household with another of the same clan. [nr]

墨：夫好美者豈曰吾族人莫之好故不好哉 It's absurd to suppose that a man who loves a beautiful woman would say, "None of my clan loves her, so I don't either!"

圖：剛鬚之族號曰豪彘 The ones with hard stiff hair are called by the name "porcupines."

禮：及夫日月星辰民所瞻仰也山林川谷丘陵民所取財用也非此族也不在祀典 When it

comes to the sun, moon and constellations, these are what folk look up to. Mountains, forests, rivers, valleys, hills and heights are where folk get their supplies. Anything not of this type is not within the canon of sacrifices.

də'uk slaughter whole family as punishment for one of its members 407 族

戰：於是布令於四境之內曰有敢言美人者族 Then the king promulgated an order throughout the realm that anyone who dared mention handsome men would suffer death with his whole family.

də'uktsiəŋ ^{nc} cousin shares grfa 407 族子
də'ung 1.1 thicket (cf be 聚 + some final?) cf 叢 (取 phon?) 407 叢 叢叢

漢：阻險林叢弗能盡著 Its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted.

選：木則樞栝椶柝梓械榲楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若 鄧林鬱薈藜藿藜藿爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

də'ung ko grain scoop 407 筩

də'ung 篇海: group (cf 叢) 407 儻

də'ung 1.1 so fire 爇

də'ung 1.1 secure 徐

də'ung 1.1 stone sound 礪

də'ung 3.1 grain | hemp stalks bundle 270 稞

də'ungb'ək 1.1 jungle 407,143 叢薄

淮：夫鳥飛千仞之上獸走叢薄之中禍猶及之又況編戶齊民乎 Now, birds fly ten thousand feet high and animals flee into dense thickets, and yet bad things happen to them; how much the more so to ordinary folk dwelling in wattle huts?

淮：高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼃鼃之所便也人入之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

də'ək 4.20 bite 105 齧

də'ək bite 105 昨

də'əg 3.40 sudden 314 乍 萃詐 昨

非：夫物之一存一亡乍死乍生初盛而後衰者不可謂常 The way things are now here now gone, suddenly dead suddenly born, flourishing at first then declining afterward cannot be called unchanging.

釋：電殄也乍見則殄滅也 *d'ien* “lightning” is *d'ian* “vanish” because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.

選：波如連山乍合乍散 The waves are like mountain ranges/ Suddenly joining, suddenly dispersing.

選：天[吳→]悞乍見而髣髴 Wraiths suddenly appear in the sky, seem to be what they are not.

抱：激電之乍照 the brief glare of swift lightning

də'əg 3.40 a winter sacrifice *ac* 臘 蜡

də'əg stele 367 作

də'əg 2.35 brag 夸

də'əg? to chop *cf* 斫 *et al swa* 槎? 154 荍

də'əng 1.40 derog name, “rube” (cf 臧) *stb*

what 吳 people call 楚 people 侖

də'ənggā uneven 460 庀 庀

də'ənggiwəŋ “poking thru clouds” 崢嶸

də'ənghiəŋ fouled up *cf* 侖囊 352 搶攘

də'əngnəŋ fouled up *cf* 侖囊 352 搶擻

də'əngnəŋ hair disarranged 352 鬢 鬢

də'ən 2.26 ^{nc} wattle shed, temporary building, guest house 17 棧

də'ən exhibit 400 儻

də'ən 1.28 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko cat ++p 戲 戲

də'ən ^{mp} river name 潦 潦

də'ən 1.28 門聚 family assembly *cf* 埵 507 埵

də'ən 2.26 博雅: 竝也 穢

də'ən də'am ^{nc} sleeping-carriage 輻

də'ən də'iwən exhibit 儻

də'ən d'əŋ enclosed way in dangerous place 17 棧道

də'ənhiəŋ ^{mp} 縣 name 屠陵

də'ər 1.13 firewood 17 柴

左：使曳柴而僞遁 had the carriages drag brushwood while pretending to flee

də'ər a pile 17 柴

də'ər 1.13 to heap, a heap 17 柴

də'ər 1.13 make burnt offering 17 柴 柴

də'ər 3.15 sickness 瘵

də'ər 3.15 eye rim 179 眦

də'ər də'əg 3.15 切韻: 區落 “district”? 176 柴

də'ər 1.13 emaciation 瘵

də'ər də'əg 3.17 a hut 176 若

də'ər obstruction, lumber 17 柴

də'ərg'o ^{nc} ko plant 辭海: *Bupleium* spp (*r tsjəŋg'o*?) 柴胡 柴胡

də'ər-ngər ^{sb} teeth uneven +p (差牙?) 460 齜齜

də'ər ləŋ soo 查郎

də'əp 4.31 to block with planks or slabs (locking tenons?) 305 插

də'əp 4.31 to melt *ar* *djəp* 626 煤 活

də'əp 4.31 a sluice-gate or lock-gate 305 插 閘

də'əp 4.31 fast writing, running calligraphy 529 筆 逢

də'əp 4.31 run fast 529 趨

də'əp 4.31 ^{mp} river name (“rapid”?) 濮

də'əp-də'əp ^{sb} so running fast (source of Pidgin E. “chop-chop”?) *ar* *ts'əp* 529 駙 駙

də'əm 1.54 stab *ar* *ts'am* 679 攪

də'əm 1.54 slander [pron?] (cf 讒) ++p 679 讒

衡：讒以口害人 Slander harms others by means of the voice.

淮：讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family left bones in the open.

漢：近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良 You promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance and punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous and backbiting ministers.

史：絕疑去讒 cut off doubters and expel backbiters

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷗而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-

hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

də'əm 1.54 crafty 679 窺 窺

də'əm 1.54 ^{nc} magnolia 窺

də'əm 1.54 saddle blanket 鞞

də'əm small sip? 482 嚙

də'əm 1.54 ^{mp} FL: pln 鄭

də'əm 1.54 immoderate 饒

də'əm 1.54 nose high 72 饒

də'əm freely flowing 瀉

də'əm 1.54 stab *ar* *ts'am* 341 攪

də'əm 3.58 frivolous talk 儻

də'əm 1.54 drill, chisel 679 鑿 斲

選：壘陵巒而斬巒 He split looming hills and bored through.

də'am 1.54 sandalwood 24 攪

də'am 1.54 uneven, in disorder *cf* 雜

275 儻

də'əmg'o ^{nc} white monkey-like critter 獼猴

də'əm-ngem so (uneven?) teeth 460 齜齜

də'əmhiəŋ craggy (*cf* 漸漸) 嶮然

də'əmhiəŋ ^{nc} famous cauldron 饒鼎

də'əmtis'əŋ comets in general 341 攪 搶

də'əmdə'ək kerplunk! kerplash! 攪 濺

də'əmdə'ək weave 341 攪 拊

də'əmdə'ək to pierce thru 玉篇 *ar*

ts'əmdə'ək 571 攪 拊

də'ək 4.21 to spear a fish [*cf* 籍] 稽

də'ək 4.21 reconditte 蹟 蹟 蹟

草：探蹟[鉤→]釣深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind.

də'ək 4.21 ^{nc} 爾雅: small shellfish 鯖

də'ək 4.21 plant seeds in ashes 積

də'ək 4.21 rush 趨

də'ək/də'ək to bite 105 齧

də'ək-də'ək ^{sb} clucking of fowl 噴 噴

də'əg a palisade? 176 寨

də'əng 1.41 high, precipitous 崢 嶸 陞 浮

də'əng 1.41 廣韻: north gate of 魯 city wall

də'əngnəŋ hair disarranged 352 鬢 鬢

də'əng də'əng high, precipitous 卽

də'əng-də'əng ^{sb} onomatopoeic 鏘 鏘

də'əngnəŋ? ^{sb} so disordered vegetation 352 葦 葦

də'ək 4.4 sound of splashing water 汙

də'ək 4.4 fish trap 箝

də'əg 1.33 nest *cf* next 窠 巢

荀：南方有鳥焉名曰蒙鳩以羽爲巢而編之以髮繫之葦苳 In the south there is a bird, called mēngchiu; it builds its nest with feathers, plaited with hair, and fastens it to a reed.

衡：謂宅有甲乙巢穴復有甲乙乎 If you claim dwellings have geomantic directionality, do nests and dens, by the same logic, also have it?

淮：鵲巢知風之所起猶穴知水之高下 The magpie nests knowing where the wind will be. The otter makes its den knowing how high the water will rise.

選：胡馬依北風越鳥巢南枝 The steppe pony whinnies to the north wind/ The bird from Yüeh nests on the south-facing branches.

搜：巢居知風穴居知雨非狐狸則是鼯鼠 Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/ Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you

must be a vole. [nr]

də'og 說文: storage hut in swamp cf *prec* 樸
衡: 唐民不皆樸處 The people of Tang didn't all
go off and live in huts.

də'og 3.36 wattle hut *ar* 2 窠 巢

də'og 2.31 tricky 魑

də'og 1.33 漢縣 name 鄴

də'og ts'og snatch 勦 剿

də'og-də'og ^{nb} so length 僂 僂

də'igag 2.8 廣韻: crooked go front (反切前
結 *conf w/疾*) 35 趨

də'iang 3.41 ^{nc} carpenter; artisan 匠

荀: 積斲削而為工匠 They become craftsmen and
carpenters by practice of cutting and planing.

呂: 大匠不斲 The master carpenter does not chisel.

衡: 夫文吏之學治文書也當與木土之匠
同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials
study, they study books on civil administration. They
ought to be classified together with carpenters and
earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with
Confucian scholars?

də'iang 1.38 wall 牆 牆

說: 在牆曰牆在屋曰窗 In a wall it is called *zīōg*,
in a roof it is called *ts'ūng*.

孟: 踰東家牆而攫其處子則得妻不攫則不
得妻則將攫之乎 If the only way you could get a
wife was to jump over your neighbor's wall and drag
away his unmarried daughter, would you do it?

後: 屋不呈材牆不露形 The roof does not show
what it is made of, nor do the walls reveal their form.

呂: 射者儀毫而失牆 An archer aims at a hair but
misses a wall.

民: 故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica]
the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured
and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine.

考: 凡試廬事置而搖之以視其峭也灸諸牆
以視其橈之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The
job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place
and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall
to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and
shake it to see if it is stiff.

də'iang kill, injure 105 戕 戕

də'iang female servitor [= "jill?"] 媼

də'iang ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ko plant 蔞

də'iang mast of boat 105 檣 檣

də'iang 1.38 steep (sc mtn) 巖

də'iang 1.38 ko barbies 膺

də'ian 3.33 ^{ve} lowly 684 賤

a. of social status low-ranking

國: 為班爵貴賤以列之 made ranks and degrees
so as to arrange them

荀: 等貴賤分親疏序長幼 to rank high and low,
separate near and far and order old and young

衡: 貴至封侯賤至奴僕非天稟施有左右也
That some rank as high as lords while others rank as
low as slaves is not because there is inaccuracy in
Sky's allotments.

衡: 百賤不能當一貴乎 Cannot a hundred lowly
ones match one high one?

淮: 無卸賤今以為後何也 Wu-hsi is low-
ranking; why do you now make him your heir?

晏: 貴不凌賤富不做貧功不遺罷 The high-
ranking did not lord it over the lowly; the rich did not
snoot the poor; the successful did not leave the

unsuccessful behind.

呂: 以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold
people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them
while poor and lowly is hard.

隋: 須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 Hsi is a term for
a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of
an inferior order.

穀: 賤段而甚鄭伯也 It is to degrade Tuan but
also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse.

論: 吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of
low status, so I acquired many humble skills.

荀: 賤禮義而貴勇力 He deprecates deportment
and propriety and values bravery and strength.

荀: 隆禮貴義者其國治賤禮賤義者其國亂
Where ritual is exalted and right conduct is honored,
the state is ordered; where ritual is skimmed and right
conduct despised, the state is disordered.

b. of goods cheap

史: 往來販賤賣貴 He went from place to place
buying cheap and selling dear.

衡: 糴穀之人貴賤其價 The men who buy grain
make its price high or low.

də'ian 2.28 shallow 684 淺

də'ian 2.28 tread, trample, walk on 268 踐

國: 夫目以處義足以踐德口以庇信耳以聽
名者也 Now the eyes are things for dwelling on
rightness, the feet things for treading in goodness, the
mouth a thing for guarding one's reliability and the
ears things for paying attention to words.

戰: 今公又以秦兵出塞過兩周踐韓而以攻
梁一攻而不得前功盡滅公不若稱病不出也
Now on top of that you are going to take the Ch'in army
beyond the passes, beyond the two Chou states and
tramping through Hân to attack Liang. If this one at-
tack fails all your former accomplishments will count
for nothing. You'd better plead illness and stay home.

də'ian 2.28 footprints, spoor 268 踐

də'ian 1.30 coin 錢

西: 有吳錢微重 There were Wu coins; they were a
trifle heavier.

漢: 銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper
coins had background like those of Chou, with legend
reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend
stated.

後: 以金銀為錢銀錢十當金錢一 They coin
gold and silver; ten silver coins equal one gold coin.

後: 董卓壞五銖錢更鑄小錢 Tung Cho scrapped
five-scruple cash and cast small cash to replace them.

後: 是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五
百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief,
with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be
hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

非: 懷錢挈壺而往酤 to put coins into his shirt
front, pick up the jug and pot and carry them to the
wine shop

衡: 盜鑄錢之罪 the crime of counterfeiting coins

史: 初蘇秦之燕貸人百錢為資乃得富貴以
百金償之 When Su Ch'in first went to Yen he begged
a hundred cash from someone for expenses. When he
got rich he rewarded him with a hundred ducats.

淮: 家充盈股富金錢無量財貨無費 Their
household was bulging with goods, immensely rich;
they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond
measure.

衡: 龜生三百歲大如錢游於蓮葉之上 When a
tortoise has lived three hundred years it is as big as a
coin and can roam about atop a lotus leaf.

後: 文籍雖滿腹不如一囊錢 Though he has a
belly full of literary works, better have a bag of coins.

西: 文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字
肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of
the Cynosure Emperor, Têng Tung obtained Copper
Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining
of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all
the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as
rich as a ruler.

史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之
粟陳陳相因充溢露積於外至腐敗不可食
Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions;
the cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer
be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed
in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over
outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

b. *meton* money

史: 親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Blood brothers
with the same mother and father may still quarrel
over money and goods.

非: 鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之
易為工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves
make good dancers and lots of money makes good
merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it
easy to get to be considered skilful.

後: 占賣關內侯虎賁羽林緹騎營士五大夫
錢各有差 They divined about selling the ranks of
marquis without fief, tiger-aroused, imperial guard,
orange cavalry, palace security officer and fifth-degree
high officer, each at a different price.

史: 與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 share the remaining
money with the shamaness to take home

də'ian give present of food, give farewell feast
餞 踐

də'ian accumulate 羨

də'ian unmailed (horse) 儻

də'ian 2.28 insincere, flattering 684 諛

də'ian 3.33 backbiting, slanderous 684 踐

də'ian ^{nc} 爾雅: horse all 4 feet white 駟

də'ian ^{pp} pln 餞

də'ian keep an agreement, fulfill a promise,
verify a prediction 31 踐

左: 亦晉之妖夢是踐 Surely the dream in Chin was
a prophecy that this has fulfilled.

非: 欲以與萬乘致功必先踐之妻妾 If one
wishes to present one's accomplishments to a powerful
ruler, one must first demonstrate them to one's wives.
非: 臣之夢 [賤, 淺 →] 踐矣 YS's dream has been
fulfilled.

淮: 聖人踐位 when a sage occupies the throne

də'ian 1.30 cicada (*dial*) 蟬

də'ian 2.28 ^{nc} marquee, temp shelter 56 棧

də'ian 1.30 slope 儻

də'ian ts'ian narrow 684 棧

də'ian ts'ian mat; horse-blanket 56 棧

də'ian hien t'ia glōg ^{pp} stars name 賤人之
牢

də'ian käng wotthehell? 踐更

də'iap 4.29 crooked go out 捷

də'iap 4.29 victory 529 捷

də'iap 廣韻: 說文: quick 529 捷 走

史：教之化民也深於命民之效上也捷於令
The transformation of the people by teaching is deeper than that by command; the compliance of the people with the example of their superiors is quicker than that to orders.

də'ɿap short cut 529 捷接

人：明白之士達動之機而暗於元慮元慮之人識靜之原而困於速捷 A clear-sighted officer penetrates to the pivot of action but is blind to subtle long-range plans, while a man of subtle long-range plans recognizes the source of quiescence but is baffled about quick coups.

də'ɿap nourish 捷

də'ɿap 4.29 足疾 feet fleet 529 蹠

də'ɿap 4.29 talk a lot 377 誥

də'ɿap 4.29 wattle wall 蕪

də'ɿap 4.29 𠄎 man name 慮

də'ɿap ?/tsəm brusque 529 捷寔

詩：無我惡兮不寔故也 Don't hate me/ So as not to rebuff one you know well.

də'ɿap-də'ɿap 𠄎 so exped force 捷捷

də'ɿaphiəp clever, facile 529 捷給 接給

人：取同體也則接給而相得取異體也雖歷久而不知 If one goes by those aspects that are like one's own, one will arrive at an understanding quickly and easily, while if one goes by those aspects that are different from one's own, no enlightenment will come even after long acquaintance.

də'ɿapj'an tough, macho 696 捷悍

三：渠剛猛捷悍為諸種深所畏懼 Chū was a hard, violent, blustering bully and was deeply feared by all the tribesmen.

də'ɿapngiəp abruptly rising 嶄嶄 巢巢 磔磔 嶄嶄

də'ɿapdət quick of mind 529 捷疾

史：帝紂資辨捷疾聞見其敏材力過人性格猛獸知足以詭諛言足以飾非 The emperor Chou was naturally articulate and clever, extremely alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed, the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal power to make wrong seem right.

də'ɿiam entwine 639 漸

də'ɿiam 2.50 gradually 漸

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之統斷幹水非石之鑽索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt. Tai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

藝：匍匐行數十里漸見明曠 He crawled umpty li and gradually began to see light.

搜：夢有人告之吾將祐汝自後疾漸差 She dreamed there was a man who told her, "I will help you." After that, her illness gradually went away.

də'ɿiam 2.50 𠄎 rough plank cut from log 24 槩

də'ɿiam də'iem to penetrate 24 暫

衡：達聞暫見 super-hearing and x-ray vision

də'ɿiam-də'ɿiam 2.50 soo 斲斲

də'ɿiamg'o 2.50 sko monkey 𦍋胡

də'ɿiambia 2.50 fish name 漸離 𦍋離

də'ɿiəg 1.7 nurturing 17 慈子

新：惻隱憐人謂之慈反慈為忍 If one pities the grieving and feels others' pain it is called compassion; to invert compassion is callousness.

非：慈母 an indulgent mother

漢：雖慈母不能保其子 The most loving mother would not be able to safeguard her children.

國：慈孝於父母 being kind and filial to their parents

də'ɿiəg 3.7 to breed 孳

də'ɿiəg 3.7 breed, nurture 190 字子

衡：婦人疏字者子活數乳者子死 If a woman brings up children separated by intervals, the children live; but if she is frequently nursing, the children die.

衡：鷄卵之未字也瀕溶於殼中 Before a chicken's egg has been incubated it is plomish in its shell.

də'ɿiəg 3.7 adolescent's nickname 字

後：桓譚字君山 Huan Tan had Chün-shan as

nickname. [字 fac 君山 obj]

衡：其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名子

竹：背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫

之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and

copied it in contemporary style.

史：夏漢改曆以正月為歲首而色上黃官名

更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of

the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be

five characters.

草：然其為字無益於工[拙亦→]亦拙如效顰

者之增醜學步者之失節也 But the way they make characters adds nothing to calligraphic quality, it is

still as clumsy as the way those who clenched their faces in imitation made themselves uglier, or the way

those who tried to learn the walk bungled the tempo.

衡：共一亂字理之與亂相去甚遠 They share the same one graph, but "rational" and "disorder"

are very far from one another.

釋：周制九夫為井其似井字也 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would constitute a *ching*,

from its resemblance to the graph 井.

釋：老而不死曰仙仙遷也遷入山也故其制

字人旁作山也 to grow old without dying is called immortal; *shian* "immortal" is *ts'ian* "move [up]";

one moves into the mountains; thus in writing the graph, beside man we make mountain.

釋：文者會集衆線以成錦繡會集衆字以成辭

義如文繡然也 By marking we mean to assemble colored threads into an embroidered brocade or to

assemble written graphs to make the meaning of phrases like the patterned brocade.

三：平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字

而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽

之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 Ping was born and raised among military expeditions. He could

not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

顏：有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊邊之民是何字也余應之曰意為邊即是邊倦之邊耳

Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊邊之民.

What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 邊 is just the 邊 of 邊倦."

南：范岫撰字書音訓又訪香焉 When Fan Hsiu compiled phonetic glosses for a dictionary he also

asked Yu about them.

藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石

匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川

各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been

done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs

through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able

to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

多：讀如字 Read this graph in its usual pronunciation.

廣：𠄎...吞...桂...快此四字皆九畫 These four graphs all have nine strokes. [Modern count would be 8, 8, 10, 8. Perhaps the 𠄎 we count one was counted

two, while the 圭 we write with two 土 was written with four 一 and one 丨.]

də'ɿiəg 3.7 𠄎 說文爾雅：ko plant 莖 芋

də'ɿiəg 3.7 𠄎 brood mare or cow 417 特

də'ɿiəg (prn) 孳

də'ɿiəg 1.7 𠄎 river name 濞

də'ɿiəg 1.6 mend cf 亂 alt rdg as **də'ɿiəg** 188 紉

də'ɿiəggwəwəw 紉緯

də'ɿiəggliəng sko mood 子諒

də'ɿiəgdə'ɿiək lodestone, magnetite 磁石

淮：磁石能引鐵及其於銅則不行也 A lodestone can draw iron but when it comes to copper, it

doesn't work.

衡：磁石引針 A lodestone draws a needle.

山：磁石吸鐵 A lodestone draws iron.

də'ɿiəgdə'ɿian subsistence money? 子錢

də'ɿiəng 1.44 silk [gauze?] 集韻 as **tsəng** 繒

史：洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her

of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

史：從弟子女十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後 Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing

single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness.

də'ɿiəng 1.44 𠄎 爾雅：horse 驢

də'ɿiəng 1.44 𠄎 fs→縣 in 琅邪 鄆

də'ɿiəng 1.44 𠄎 fs in early 周 繒

戰：繒特齊以裨楚 Tsəng behaved high-handedly to Chü, relying on Ch'i [to protect them].

də'ɿiəng 1.44 where pig sleeps 槽

də'ɿiəng 1.44 tall, high 嶺

də'ɿiəng-liəng sb rolling hills cf 峻嶺 繒綾

də'ɿiət 4.5 𠄎 strain, agonize, be extreme; win arguments (X+ 𠄎? perh 濟? 瘳?) cf 瘳 (is to phon?) 32 疾 聖

左：公疾病而亂作 The ruler got seriously ill and rebellion broke out.

搜：應入居舉家病疾 When Ying took up residence there, all his family got very ill.

漢：稱疾不朝 he did not go to court, pleading illness

搜：夢有人告之吾將祐汝自後疾漸差 She dreamed there was a man who told her, "I will help you." After that, her illness gradually went away.

非：鬼崇也疾人之謂鬼傷人 *kiwər* "devil" is *siwəd* "evil omen"; making people suffer is what is called "devils hurting people".

非：夫子疾由之爲仁義乎 Are you troubled by my doing good deeds, Confucius?

史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦 [Hsi-men] Pao traveled to Yeh and convened the council of elders. He asked them what folk suffered most from.

淮：災惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.

史：方誅商鞅疾辯士弗用 They had just punished Shang Yang and were sick and tired of sophists; they didn't hire him.

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang Ping was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

左：子我夕陳逆殺人逢之遂執以入陳氏方陸使疾而遣之潘沐備酒肉焉饗守囚者醉而殺之而逃 Tzū-wo was en route to court in the evening. Ch'ên Ni had killed a man. He happened to meet him, took him captive and brought him in. The Ch'ên clan having then no ill-will, and they having caused him distress, they sent him face lotion and shampoo and provided him fully with wine and meat. He set a banquet for the prisoner guards, got them drunk, killed them and escaped.

b. of action energetic cf c. below

韜：須其畢出發我伏兵疾擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

左：天子與郭榮扣馬曰師速而疾略也將退矣君何懼焉 The heir-son and Kuo Jung took hold of the horses and said, "The invaders are moving fast and urgently; they're just foraging. They'll leave soon. What are you afraid of?"

吳：疾風 a high wind

淮：疾風晦冥 the wind rose and it got dark [疾 *put* *caus fac*]

衡：疾風暴起吹揚之參天 A powerful wind arises suddenly and blows it all the way up to the sky.

莊：夫醉者之墜車雖疾不死 Now, when a drunken man falls from a cart, even if he hits hard he doesn't die.

釋：疾行曰趨 Going energetically is called "hurrying."

史：汝可疾去矣且見禽 You'd better leave in a hurry. You're about to be taken.

c. of action speedy cf b. above

衡：居善疾售之貨 goods that don't spoil in stor-

age and that sell quickly

淮：疾霆不暇掩目 A sudden lightning flash leaves no time to cover the eyes.

釋：疾趨曰走 To hurry with urgency is called "running."

戰：韓子盧者天下之疾犬也 Speedy Hound was the fastest dog in the world.

非：賞厚則所欲之得也疾 If rewards are lavish then the obtaining of what one seeks is quick.

呂：天雨日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, "The men are tired. We want to give them some rest."

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

d. of the voice loud

呂：徐言則不聞疾言則人知之 If I speak softly you won't hear me; if I speak loudly, others will overhear.

淮：疾商歌 cried his wares in a loud voice

衡：近人則聲疾遠人則聲微 If near people, the sound is loud; if far from people, the sound is weak.

荀：順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind, it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

呂：悲擊牛角疾商歌 He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn. [疾 *put* *caus fac*, 商歌 *adj-head as obj*]

də'jət 4.5 to resent 32 嫉

də'jət ㄉㄜˊ 爾雅: ko tree 楸

də'jət 4.5 bitterness 悵

də'jət 4.5 wipe off 311 揩

də'jət-də'jət ㄉㄜˊ 疾疾

də'jətli'jər ㄉㄜˊ *Tribulus terrestris* (dimid? cf 蕒) 蒺藜

də'jətli'jər 4.5 ㄉㄜˊ millipede 蒺藜 蝮蝥

də'jəd 3.6 be envious, jealous 32 嫉

də'jər 1.6 cake of rice or millet 粢 糝

də'jər 1.6 to thatch, to pile up 17 茨

史：茅茨 cogon thatch

後：昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old, when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters of oak and thatch of cogon grass and everyone was at ease.

də'jər 1.6 provisions, store of grain 17 積

də'jər 1.6 說文: lotsa plants 17 蕒

də'jər 1.6 ㄉㄜˊ pln 蕒

də'jər 說文: pottery; later (when?) ceramic

ware 瓷 甃

də'jər 1.6 build up road surface 17 聖 塗

də'jər 1.6 ㄉㄜˊ river name 濱

də'jər 1.6 ㄉㄜˊ ko plant stb 蒺藜 *Tribulus*

terrestris 蕒

də'jər 1.6 ㄉㄜˊ *Tribulus terrestris* 茨

də'jər 1.6 eat as much as one likes 428 饜

də'jəp 4.26 ㄉㄜˊ gather 639 集 彙 讎

呂：有[螟→?]螟集其國其音匈匈 There are

swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise *hung-hung*.

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇殺草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

史：石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵→]寵尊乃集其門 Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household. [nr]

陳：集義兵於南海馳[檄→]邀以討景仲 He rallied troops to his cause at Nanhai and rushed to bring Ching-chung to justice. [以 *perh intrusive*]

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→]聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

b. fig.

國：今日之事幸而集子孫饗之 Should today's affair come together, our descendants will enjoy the benefit of it.

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚爲縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.

də'jəp 4.26 廣韻: same plant as 菩 蕒

də'jəp 4.26 cover 廣韻 *ar d'jəp* 305 簞

də'jəp 4.26 metal plating cf set 492 272 鍍

də'jəp 4.26 iron sheet 377 鐵

də'jəp ts'jəp 4.26 collect, bring together 639

輯

də'jəpŋg'jəp abruptly rising 529 嵯嶻

də'jəm 2.47 tree fungus 蕈

də'jəm 2.47 ㄉㄜˊ river name 蕈

də'jəm 1.49 ko fish 鯪 鱒

də'jəm 1.49 dirt 72 垓

də'jəm 1.52 go into water→hide/penetrate 267

潛 潛 潛

說：似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China. 晏：治少不能游潛行逆流百步順流九里 At that time I was quite young and could not swim. I sank to the bottom and walked a hundred paces against the current, then went nine *li* with the current.

選：群山既略百川潛潔 When all the mountains had been trimmed, all the rivers sank and ran off.

水：其水陽燄不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

選：霾噎潛銷莫振莫竦 The black clouds have gone away; nothing shakes, nothing rises.

b. fig.

左：鄭祭足原繁洩駕以三軍軍其前使曼伯

與子元潛軍軍其後 Chai Chung, Yüan Fan and Hsien Chia of Chêng deployed the three wings of the army in front of them, and had Man-po and Tzū-yüan deploy a concealed force in their rear.

衡: 使聖人遠視遠見洞聽聞與天地談與鬼神言知天上地下之事乃可謂神而先知道與人卓異岑心 Suppose sages had x-ray vision and could see far away, had super hearing and could hear through obstacles, conversed with sky and earth, talked with spirits, knew what went on above the sky and below the earth, then and only then could we say that they had divine foreknowledge and were of an order surpassing mere mortals.

搜: 至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. Tai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wished to report developments.

dz'iem 3.55 secretly [2t] 267 潛

搜: 至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. Tai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wish to report developments.

dz'iem ㄉㄙ ㄣ 魯 潛

dz'iem ㄉㄙ ㄣ 灑

dz'iem 1.52 to warm up 224 燂

禮: 五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂潘請澣足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

dz'iem to penetrate 267 潛

dz'iem? sb ogf 情 (cf 風 for phon hist) 悒

dz'iemtieng ㄉㄙ ㄣ famous cauldron 鬻鼎

dz'iemmjen 1.52 kosps 267 潛罍

dz'io dz'itog leak out 159 沮

dz'io dz'itog 2.8 prevent, overcome 164 沮逸: 聚疑沮事 Too much uncertainty keeps things from getting done.

dz'io dz'itog 2.8 to chew 641 咀

dz'io 2.8 說文: 事好也 祖

dz'io 2.8 廣韻: proud, arrogant ?-b 428 怙

dz'io dz'io dz'itog-dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ stdw making no progress? 164 踟躕

dz'io dz'io dz'itog-dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ Kg: 咀 “chew” (Kuan); me: onomat 咀咀

管: 三月如咀咀者何曰五五味五味者何曰五臟 What is like X in the third month? Call it five tastes. What does five tastes mean? Call it five viscera.

dz'io dz'itog dz'itog torch cf 燿 燿 燿

dz'itok to bite cf 嚙 154 嚼

dz'itok 4.18 white, clean, pure 172 皜

dz'io dz'itog dz'itog 1.32 firewood (or is it “gather firewood?”) 639 蕉 蕉 蕉

dz'itog 3.35 to blame 請

dz'itog sorry 焦 頹

dz'io dz'itog dz'itog 3.35 to chew cf 嚼 641 嚼

dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ 說文: ko plant 落

dz'itog to be blinded 灑 瞧

dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ river name 蕉

dz'itog 1.32 strip to waist 襠

dz'itog 3.35 不容 not contain (too small) 哨

dz'itog-dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ so battered wings 譙譙

dz'itogxu [?] 譙語

dz'itogniog ㄉㄙ ㄣ dwarf (stb SW tribe) 焦僂 焦僂

國: 焦僂氏長三尺 The Chiao-yao clan are three *ch'ih* tall.

dz'itogniog how high mountains are (rel to 齟齬?) 嶠嶠 嶠嶠

dz'itogdz'itog exhausted 蕉萃 顛頹 蕉頹

dz'itok 4.1 gape 齧

dz'itog 3.49 go to (cf 酋) 26 就

國: 撫劍就之 Laying his hand on his sword, he went toward him.

藝: 張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine.

隋: 明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter. 國: 乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, “From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do.”

呂: 平地注水水流溼均薪施火火就燥 Pour water on level ground and it flows toward wetness; light firewood of equal size and it burns toward dryness.

漢: 去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭 今 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah! Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

越: 乃拜襄為農師封之台號為后稷姓姬氏后稷就國為諸侯 He thereupon appointed Ch'i to be secretary of agriculture, and enfeoffed him in T'ai as Prince Millet with the surname Chi clan. Prince Millet proceeded to his country as its lord.

藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡滅煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 qv] b. fig.

荷: 金就礪則利 If metal submits to whetting it becomes sharp.

史: 就業 to set about work, esp studying

史: 復就故官 Go back to your former office.

新: 辭令就得謂之雅反雅為陋 If one's communications are effective it is called urbanity; to invert urbanity is vulgarity.

淮: 令民知所辟就 He got the people to recognize what to avoid and what to approach.

釋: 圓丘方丘就其方圓名之也 “Round hill” and “square hill”—we name them according to their squareness or roundness.

dz'itog 3.49 ㄉㄙ ㄣ come to power, succeed (of inanimates also) 166 就

衡: 天地生物物有不遂父母生子子有不就 Sky and earth give life to things, but sometimes those things do not prosper; parents give life to children, but sometimes those children do not succeed.

釋: 吳虞也太伯讓位而不就歸封之於此虞其志也 “Wu” is “forestall”; T'ai Po resigned his position and did not become ruler, so they sent him here and enfeoffed him, so as to forestall his ambition. 史: 草巡狩封禪改曆服色事未就 They made rough plans for inspection tours and fêng-shên, and to alter the calendar and clothing colors, but the business had not yet been accomplished.

史: 漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王為皇帝於定陶叔孫通就其儀號 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of the world accomplished, the barons honored the king of Han as emperor at Ting-fao. Shu-sun Tung completed a set of formal appellations. 史: 臣願頗采古禮與秦儀雜就之 I want to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in procedures and assemble them intermingled.

漢: 今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

藝: 昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石履得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

dz'itog 1.46 achieve, end (cf 就) 26 酋

國: 毒之酋腊者其殺之也茲速 As poison is progressively increased, its lethality becomes speedier.

dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ tree-grub 螭 螭

dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ wine-master 酋

dz'itog soo 惱

dz'itog dz'itog 1.46 fountainhead, spring source 685 涓

dz'itog dz'itog ko bird of prey 辭海: *Aquila chrysaetos* the golden eagle ac 鷲 鷲

dz'itog ㄉㄙ ㄣ gang, flock, cluster 407 酋

dz'itog 1.46 ㄉㄙ ㄣ boss 酋

dz'itog 2.44 sluice, drain 100 湫

dz'itog 1.46 heat, burn ar 焯 焯

dz'itog tsi 1.46 collect, bring together 412 迺 擘 擘

dz'itog tsiog to press 迺 迺

dz'itoghien herald 迺 人

dz'itogdz'itog long & high (mtn) 200 嶠 嶠

dz'itog dz'itog 1.37 so big mouth 21 奩

dz'itog dz'itog 2.9 ㄉㄙ ㄣ collect, store (廣韻 ar 3) 412 聚

國: 夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water. 淮: 毋伐樹木毋決墳墓毋蒸五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock. [nr]

釋: 郡群也人所群聚也 *g'iwən* “district” is *g'iwən* “flock”; where people flock together.

史: 南攻楚五年畜聚竭 In the south they

attacked Ch'ü for five years, using up their stores.

史：孔丘有言曰推賢而戴者進聚不肖而王者退 K'ung Ch'ü had a saying, "One who brings competent ones and presents them may advance [in court]; one who assembles incompetent ones and visits the king is repulsed."

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

史：墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷鋒鑄鑿→鑄以為金人十二 He tore down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the molten metal to make twelve metal men.

衡：盜蹠莊躒橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣宜遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

史：地執饒食無飢饉之患以故竅偷生無積聚而多貧 The land is so abundantly fruitful they have no worry of famine or shortage, and therefore they live carefree, hand to mouth, with no accumulated store and many are poor.

衡：氣結積聚為癰潰為疔創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.

釋：自臍以下曰水腹水曰所聚也 From the navel down is called the water-belly; because it is where the water-runoffs collect.

b. *fig.*
逸：聚疑沮事 Too much uncertainty keeps things from getting done.

史：禹無百人之聚以王諸侯 Yü had no more than a hundred men; with them he ruled the barons.

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.

史：且夫從者聚群弱而攻至彊不料敵而輕戰國貧而數舉兵危亡之術也 Furthermore, the verticalizers collect a group of the weak to attack the supremely strong. They don't measure the enemy but think lightly of battle. To mobilize repeatedly when the country is poor is a strategy of peril and doom.

ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ *dē' iung* town (Han admin unit?) 407 聚 *ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ* 2.9 ㄇ ㄩㄥ surname 聚

ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ 3.10 說文：pile earth, some say *pisé* 412 聖 聚
國：山土之聚也 Hills are accretions of dirt.
國：聚不地崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.

漢：計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者聚居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ 3.10 dowry? trousseau? 412 聚 *ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ* 3.3 *vt* serve; attend 從

史：其從者有一人獨未得報乃前自言 There was one man among his followers who had not yet got recompense. He came forward and spoke for himself.
孟：若是乎從者之度也 Is this how sneaky your followers are?

史：叔孫通之降漢從儒生弟子百餘人然通無所言進 When Shu-sun Tung surrendered to Han he had more than a hundred student Confucian scholars attending him, but Tung said nothing to recommend any of them.

史：弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

史：行於國中不從車乘不操干戈 He traveled throughout the country, never accompanied by chariots nor carrying weapons. [*從 put caus fac || 寧 etc*]

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

漢：昭信曰兩姬婢且泄口復絞殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, "The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth." She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.

藝：光祿勳曰總領從官柏梁臺 The major-domo said, "I coordinate the junior officers at the Cypress Weir Tower."

史：嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'ü. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, "He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet."

史：子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal. [*second 從*]

ㄉㄜˊ ㄩㄥ 1.3 *vi* follow 從

左：晉侯賞從亡者介之推不言祿亦弗及 When the Marquess of Chin was rewarding those who followed him into exile, Chieh Chih Ch'üi made no mention of a stipend and accordingly no stipend went to him.

史：梁則從風而動 Then Liang will go whichever way the wind blows.

衡：黃帝上騎龍群臣後宮從上七十餘人 Huang Ti mounted the dragon as its rider and his

court officers and his harem of wives got up behind him, more than seventy people.

隋：作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horse-back clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

國：相從 in company with neither taking precedence?
國：又為惠公從余於渭濱命曰三日若宿而止 Also, chasing me along the bank of the Wei on behalf of the Benevolent Marquess, your orders said three days and you arrived after only one night's pause.

b. *fig.*

戰：從事 devote oneself to a task

後：公卿以下皆從球議 From the highest ministers on down, all accorded with Ch'ü's critique.

漢：萬民之從利也如水之走下 The way everyone goes after profit is like how water runs downward.

人：有立法使人從之之能 There is the ability to establish a pattern and get others to follow it.

國：事君者從其義不阿其惑 One who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors.

後：能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

漢：兵者凶事一方有急四面皆從 Weapons make baleful business: when one region has an emergency, it goes the same on all sides.

史：秦彊楚弱臣善斬尚尚得事楚夫人鄭袖袖所言皆從 Chin is strong, Ch'ü weak. I am on good terms with Chin Shang. He can get things done by Chêng Hsiu. The king always follows what she says.

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

搜：陳國張漢直到南陽從京兆尹延叔堅學左氏傳 Chang Han-chih of the Principality of Ch'ên went to Nan-yang to study the Tso Chuan under capital mayor Yen Shu-chien.

史：今上客有意存天下安諸侯寡人敬以國從 If now our Honored Visitor intends to preserve the world and keep peace among the barons, We respectfully put Our state at your disposal.

孟：今有璞玉於此雖萬鎰必使玉人彫琢之至於治國家則曰姑舍女所學而從我則何以異於教玉人彫琢玉哉 For example, you would surely have a jade-man carve a lump of raw jade, even one worth zillions. When it comes to governing a state, to say, "Drop your learning for a while and obey me," how would that differ from teaching jade-men to carve jade?

漢：又好用僭酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

史：秦之所害莫如楚楚彊則秦弱秦彊則楚弱其勢不兩立故為大王計莫如從親以孤秦大王不從秦必起兩軍一軍出武關一軍下黔中則鄢郢動矣 Ch'in regards none as more harmful than Ch'ü. If Ch'ü is strong, Ch'in will be weak. If

Ch'in is strong, Ch'ü will be weak. By the nature of the situation they cannot co-exist. Thus to plan for YGM's benefit, the best would be to join a vertical alliance to isolate Ch'in. If YGM does not follow it, Ch'in will surely raise two armies, one to emerge from Wu-kuan and one to descend from Ch'ien-chung. Then Yen and Ying will be stirred up.

də'jɯŋ 1.3 𠄎 from 685 從

晏:使狗國者從狗門入今臣使楚不當從此門入 An emissary to a country of dogs would enter through a dog-door. I am emissary to Ch'ü and should not enter through this door.

晏:僮者更道從大門入 The reception committee altered the route so that he entered the great gate.

史:文君竊從戶窺之 Wên-chün secretly peeped at him from the doorway.

衡:兔吮毫而懷子及其子生從口而出 Rabbits get pregnant by licking their fur. When the young are born, they emerge through the mouth.

非:後人無從見矣 then the man behind has nowhere from which to see it

史:商君曰鞅之得見也從孟蘭皋今鞅請得交可乎趙良曰僕弗敢願也 Lord Shang said, "When I have met you it has been by way of Mêng Lan-ko. Now I would like to form a direct personal relation to you. Would that be acceptable?" Chao Liang said, "I would not dare wish for it."

淮:有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that comes from another direction.

史:天下之彊弓勁弩皆從韓出 The strongest bows and most powerful crossbows in the world come from Hân.

史:太后曰帝倦矣何從來 The empress said, "Your emperorship is tired; where have you come from?" 列:王問所從來 The king asked where he had come from.

漢:常從王媪武負貫酒 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu.

漢:每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

後:君驕士曰士非我無從富貴士驕君曰君非士無從安存 Rulers are arrogant to officers, saying, "If not for me they would have no source of wealth and honor." Officers are arrogant to rulers, saying, "If not for officers they would have no source of security."

də'jɯŋ 3.3 artisan 昂

də'jɯŋ 1.3 方言: chicken (dial) 412 雞

də'jɯŋʃɯk 𠄎 adherents to school or party (or **də'jɯŋdʒɯk**?) 從屬

də'jɯŋʃɯr human sacrifice at ruler's funeral 從死

戰:願君必請從死以身為殉 I recommend YL insist on following the king in death by having your self designated a sacrificial victim for his grave.

史:獻公元年止從死 In The Exemplary Earl's first year [384 BC] human sacrifice at funerals was stopped.

də'jɯŋdʒɯ 憊 憊

də'jɯtsog 𠄎 ko plant 辭海: hornwort *Ceratophyllum demersum*, grows in shallow fresh water 聚藻

də'jɯŋtsob'jɯmæg 𠄎 fafayobro&wi 從祖

父母

釋:父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

də'jɯŋmæg 𠄎 mosis 從母

də'jɯk 4.22 𠄎 writing tablet; record 18 籍

戰:據九鼎按圖籍挾天子以令天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about 後:文籍雖滿腹不如一囊錢 Though he has a belly full of literary works, better have a bag of coins. 顏:史之闕文爲日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書典籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Chin and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

晉:載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

顏:也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

史:宗室非有軍功論不得爲屬籍 Only those principal families recognized for military merit were allowed to keep records of affiliates.

淮:[履→]展天子之籍聽天下之政平夷狄之亂誅管蔡之罪 He unrolled the records of the emperor, carried out the governance of the whole world, suppressed the rebellion of the barbarians, and punished the crimes of Kuan and Ts'ai.

淮:成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

də'jɯk trample, oppress, exactions, confiscations 287 藉籍踏躡躡

漢:徒車之所闐轆騎之所蹂若人之所蹈藉 what is rolled over by carts, trampled by horsemen or trodden by people

管:衡藉而無止 constantly making exactions and refusing to stop

管:以室廡籍謂之毀成 If you levy an excise on buildings and shelters, call it "ruining construction."

də'jɯk 𠄎 king plowed sacr field 藉籍藉 漢:於是上感諺言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓 The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own hand, so as to encourage everyone.

də'jɯk 𠄎 ko plant 苳

də'jɯk pln 厝

də'jɯk 4.22 thin 辣 辣

də'jɯg 3.40 depend on, borrow 287 藉

戰:王兩用之其多力者內樹其黨其寡力者籍外權 If YM appoints them jointly, the more powerful one will implant his faction in the government while the less powerful will call in foreign influence.

戰:藉賊兵而資盜食 To lend weapons to bandits and provide food to robbers.

戰:三國攻秦反西周恐魏之藉道也 When three states were returning from attacking Ch'in, West Chou feared Wei would ask for permission to pass.

左:孟氏將辟藉除於臧氏 When the Mêng clan set about the burial, they asked the Tsang clan to do brush-clearing.

də'jɯg 3.40 𠄎 mat 287 藉

də'jɯg 3.40 baby's dress 襦

də'jɯr 1.5 defect 451 疵 疵

非:鏡無見疵之罪 A mirror commits no crime by revealing flaws.

淮:人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror.

də'jɯr 1.5 meat on bones (cf 髀) 髀

də'jɯr 1.5 be off one's feed (cf 佻) 428 毗 饜

də'jɯr 3 𠄎 carcass, corpse 4 髒

də'jɯr 3 𠄎 eye socket or *də'jɯr* 179 眦 眦

淮:目見百步之外不能見其眦 The eye sees beyond a hundred paces but cannot see its own socket.

史:弓不虛發中必決背洞胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

də'jɯr 1.5 𠄎 small intestine 王仁珣切韻 *r* *ts'iar* 痔

də'jɯrŋeg look in one's eye, expression about the eyes 眦 眦

də'jɯk scrawny 473 瘠 瘠

də'jɯk trample, oppress 287 脊 脊

də'jɯk thin soil 473 瘠 瘠

選:處沃土則逸處瘠土則勞此繫乎地者也 If you dwell on rich land you have it easy; if you dwell on poor land you work hard. This is inextricably bound up with the land itself.

də'jɯg 3.5 soak; infect 漬

搜:門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨兩其而衣不沾漬 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain. It was raining very hard but her clothes were not soaked through.

də'jɯng 1.42 what is genuine or natural 313 情 多:有名無情 to have the reputation but lack the substance

呂:姦止則說者不來而情論矣 If treachery is blocked, pitchmen stop coming and then the facts can be made known.

呂:服性命之情 Accept the facts of one's nature and one's fate.

史:是故不敢匿意隱情先以聞於左右 Thus we dare not conceal our intentions nor hide the truth, but give prior notice to all about us.

釋:獄确也實确人之情偽也 *ngiuk* "court" is *kük* "compare." It verifies and compares the truth and falsehood of men.

淮:古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行 In ancient times the people were simpletons who didn't know east from west; their appearance did

not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech exceed their actions.

草：覽天地之心推聖人之情析疑論之中理俗儒之諍 Observe the inwardness of sky and earth; estimate what the sages were really like; break into the inside of dubious doctrines; put in order the disputations of ordinary scholars.

b. spontaneous reactions, instinctive feelings 衡：情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.

淮：人之情思慮聰明喜怒也 Human nature consists of pondering, considering, hearing clearly, seeing clearly, being pleased and getting angry. 左：民之情偽盡知之矣 He knows all about what people are naturally like and what they are by artifice. 淮：其行悅而順情 His actions are relaxed and accordant with nature.

漢：夫人情莫不貪生惡死念親戚顧妻子至激於義理者不然乃有不得已也 Now it is human nature that all cling to life and hate death, think of parents and have regard to wives and children, but when motivated by propriety and logic it is not so; then they may have no choice.

戰：睹貌而相悅者人之情也其錯之勿言也 Seeing their appearances and being pleased with each other is a natural human reaction. Drop the matter and say no more of it.

史：禮者因時世人情爲之節文者也 Rites are things that make a prescriptive pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of the age.

荀：此五者人之情之所必不免也 These five extremes are naturally what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.

後：風波飄其並興兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief.

呂：離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.

禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

性情⇒性

六情⇒六

dǎi xiàng *nc pit 209* 阱 棗 穿

後：刑罰不中乃陷人於阱 If the criminal law is not applied accurately, that is simply trapping men in pitfalls.

dǎi xiàng 3.45 clean 213 淨 滯

dǎi xiàng 2.40 tranquil 靜 靚 靖

國：里克曰我不佞雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其靜也三大夫乃別 Li Ke said, "I'll speak bluntly. Though I may not be clear about what is right, I will surely not abet error. I had best remain silent." The three high officials then went their own ways.

dǎi xiàng stop, stand still 淨

dǎi xiàng to choose 淨

dǎi xiàng 說文：quiet 妍

dǎi xiàng chaste, integritous 213 靖

dǎi xiàng 1.42 sky clear after rain 姓 晴 暉

dǎi xiàng 1.42 receive, accept 659 請 賄

dǎi xiàng 3.45 give, gift 659 賄

dǎi xiàng-giwoe *sb* so choppy water 廣韻 *ar*

dǎi xiàng 濇 溼

dǎi xiàngkwàkxiwən *pp* title granted to 薛侯 田嬰 by 齊 靖 郭 君

戰：靖郭君善齊貌辨齊貌辨之爲人也多疵門人弗說士尉以証靖郭君靖郭君不聽士尉辭而去孟嘗君又竊以諫靖郭君大怒曰割而類破吾家苟可憐齊貌辨者吾無辭爲之於是舍之上舍令長子御日暮進食 Lord Ching-kuo favored Ch'i Mao Pien, a man of many faults. His followers disliked the man. Shih Wei denounced him, and when that was not accepted, he resigned and went away. Lord Meng-ch'ang also secretly complained about him. Lord Ching-kuo flew into a rage and said, "I will wipe out your whole family, I will smash my own household, I will do anything, no matter what, that will please Ch'i Mao Pien." He then lodged him in his upper lodge and had his eldest son wait on him day and night and serve his meals in person.

戰：數年威王薨宣王立靖郭君之交大不善於宣王辭而之薛與齊貌辨俱留無幾何齊貌辨辭而行請見宣王靖郭君曰王之不說嬰甚公往必得死焉齊貌辨曰固不求生也請必行靖郭君不能止 Some years later the Frightener King died and the Perspicuous King was at bat. Lord Ching-kuo's relations had been extremely unsatisfactory with the Perspicuous King, so he resigned and went to Hsüeh, where he stayed with Ch'i Mao Pien. Soon Ch'i Mao Pien asked for leave to go and see the Perspicuous King. Lord Ching-kuo said, "The king's displeasure with me goes deep. If you go, you will meet your death at his hands." Ch'i Mao Pien said, "I assure you I will not beg for my life. Please, I must go." Lord Ching-kuo was unable to stop him.

戰：齊貌辨行至齊宣王聞之藏怒以待之齊貌辨見宣王曰王子靖郭君之所聽愛夫齊貌辨曰愛則有之聽則無有 When he got to Ch'i, the king heard of it and patiently nursed his wrath. Ch'i Mao Pien got audience with him, and the king said, "Aren't you the one who has Lord Ching-kuo's ear and favor?" "His favor, yes," said Ch'i Mao Pien, "but not his ear.

戰：王之方爲太子之時辨謂靖郭君曰太子相不仁過頤家視若是者信反不若廢太子更立衛姬嬰兒郊師靖郭君泣而曰不可吾不忍也若聽辨而爲之必無今日之患也此爲一 When YM was still crown prince I said to Lord Ching-kuo, The crown prince's physiognomy indicates rather less tolerance than a sow with a litter. He will look on the likes of us as certain to be disaffected. Better to depose the crown prince and replace him with the infant son of his junior wife Wei Chi.' Lord Ching-kuo wept and said, I couldn't. I couldn't bear to do it.' Had I had his ear, today's trouble would never have come about. That is one instance.

戰：至於薛昭陽請以數倍之地易薛辨又曰必聽之靖郭君曰受薛於先王雖惡於後王吾獨謂先王何乎且先王之廟在薛吾豈可以先王之廟與楚乎又不肯聽辨此爲二 "When he got to Hsüeh, Chao Yang wanted him to exchange that territory for another several times its size. Again I advised him that he should certainly do that. He said, I received Hsüeh from His Late Majesty; though I am

hated by a subsequent king, what should I take it upon myself to say against His Late Majesty? Not only that, the ancestral temples of former kings are in Hsüeh. How could I give the ancestral temples of former kings to Chu? And again he would not listen to me. That is a second instance."

戰：宣王太息動於顏色曰靖郭君之於寡人一至此乎寡人少殊不知此客肯爲寡人來靖郭君乎齊貌辨對曰敬諾 The Perspicuous King heaved a vast sigh and was moved in his countenance. He said, "Has Lord Ching-kuo's attitude to Us been consistently thus? I was young, and knew nothing of it. Would you be willing to get Lord Ching-kuo to come here for me?" Ch'i Mao Pien said, "Assuredly, Sire."

戰：靖郭君衣威王之衣冠(舞→)帶其劍宣王自迎靖郭君於郊望之而泣靖郭君至因請相之靖郭君辭不得已而受七日謝病強辭靖郭君辭不得三日而聽 Lord Ching-kuo wore a robe and cap that had been the Frightening King's, and wore his sword. The king in person went out to the city limits to receive him. When he first saw Lord Ching-kuo he wept, and when Lord Ching-kuo arrived, he offered him the prime ministry. Lord Ching-kuo tried to refuse it but could not and ended up accepting it. After seven days he pleaded illness and again tried to resign, most pertinaciously, and was not permitted to do so for three more days.

戰：靖郭君將城薛客多以諫靖郭君謂謁者无爲客通齊人有請者曰臣請三言而已矣益一言臣請烹靖郭君因見之 Lord Ching-kuo was going to wall the city of Hsüeh. Many of his retainers objected. Lord Ching-kuo said to the usher, "Let none of my retainers communicate with me." There was a Ch'i man who asked to say only three words, no more. If he said even one more word he could be boiled alive. So Lord Ching-kuo admitted him to audience.

戰：客趨而進曰海大魚因反走君曰客有於此客曰鄙臣不敢以死爲戲君曰亡更言之 The retainer ran up, said, "Great ocean fish," and ran back back. HL said, "For example?" The retainer said, "Your humble servant would not dare to gamble with his life." HL said, "That won't happen. Tell me what you mean in other words." [V. note under 大]

戰：對曰君不聞大魚乎網不能止鉤不能牽蕩而失水則螻蟻得意焉今夫齊亦君之水也君長有齊陰奚以薛爲夫齊雖隆薛之城到於天猶之無益也君曰善乃輟城薛 He replied, "Has YL not heard of the great fish? No net can take it, no hook and line reel it in. But if it goes aground and loses the tide, even ants will have their way with it. Now Ch'i is as water to YL. YL has grown great in the shelter of Ch'i—how could you mistake Hsüeh as greater than Ch'i? Even if you built the walls of Hsüeh right up to the sky, it would yield no benefit." HL said, "Good," and had the walling of Hsüeh stopped.

dǎi xiàng xiàng emotional nature 情性

荀：今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people. 人：蓋人物之本出乎情性情性之理甚微而元非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 We find that the origin of human nature emerges from the nature of

our emotions. The logic of our emotional nature is extremely recondite; except for a great genius, who could fathom it entirely?

dz'ien 2.16 ^{vst} all gone *ar tsien* 卺 261 盡 儘
戰: 年穀不登穡積竭盡 Their harvest failed and their reserves have been used up.

戰: 其求無已而王之有盡 There is no end to their demands, but YM's territory has limits.

國: 巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak, rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated?
呂: 車甲盡於戰府庫盡於葬此之謂能攻之 Their chariots and armor used up in battle, their treasuries exhausted by funerals—that's what is called attacking them internally.

漢: 胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

呂: 莫之必則信盡矣 If no one feels sure of him then his reliability has vanished.

史: 尊酌者衆則盡盡 A jar, if those who take from it are many, is soon empty.

呂: 聽從必盡力 He must be obedient to the utmost of his ability.

呂: 昔者臣盡力竭智猶未足以知之也 In time gone by, your servant used all his power and wit and it still was not sufficient means by which to decide that.
史: 湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰嘻盡之矣 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!"

漢: 民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue them to punish them, you won't be able to get them all, and some will become bandits.

荀: 堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修爲待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

dz'ien 1.17 ^{mp} 秦

左: 將以晉界秦 He is going to give Chin to Ch'in.

戰: 秦興師臨周而求九鼎 Ch'in raised an army to dominate Chou and demand the cauldrons.

衡: 高鞅變秦法欲爲殊異之功 Shang Yang altered the laws of Ch'in, wanting to bring about an unusual accomplishment.

史: 凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立 The strongest states in the world, if not Ch'in then Ch'u, or if not Ch'u then Ch'in, cannot both win in a struggle.

漢: 及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the

forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

dz'ien 1.17 ^{mp} town in 魯 秦

春: 秋築臺于秦 In fall they built a tower at Ch'in.

dz'ien 3.21 burnt up, burnt remains (*cf* 盡) 261 燼 盡

dz'ien parting gift 31 贖 賈

dz'ien 3.21 valuable rarities; wealth, capital 廣 韻 *ar dzien* 356 賈 進

dz'ien ^{nc} insect like cicada 螻

dz'ien 3.21 kosps 蠶

dz'ien ^{nc} 辭海: *Arthroxon cilicure*, plant of yellow dye 蠶

dz'ien promoted, prominent 400 蠶

dz'ien (prn) *ar sien* 嫫

dz'ien 3.21 ^{mp} river name 廣 韻 *ar dzien* 356

dz'ien *ngiwathien* ^{mp} physician of 5th C BC

diagnosed bmo pulse (*v* 扁鵲 秦越人

史: 越人之爲方也不待切脈望色聽聲寫形言病之所在 When [I] Yüeh-jên prescribe I do not wait to examine veins or observe expressions or listen to the voice or copy images to tell the location of the malady.

dz'ien *ko* sko medicinal herb 秦艽

dz'ien *ko* sko medicinal herb 秦艽

dz'iwat 4.17 ^{nc} cut off 25 絕 絕 蠶 擿 攀

淮: 地維絕 The earth's guy-ropes broke.

國: 絕其本根 cut off its roots

左: 絕其本根勿使能殖則耆者信矣 He severs [the weeds'] taproots, not allowing them to multiply, thus the good ones can expand.

戰: 子腸亦且寸絕 And your guts will be sliced up inch by inch.

史: 淳于髡仰天大笑冠纓索絕 Shun-yü K'un looked up at the sky and laughed so hard the cord of his capstrings broke.

呂: 使鳥獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.

史: 乃仰絕航遂死 He raised his chin and cut his throat and died.

選: 水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.

史: 韓弱則效宜陽宜陽效則上郡絕 If Hán is weakened then they will relinquish Yi-yang. If Yi-yang is relinquished then Shang commandery will be isolated.

史: 夫塞成皋絕上地則王之國分矣 If they block Ch'êng-kao and cut off your upper territory, YM's state will have been divided.

楚: 媒絕路阻兮言不可結而論 With no gobetween available and the road blocked, ah!/ My words cannot be sent through.

漢: 夫十圍之木始生如蘗足可搔而絕手可擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.

藝: 絕巖上有一桃樹旁石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

b, go right across land or water

荀: 假舟楫者非能[水→]泳也而絕江河 It is

not that one who can use a boat and punting-pole has become able to wade through water, but he goes straight across the Yangtze or Yellow River.

c. *fig*

(1) leave behind

草: 夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.
漢: 其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可爲將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

史: 儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪 Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?

越: 懸膽於戶出入嘗之不絕於口 He hung a gall bladder at the doorway and whenever he went in or out he tasted it and did not spit it out.

漢: 絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢洿也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up.

藝: 既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

(2) bring to an end

呂: 微召公虎而絕無後嗣 If not for Hu, Duke of Shao, his line would have been extinguished.

戰: 約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

衡: 望絕 His hopes were cut off.

史: 絕疑去讒 cut off doubters and expel backbiters
論: 在陳絕糧從者病莫能興 In Ch'ên he ran out of food. His followers were all so debilitated they could not get up.

史: 仲尼菜[色→]絕陳蔡 In Ch'ên and Ts'ai Confucius's food ran out.

史: 故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

史: 楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Ch'u heard it and said, "Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?" Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'i.

釋: 人死氣絕曰死死漸也就消漸也 When a man dies and his life-energy is cut off, it is called *siaer*. he attains annihilation.

後: 追周棄之遺教兮軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch'i, ah!/ To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

史: 寡人地絕兵遠不能攻也 Our land is apart from theirs and our army distant; we cannot attack them.

史: 人民之衆車馬之多日夜行不絕鞣輪殷殷若有三軍之衆 The people are so numerous and

the horses and carts so many that they cease moving neither day nor night; the rumble of traffic and the buzz of voices is like that of an entire nation's army. 戰: 資用乏絕去秦而歸嬴滕履躡負書擔橐形容枯槁面目犁黑狀有歸色 When his funds ran out he left Ch'in and went home. He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame was withered, his countenance darkened and he had a handgrip air about him.

北: 后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely no pearls and jades or silken gauze and lace among her clothing and trinkets.

漢: 直與之日日獵射擊兔狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—Ys ventures to concern himself with that.

藝: 冬至後百五日皆絕火寒食云爲介子推 On the hundred and fifth day after the winter solstice they put out their fires and eat cold food. They say it is on behalf of Chieh Tzū Ch'ui.

晉: 逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzū-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

də'iwət 4.17 absolutely, utterly 246 絕絕
漢: 任后絕得之 The Jen Queen was bound and determined to get it.

də'iwən 1.30 ^{vst} complete (cf 儻) 246 全全
呂: 全生爲上虧生次之死次之迫生爲下 A perfect life counts highest, a depleted life next, death next, and a deprived life counts lowest.

呂: 以全天爲故 [certain actions] take perfecting nature as their basis

荀: 涂之人百姓積善而全盡謂之聖人 If the man in the street, the ordinary man, accumulates good to the point of completion, we call him a sage. 史: 夫與人鬥不搯其穴 [拊→] 折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

外: 劫乎暴人不得全義 Intimidated by violent men, one may not get to behave entirely correctly.

淮: 故牛歧踣而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

後: 城中好大袖四方全匹帛 If big sleeves are favored in the city, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk.

顏: 且鄭玄以前全不解反語 Furthermore, before Ch'eng Hsüan absolutely no one dissected split-words. 史: 夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣 For Ch'in and Ch'ü to weaken each other while Hán and Wei remain intact in control of their rear—no plan is more dangerous than that.

史: 秦趙相斃而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 Ch'in and Chao would wear each other

out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks.

隋: 至天監六年武帝以晝夜百刻分配十二辰辰得八刻仍有餘分乃以晝夜爲九十六刻一辰有全刻八馬至大同十年又改用一百八刻 In the sixth year of T'ien-chien [507] the Martial Emperor made day and night have 96 notches, because the twelve branches, when distributed over 100 notches, eight notches to a branch, left surplus notches. Then each branch got exactly eight notches. In the tenth year of Ta-tung [544] he further switched to using 108 notches.

də'iwən 1.30 animal of all one color 246 犴

də'iwən 1.30 spring, see page 25 泉淦淦

左: 若闕地及泉 if you make a hole in the ground as deep as the water table
呂: 葬深則及於水泉 If you bury too deep, you will encounter seepage.

釋: 水上出曰涌泉噴泉並是也 When water emerges upward it is called "gushing spring" or "runoff spring," either is correct.

淮: 高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼃鼃之所便也人入之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

b. fg.

選: 思風發於胸臆言泉流於脣齒 Gusts of thought arise in my breast/ fountains of words emerge from the mouth.

də'iwən ko tree 櫻

də'iwən 1.30 ^{ve} turn around (how old is this r? not in 切韻) 400 還

də'iwən 1.30 coin (var of 錢 **də'ian**) 泉

də'iwən 2.28 fat (sc chicken) 雋

də'iwən 1.30 ^{nc} gudgeon *Sarcocheilichthys* spp 鯨

də'iwən 1.30 white horse black lip 驂

də'iwən 1.30 ^{vst} winnowing-basket 400 筐

də'iwən 1.30 ^{vst} kosp; ko valuable shell 璆

də'iwəw'wən swirl (sc water) 400 流環

də'iwət 4.6 high-peaked 200 峯

də'iwət 4.6 crowded together 180 萃

də'iwətngia high-peaked 200 峯嶺

də'iwəd distress 悴

də'iwəd 3.6 fatigue, distress 萃頽瘁瘁

də'iwəd 3.6 assemble 180 萃踳

穆: 犬戎口胡觴天子于 [當→] 雷水之陽天子乃樂口賜七萃之士 [戰→] 解 The Dog Barbarians [1m] g'o entertained the emperor with wine on the north bank of the Lei river. That pleased him. He [1m]

conferred drinking-goblets upon the cadre of seven. 選: 雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies. [reanalysis? pun on 萃 "weary"?)

də'iwəd 3.6 crowd 180 萃

də'iwəd 3.6 assemble 180 粹

də'iwər piled up 200 堆

də'iwär 2.4 doubtful 忒

də'wä 2.34 ^{ve} squat on haunches, sit tailor-

fashion 268 坐坐坐坐坐坐

衡: 如屋上人在東危若西危上其與屋下坐人相去過三丈矣 If the man on the roof is on the east end or the west end then his distance from the man sitting under the roof will be more than three *d'iang*.

釋: 坐挫也骨節挫屈也 *də'wä* "squat, sit" is *tswä* "compress"; the bone joints are compressed and bent.

釋: 脚却也以其坐時却在後也 *kiak* "foot" is *k'iak* "push away", on account of their being shoved behind one when sitting down

史: 已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.

史: 上可以坐萬人下可以建五丈旗 Ten thousand men could be seated atop it, and a forty-foot flag could be put up below.

草: 雖處眾座不違談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

戰: 過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzū river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.

藝: 光暉而出俱列坐 They came out in a blaze of glory, and all sat down in order.

b. 坐 [而] X do X with no particular effort

考: 或坐而論道或作而行之 Some sit quietly and arrange how things are to be done; some bustle about and do them.

戰: 韓且坐而胥亡乎 Is Hán going to sit and wait to be destroyed?

晉: 棄城預走上計也據遼水以距大軍次計也坐守襄平此成擒耳 To abandon the city and flee ahead of time is the best plan. To deploy close to the Liao river to defend against the army is the second best plan. Passively keeping to Hsiang-ping is to ensure our being captured, that's all.

孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of humane government must commence from field boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

də'wä **də'wär** 3.39 be guilty, be punished (uf 罪? cf 連坐) 34 坐 瘞

荀: 公正之士眾人之瘞也 A fair and honest officer is a wrong-doer to the ruck of men.

衡: 所犯而坐死 what [law] he violated so as to be executed

史: 商君之法舍人無驗者坐之 According to the laws of Lord Shang, whoever gives lodging without verifying the lodger is guilty of a crime.

漢: 繫囚以掠笞若瘵死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition
漢: 赦吏民之坐盜鑄金錢死者數十萬人 Some hundreds of thousands of officials and common

people who had been condemned to death for counterfeiting coins were pardoned.

晉：漢蕭何之後坐法失侯文帝不封而景帝封之後復失侯武昭二帝不封而宣帝封之 The descendants of Hsiao Ho of Han were deprived of their title as punishment for violating the law. The Cynsure Emperor did not restore it but the Glorious Emperor restored it. Later they were again degraded, and neither the Martial Emperor nor the Manifest Emperor restored it but the Perspicuous Emperor restored it.
dz'wā 3.39 bench, couch, seat 坐 座
 漢：呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

b. head office of official body
 宋：坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.
 史記索隱：天文有五官官者星官也星座有尊卑若人之官曹列位故曰天官 There are five offices in astronomy. "Office" is star office. There are high and low ranks among star positions, like human officers and offices having ranked positions, so they are called "sky offices".

dz'wā 1.36 short 342 短

dz'wā 1.36 small eyes 眇

dz'wā 1.36 pot also stb r **dz'wā** uf 鏃 廣韻反切昨木 sef 昨禾 鏃

dz'wā nc 爾雅：ko tree 桲

dz'wā 1.36 爾雅：ko tree 座 桲 [pus 627 桲

dz'wā **dzwār** 1.36 peccant matter in pustule, 莊：破癰潰瘡 to break open a pustule and drain the matter

dz'wātngwāt pillar end piece 桲桲

dz'wāt's'io dzwārt's'iqg pus carbuncle 瘡疽

非：夫瘡疽之痛也非刺骨髓則煩心不可支也非如是不能使人以半寸砥石彈之 Now the pain of an infected carbuncle, if not such as to penetrate to bone and marrow, is still so troublesome as to be unbearable. If it were not so, it would not be able to cause people to take a half-inch abrasive stone and scrape it off.

淮：潰小炮而發瘡疽 you pop a little pimple and break out with infected carbuncles

淮：割瘡疽非不痛也 it's not that cutting off infected carbuncles doesn't hurt

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾瘡當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it." The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back. When it heard what Têng said it changed into an old man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well. There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon

must have opened this well as payment.

dz'wād 3.14 small 蕞

dz'wādmjwār ko broom 蕞帚

dz'wān gather wood 纂 纂 蕞

dz'wān 1.26 fasces 橫 橫 橫

dz'wān 3.29 collect 攢

dz'wānad eyes bad 眇眇

dz'wān-ngwān sb go in step (sc dance

troupe) 708 躡蹻

dz'wān-ngwān sb so serried mtn peaks (sua prec) 460 巒巒

dz'wāt grasp by hair 197 掣

呂：中江拔劍以刺王子慶忌王子慶忌掣之

投之於江浮則又取而投之如此者三 When they got to the middle of the Yangtze he drew his sword to stab Prince Ch'ing-chi. Prince Ch'ing-chi took hold of him and threw him into the river. When he didn't drown he grabbed him again and threw him back, the same way three times.

dz'wāt clash, do battle 197 掣 掣

dz'wāt handle 197 掣

dz'wād 2.15 倒損 go awry? 擗

dz'wād 2.15 blame; punishment (rel to 崇?) 34 罪 臯

左：不察有罪 He did not inquire who was guilty.

呂：以罪為在人 took others to be at fault

史：以破宋為齊罪 They blamed Ch'i for destroying Sung.

國：雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no way to avoid being blamed for something.

非：曩將罪之今召以為子傅何也 A while ago you wanted to punish him and now you summon him to be your son's preceptor; why?

衡：盜鑄錢之罪 the crime of counterfeiting coins

左：罪我之由 It is I from whom the fault stems.

非：夫上侵弱君而下傷人民者大罪也 Now, to encroach and weaken the ruler above and to injure the populace below are great crimes.

衡：念讎之而不行其罪乎 I wondered, "Should I notify them but not inflict the punishment?"

左：匹夫無罪懷璧其罪 Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade circlet.

後：今竇氏罪深豈得合葬先帝乎 In this case the guilt of the Tou family is profound; how could she get to be buried in the same grave as the former emperor?

晉：尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan Tan incurred criminal punishment for having enlightened their contemporaries.

史：蘇秦恐得罪歸而燕王不復官也 Su Ch'in feared that he had done something wrong because when he returned the king of Yen did not restore him to his former office.

漢：博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無一]為將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

dz'wān 1.23 存 exist; remain 680 存

左：曰宮之奇存焉對曰宮之奇之為人也懦而不能強諫 "But they have Kung-chih-chi." "In person he is diffident; he can't make a strong protest."

左：以隨之辟小而密邇於楚楚實存之 Given the remoteness and smallness of Sui and its being very near to Ch'u, it is Ch'u that has preserved it.

列：左右曰王默存耳 His servants said, "YM has only been sitting still."

戰：貧乏不能自存 too poor to keep himself alive 衡：杜伯莊子義之語往往而存 The tales of Tu Po and Chuang Tzu Yi persist indefinitely.

戰：攻齊之於陶也存亡之機也 As to how the attack on Ch'i relates to T'ao, it is the trigger of life or death. 晉：先王以是決猶豫定吉凶審存亡省禍福 The former kings used these [divinatory arts] to resolve what was undecided, evaluate the likelihood of a favorable outcome, assess the odds of survival and be clear about prospects of success.

衡：一存一亡 now you see it, now you don't

晉：真雖存矣偽亦憑焉 The real thing may exist, but frauds may be concealed in it.

隋：張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂堙滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Héng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

史：今上客有意存天下安諸侯塞人敬以國從 If now our Honored Visitor intends to preserve the world and keep peace among the barons, We respectfully put Our state at your disposal.

史：竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [nr]

方：傳曰慈母之怒子也雖折笞之其惠存焉 The proverb says, "When an indulgent mother gets angry at her son, she may break a switch beating him, but her love of him is expressed in that."

淮：非以亡存也將以存亡也 It is not in order to do away with those who would otherwise survive; it is in order to preserve those who would otherwise perish.

語：忠賢之士棄於野則佞臣之黨存於朝

When honest and talented men have been banished to the countryside, then cliques of flattering servants will spring up at court.

隋：日無小大而所存者有伸厭厭而形小伸而體大蓋其理也 The sun does not get smaller or bigger; its surroundings are expanded or compressed.

Compressed, its form get smaller; expanded, its body gets larger. That turns out to be the logic of it.

漢：孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不為其積土基至今猶存 The Cynsure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

史：妾一僮而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於咎惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

dz'wān heap up 200 蹲

dz'wān 2.21 nc ko fish 鱒

dz'wān 3.26 haft end cap of 錘 錘

dz'wān nc 爾雅：ko belt 褌

dz'wān step awry, sprain ankle 踉

dz'wān 1.23 so water 漚

dz'wān 1.23 grasp 拊

də'wən 3.26 insert 25 拵

də'wən 3.26 drill 25 錠

də'wər 1.15 [occurs alone?] 摧

də'wər 1.15 to break; to repress 486 摧

漢: 鑄金石者難爲功摧枯朽者易爲力其勢然也 Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength. That is due to the circumstances of these cases.

選: 羊腸阪詰屈車輪爲之摧 The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it.

釋: 覆砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也

b'òk "hail" is *p'òg* "ballista"; what it hits is all broken to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming bombardment.

草: 雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草劇壁 [臂→]壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見[鯉→]處出血猶不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

də'wər 1.15 to cut fodder 486 摧

də'wər 集韻: to blame 34 塉

də'wər 1.15 grieve, mourn 486 摧 摧

選: 長歌正激烈中心愴以摧 Throughout my singing I am unfailingly loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

də'wər 1.15 ^{nc} ko tree 摧

də'wər-də'wər 卍 high 200 崔崔

də'wərngi'wər sko mountain 崔嵬

də'wər 1.14 倒損 go awry? 摧

də'wər 3.16 pull *ar* 罪 摧

də'wək 4.21 rush 趲 趲

Retroflexes: ʂ, tʂ, tʂ', dʂ'

ʂ

ʂiakio overseer of chariots 差車
ʂiak 方言: frighten 313 鴛
ʂiak-ʂiak ^{nb} so frightened dog 313 鴛鴦
 說: 犬鴛鴦不附人也 A dog shies from a man *ʂiak-ʂiak-ly*.
 玉篇: 鴛鴦犬不附人而驚貌 How a dog shies from a man *ʂiak-ʂiak-ly*, alarmed.
ʂiang liag 3.9 廣韻: wrap up ++p 152 揀
ʂiang 2.36 depravity; insanity 258 爽
ʂiang liang 1.38 frost 258 霜
 衡: 正月二月霜雪時降 In the first and second months, frost and snow seasonally descend.
 衡: 寒不累時則霜不降 If cold does not continue for some time, frost will not form.
 衡: 萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?
 b. often paired w/雪
 淮: 經霜雪而無跡 He passed through frost and snow without leaving tracks.
 選: 幽谷巒岑夏含霜雪 Dark valleys, narrow and steep, hold frost and snow even in summer.
ʂiang widow (所亡?) 258 孀
ʂiang liang 2.36 silkworms ready to form cocoons 97 繅
ʂiang liang 2.36 clever, active 97 爽 懷
ʂiang 2.36 ^{nc} 方言: adj cord? in sandal 綰
ʂiang liang 2.36 change, alter (“duplicate” acw “replace”) 6 爽
 太: 不替不爽長子之常 not discarded, not altered; the constancy of the eldest son
ʂiang 2.36 prominent high ground 262 爽 爽
 選: 木則樅栝椶梓械楓樞嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱鬱愛對櫛爽櫛樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *p'ien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.
ʂiang 3.41 kill, blast, wither ← 霜? 258 滯
ʂiang 2.36 ko tree 榎
ʂiang 2.36 brickbat, shard 151 甓
ʂiang 2.36 ugly 類
ʂiangkhng ^{nb} 1 of 24 氣 periods 霜降
ʂiat torn clothes 95 褻
ʂiat 4.17 ko tree of 桤 *ar sāt* 榎
ʂiad 3.13 remnants (所制?) 587 擘
ʂiad 3.13 ko spear 311 鐵
ʂiap 4.29 garrulous 377 唾
ʂiap 4.29 ^{vi} smear mouth w/blood cf 哈 482 歃
 左: 盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歃曰盟所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有如上帝乃歃 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, “...that we will adhere to Ts'ui and Ch'ing.” Yen-tzu looked up at the sky and sighed and said, “I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state.” Only then did he smear

his mouth with blood.
ʂiap liap 4.29 greedy 482 歃
ʂiapniap small man talk 377 唾 囁
ʂiap'wo ko mythical plant cf 嬰 *ar s'ap'wo* 蕙蒲
ʂiab attractive 嫵 儷
ʂiab liab pregnant w/quickened fetus 78 嫵
ʂiab 1.48 ^{nc} 廣韻: cow 3 yrs old 犝
ʂiam-sliag liam-liab ^{sb} so fur & feather garments (2nd syll all 3 t) (*sua* 襜褕) 襪襪
ʂiak 4.24 appearance 色
 荀: 目視備色耳聽備聲 his eyes could look at all kinds of sights, his ears listen to all kinds of sounds
 荀: 目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦伏 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.
 b. color
 隋: 晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.
 莊: 天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?
 呂: 五入而以爲五色矣 It went in [the dye] five times and was made five colors.
 史: 夏漢改曆以正月爲歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.
 衡: 有馬於此足行千里終不名驥者與驥毛色異也 Consider a horse whose legs carry it a thousand *li*; if in the end it is not called 驥 that must be because its hair is a different color from 驥's.
 抱: 千歲蝙蝠色白如雪 The thousand-year bat is white as snow.
 搜: 求索止得駁狗無白者脚曰駁者亦足然猶恨其色不純 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones. Ch'ing said, “A varicolored one will do. But still it's too bad its color is not unmixed.”
 c. facial expression
 非: 漆雕之議不色撓不目逃 Ch'i Tiao argued against letting the facial expression be disturbed or even letting the eyes be averted.
 莊: 子貢卑陬失色 Tzu-kung was flabbergasted and lost control of his facial expression.
 論: 子曰巧言令色鮮矣仁 When they polish their words and put on an ingratiating expression—rare is there kindness! [巧, 令 *fac*]
 呂: 君子有三色 A country has three expressions.
 多: 憂色 dolorous countenance
 多: 作色 allow emotions to show in the face (color? expression?)
 多: 變色 change expression (color?)
 淮: 舉一爵酒不知於色挈一石之尊則白汗交流 Lifting a cup of wine doesn't show in one's expression but hefting a one-*diak* jug makes the sweat pour out.
 晏: 鰥寡無飢色 Widows and widowers did not have famished faces.
 史: 公叔孫召鞅謝曰今者王問可以爲相者

我言若王色不許我 Kungshu Ts'o summoned Yang and apologized, “A while ago the king asked me who could be made premier, and I said you could. His expression told that he would not allow that.”
 淮: 成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.
 2. sexual attractiveness
 史: 及衛后色衰趙之王夫人幸有子爲齊王 When the Wèi empress lost her looks, the Wang consort from Chao attracted him and bore him a son who was made Prince of Ch'i.
 衡: 勇力所生生於美色禍亂所發由於勇力 As to where the courage and strength came from, they came from a beautiful appearance; as to where the ill fortune and civil strife issued from, they came out of courage and strength.
 後: 漢法常因八月筭人遣中大夫與掖庭丞及相工於洛陽鄉中閱視良家童女年十三以上二十已下姿色端麗合法相者載還後宮擇視可否乃用登御 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month. High officials among the palace intendants, with assistants of the women's apartments and physiognomists, were sent to inspect the daughters of gentry families throughout the towns of Loyang. Those aged fourteen through nineteen *sui* who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard were taken back to the women's apartments. There if they were deemed acceptable on inspection, they were elevated into the imperial service.
 b. sexual desire
 史: 好酒及色 He loved wine and women.
ʂiak 4.24 harvest; reap 645 蓄 穡 穡
ʂiak 4.24 stingy 150 穡 蓄
 淮: 譬白公之蓄也何以異於臯之愛其子也 If you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different from an owl? cherishing its young?
ʂiak 4.24 to show off 色
ʂiak 4.24 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 蓄
ʂiak 4.24 surname 儲
ʂiak 4.24 join, sew together 150 繡
ʂiak 4.24 resent, dislike 懣
ʂiak 4.24 車籍交錯 joining of carriage and matting 輻
ʂiak 4.24 double thick leather covering 輻 輻
ʂiak 4.24 *chi* together 輻
ʂiak 4.24 jaw, jowl 齧
ʂiakpiwo ^{nc} sko officer under works minister 齧夫
ʂiakmia ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant (“colored soo”) 薔靡
ʂiang 1 flourishing 橈
ʂiang-ʂiang ^{nb} near death (先 *sef* 生?) 殄殄
ʂian-ʂian ^{nb} numerous 492 駢駢 穉穉
ʂiar ʂiab 1.6 ^{nc} attack force 24 師

戰：興師 mobilize the army

非：起師與分吳 to raise an army and divide [the conquered territory of] Wu with them

左：將加而師 They will send a force against you.

國：吳王夫差起師伐越越王句踐起師逆之 Fu-chai, king of Wu, raised a force to attack. Kou-chien, king of Yueh, raised a force to oppose him.

史：久師則兵敝矣 If they are in active service for long, weapons become worn. [久 put caus fac]

國：諸侯之大夫盟于宋楚令尹子木欲襲晉師 When the great officers of the barons made a treaty at Sung, the Ling-yin of Ch'ü, Tz'ü-mu, wanted to make a surprise attack on the army of Chin.

國：伐虢之役師出於虞 In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went out by way of Yü.

左：秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 In the autumn, Ch'êng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'ü led a force and extinguished Lu.

史：要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之 The treaty said that if Chin attacked Ch'ü, both Chi and Wei would send well-trained forces to its aid.

左：...而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

國：王降狄師以伐鄭 The king subordinated himself to the Ti force so as to attack Ch'êng.

戰：秦興師臨周而求九鼎 Chin raised an army to dominate Chou and demand the cauldrons.

呂：晉師已亥涉河 The Chin force crossed the Yellow River on *chi-hai*.

史：於是黃帝乃徵師諸侯與蚩尤戰於涿鹿之野遂禽殺蚩尤 Thereupon Huang Ti summoned a force from the barons and did battle with Chih-yu at the Cholu prairie. He succeeded in capturing and killing Chih-yu.

漢：公問行伯用師之道 The marquess asked about the use of armed force in carrying out the overlordship.

史：濟西[不→]而師所以備趙也河北[不→]而師所以備燕也今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敵矣 They deployed for attack at Chi-hsi; that was in precaution against Chao. They deployed for attack at Ho-pei; that was against Yen. Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood down, and the whole country is exhausted. [師 nuç]

siar sliab 1.6 teacher 78 師

漢：師受易論語孝經皆通 Through his teacher he received the Changes, the Analects and the Canon of Filiality, mastering them all.

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習之於鬼谷先生 Su Chin was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Chi and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

新：保其身體傳傳之德義師道之教訓三公之職也 Guardian guarding his person, preceptor guiding him to proper conduct, and tutor expounding doctrine to him: such are the duties of the three next to the throne.

論：何常師之有 what ordinary teacher could he have had?

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以峻刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

論：三人行必有我師焉 Of any three men walking around, my teacher must be among them [ie at least one of them can teach me something].

非：臣師射稽之謳又賢於癸 The chanting of my teacher, Shê Chi, is even better than mine.

漢：奮其私智而不師古 Excited by his own personal intelligence, he did not take history as a guide.

史：不師趙良之言 He did not accept what Chao Liang said as tutelage.

衡：無所師友[有→]又不學書 He took no one as teacher or companion, nor did he study writings.

戰：師事之 serve them as if they were your teachers

史：學士皆師尊之 All scholars honored him as their teacher.

呂：故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

漢：及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. Tsou and Mr. Chia never wrote a book.

顏：學為文章先謀親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public. [師心 fac-obj "make a teacher of your own ideas"]

b. appointed official in ruling household tutor

史：太子君嗣也不可施刑刑其傅公子虔黥其師公孫賈 The heir-apparent being the successor to the ruler, physical punishment may not be applied to him. They mutilated his preceptor Kung-tzu Chien and tattooed his tutor Kung-sun Chia.

siar 𪛗 river name 滸

siar 𪛗 ko bird (?-b) 鴝

siar 1.6 𪛗 beach grass 辭海: *Carex macrocephala* 薈

siar 1.6 𪛗 amberjack *Seriola* spp 鰲 師

siar liag 1.6 dirt sifter cf *siæg* 682 篩

siar 1.6 𪛗 ko huge bamboo utm boats 篩

siar siag 1.6 廣韻: bitch has two pups 190 獅

siar 1.6 ko bird 鸛

siar 1.6 ko sp stone 璣

siarkivan sliabkivan musician fl ca 530

BC 師涓

siark-wang sliabk-wang musician fl ca 530

BC 師曠

左：八年春石言于晉魏榆晉侯問於師曠曰石何故言對曰石不能言或馮焉不然民聽濫也抑臣又聞之曰作事不時怨讟動于民則有非言之物而言今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讟並作莫保其性石言不亦宜乎於是晉侯方築鹿祁之宮 In spring of the eighth year a stone spoke at Wei-yü. The Marquess of Chin asked Shih Kuang, "Why did a stone

speak?" He replied, "Stones can't speak. Someone or something was concealed there. If not then people misheard noise for speech. On the other hand, I have also heard that when work is initiated before it is normally scheduled and resentment is stirred up among the people then there are cases of things speaking that ought not to speak. Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides. Nothing keeps to its natural state. Isn't a stone speaking just what we ought to expect?" At that time the Marquess of Chin was in the midst of having a palace built at Szü-chi.

呂：師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊為君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以為後世之知音者也 Shih Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Chüan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune.

This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

衡：師曠能鼓清角必有所受非質性生出之也 If Shih Kuang was able to play Pure Chiao he must have got it from somewhere; he didn't invent it out of his own native ability.

siardian siardian musician composed for 紂 師延

siarnglök sliabnglök 𪛗 music master 78 師樂

siarliä 𪛗 blind (ex "musician") 師者

呂：是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's the same as how blind people care for their children; they don't avoid laying their heads on chaff.

siardiæg 𪛗 ko royal officer 師氏

siartsiaeg 𪛗 lion (foreign wd) 獅子 師子

siartsiaegkwak 𪛗 Sri Lanka? 師子國

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地利適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there.

Some remained and became a good-sized state.

siarbiar liabb'iab dress hook 師比

siap 4.26 說文爾雅: fly fast 377 𪛗

siap 4.26 stutter, stammer 377 𪛗 𪛗

siap 4.26 fall short 𪛗

siap 4.26 talk much 377 譟 請
siap 4.26 ko spear 銳
siap ko bamboo 澀 澀
siap to congeal 224 澀 澀 泣
siap-siap th sound of rain 622 震 震
siap-siap th sound of leaves 377 齧 齧
siap-d'iap liap-d'iap ^{sb} ceaseless noise 377
 澀 澀 澀 澀
siapniap ^{sb} soo 澀 澀
siaphiag liaphiab 4.26 coffin decoration 嬰
 柳 接 橫
siam 1.49 ^{mp} constell. name part of Orion 3 參
 參
 隋:參十星一曰參伐一曰天辰一曰天市一
 曰鈇鉞主斬刈 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called
shên-fa, one *ta-chên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. It
 governs beheading and slicing.
siam 2.47 fish weir 608 樛
siam liam 1.49 ^{nc} forest (*siam?* s- + 林?) or
 茂盛? 639 森
siam 2.47 ko fruit 樛
siam liam 2.47 cold disease ++p 集韻 ar 3
 (*shiang?*) 258 瘡 瘡
siam 3.52 put through a sieve 224 滲 滲 滲
siam 1.49 branches waving? 245 琴
siam 1.49 licentious 瘡
siam ts'iam 1.49 Kg: long, tall me: slender &
 wavy? cf 瘡 245 瘡
siam-siam th numerous? 森 森
siamsab long (sc trees) ar *siamsam* 森 樛
 森 樛
siam-siang liam-liab ^{sb} so trailing garments
 (swa 襪 纒) 245 褻 纒 褻 纒
siet 4.7 ^{nc} louse or tick 397 蝨 虱 蝨 虱
 非:邯鄲口中之虱也 Hantan would be a louse in
 your mouth.
 淮:昌羊去蚤蝨而來蛉窮 Calamus removes fleas
 and lice but attracts earworms.
 淮:頭蝨與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse
 and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different
 things.
 草:夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫
 蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore
 externals; those intent on the small neglect the great.
 Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at
 the sky.
 衡:人在天地之間猶蚤虱之在衣裳之內螻
 蟻之在穴隙之中 People are placed between sky
 and earth like lice and fleas in clothing or ants in
 cracks and crannies.
 b. often paired w/ 蟻 “nits”
 淮:湯沐具而蟻蝨相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀
 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice
 mourn each other; when the great hall is completed,
 finches rejoice together.
siet 4.7 ^{nc} cithern 瑟
 非:瑟以小絃為大聲以大絃為小聲 The *siet*
 uses small strings to make loud sounds and large
 strings to make soft sounds.
 淮:譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無
 寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih
 Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount
 he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in
 inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

淮:頭蝨與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse
 and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different
 things.
 淮:為之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽彈琴瑟 to have
 the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the
 reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them
siet 4.7 bright, clean 312 璚 瑟
siet 4.7 so chilly wind 96 颯 瑟
 選:樹木何蕭瑟北風聲正悲 How the trees moan
 and sob! The north wind sounds just like mourning.
 藝:既乃風森蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔驚
 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building
 in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush
 madly along.
sietsiet ^{nc} sko bauble 璚 璚
sien run in crowds 僂
sien go to and fro 169 僂
sien crowd, flock 牲
sien-sien th onomat for insect buzzing 詵 詵
 詩:蠡斯羽詵詵兮宜爾子孫振振兮
 Grasshoppers' wings/ Go shin-shin/ May your line go/
 Happily on and on
sieliag 2.8 object-subst (*dist* 者 *qv*) 158 所
 replaces *obj* of the *fac* it precedes whom, which
 paradigms:
 孟:天下順之~天下之所順 the world follows
 them~those whom the world follows
 孟:親戚畔之~親戚之所畔 relatives reject
 them~those whom relatives reject
 b. 所 + *fac* may be *fol* by 者
 左:為其所得者棺而出之 made coffins for those
 they had got and sent them out
 c. *dir* *obj* of *vn*
 孟:巨室之所慕一國慕之 What the great houses
 admire the whole state admires
 晏:左右所求言諾而左右說 Whatever my serv-
 ants asked for I said, “Yes,” and they were happy.
 衡:子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those
 to whom one's feelings communicate and parents are
 those whom one repays with all one's power.
 d. *dir* *obj* of *ve*
 國:天之所興誰能廢之 What Sky has caused to
 rise up, who can cast it down?
 荀:所失微而其為亂大者禮也 What causes
 great disorder when only slightly mishandled is
 formal etiquette.
 淮:雖時有所合然而不足貴也 Though they might
 at some opportune occasion stumble onto something,
 nonetheless this is not worthy of any respect.
 (1) *incl* vs
 呂:六欲莫得其宜也 None of the six desires gets
 what suits it.
 非:無棄灰人之所易也 Not dumping ashes is
 something people find easy to do.
 呂:是其所非非其所是惑莫大焉 Accepting
 what they reject and rejecting what they accept—no
 confusion is greater than that.
 e. *indir* *obj*
 漢:古之所予祿者不食於力不動於末 In
 ancient times, those who were given stipends did not
 work for a living nor were they active in trade. [所予
 祿 ← 予之祿]
 f. *obj* of *co-nuc* *fac*
 呂:命也者不知所以然而然者也 “fate” is

defined as what is so although we do not know how it
 comes to be so [所以然 ← 以之然]
 呂:身者所為也天下者所以為也 One's own
 self is one's end, and everything else is a means to it.
 [所以為 ← 以之為]
 呂:冠所以飾首也 A cap is what is used as a means
 to adorn the head.
 管:目之所以視非特山陵之見也 How the eye sees
 is not solely by the obviousness of mountains and cliffs.
 呂:令者人主之所以為命也 *Command* is that
 by which the master of others carries out his mandate.
 莊:歸休乎君子予無所用天下為 Return and be at
 ease, milord. I have nothing to accomplish by
 [ruling] the world. [所用天下為 ← 用天下為之]
 呂:物也者所以養性也非所以性養也 Things
 by definition are what we use to support life. They are
 not what we use life to support. [所以養性 ← 以之養
 性, 所以性養 ← 以性養之]
 呂:皆有所乎尤也 It is because they all have
 something by which they are bent.
 釋:涂度也人所由得通度也 *d'o* “path” is *d'og*
 “cross”, that by following which people get to pass
 through and cross
 漢:每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he
 bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them
 would immediately sell many of them.
 g. *fac* may have internal structure
 (1) *adj-head* as *fac*
 呂:皆獲其所甚惡者 Each gets what it loathes.
 [所甚惡 ← 法甚惡]
 釋:教傲也下所法傲也 *kög* “teach” is *g'og*
 “imitate”; what juniors take as model and imitate [所
 法傲 ← 法傲之]
 左:上所不為而民或為之 Things their superiors
 do not do, some folk may yet do them.
 荀:此五甚者人情之所必不免也 These five extremes
 are what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.
 衡:親者人所力報也 Parents are those whom one
 repays with all one's power. [所力報 ← 力報之]
 釋:苞砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也
b'ok “hail” is *p'og* “ballista”; what it hits is all broken
 to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming
 bombardment. [所盛砲 ← 盛砲之]
 釋:待時也尊者不言常於時供所當進者也
diag “serve” is *diag* “occasion”; without the boss
 saying anything, he always at the right time supplies
 what he ought to bring forward. [所當進 ← 盛當進]
 釋:難憚也人所忌憚也 *nân* “trouble” is *d'ân*
 “abhor”; what people abominate.
 釋:孝好也愛好父母如所悅好也 *çog* “filiality”
 is *çog* “love”: one cringingly loves ones parents as much
 as those one delightingly loves
 (2) *co-nuc* w/o *obj*
 呂:凡聖人之動作也必察其所以之與其所以
 以為 Whenever a sage stirs from quiescence, initiat-
 ing some action, he necessarily scrutinizes where, by
 means of it, he will go and what, be means of it, he
 will contrive. [所以之 ← 以之之, 所以為 ← 以為之]
 呂:所欲得而為君 one who they wanted to obtain
 and make ruler [所欲得而為君 ← 欲得之而[-以]
 為君]
 戰:起所以得引兵深入多倍城邑發梁焚舟
 以專民 [以-] 心掠於郊野以足軍食 As to what
 I, Ch'i, gained by that, they withdrew their forces deep

within the country, abandoned many of their forts and towns, opened dams and burned boats to concentrate people's minds and foraged their own countryside to eke out the army's rations.

(3) *w/nuc complement*

呂: 是正坐於夕室也其所謂正乃不正矣
That's like sitting upright in a tilted house; what they call upright turns out not to be upright.

h. 所 + *fac* as *obj*

國: 非吾所能為也 it is not a thing I can do [所能為 ← 能為之]

左: 非寡人之所敢知也 It is not a thing of which We dare to take cognizance. [所敢知 ← 敢知之]

(1) *intrusive in earlier* 為 *subj fac* "passive" *const*

搜: 出界討賊為賊所殺 He pursued bandits across the border and was killed by them.

j. 所 + *fac* as *adj*

釋: 事傳也傳立也凡所立之功也故青徐言立曰傳也 *dz'iaŋ* "business" is *tsi'aŋ* "erect a post"; any kind of success established; thus in Ch'ing and Hsü they say *tsi'aŋ* for *gli'aŋ* "stand up".

釋: 御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* "attendant" ... speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.

2. 唯 *subj* 所 *fac* whatever (More under 唯.)

左: 范句趨進曰塞井夷灶陳於軍中而疏行首晉楚唯天所授何患焉 Fan Kai ran forward and said, "Block the wells, level the cooking fires, form up within the encampment with a gap for the heads of columns to pass. The outcome of this battle will be whatever Sky decides. What is there to be troubled about?"

ſjo 2.8 = *fusion* of 所於 158 所

Unlike the case of *於之, which is not found, we do find 所於 in texts, but it is rare. Where we would expect it we typically find 所 instead.

衡: 所於辟隱 where they go & hide

商: 無所於食則必農 If they have no source of food then they must farm.

呂: 有所於使 He was sent somewhere as envoy.

莊: 靜之至也无所於忤 The perfect quiescence—it is not awakened by anything.

1 *underlying nuc fac* 是於: locus, proper place

多: 得其所 to get one's proper place

國: 今三川實震是陽失其所而鎮陰也 In this case, it was all three rivers that shook. That was because Yang was misplaced, suppressing Yin.

呂: 甘水所多好與美人 Places with sweet water have many amiable and attractive people.

藝: 至最後所飢 When he reached the rearmost place he got hungry.

2 *underlying nuc fac* 是 other than 於: the full array of meanings as with 於 *qv*

史: 所生長 where he was born and grew up

列: 日之所入 where the sun sets

史: 大王之所入之 where YGM uses them

漢: 亡所知名 He had made no reputation. [Lit "In no place did they recognize his name."]

左: 文王之所辟風雨也 It is where the Cynsurae King sheltered from wind and rain.

史: 遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment.

呂: 賢不肖安危之所定也 It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.

衡: 疽所發身 the body on which the pustules form

國: 聚不陲崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.

史: 有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

衡: 勇力所生生於美色禍亂所發由於勇力 As to where the courage and strength came from, they came from a beautiful appearance; as to where the ill fortune and civil strife issued from, they came out of courage and strength.

左: 唯所納之無不如志 Wherever you may lead them, they always do what you desire.

淮: 寡人所說者勇有功也 What We are delighted by is bravery and success.

呂: 楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Ch'ü person is born in Ch'ü, grows up in Ch'ü and speaks Ch'ü dialect without knowing where he acquired it.

戰: 計有所失...所失計 plans have gone awry in some respects...those respects in which I have allowed plans to go awry

非: 明主之所制其臣者二柄而已矣 The things by which a clear-sighted ruler controls his ministers consist of two handles only.

呂: 令者...賢不肖安危之所定也 Commands ...are that by which capable and incapable, safe and dangerous are established.

國: 福無所用輕禍無所用重 No use of good fortune uses little of it, nor any use of ill fortune much of it.

釋: 輔車其骨強所以輔持口也或曰牙車牙所載也 Mandible: its bone is strong, what is used to support the mouth. Some call it "tooth-cart": where the teeth are carried.

莊: 天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?

呂: 譬之若官職不得擅為必有所制 Compare it to an official's duties: he does not get to act on his own initiative; he must be constrained somehow.

國: 民生有財用而死有所葬 Alive, the folk are supplied with what they need, and after death they have a place in which to be buried.

荀: 此五綦者人情之所必不免也 These five extremes are what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.

非: 鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into the place where the king often held secret discussions.

釋: 自臍以下曰水腹水洧所聚也 From the navel down is called the water-belly; because it is where the water-runoffs collect.

衡: 師曠能鼓清角必有所受非質性生出之也 If Shih Kuang was able to play Pure Chiao he must have got it from somewhere; he didn't invent it out of his own native ability.

b. may be prosodically sub-syllabic

詩: 無忝爾所生 Do not shame yourself to those to whom you were born. [4-syll line]

3. *earlier* 焉 *repl* by *later* 安所, 何所

淮: 筮者端策以問於數安所問之哉 The Yi Ching diviner counts sticks to inquire of the numbers. Of whom~what do they inquire about it?

衡: 三命之說竟何所定 By what, after all, is the theory of three fates established?

ſjo 2.8 plus a bit more (*fusion* of 少餘?) 704 所

史: 從弟子女十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後 Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness.

ſjo *liag* 1.9 𠄎 apart 140 疏 踈

a. in space (*opp* 密)

國: 疏為川谷以導其氣 [Earth] separated to make streams and valleys as conduits for vapor.

國: 公令疏軍而去之 The marquess gave orders to disperse the troops and depart.

淮: 襄子疏隊而擊之 The Prospering Patriarch divided forces and attacked him.

藝: 於是疏導百川各盡其宜 Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

(1) *fig.*

草: 心有疏密手有巧拙 There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

隋: 漢興張蒼因循古制猶多疏闊 When Han arose, Chang Ts'ang looked into the ancient systems. There were many, and their prescriptions varied widely.

b. in time (*opp* 數)

禮: 祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

衡: 婦人疏字者子活數乳者子死 If a woman brings up children separated by intervals, the children live; but if she is frequently nursing, the children die.

c. socially or emotionally (*opp* 親)

禮: 夫禮者所以定親疏決嫌疑別同異明是非也 What ceremony is is means of determining degrees of social distance, resolving suspicion and doubt, separating the same from the different and making clear what is right and wrong.

漢: 御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闊上切責之忠自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked him and he committed suicide.

藝: 積五六年昭君心有怨曠偽不飾其形容元帝每歷後宮疏略不過其處 Five or six years passed. Chao-chün, full of resentment, misrepresented herself by leaving herself unadorned. Whenever the emperor passed through the women's apartments, he treated her with casual indifference, not approaching her.

d. analyse, explain (*cf* 釋)

後: 李咸乃詣闕上疏 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification.

後: 上疏陳時政所宜 He submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.

ſjo *liag* 1.9 crude, simple 533 疏

草: 凡人各殊氣血異筋骨心有疏密手有巧拙 Everyone has different vitality and constitution. There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

ſjo 2.8 counter for buildings 所

漢: 水居地十五萬餘頃深者三丈壞敗官亭室廬且四萬所 The water covered over 150,000 *ching* of land, three *chang* at its deepest, destroying nearly forty thousand office buildings and dwellings.

siə **liab** 1.9 說文: foot 377 疋
siə **liag** pierce, penetrate 140 疏 疎 疋
siə steamed rice for ritual use 精
siə **liag** to untangle 140 梳
siə **liag** 1.9 ^{nc} a comb (cf var wds for "sifter")
 but also for "hairpin") 161 梳
siə **siag** 2.8 record 18 疋
siə **siag** 3.9 record 18 踎
siə 3.9 廣韻: bright; 篇海: warm 259 昇
siə **liab** veg food (esp leafy?) 377 蔬 蔬
 管: 賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏
 飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low
 social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-
 eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless
 retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of
 their forebears, generation after generation]
 北: 蔬食素服 He adopted a vegetarian diet and
 wore undyed clothing.
 北: 后性好節儉蔬食故衣珠玉羅綺絕於服
 玩 The empress favored simplicity and frugality; she
 ate no meat and wore old clothes; there were absolutely
 no pearls and jades, gauze and gossamer among her
 clothing and trinkets.
siə-siə ^{nb} stdw display of showoffery 疏 疏
siə-siə ^{nb} so chopping trees 所 所 踏 踏
siə **siə** drag feet in walking (rel to "sandal?") 287
siə **liək** 4.1 ^v strain, filter cf 爍 100 縮 茜
 左: 無以縮酒 He has nothing to use to strain wine.
siə **liək** 4.1 gather in → shrink cf 收 150 縮 縮
 呂: 縮頰而食之 He wrinkled his nose while eating it.
siə **liək** 4.1 straight, upright, longitudinal 171 縮
siə **liək** 方言: arrive 廣韻 *r* **siə** **liək** 166 撼
siə **liək** 方言: stdw horse equipment 楯
siə **liək** **liək** so surface of water (swa 馱 馱?) 縮
 汩
siə **liək** **liək** draw close; cramp 150 縮 縮 縮 縮
siə **liək** 方言: 隱 hide, sneak 267 度 度
 論: 人焉度哉 Where can one hide?! | followers are?
 孟: 若是乎從者之度也 Is this how sneaky your
siə **liək** 1.46 search cf 求 151 搜 搜
 莊: 惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子
 來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜
 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a
 visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come
 to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu
 was afraid, and searched the whole country for three
 days and nights.
 搜: 搜神記 Ghost-hunting Notes (book title)
 露: 田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular
 words for hunting: in spring we *m* **liək**, in fall we *si* **liək**,
 in winter we *si* **liək**, in summer we *si* **liək**.
siə **liək** 3.49 lean, scrawny 435 瘦 瘦 瘦
siə **liək** 2.44 wash; urinate 161 澣
 非: 澣器? chamber pot?
siə **liək** hunt, search 蒐
siə **liək** 1.46 many [$\frac{1}{2}$ binome?] cf 數 147 搜
siə **liək** seasonal hunt 608 搜
siə **liək** clear wine 100 醜
siə **liək** 說文: sharp 189 鍬
siə **liək** ko plant *Rubia* sp? 蒐
siə **liək** 3.49 wash, rinse mouth 161 漱
 考: 善溝者水漱之善防者水[淫→]涇之 What
 makes a drain good is that water scours it; what makes a
 dike good is that water silts it up.

siə **liək** 1.46 cooked rice gone bad 餿
siə **liək** 1.46 sound of wind 颼 颼
siə **liək** **liək** 集韻: rust on iron cf 鍬 鍬 309 鍬
 鍬
siə **liək** 集韻: rust on iron cf 鍬 鍬 (prob
 scribal error?) 309 鍬 鍬
siə **liək** **liək** ^{nb} 是 鄭 瞞
siə **liək** to rise 謾
siə **liək** 2.9 a measure of 16 斗 150 斝
siə **liək** 3.9 cut cloth to measure 402 喻
siə 1.10 說文: hollow in cart axle 集韻 *ar*
t **liək** **liək**
siə **liək** 3.10 廣韻: wrap up +p 148 揀
siə **liək** 4.20 selected for sacrifice (horse or cow)
 151 索 索 索
 左: 索馬牛皆白匹 selected horses & cows, a hund-
 red head of each
 禮: 天子以犧牛諸侯以肥牛大夫以索牛士
 以羊豕 The emperor uses an unblemished ox, lords
 use a fattened ox, great officials a selected ox, ordinary
 officials a sheep or pig.
siə **liək** 4.20 ^{nb} 山海經: river name 濛
siə **liək**-**siə** **liək** ^{nb} onomat for falling rubble 集韻
ar **siə** **liək**-**siə** **liək** 碌 碌
siə **liək** 3.5 ^{nc} sandal (← *siə* **liək**?) 377 屣 趾
 趾
siə **liək** 1.5 ^{nc} sifter 682 筴 筴
siə **liək** 3.5 break 140 攞
siə **liək** **liək** ^{nb} so being all wet 626 澣
 澣
siə **liək** **liək** ^{nc} sifter 682 筴 籬
siə **liək** ^{nc} handkerchief (*dimid* ← *siə* **liək**?)
 襪 襪
siə **liək** 說聞: eye cataract; eclipse? (only 左
 ex?) 645 眚
 左: 非日月之眚不鼓 the drums are not beaten for
 anything but astrological ill-omens of the sun & moon
siə **liək** **liək** crime, offense, disaster 省
siə **liək** **liək** to diminish 645 省
 管: 楚王好小要而美人省食 The king of Ch'u
 loved small waists so the beauties all went on diets.
 管: 省刑罰薄賦斂則民富矣 If you lessen punish-
 ment and reduce taxation, the folk will be enriched.
 草: 但貴剛難省煩損復為單務取易為易知
 非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and
 minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single;
 they made it a point to choose what was easy to make
 and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a perm-
 anent standard.
 衡: 聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用為務 Among the
 tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they
 make it a point to economise funerals and minimize
 expenditure.
 後: 此道清虛貴尚無為好生惡殺省慾去奢
 In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued;
 they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate
 to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness.
siə 1.19 ^{nb} pln 莘
siə ko demon 莘
siə 1.19 many 筴
siə ^{nc} part of bed (headboard?) 梓
siə pln cf 媿 媿
siə 1.19 ^{nb} pln & surname 筴
siə 1.19 long, drawn-out (cf 申) 莘 桑

siə 1.19 ^{nc} ko plant (asarum?) 莘
siə 說文: go forward 尙
siə 說文: grasp from above 扞
siə ko paste 糝
siə 1.19 ko plant 蕘
siə 1.19 a wick 燧
siə 1.19 so many horses running 彘
siə 說文: double mountain 岫
siə **liək** **liək** ko exorcism by fire 糝 盆
siə **liək** 4.17 scrape clean, brush off 311 刷 刷
 晏: 刷涕而顧 brushed away his tears and looked back
siə **liək** bird grooms its feathers 311 唼
siə **liək** ^{nb} river name 溯
siə **liək** 3.13 small sip 362 啜
siə **liək** 1.30 ^{nc} 廣韻: cart axle 344 簠
siə **liək** 3.33 wattle fence around an area 95 柵
siə **liək** 3.33 廣韻: cart axle 344 簠
siə **liək** 1.30 ^{nc} wooden spike, trunnel, door bar
 344 栓
siə **liək** 3.33 ^{nc} 集韻: stick for leveling grain
 measure 344 栓
siə **liək** 1.6 decline 268 衰
 荀: 舍是天下以衰矣 If you set this aside, the
 world will be diminished by that.
 論: 甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got
 quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I
 last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.
 管: 不悟則法數日衰而國失固 If [the ruler]
 does not reverse this course of action then the laws
 and regulations will become weaker every day and the
 state loses its firmness.
 新: 勇劫懼壯凌衰 The brave intimidated the
 fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.
 漢: 及周之衰分而為二天下莫朝周周不能
 制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it
 was split in two. No one came to court there any more
 and Chou had no control over them. It was not
 because their influence was attenuated but because
 their position had become weak.
 荀: 妻子具而孝衰於親嗜欲得而信衰於友
 爵祿盈而忠衰於君 When their own families are
 complete their filiality declines toward their parents;
 when their wants and desires are obtained, their
 reliability declines toward their friends; when their
 ranks and salaries are full their integrity declines
 toward their rulers.
 後: 自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝
 貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and
 there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-
 pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.
 淮: 逮至衰世鑄山石鐻金玉[鑿→]摘蚌屨消
 銅鐵而萬物不滋 When it comes to a degenerate
 age, they hack stones out of mountains, engrave
 bronze and jade, pry up oysters and melt copper and
 iron, to the detriment of all things.
siə **liək** 1.6 ^{nc} short rafter 344 榑
 史: 千金之裘非一狐之腋也臺榭之榑非一
 木之枝也三代之際非一士之智也 A cloak
 worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only
 one fox. The bratticing of a high tower is not the
 branches of a single tree. The links among three
 dynasties are not due to the intelligence of one man.
siə **liək** **liək** 1.5 small libation ("drip?") (rel to
 細?) 268 瀼

tsiaw *siwār* 1.5 stirrups cf 綏 集韻 *ar*
siwər 268 韉

tš

tsā? *tsūg* 1^{nc} *Oenanthe stolonifera* “Chinese celery” 蘆菘

tsiak 4.18 cut off 廣韻 *ar*/*tsāk* 154 斲

tsiang 1.38 dignified (pheap) 莊

漢：後朝上益莊丞相益畏 At later sessions of court the emperor was more dignified and the premier was more deferential.

衡：盜蹠莊躡橫行天下聚黨數千攻奪人物斷斬人身無道甚矣官遇其禍乃以壽終 Bandit Chih was stern and arrogant, went all over the world, assembled a band of several thousand and attacked people and stole their things, chopped people to pieces, and did extremely bad things. He ought to have met the evil consequences of that—but he died in old age.

b. *pheap* Stern

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政為也 When the Stern King of Chū took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

tsiang 3.41 robust, in prime of life 壯

新：秦國失理天下大敗眾掙寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

漢：及壯試吏為泗[上→]水亭長廷中吏無所不狎侮 When he grew up he was given a provisional appointment as headman of the *ting* of Szu-shui.

There was not one of the officials in the hall whom he did not treat with contemptuous familiarity.

衡：何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar while your appearance is so fine?

釋：丁壯也物體皆丁壯也 *tieng* is *tsiang*; all the members are *tiengtsiang* “healthy.”

tsiang 說文：adorn 妝

tsiang pack, load, baggage 78 裝

tsiang cosmetic paste 粧 粧

藝：後單于遣使者朝賀元帝陳設倡樂乃令後宮粧出昭君怨恚日久乃使備飾善粧盛服 Later the Shan-yü sent an emissary to pay a court visit to the emperor, who put on a display of his entertainers and musicians. Then he had the ladies of his harem come out in makeup. [粧 *nuc adj*] Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill [善 *fac*] and dressed to the nines.

tsiang ^{nc} six-lane blvd (齊 *dial*?) 莊

tsiang 1.38 farming village 649 庄 莊

tsiang 1.38 ko tree 柑

tsiang 3.41 cook rice by steaming 熨

tsiangkung ^{mp} earl of 鄭 莊公

tsianggiwang ^{mp} man name (荆) 莊王

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政為也 When the Stern King of Chū took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

呂：荆莊王好周遊田獵馳騁弋射歡樂無遺 The Stern King of Chū traveled everywhere, hunted, galloped, and shot, omitting nothing of pleasure.

tsiangngog royal title in Chū 莊敖

tsiangtšig ^{mp} 莊子 *qu* 莊周

莊：昔者莊周夢為胡蝶 Once upon a time, Chuang Chou dreamed he had turned into a butterfly.

史：楚威王聞莊周賢使使厚幣迎之許以為相莊周笑謂楚使者曰千金重利卿相尊位也子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數歲衣以文繡以入大廟當是之時雖欲為孤豚豈可得乎子亟去無污我 The Frightener King of Chū heard that Chuang Chou was talented and sent a messenger to invite him with lavish gifts, granting him appointment as premier. Chuang Chou laughed and said to the messenger, “A thousand ducats are a handsome sum and premier is an honored office. Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned brocade to be led into the great temple. At that point, even if it wished it could have been a mere pig left out to forage for itself, do you think it would have a chance of that? Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!”

tsiangtsiag ^{mp} 莊周 philosopher 莊子

史：莊子者蒙人也名周 Chuang-tzū was a man of Mêng, named Chou.

史：其學無所不闡然其要本歸於老子之言 He had looked into the doctrines of all schools but his core beliefs belong to the school of Lao-tzū.

莊：惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鵩鵩子知之乎夫鵩鵩發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鳴得腐鼠鵩鵩過之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzū was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzū paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzū, “Chuang-tzū has come to replace you in acting as premier.” Then Hui-tzū was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzū said when he came to visit him, “There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, ‘Back off! Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?’”

tsiangtsiag ^{mp} Chuang Tzū (book) 莊子

tsiam? stand & wait (cf 站) 俚

tsiab 1.46 teeth clacking 377 齧

tsiab 2.44 watchman's clacker 377 槌

tsiab 1.46 to bite 24 齧

tsiab 1.46 horse's bit 24 齧

tsiab 1.46 crack; chapped skin 272 皸

tsiab 2.44 fan 377 摑

tsiab 3.49 crinkle, wrinkle 272 縐 皺 襖

tsiab 1.46 ^{mp} commenter on 春秋 (*dial var* of 左?) 鄒

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished:

so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.

Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

tsiabj'iaq ^{mp} man name (r *k'iaq*?) 騶忌

史：騶忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封為成侯而受相印先孟子 *Tsou Chi* got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern. He advanced in government of the state until he was ennobled as the Completion Marquess and was entrusted with the seal of premier. He was before Mencius.

tsiabgian ^{mp} man name 騶衍 鄒衍

史：公孫龍善為堅白之辯及鄒衍過趙言至道乃緇公孫龍 *Kung-sun Lung* was skilful at arguing the subtleties of hardness and whiteness, but when *Tsou Yen* passed through Chao and spoke of the ultimate Way, *Kung-sun Lung* was dismissed.

衡：萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move *Tsu*; how could the voice of a lone *Tsou Yen* bring down frost?

史：齊有[三→]二騶子其前騶忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封為成侯而受相印先孟子其次騶衍後孟子 There were two in *Ch'i* who were

“Master *Tsou*”. The earlier, *Tsou Chi*, got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern. He advanced in government of the state until he was ennobled as the Completion Marquess and was entrusted with the seal of premier. He was before Mencius. The other, *Tsou Yen*, was after Mencius.

史：騶衍睹有國者益淫侈不能尚德若大雅整之於身施及黎庶矣 *Tsou Yen* observed that those who controlled states got more unbridled and extravagant, no longer able to make their character their highest consideration as in the Greater *Elegantiae*, “Get it right in your own person, then apply it to the multitude.” [I don't find this in the *Mao Odes*.] 史：乃深觀陰陽消息而作怪迂之變終始大聖之篇十餘萬言其語闊大不經必先驗小物推而大之至於無垠 He then deeply observed how waxing and waning of Yin and Yang initiated oddities and deviations; he read over a hundred thousand words of essays of great sages, from beginning to end. His language was grandiose and not straightforward. He insisted on first examining small things, extending and enlarging them as far as infinity.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窮冥不可考而原也 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age. He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

史：先列中國名山大川[通→]遼谷禽獸水土所殖物類所珍因而推之及海外人之所不能睹 First he listed the famous mountains and large rivers of China, the birds and animals of plains and valleys, what is planted in water and earth, and the types of things that are considered rare or valuable.

Then he extrapolated that to things beyond the ocean that people cannot view.

史：稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these. 史：以爲儒者所謂中國者於天下乃八十一分居其一分耳中國名曰赤縣神州赤縣神州內自有九州禹之序九州是也不得爲州數中國外如赤縣神州者九乃所謂九州也 He took it that what the Confucians called The Central States occupied only one portion of eighty-one into which the world was divided. China is named *Chih-hsien-shên-chou*. Within *Chih-hsien-shên-chou* itself are nine regions, just the same as the nine regions listed by Yü, but these do not attain to the status of *region*. Outside China there are nine just like *Chih-hsien-shên-chou*, and those are called the nine regions. 史：於是有所裨海環之人民禽獸莫能相通者如一區中者乃爲一州如此者九乃有大瀛海環其外天地之際[焉→]也 There is there a peripheral ocean surrounding it such that neither people nor animals can pass. It is like the interior of an entire district. That, then, is a *chou*. There are nine like this, and then there is a great full sea that encircles their exterior; that is the juncture of sky and earth. 史：其術皆此類也 All his method was like this. 史：或曰伊尹負鼎而勉湯以王百里奚飯牛車下而繆公用霸作先合然後引之大道驪衍其言雖不軌儻亦有牛鼎之意乎 Some say Yi Yin carried a cauldron and by his efforts T'ang became king; Pai-li Hsi fed oxen on foot and the Solemn Earl made himself overlord by employing him. They pioneered the great law of "First win his favor, then lead him." Although what Tsou Yen said was irregular, there is a chance it may have been intended as an "ox" or a "cauldron."

tsjak 4 side; ?edge of coin? 629 側

左：爲館於其宮側而振萬焉 put up a pavilion beside her palace and performed the *wan*-dance there 衡：前所夢見在帝側者 the one he had previously dreamed of seeing next to the ancestor-god 非：側室 cadet houses of the ruling family 搜：至泰山側不敢潛過遂扣樹自稱姓名從長安還欲啟消息 When he got near Mt. T'ai he dared not sneak past it, so he knocked on a tree and announced his name, that he returned from Ch'angan and wish to report developments.

tsjak sun declining in west (cf 夕) 35 昃 吳法：日昃不食肉肉必乾 if we don't eat the meat by sundown it will have dried out.

tsjak 說文：tilt the head (集韻：*niet*) 35 仄 **tsjak** slanting, oblique (cf 夕) 35 仄 仄 b. sc *sunlight* evening

草：專用爲務鑿堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

tsjak ko fruit 煎

tsjag 3.7 sliced meat cf 肺 臠

禮：凡進食之禮左般右臠 Invariable etiquette for serving food: put the vegetable dishes on the left and

the meat on the right.

詩：犧尊將將毛魚載羹籩豆大房 The tureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

荀：今夫狴狴形笑亦二足而[有]毛也然而君子啜其羹食其臠 The ape has a ridiculous shape; it also has two legs but has fur. Nonetheless gentlemen drink its soup and eat its carved flesh. 史：獨置大臠無切肉又不置箸 He only provided big chunks of meat, none of it cut small, nor did he provide chopsticks.

tsjag tliab 1.7 black 540 緇 紵

禮：緇布冠纁綬 Cap of black linen, colored tassel. 非：楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

tsjag unit of weight 錙

tsjag tliab 3.7 standing dead stumps 29 樞 樞 菑 菑

tsjag cleave 菑 菑

tsjag tsjab 3.7 pickax, hoe 24 事 剗

tsjag 3.7 ^{nc} 爾雅：ko bird 鷓

tsjag 1.7 ^{nc} new-cleared field 540 菑 菑 菑 菑 菑

tsjag tsjab 2.6 erect (*dial*) (cf 樞, 批) 29 傳 釋：事傳也傳立也凡所立之功也故青徐言立曰傳也 *dz'jab* "business" is *tsjab*, which means "to erect [a post]"; any kind of success established; thus in Ch'ing and Hsü they say *tsjab* for *gliap* "stand up". **tsjag** ^{mp} river name 菑 菑 戰：過菑水有老人涉菑而寒出不能行坐於沙中 When they passed the Tzù river, there was an old man who had been chilled crossing the river. He could not move when he emerged. He just sat there in the sand.

戰：桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以爲人至歲八月降雨下溜水至則汝殘矣 The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, "You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzù river will rise and you will be no more."

tsjag 1.7 ^{nc} mullet *Mugil spp* 633 鱖

tsjag 1.7 ^{nc} calluses on hands & feet 311 皸

tsjag 2.6 ^{nc} 說文：broth vegetables ?-b 葷

tsjag 1.7 ^{mp} pln *ar dz'jag* 荏

tsjag 1.7 ^{nc} hands & feet blackened 皸

tsjag tliab 2.6 ^{nc} black mud; dregs 540 滓

tsjan 2.19 廣韻：角齊多貌 "horns equal many"? 492 夔 夔

tsjan 2.19 廣韻：草木眾齊 "wild vegetation numerous & equal"? *ar tsjan* 492 亲

tsjan 3.24 玉篇：water rushing 492 湓

tsjar ^{nc} bed mat 296 第

tsjar dry meat w/bone [cf 臠 臠] 肺

tsjap 4.26 fold up, stop 639 戢 輯

國：夫兵戢而時動 Weapons lie unused until the proper time, when they come into action.

tsjap ^{mp} mountain name 戢

tsjap ko fragrant plant 薝

tsjap 4.26 harmony 戢

tsjap 4.26 ko edible plant 戢

tsjap 4.26 廣韻：喻 analogize? 戢

tsjap 4.26 so rain falling *ar dz'jap* 622 霰

tsjap 4.26 so tears falling 622 戢

tsjap-tsjar ^{nb} so bugs 揖 揖

tsjap-tsjar ^{nb} so sheep horns 戢 戢 戢 戢

tsjapniap abundant, many 639 戢 存

tsjam 3.52 ^{vb} slander (cf 讖, 讖) 24 譖 譖

tsjam 1.49 quick, rapid 622 簪 簪

tsjam 1.49 hairpin 24 簪 先

釋：簪既也以死連冠於髮也 "Hairpin" is "pierce". It pierces and connects the hat to the hair.

tsjam 1.49 ^{mp} river name 潛

tsjamniog official rank under 秦 簪 裊

tsjo tliag 3.9 curse 175 詛 詛

草：又想羅趙之所見唾[沮→]詛 I also thought of the ridicule and derision to which Lo and Chao were subjected.

tsjo 1.9 ^{mp} surname 沮

tsjo tsjab 2.8 small table for carving meat 24 俎 俎

莊：庖人雖不庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

史：如今人方爲刀俎我爲魚肉何辭爲 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

tsjo tsjag 1.9 pickle cf 鮓 555 菹 菹

衡：我食寒菹而得蛭 I was eating cold pickles and came across a leech.

衡：菹中不當有蛭 There should not be leeches in pickles.

tsjo tsjag 2.8 obstacle 164 阻 阻

左：阻而鼓之不亦可乎 To beat the attack drums against them even though they are in straits, surely that's allowable!

考：攻國之人眾行地遠食飲飢且涉山林之阻是故兵欲短 The men in an attack will go to a distant place on short rations and will cross obstacles of mountains and forests; thus their weapons need to be short.

戰：前脉形塞之險阻 reconnoitre ahead of time and chart the defiles and obstacles of the terrain

藝：右扶風盜阻南山爲民災 The Right Grelber said, "If bandits block access to South Mountain, the folk are devastated."

史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.

淮：高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼃鼃之所便也人入

之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峘之隄仆於鬼崔之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]
漢：以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而問獨數百千里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of li distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

b. fig.

左：險阻艱難備嘗之矣 As for dangers, hardships, troubles and reverses, he has experienced them all.
楚：媒絕路阻兮言不可結而詒 With no gobetween available and the road blocked, ah! My words cannot be sent through.

tsiəŋ 1.9 ko leaks 555 葺蓋
tsiəŋ nc brickwork of a well 甃
tsiəŋ 2.44 beat night watches cf 奏 532 擷
tsiəŋ 1.10 take apart, dissect 擗
tsiəŋ 2.4 punch w/fist cf 傳 ar *tsiəŋ* 268 批
tsiəŋ 1.5 廣韻: open mouth show teeth 32 齟
tsiəŋ 1.5 pain of toothache 32 齟
tsiəŋ *tsieb* 3.5 rumbled (sc clothing) 263 裝
tsiəŋ *tsieb* 2.4 ?lined garment? 272 裊
tsiəŋ 4.7 nc a comb 347 櫛
釋：札櫛也編之如櫛齒相比也 *tsət* “writing-strip” is *tsiət* “comb”; when we bind them they look like the teeth of a comb, all level with each other.

tsiət to scrape 311 櫛

tsiət 4.7 to comb the hair 347 櫛 櫛

淮：故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮耨苗所去者少而所利者多 Thus when a great man resorts to arms, it is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Those done away with are few; those benefited are many.

tsiət 4 nc wipe off 311 擗

tsiətmiek onomat r *tsiətmiek*? 瀟汨

tsiəd 3 comb hair ar *tsiət* *tsiət* 347 坎

tsiən 1.19 nc hazel 榛 櫛

tsiən 1.19 arrive, reach 榛 臻

漢：何施而臻此與 What shall we do to reach this state?

tsiən 1.19 沔 river name 492 溱

tsiən 1.19 gather 492 溱

tsiən 1.19 onomat 溱

tsiən 1.19 gone 臻

tsiən 1.19 carriage mat 輶

tsiən 1.19 沔 river name 溱

tsiən 1.19 stand up straight 溱 駘

tsiən-tsiən 3 so leaves 492 蓁蓁

tsiən-tsiən 3 so family members 492 溱溱

tsiən-tsiən 3 soo 臻 臻

tsiən-tsiən 3 growing thickly 17 棧棧

tsiəwat 4.17 grow quickly 25 茁

tsiəwat 4.17 短 [→ 體] 黑 纂

tsiəwan 1.30 說文：蹴 kick, spurn 踉

tsiəwan 1.30 twisted, bent 性

tsiəwan 3.33 shout 弄

tsiəwan 1.27 bend down +p 400 踉

tsiəwat 4.6 short (吳 dial) 五音集韻 r 陟劣切 *tiəwat* 342 爨 爨

淮：愚人之思爨 The considerations of the stupid are short-range.

ts'

ts'adb'ad rake (ar *ts'ab'a?*) 452 杈 杷

ts'ia ts'iar 1.5 graduated, ranked by length (final -d?) 445 差

衡：君山差才可謂得高下之實矣 Chün-shan may be said to have got the essence of high and low in his ranking of talents.

藝：大鴻臚曰郡國吏功差次之 The chief herald said, “The accomplishments of officers in the provinces—I grade and rank them.”

ts'ia 1.5 集韻: bundle of charcoal ar *də'ia* *də'ia* 17 葵

ts'iaŋ fresh, pleasing (sc clothes) ar *ts'ioŋ*

ts'ioŋ 襪

ts'iaŋ 3.41 begin, start work 99 翺 創 翺

隋：昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.

ts'iaŋ 1.38 to beat 167 搶

ts'iaŋ grieved 263 倉 愴

選：長歌正激烈中心愴以摧 Throughout my singing I am unflinching loud and vigorous/ Within my heart is crushed and broken.

ts'iaŋ 1.38 boil, carbuncle; knife-cut, bite-

mark; isc gangrene? 263 創 瘡

衡：氣結閉積聚為癰潰為疔創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.

史：夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying.

史：列侯畢已受封及奏位次皆曰平陽侯曹參身被七十創攻城略地功最多宜第一 When all those who were to be ennobled had received titles and it came time to assign their relative ranks, all said that Tsao Shen, Lord P'ing-yang, had suffered seventy

wounds in his person and had had the greatest success in attacking cities and taking territory, so he should rank first.

抱：蛇若中人以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

非：斧離數創 the ax had cut a few chips from the tree 呂：是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁

止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation;

concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.

ts'iaŋ 1.38 to wound (cf 傷) 105 創 刃

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

漢：今既發兵宜縱先至者令臣尤等深入靈擊且以創艾胡虜 Since arms have already been issued, it would be best to let the first to reach the enemy keep going, letting me and others go deep and strike a lightning blow aiming to inflict heavy casualties on the barbarians.

ts'iaŋ 2.36 ugly 俚 類 [tiles (cf 搶) 105 礮

ts'iaŋ 2.36 [of water] rush against stones or

ts'iaŋ pumice-stone of bathing? 剝

ts'iaŋ to rub off (eg w/pumice) 108 挾

ts'iaŋ 2.36 clean ar *xiəŋ* 淡

ts'iaŋxiəŋ distressed 愴 愴

ts'iat 4.17 sound of cutting 587 剗

ts'iaŋ 4.24 丈 fathom, survey 390 測

漢：以蠡測海 to measure the sea with a ladle

藝：下臨不測 Looking down one could not make out the ground.

戰：不測之淵 fathomless abyss

隋：揆日晷下漏刻此二者測天地正儀象之本也 To measure a gnomon's shadow and drip down water by notches—these two are the root of measuring sky and earth and making sights and images right.

中：今夫水一勺之多及其不測電鼉鯨龍魚鱉生焉貨財殖焉 Consider water in the quantity of a dipperful; when it comes to be wide and fathomless, snapping turtles, alligators, sharks and dragons and turtles and fish live in it and commodities grow in it. 藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

隋：冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.

水：其水陽燠不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]遇大風飄之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

b. fig.

魏：始祖有雄傑之度時人莫測 The First Emperor

had a heroic plan which none of his contemporaries had fathomed.

漢：如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

ts'jak 4.24 to pity cf 憐 390 惻

新：惻隱憐人謂之慈反慈為忍 If one pities the grieving and feels others' pain it is called compassion; to invert compassion is callousness.

ts'jak 4.24 sharp-cutting *ar ts'jak* 154 戛

ts'jakgiwak to mourn 632 惻愴

ts'jag ^{nc} a latrine 廁 廁

戰：襄子如廁心動執問塗者則豫讓也 The Prospering Patriarch went to the latrine. Becoming alarmed, he had the plasterer seized and interrogated, and it was Yü Jang.

史：[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子舍竊問侍者取親中幫廁身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

ts'jag 1.7 ^{nc} carriage w/screens of clothes,

sleeping *ar ts'jag* 輜 輜

史：北報趙王乃行過雒陽車騎輜重諸侯各發使送之甚疑於王者 When he went north to report to the king of Chao he passed through Loyang. The chariots and mounted men and sleeping carts and heavy wagons, the envoys sent by each of the barons to escort him, were so many as to excite suspicion in the king.

漢：幸而逢虜又累輜重 If we should happen to run into the barbarians we would still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put cas fac*].

ts'jag 1.7 cold wind (*ts'iar?*) cf 淒 颯

ts'jag 3.7 ^{nc} edge (sc of bed) 629 廁

ts'jag ts'jab 3.7 high cliffs restrict stream flow 72 廁

ts'jag 3.7 廣韻：間也 “interval”? “spy”? 廁

ts'jap-ts'jap ^{nb} so cows' ears +p 377 濕 濕

ts'jap-d'jap ^{nb} one after another 272 屣 屣

ts'japniap abundant, many 639 濕 潤

ts'iam 1.49 ^{nc} tree, *Cinnamomum* sp? ++p 椴

ts'iam 2.47 sandy soil 631 塹

ts'iam 3.52 prognostication? accusation? (cf 譴) 556 讖

衡：孔子將死遺讖書 When Confucius was about to die, he wrote a prediction for posterity.

晉：漢武雅好神仙世祖尤耽讖術遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取龍榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals (Grand-martial was even more besotted by the art of fortune-telling) so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

ts'iam confused, inchoate 224 塹

ts'iam 2.47 extremely sour 656 醃

ts'iam 2.47 gritty (eg food) *ar ts'ap* 631 塹

ts'iam 2.47 pledge? pawn? stake? 塹

ts'iam siam fearful, quivering cf 塹 258 塹

ts'iamdjiwan 2.47 so walking 跨 跨

ts'iamts'ia ts'iamts'ieb uneven, irregular

(cf 僂差) 298 參差 參差 參差 參差

ts'iamts'ia epithet of 洞簫 簫 簫

ts'iammuk ^{nc} *Andromeda japonica* 椴木

ts'io ts'jag 1.9 when this started 99 初

左：遂為母子如初 They proceeded to act as mother and son as they had originally.

非：夫物之一存一亡乍死乍生初盛而後衰者不可謂常 The way things are now here now gone, suddenly dead suddenly born, flourishing at first then declining afterward cannot be called unchanging. 禮：雞初鳴而衣服 When the cock first crew he donned his clothing.

戰：初時惠王伐趙 At an earlier time, the Kind King attacked Chao.

衡：人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When people are conceived, those who are destined to become rich and high-ranking initially are provided with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.

左：及陳之初亡也陳桓子始大於齊 When it came to the time that Chên had just begun to perish, Chên Huan-tzü first began to become important in Ch'i.

漢：元光元年冬十一月初令郡國舉孝廉各一人 In the first year of the Yüan Kuang period, twelfth month, winter, we instituted an order to commanderies and principalities to designate a man as exemplary for filiality and one for frugality.

衡：初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲實桴而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而苴孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet able to express their respect to the spirits. When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, “Awake, So-and-so, and return!” Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

b. *fig.*

人：夫人初甚難知而士無衆寡皆自以為知人 Now people are basically very difficult to assess, but regardless of how ordinary or extraordinary they may be, all take it for granted that they can assess people.

藝：初極狹行四五十步豁然開朗 At first it was extremely narrow but after he had gone forty or fifty paces it cavernously opened up and became brighter.

c. first of a series

漢：八月初為算賦 In the eighth month we initiated a tax on assessed property.

說：魚名出樂浪東曉神爵四年初捕收輸

Name of fish, comes from Tung-yi in Lelang. First caught & sent in as tribute in 58 BC.

藝：初一珠食之與天地等壽次者延年後者充飢而已 The first pearl: if one eats it, one will live as long as sky and earth. The next extends one's life. The last merely quells hunger.

選：漢氏初都在渭之涘 The original capital of the Han was on a bank of the Wei river.

晉：佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉漢代初傳其道惟聽西域人得立寺都邑以奉其神漢人皆不出家 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese. His teaching was first propagated in the Han dynasty, and I have only heard of Central Asian people being allowed to erect temples in major cities to worship their deity; no Han people left their homes [*ie to enter monasteries*].

ts'io 2.8 ^{nc} 荆 楚

風：楚之先出自帝顓頊 The ancestry of Ch'u was from emperor Chuan Hsü.

史：封熊繹於楚蠻封以子男之田姓芈氏居丹陽楚子熊繹與魯公伯禽衛康叔子牟晉侯燮齊太公呂伋俱事成王 Hsiung Yi was enfeoffed among the Ch'u and Man, with territory for a tribal leader, surname Mi and dwelling in Tan-yang. Hsiung Yi, Chief of Ch'u, served the Completion King together with Po-ch'in, ruler of Lu, the Vigorous Sibling of Wei, Tzü-mou, Marquess Hui of Lu and Lü Chi, son of Tai-kung of Ch'i.

史：楚之祖封於周號為子男五十里 When Ch'u was first enfeoffed by Chou we were denominated tribal leaders of fifty li.

史：平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊而弱齊楚秦晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and Chin first became great and the source of governance was the frontier overlords.

史：凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立 The strongest states in the world, if not Ch'in then Ch'u, or if not Ch'u then Ch'in, cannot both win in a struggle.

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

史：屈原者名平楚之同姓也 Ch'ü Yüan, named Ping, was of the same surname as the house of Ch'u.

呂：楚人生乎楚長乎而楚言不知其所受之 A Ch'u person is born in Ch'u, grows up in Ch'u and speaks Ch'u dialect without knowing where he acquired it.

國：諸侯之大夫盟于宋楚令尹子木欲襲晉師 When the great officers of the barons made a treaty at Sung, the Ling-yin of Ch'u, Tzü-mu, wanted to make a surprise attack on the army of Chin.

管：楚王好小要而美人省食 The king of Ch'u loved small waists so the beauties all went on diets.

戰：常仗趙而畔楚仗齊而畔秦 He has often adhered to Chao in defecting from Ch'u or adhered to Ch'i in defecting from Ch'in.

左：六人叛楚即東夷秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 They of Lu repudiated Ch'u and joined the

eastern Yi; in the autumn, Ch'eng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'ü led a force that extinguished Lu.

荀:定楚國如反手爾 Putting the state of Ch'ü into good order would be as [easy as] turning over one's hand, that's all.

戰:齊將封田嬰於薛楚王聞之大怒將伐齊 Ch'i was going to sub-infeudate T'ien Ying in Hsüeh; the king of Ch'ü heard about it and was so enraged he meant to attack Ch'i.

戰:君之楚將奚爲北面 If you are going to Ch'ü, sir, then for what reason are you heading north?

戰:五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事一]使之韓見公仲曰夫牛關之事馬陵之難親王之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請悉楚國之眾也以廬於齊齊之反趙魏之後而楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made a treaty with Ch'in to attack Ch'i. Chao Yang said to the king of Ch'ü, "When the five nations have been its instrument of smashing Ch'i, Ch'in is sure to turn its attention south to Ch'ü." When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, "The Hân family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain we will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land." The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hân. He met with Kung-chung and said, "The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'i." After Ch'i had repulsed Chao and Wei, Ch'ü did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five confounded.

ts'io 2 = ½ 楚楚? 楚

ts'io ts'iaŋ 2.8 ^{nc} thorn bush or its wood 154 楚楚

詩:葛生蒙楚葳蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

ts'io 2.8 ^{np} 爾雅: river name[?] 澧

ts'io 2.8 teeth rotten *ar* **ts'io** 齒齲 齒

ts'io 3.9 rough (opp of smooth) 600 楚

ts'io ts'iwär 1.9 to revile others 175 楚

ts'io 2.8 teeth rotten 礎

ts'io 2.8 suffering 楚

ts'io ts'iaŋ 2.8 plinth 287 礎

ts'io 3.9 ^{nc} ko tree 154 楚

ts'io-ts'io ^{nb} so rich raiment 楚楚

ts'ioh'üŋ ^{np} town name 楚丘

ts'ioh'äd sharp 154 楚利

ts'ioh worry 632 悒

ts'ioh 4.1 equal, alike (*ar* **ts'ioh**) 琕 跂

ts'ioh 廣韻: prudent, cautious (pron.?) 覈

ts'ioh 4 plinth 287 礎

ts'ioh 4.1 grouped (clustered?) decorative pattern 緜

ts'ioh 4.1 many 412 闕 闕

ts'ioŋ 3.49 assistant (-l-?) (or 僚 + pref?) 33 筮

ts'ioŋ worried? 632 悒

ts'ioŋ 2.44 bind, bundle 412 鞞

ts'iu ts'ioŋ 1.10 grass (fuel|fodder) 407 芻 芻

史:地名雖小然而田舍廬廡之數曾無所芻

牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

ts'iu ts'ioŋ ^{nc} rice-sifter 682 籩

ts'iu (prn) (*ar* **ts'ioŋ**) 媯

ts'iu 1.10 excl of contempt 𪔐

ts'ioh 4.20 stockade 176 柵

ts'iaŋ 3.43 cold (sb 吳 *dial*) 澆

ts'iet 4.5 切韻: sound of cutting 587 剝

ts'ied 2.6 切韻: sound of cutting 587 剝

ts'ied 2.6 to cut? *ar* **ts'iet** *rel* to 剝? 說文: to wound 587 剝

ts'ien 3.21 ^{nc} empty coffin 窆

ts'ien 3.21 ^{nc} underclothing 襯 襯

ts'ien ^{nc} ko tree 窺 窺

ts'ien 3.21 ^{nc} 玉篇: 施 visit? pay respects to? 嚶

ts'ien 3.21 to disrobe 窺

ts'iwat wine taste gone off 醜

ts'iwat brine pickle (graph *pcuo* 醃) 362 醃

ts'iwad 3.13 ko plant 藪

ts'iwad 3.13 reply to a felicitation 572 藪

ts'iwad 3.13 to dig a mine 25 窳

ts'iwär **ts'iwär** 2.4 reckon, measure 342 揣

ts'iwär **ts'iwär** to hammer (sc edged weapons) smooth before sharpening *cf* 擗 247 揣

ts'iwär 2.4 reckon, measure 342 揣

ts'iwär 1.5 reduce, graduate *cf* 差 445 衰

ts'iwär 2.4 so wriggling 蠕

ts'iwärmuä cutting edge hammered to

remove nicks and ground sharp 揣摩

戰:陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之簡練以爲揣摩讀書欲睡引錐自刺其股血流至足曰安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎期年揣摩成曰此真可以說當世之君矣 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them, refining them in fine detail to make of them a forged, polished weapon. When, while reading, he felt a desire to sleep he pulled out an awl and stabbed himself in the thigh until the blood flowed down to his foot. He said, "How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?" A year later, hammering and grinding finished, he said, "These at last really can be declaimed to the rulers of my time." [說 *as weapons used in previous battle, needing to be resharpened*]

ts'lag? 3.6 方言: don't know (*dial*) (**ts'lad?**

知 + -l-?) *ar* **ts'lag?** 580 諫

ts'wat? to clear away weeds 311 藪

dz'

dz'ia 1.5 說文: teeth uneven 640 齧

dz'iwän 1.29 leopard-like animal *cf* 豹 狗

dz'iang 1.38 bed, couch 26 牀 床

釋:人所坐卧曰牀牀裝也所以自裝載也 What people lie or sit on is called *dz'iang* "couch".

dz'iang is *ts'iang* "pack"; it is what one uses to pack and load oneself.

左:自投于牀 He threw himself on the bed.

顏:屋下架屋牀上施牀 to add a roof beneath the roof and set a bed above the bed

淮:晚世之時帝有桀紂爲璇室瑤臺象廊玉床 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Ch'ou; they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade, galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

史:共[粉→盼→]船飾之如嫁女床席 They provided a boat and decorated it like a bridal bed.

b. deck of boat

釋:上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *glam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.

dz'iang 3.41 form, shape (*cf* 象) 狀

國:王命金工以良金寫范蠡之狀 The king ordered the bronzsmiths to cast an image of Fan Li in fine bronze.

管:慶忌者其狀若人其長四寸 Ch'ing-chi:

looks like a man, four inches tall.

山:其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筭而黑端 [The porcupine's] shape is like a pig but with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.

選:狀如天輪膠戾而激轉 [Breaking waves']

shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and spinning furiously.

抱:初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle.

隋:前儒舊說天地之體狀如鳥卵天包地外猶穀之裹黃周旋無端其形渾渾然故曰渾天

The former theory held by scholars in the past is that the shape of the entirety of sky and earth is like a bird's egg. Sky wraps around earth as an eggshell

encloses its yolk. It rotates endlessly. Its form rolls on and on, so it is called "turning sky".

漢:呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

dz'iang effect, result, accomplishment 狀

史:行視鯨之治水無狀乃殛鯨於羽山以死

He went and looked at how Kun had tried to control the waters without result. Then he banished Kun to Feather Mountain where he died.

史:狀河伯留客之久若皆罷去歸矣 Since it turns out that the River Boss detains visitors such a long time, you all are dismissed. Go home. [狀 is *put fac* "Taking the result of my experiment to be the fact of his long detaining...]

衡:秋夏際陽氣尚盛未嘗無雷雨也故其技

木偃禾頽為狀耳 Between summer and autumn the energy of yang is still ascendant, and invariably there are thunderstorms. Thus the uprooting of trees and flattening of grain are to be regarded as the likely consequences of that.

漢：去與地餘戲得袖中刀笞問狀 Ch'ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to what she had intended to do with it.

dě'iat 4.17 plank of wall gate 闔

dě'iam 1.30 timid 孱

漢：怒曰吾王孱王也 He said angrily, "My king is a cowardly king."

dě'iam 1.30 門聚 family aggregate 507 墀

dě'iang'wan to flow 潺湲 [ah/ It flows swiftly.

史：河湯湯兮激潺湲 The Ho is broad and smooth,

dě'iangdē'ioŋ ugly cursing 儻慥

dě'iaek 4.24 ^{nc} ko plant 薊

dě'iaek 卬 man name 薊

dě'iaek 集韻：tap 167 揆

dě'iaek-giwak ^{sb} choppy seas (comp to dragon scales) 419 澗濤

dě'iaekliak uneven, staggered, jagged (of mtns, roofs etc.) or **dě'iaeklak** 巔劣

dě'iaeg dē'iaob 3.7 affairs; service 78 事

釋：事傳也傳立也凡所立之功也故青徐言立曰傳也 **dē'iaob** "business" is **tsiob**, which means "to erect [a post]"; any kind of success established; thus in Ch'ing and Hsü they say **tsiob** for **gliap** "stand up".

管：問廄吏曰廄何事最難 He asked the stable officer, "What job in the stable do you find most difficult?"

論：吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.

國：天事必象 The affairs of Sky must be [fore-] imaged.

國：天事官成 The affairs of Sky are accomplished by bureaus.

釋：手須也事業所須也 **siab** "hand" is **siab** "need"—what is needed for work

史：春夏無事 Nothing in particular happened in spring and summer.

釋：寢侵也侵損事功也 **ts'iam** "go to bed" is **ts'iam** "encroach"; it encroaches and diminishes the accomplishment of business

史：疑行無名疑事無功 No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings.

多：處事 be in control of affairs

史：及蘇秦死代乃求見燕王欲襲故事 When Su Ch'in had died, Tai sought audience with the king of Yen, wanting to repeat what had been done before.

漢：數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to

enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

莊：陰陽之氣有沴其心閒而無事 Yin and yang energy vitiated each other in his heart but he did not trouble himself about it.

衡：春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.

後：上書言事失旨不用 He submitted a position paper that was not to the point, and was not hired.

左：事至而戰又何謁焉 When occasion arises you

do battle; what is there to report about that?

史：竊為君計者莫若安民無事且無庸有事於民也 If I may presume to lay it out for YL, the best thing is to make the population secure so that there are no exigencies; and indeed, there is no necessity for them to experience exigencies.

非：用咫尺之木不費一朝之事而引三十石之任 He uses a few feet of wood and less than a morning's work, and [his drawbars] pull a load of thirty **d'iak**.

考：百工之事皆聖人之作也 The trades craftsmen work at were all devised by sages.

史：其事在商君語中 Details are in the account of Lord Shang.

淮：事已構矣 The deed is set to be done.

淮：事已成矣 The deed has been done.

史：夫張儀之行事甚於蘇秦 The conduct of Chang Yi was more extreme than that of Su Ch'in.

禮：大事 burial and mourning

多：大事 a *coup d'état*

左：曰能事諸乎曰不能曰能行乎曰不能曰能行大事乎曰能 "Can you serve him?" "No." "Can you go away?" "No." "Can you carry out a *coup d'état*?" "Yes."

史：先事秦則安不事秦則危 If you are the first to submit to Ch'in, you will be safe; if not, in danger.

史：事化丹沙諸藥齊為黃金矣 He took up the changing of cinnabar and all sorts of materia medica into gold.

史：割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'ü and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'ü and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride

on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

國：危事不可以為安死事不可以為生則無為貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence.

藝：張陵沛人也弟子趙升就陵受學陵以七事試之[弟→]第七試者陵與諸弟子登雲臺山 Chang Ling was from P'ei. His student Chao Shêng came to Ling to receive doctrine. Ling tested him on seven things. For the seventh test, Ling and all his students climbed Cloud Tower Mountain.

語：凡人莫不知善之為善惡之為惡莫不知學問之有益於己息戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.

史：掘冢竄事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but Tien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed.

隋：譬之火始入室而未甚溫弗事加薪久而逾熾 Comparing, it's like when fire is first brought into a house, it's still not very warm. But that's nothing to fuss about; just add firewood and the longer the time, the bigger the blaze.

b. give allegiance to

左：曰能事諸乎曰不能曰能行乎曰不能 "Can

you serve him?" "No." "Can you go away?" "No."

左：居齊魯之際而無事必不可矣 It cannot do for you to dwell between Ch'i and Lu, serving neither.

戰：臣有父嘗餓且死君下壺飧餌之臣父且死曰中山有事汝必死之故來死君也 Once

when our father was starved nearly to death, YL gave him a snack to relieve him. When he was about to die, he said, "If Chungshan is ever in trouble, you must

place your lives at their disposal." So we have come to serve YL with our lives.

史：大王不事秦秦下兵攻河外 If YGM does not give allegiance to Ch'in, Ch'in will send down a force to attack He-wai.

(1) follow as teacher, be apprenticed to

漢：初去年十四五事師受易師數諫正去去益大遂之 At first, when Ch'ü was fourteen or fifteen, he studied the Yi Ching under the discipline of a

teacher, who frequently corrected him. When he grew older, Ch'ü chased the teacher away.

史：張儀者魏人也始嘗與蘇秦俱事鬼谷先生學術 Chang Yi was a man of Wei. At first he was

apprenticed, together with Su Ch'in, to the Kuei-ku master to study doctrine.

史：鞅將事子子又何辭焉 I will serve you as your student. What excuse does that leave you?

戰：師事之 serve them as if they were your teachers

史：出行游國中問善為方數者事之久矣 I wandered throughout the nation, asking for skilful practitioners and apprenticing myself to them, for a long time.

列：穆王敬之若神事之若君 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master.

c. 事勢 state of affairs, how things stand

新：臣竊惟事勢可痛惜者一可為流涕者二可為長太息者六 Taking the liberty of thinking

about the state of affairs, I find one thing deeply lamentable, two things worthy of tears and six things worthy of a deep, long sigh.

知事⇒知

dē'iaeg 3.7 tribute, payment (cf 市) 92 事

左：歸時事 to make the presents that are appropriate to the season

管：委施於民之所不足操事於民之所有餘 issue stores of what the folk haven't enough of and

requisition what the folk have too much of

管：人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of

grain and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment from the gap of their inequality.

史：衡人皆欲割諸侯之地以事秦此所謂養仇而奉讎者也 The horizontal men all want to

cede some of the barons' land to Ch'in. This is what is called nourishing your enemy and supplying your foe.

荀：事之以貨實則貨實單而交不結 If you yield up goods and treasures to them, the goods and treasures will be used up and the alliance will not be cemented.

史：燕王知之而事之加厚 The king of Yen was aware of that, but treated him with greater generosity.

戰：子以齊事秦必無[處→]虔矣 If you give Ch'i to Ch'in they certainly won't bother to take it by force.

淮：凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

史：蘇秦者東周雒陽人也東事師於齊而習

之於鬼谷先生 Su Ch'in was a man of Loyang in East Chou. He went east as apprentice to a teacher in Ch'i and then practised with the Kuei-ku master.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 2.6 ^ㄨ employ 78 仕

戰：仕之以五大夫 employ him in the rank of fifth-degree high officer

衡：執不仕 obstinately refuse to be employed

史：仕宦 be appointed to/serve in office

管：客...請仕上官授祿千鍾 A free-lance courtier ...asked to be appointed to a high office and given a stipend of a thousand *liung*.

史：力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.

漢：天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 2.6 ^ㄨ gentleman; officer 78 士

漢：學以居位曰士 One who occupies his place through having studied is called a gentleman-officer.

史：士卒 officers and soldiers

史：蘇秦已而告其舍人曰張儀天下賢士吾殆弗如也 Su Ch'in afterward told the other residents, "Chang Yi is the most capable officer in the world; I fear I am not his equal."

禮：大夫士去國祭器不踰竟大夫寓祭器於大夫士寓祭器於士 When an officer or member of the officer class leaves his country, he does not take his ritual apparatus beyond the border. An officer entrusts such gear to another officer, a knight to another knight.

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊愆之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YS ventures to be troubled by that.

後：君驕士曰士非我無從富貴士驕君曰君非士無從安存 Rulers are arrogant to officers, saying, "If not for me they would have no source of wealth and honor." Officers are arrogant to rulers, saying, "If not for officers they would have no source of security."

隋：北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

顏：多見士大夫恥涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat, and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛漢因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the

point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

國士→國

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 2.6 wait (for) 78 俟 俟 遂 俟

左：俟河之清 wait for the Yellow River to clear 衡：信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.

禮：三日而後斂者以俟其生也三日而不生亦不生矣 That the dead are not enshrouded until three days have passed is in order to give them time to return to life. If after three days they have not returned to life then they definitely will never return to life.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ move on 俟

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 2.6 ^ㄨ river bank 78 涘

選：漢氏初都在渭之涘 The original capital of the Han was on a bank of the Wei river.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ corners of hall platform 庀 庀

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.7 說文：so plants 377 在

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ pln 在

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ-ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ so game herd cf 駮 俟 俟

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ potential profit from a thing 事宜 事義

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

釋：暗不見事宜則有所犯 If one blindly does not see the best way to react to a situation, then one will commit some offense.

三：事義之數亦不遠矣 An efficacious method is certainly not far to seek.

b. 得事宜, 失事宜, have or lack sense of how to get situation to turn out well

三：當閉反開當開反閉豈得事宜邪 Opening when you ought to close, closing when you ought to open—you just don't get it, do you?

釋：儀宜也得事宜也 *ngia* "right conduct" is *ngia* "proper." One knows the best way to react to a situation.

晉：今徒養宜用之牛終為無用之費甚失事宜 Now we merely feed oxen which we ought to be using, in the end costing us uselessly expense; that is serious wrongheadedness.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ actuality, reality 事實

後：斯言如戲有切事實 This saying seems like a joke, but it contains an important truth.

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也 The important men derogated in the Ch'un-ch'iu, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ ^ㄨ sko officials 78 士 子

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ ko liquor 事酒

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ in 釋名 事用

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ man name 士達

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ persimmon 柿 柿 柿

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 4.26 to perch 78 集 集

詩：黃鳥黃鳥無集于桑 Sparrow, sparrow, don't perch in the mulberry.

淮：龍興鸞集 He arises like dragons, alights like X. 抱：千歲蝙蝠色白如雪集則倒懸腦重故也 The thousand-year bat is white as snow. When it perches it hangs upside-down because its brain is heavy.

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思患怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 4.26 trees growing thickly 集韻 *ar*

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 639 壘

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 ^ㄨ 爾雅：weir-enclosed fish pond (cf 罨) 47 涿 槽

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 ^ㄨ river name 涿

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 grain about to ripen ++p incl

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 槽

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 mtn small & high 72 岑

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ 2.47 high bank or hill 72 岑

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 long rain 267 霖

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 ^ㄨ surname 岑

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 ^ㄨ 山海經：river name *ac* 潦 涿

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 2.47 soo 頰

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.49 說文：go deep in the mountains 267 𡵓

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ-ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ^ㄨ so rain on roof 622 涿涿

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ ^ㄨ famous cauldron 岑鼎

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ 說文：lotsa rain 涿瀆

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠㄩㄞㄞ ^ㄨ river bar at 郢 涿陽

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ! ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 1.7 dragon drool 642 霖

史：昔自夏后氏之衰也有二神龍止於夏帝庭而言曰余褒之二君夏帝卜殺之與去之與止之莫吉卜請其祭而藏之乃吉於是布幣而策告之龍亡而祭在[續→]瀆而去之夏亡傳此器殷殷亡又傳此器周 In bygone times, after the dynasty founded by Yü had begun to decline, there appeared two magic dragons that stayed in the court of the Hsia emperor. They said they were two rulers of Pao. The Hsia emperor divined by crack whether to kill them, chase them off or keep them, and got an inauspicious reply to all. He divined about asking them for their saliva and keeping it, and only that got an auspicious reply. Then he made them presents and notified them in writing. When the dragons had gone their saliva remained; they drained it off and took it away. When Hsia perished this vessel was passed on to Yin, which when they perished passed it on to Chou.

ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ ㄉㄛˊㄞㄠ 3.9 ^ㄨ help (rel to 勸?) 212 助

非：有烏獲之勁而不得人助不能自舉 You may have the strength of Wu Huo but if you don't get help from other people you cannot lift yourself.

淮：舉事以為人者衆助之舉事以自為者衆去之 Those who embark on some enterprise for the sake of others, the masses assist them. Those who embark on some enterprise for their own sake, the masses desert them. [nr]

非：夫弩弱而矢高者激於風也身不肖而令行者得助於眾也 Now, when a bolt flies high although the crossbow is weak, it is because it gets

accelerated by the wind; when one's orders are carried out although one's self is incapable, it is because one gets help from many people.

b. fig.

國：子范子將助天爲虐 Mr. Fan Patriarch intends to assist nature in its cruelty.

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

də'io = 助 or 鋤? 459 鋤

də'io də'jab 1.9 nc hoe 24 鋤 鉏

宋：耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤 Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes.

戰：鄙人不敏竊釋鉏耨而干大王 This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM.

də'io nc 爾雅：fawn 618 賡

də'io 1.9 exhort 粗

də'io də'jab 1.9 廣韻：pig runs into things 639 狙

də'io 1.9 廣韻：誅也 鉏

də'io-ngo sb not fitting, not matching 460 鉏 鉏 鉏 鉏

də'io də'jab 1.46 worry, concern 510 愁

戰：秦王喟然愁悵遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a gasp, the king of Ch'in suddenly realized he had cause for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel day and night to reach Wei.

選：飛狐白日晚瀚海愁陰生 At Flying Fox pass, the midday sun was low; in the Gobi desert foreboding darkness loomed.

隋：星徙人愁政令急 If these stars shift people will suffer and government orders will be demanding.

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣爲之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the germinative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the moun-

tains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

də'io də'jūg 1.46 abdominal edema 漉 然

də'io-ŋiən də'jabhian so lamenting 510 漉

də'ioŋ 1.1 vst pile, peak [cf 嵩] 262 崇

左：芟夷蕪崇之 He cuts, kills, gathers and piles them.

考：凡爲防廣與崇方其綱參分去一 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one.

左：今宮室崇侈民力彫盡怨讟並作 Now our palace buildings are tall and lavish, depleting and exhausting the workforce and resentment springs up on all sides.

də'ioŋ 1.1 mp 崇 壘

də'ioŋ 1.1 to fill 566 崇

də'ioŋ 3.1 kind of spade 24 崇

də'ioŋ-də'ioŋ 1.1 towering 566 崇 崇

選：崇崇園丘隆隱天兮登降崩崖單堦垣兮 A towering round mound, its forbidding height hides the sky, ah!/ He goes up and down by an oblique path, long and curving around, ah! [nr]

də'ioŋg'u mp man name 崇侯

də'ioŋg'iəg nc 釋名：8-lane road ("peaked")? 崇期

də'ioŋsən mp mountain name 崇山

də'ioŋ də'jab 3.49 quick; repeated; (of horses) to trot? cf 吵 622 驟

də'jūg 2.44 store grain 412 稞

də'iu 1.10 chick; young animal 407 雛

də'iu 1.10 widow 媪

də'iu 1.10 growing thickly? 407 櫛

də'iu 2.9 young sow 獯

də'ien-giwen sb so choppy water 瀟瀟

də'iet 4.5 bite hard, gnash teeth 齟

də'ien 1.19 切韻：thicket 榛 榛

də'ien 1.19 廣韻：curtain 帘

də'ien-də'ien sb ?happy? 毳 毳

də'ian 2.28 assemble 撰 撰

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以爲秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香爲贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

南：范岫撰字書音訓又訪查焉 When Fan Hsiu compiled phonetic glosses for a dictionary he also asked Yu about them.

叁：二年詔撰魏史 In the second year the imperial order was given to compile the history of Wei.

də'ian 2.28 expand on, eulogize +p 575 撰

də'ian 3.33 provide (food, materials etc) 246

撰 撰 撰 撰 撰 撰 撰 撰

儀：湯沐之饌如他日 The provision of bath water is as it is on other days.

周：掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

列：穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠖而不可饗王之嬪御臞惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.

də'ian stdw cloth 襪

də'ian ?select? 纂 纂

də'ian usurp (cf 專) 篡 篡

衡：纂畔之臣 ministers who usurped or rebelled

də'ian 2.25 invent 撰

Labials: *p, p', b, b', m**p***pâk** 4.19 extensive, pervasive 248 博

左:仁人之言其利博哉 The benefit of the words of a benevolent man is broad indeed!

荀:吾嘗鼓而望矣不如登高之博見也 I have tried standing on tiptoe and looking afar; one doesn't get as broad a view as climbing a height.

史:淳于髡齊人也博聞彊記學無所主 Shun-yü Kun was a native of Ch'i. He was widely read and had a superb memory. He did not specialize in any particular doctrine.

淮:博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors. 後:博學多通遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

晉:載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

衡:顏淵之曰博者豈徒一經哉 How could Yen Yüan's referring to it as "broad" mean only one classic?

抱:偏知一事不能博備 Only able to deal with one kind of business, not able to be ready for all sorts of things.

語:密緻博[通→]迫蟲蝸不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅強 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

草:夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

漢:是故聚其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己已迫蹙民民日削月廢寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

南:查博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shen Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

pâk ^{nc} game 六博 六博 "six-throw" 204 博 說:局戲六箸十二棊也 A board game; there are six sticks and twelve pieces.顏:凡避諱者皆須得其同訓以代換之桓公名白博有五皓之稱厲王名長琴有修短之目 In observing name-tabu, we always need to get a word with the same meaning to substitute for it. Thus the personal name of the Foursquare Marquess was *White*,and in the game of *po* there is the appellation "five pales." The personal name of the Cruel King was *Long*, and of the cithern there are the terms "extended" and "short."**pâk** ^{vi} "throw"—play the game 六博 204 博 孟:博奕好飲酒不顧父母之養 To play *liu-po* and go and drink avidly, not looking to the upkeep of their parents.非:儒者博乎曰不也...博貴梟勝者必殺梟殺梟者是殺所貴也儒者以為害義故不博也 "Do Confucians play *pâk*?" "No...in *pâk* the owl ranks highest, and the winner must kill the owl. That is to kill what one ranks highest, and Confucians take that as harmful to public morals. Therefore we don't play *pâk*." 非:博有開謁者言客張季之子在門 When they had played the game for a while, a page announced that a visitor, the son of Chang Chi, was at the gate. 莊:博塞而遊 I've been amusing myself playing *parcheesi* and checkers. 淮:博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛鸞適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

史:掘冢竊事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

漢:好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

三:今世之人多不務經術好翫博奕廢事棄業忘履與食窮日盡明繼以脂燭 Nowadays too many people neglect study of the classics; they like to play *parcheesi* and go, abandoning their work and neglecting their duties, forgetting either to sleep or to eat, playing all day until daylight has gone and then continuing by the light of tallow candles.

山:博石 stone utm game pieces

pâk to hit, beat 7 搏

淮:乳狗之噬虎也伏雞之搏狸也恩之所加不量其力 That a dog nursing pups will bite a tiger, or a brooding hen will strike at a raccoon-dog, is because they don't measure the odds concerning what they love.

選:更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

史:此所謂兩虎相搏者也 This is what I call a fight between a pair of tigers.

pâk ^{nc} bell 7 搏 搏**pâk** ^{nc} shoulder (of animal) (*pron*?) *sua* 胎 283 拍 搏**pâk** ^{nc} river name 溲~~𠄎~~ **pâk** ^{nc} hoe 229 搏 搏**pâk** 4 ^{nc} leather strap 316 搏**pâk** ^{nc} sko token or message 440 搏**pâk** wall pillar (*sua* 桴?) 248 薄 搏**pâk** 4.19 board at edge of roof 博**pâk** 4.19 hot fire 194 搏**pâktsiəp** mantis egg case 搏蟪**pâkŋ'ju** ^{nc} game board 博局**pâk'sia** ^{nc} ko critter (*pron*?) 搏訛**pâk'âk** ko cake (=不托) 搏飩**pâktsiəp** so chewing 搏嚼**pâklo** short pillar to support rafter 10 搏樞 薄樞

藝:大匠曰柱枅薄樞相枝持 The master builder said, "Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other."

pâklog ^{nc} shrike *sua* 伯勞 搏勞

衡:搏勞食蛇 Shrikes eat snakes.

pâkŋ'jəp ^{nc} rank at imperial court 博士

史:叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsieh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment.

史:董仲舒廣川人也以治春秋孝景時為博士 Tung Chung-shu was a man of Kuang-ch'uan. On account of his mastery of the *Ch'un-ch'iu* he became Doctor of Letters in the reign of Ching Ti (156-140 BC).

草:博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion.

漢:博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無→]為將將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

史:漢王拜叔孫通為博士號稷嗣君 The king of Han promoted Shu-sun Tung to full professor and titled him Lord Inherit-Chi.

pâk'ju ^{nc} ko small drum 10 搏拊**pâkmi'wəng'ju** ^{nc} title of resident ambas-

sador to western tribes 博望侯

pâgd'ien ^{nc} name of marsh 圃田**pâng** 2.37 ^{nc} signboard 11 榜 榜**pâk** 4.25 north 283 北呂:北方有獸名曰鼯鼠前而兔後 In the north there is an animal called *chiieh*; it has a front end like a rat and a rear end like a rabbit.

戰:君之楚將奚為北面 If you are going to Ch'u, sir, then for what reason are you heading north?

非:魯人燒積澤北風火南倚恐燒國 When Lu burned the Chi marsh, the wind went to the north and the fire shifted to the south; they feared it would burn down the capital.

山:俞隨之水出于其陰而北流 If you follow farther along a river comes out on its north side and flows north.

衡:孔子能舉北門之關不以力自章 Confucius could lift the bar of the north gate, but did not show off his strength.

淮:河水出昆侖東北陬 The Yellow River originates in the northeast corner of Kunlun.

史:紂為朝歌北鄙之音...夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Ch'ou played music of the villages north of Chao-ke...Now, "singing at morning" [*pun on pln*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [*pun on "north"*] is defeat and "rustic" [*pun on "village"*] is vulgar.**pâk** 4.25 turn one's back on 283 北

非:逐北 to pursue the fleeing

淮:心疑則北...疑人之心 if their hearts are fearful they will flee...to make their hearts fearful

漢：凡民守戰至死而不降北者以計爲之也
Whenever the people battle resolutely to the death, not surrendering or fleeing, they do it out of calculation.
選：北上太行山艱哉何巍巍 Climbing the Taihang mountains in retreat/ The going is hard.
How can they be so steep?

史：楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'u has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

pəkɣmæg ㄆㄛˊㄎㄩㄢˊ ㄇㄞˊ Han 郡 name 北海

pəkgɫāk ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄎㄞˊ constell. name 北落

pəkg'ā ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄍㄞˊ constell. name 北河

pəkg'jak ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄐㄞˊ north pole 北極

隋：今北極爲天杠轂二十八宿爲天棊輻 The north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28 houses are its radiating spokes.

pəkg'ju ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄐㄩˊ place name 283 北胸

pəkdjən ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄣˊ north star, Polaris 北辰

pəktu ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄨˊ constell. name 北斗

pəkd'iek ㄆㄛˊㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄊㄞˊ north barbie (redundant for 狄, or were they split?) 北狄

pəg p'æg ㄆㄛˊ ㄆㄞˊ 2.45 knock down, crush 135 掙

pəng ㄆㄛˊ 1.45 die sc ruler 107 崩

淮：武王崩成王幼少周公籙文王之業 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King.

史：高帝崩孝惠卽位迺謂叔孫生曰先帝園陵寢廟群臣莫習 When the High Emperor died and the Benevolent succeeded, he said to Shu-sun Tung, "At the grave mound and memorial chapel of our late emperor, all the officials were inexperienced."

b. also of ruler's wife

後：熹平元年竇太后崩 In AD 172 the empress dowager of the Tou family died.

pəng 3.48 bury coffin 252 崩 崩 甬

pəng 3.48 lower coffin into grave 135 窆 uf 甬

pəng menorrhagia 236 崩

pəng 1.45 collapse, landslide 135 崩

國：聚不陸崩而物有所歸 If the accumulated dirt does not slip or slide, things have a place to go.
衡：崩崖所墜 those thrown down by a landslide
國：夫國必依山山川崩川竭亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.

漢：星辰不季日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞 The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked.

後：仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

pəng chop 229 朋 朋

pəng 1.41 to bind round 316 緇 緇 緇

pəng 1.41 to snap an ink line 7 緇 緇

pəng 1.41 to cause, force 7 緇

pia 2.4 he, she, him, her, it, they; them 132 彼
左：公夢疾爲二豎子曰彼良醫也懼傷我焉
逃之 The marquess dreamed that his sickness turned into two boys, who said, "He is a good doctor. There is worry that he might harm us. Where can we flee him?"

呂：唯彼天符不周而周此神農之所以長而堯舜之所以章也 Only Sky's validating mark is all around without going around. This is how Shên Nung excelled and how Yao and Shun were eminent.

呂：彼且奚以比之也 Where do they intend to go by this means?

呂：彼以至美不如至惡尤乎愛也 That one thought utmost beauty not so good as utmost ugliness, because he was bent by his favoritism.

詩：陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros vessel/ Let me not suffer long.

漢：去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭
今 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah/ Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

衡：蓬生麻間不扶自直…彼蓬之性不直 When turtox grows amongst hemp it does not twine but grows straight...it is not the turtox's nature to be straight.

管：彼民非穀不食穀非地不生地非民不動
Now the folk cannot eat anything but grain, grain cannot grow anywhere but the ground, and the ground cannot be incited by anyone but the folk.

淮：彼直求名耳 Those ones are merely seeking reputation.

詩：彼蒼者天 that blue one, the sky

孟：彼惡敢當我哉 How dare he resist me!

b. opp 此

孟：彼一時也此一時也 That was a distinct occasion; this is a distinct occasion.

選：稽之上古則如彼考之漢室又如此 If we inquire into antiquity about it, it is like that; if we investigate it in the house of Han it is moreover like this.

c. opp 我

草：若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙析忻有自滅之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends is to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

pia 3.5 lean to one side 132 跛 跛
國：跛塘汗庠以鍾其美 [The forming of the world] made banks slanted and dug out low places so as to concentrate the good things [that grow there].

pia 1.5 dike, embankment 543 陂

選：隨珠和氏焯爍其陂玉石巒眩耀青炎
Pearls of Sui and jade circlets of Ho lie in profusion on the slope; lumps of jade jut out, dazzling the eye with their blue-green glory.

pia 1.5 slanting 132 陂 披

pia 3.5 one-sided; insincere ar t1 132 詖

pia ㄆㄞˊ 爾雅：ko plant 龍

pia 1.5 ㄆㄞˊ brown & white bear (panda?) cf 龍
貌(貍) 380 龍

pia 3.5 ㄆㄞˊ 爾雅：ko tree 椈

pia 1.5 ㄆㄞˊ 爾雅：breed of cow 犏

pia 1.5 ㄆㄞˊ 說文：ko plant 龍

pia 1.5 方言：lower garment (dial) 襠

pia 2.4 skewed, crooked (正韻 ar /pji-) 132 跛

pia stop (cf 罷) 罷

pia not be? not do? fusion of 不爲? 彼

pia 3.5 ropes on coffin 132 披

piakjūg ㄆㄞˊ ㄐㄩˊ ㄍㄨㄥ ㄆㄞˊ ko critter 鬮九

piat 4.16 stdw curved bow tip 弩 弣 弩

piatb'wo ㄆㄞˊ ㄅㄨˊ ㄨㄛˊ 方言：ko bug 螿 蚨

pian 1.29 border 132 邊

史：燕…南通齊趙東北邊胡

Yen...communicates with Ch'i and Chao on the south and borders steppe tribes on the north.

隋：畢八星主邊兵主弋獵 The eight stars of pi govern frontier troops. They govern hunting with string-darts and with nets.

漢：是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事妻舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

左：虔劉我邊陲 You cut off and annexed my borderland.

漢：今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years.

It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

漢：非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalrymen on the northern frontier.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

漢：邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

後：今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

史：秦民初言令不便者有來言令便者衛鞅曰此皆亂化之民也盡遷之於邊城 Of the Ch'in people who had formerly called the laws harmful, some now came forward to call them helpful. Wèi Yang said they were all disturbers of society and transferred them all to forts on the frontier.

選：鬻良雜苦蚩眩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes.

pian 2.27 population district 133 偏

pian 3.33 ㄆㄞˊ all round, universal 133 徧 徧 徧

史：遍報諸所嘗見德者 He fully repaid all those from whom he had had generous treatment.

非：搖木者一一攝其葉則勞而不遍左右拊其本而葉遍搖矣 If one who wanted to shake a tree were to tweak individual leaves one by one, he would grow tired before getting them all. If he hits the base of the tree from right and left, then all the leaves

will be shaken.

史：蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出其書遍觀之 When Su Ch'in heard that he was ashamed and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his books and looked at them all.

後：博學多通遍習五經 He had studied widely and mastered much; he could recite the five classics entirely from memory.

史：其游以方遍諸侯 His wanderings spread pharmacy among the feudal courts.

pian 1.29 ko vessel (*sua* 甌?) 籩 扁

pian flat & thin 扁

釋：扁扁也亦因形而名之也 *pian* "kneecap" is *pian* "thin and flat;" it also is named according to its shape.

pian 2.27 choleric 142 偏

pian ^{nc} otter, perh *Aonyx cinerea?* 132 獾 獾

pian ^{nc} 釋名: kneecap 偏

釋：[膝頭]或曰偏 Some call [the tip of the knee] "kneecap."

pian bedboard *ar* *b'ian* *cf* 編 扁

pian ^{nc} small flat basin (*sua* 籩?) 甌

pian sko sickness (*r mian* "hidden") 邊

衡：治邊用蜜丹 Cure collie marbles with honey and cinnabar.

pian 2.27 arrange in series 133 編

pian 2.27 cart-mounting block 編

pian 2.27 get grain by heating plants 142 編

pian 1.29 rice 編

pian 2.27 ko beans (fava?) 編 菘

pian pian ^{nc} pleating (meas) [pron?] (= *piang* "handful") 133 編

釋：札櫛也編之如櫛齒相比也 *tsat* "writing-strip" is *tsiət* "comb"; when we bind them they look like the teeth of a comb, all level with each other.

pian'o stdw population (pron?) 編戶

pianngian 3.33 sly, sneaky 133 獮 獮

pianhien borderer *cf* 封人 132 邊人

國：邊人以告 Borderers reported it.

pian'tieg 方言: shallow (sc vessels) 區 區

pian'dwan rim of a vessel 132 邊緣

衡：邊緣巨尺二寸 Its rim is a foot and two inches in diameter?

pian'd'u ^{nc} sacrificial vessels (as a class) 籩豆

詩：犧尊將將毛魚載羹籩豆大房 The ureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

論：籩豆之事則有司存 As for the business of the sacrificial vessels, there are people tasked with that.

禮：鼎俎奇而籩豆偶陰陽之義也 The *ting* and *tsu* vessels are odd-numbered, the *pian* and *tou* vessels even-numbered; that is proper in Yin-yang terms.

pianpiak ^{nc} bat "flutter-swirl" || stl 蝙蝠? 514,143 蝙蝠

Anyone who has observed bats over a rice paddy at twilight has seen the behavior that prompts this guess about the origin of this word.

抱：千歲蝙蝠色白如雪集則倒懸腦重故也 The thousand-year bat is white as snow. When it perches it hangs upside-down because its brain is heavy.

pian-pian 中 斌斌

pian 1.12 prison 8 狴

法：狴狴使人多禮乎 Do prisons cause people to be more polite?

家：夫子同狴執之 The master confined them in the same jail.

pian 1.12 hairpin; soko bamboo implement 452 篦 篦

pian 1.12 agreeing, in accord 141 悒

pian 1.12 small basket 算

pianma *Ricinus communis* 蓖麻 蓖麻

piek 4.23 ^{nc} wall 543 壁 壁

漢：漢王復入壁深塹而守 The king of Han re-entered his walls, deepened the moat and awaited the attack.

草：雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草刺壁 Even in places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk.

南：約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁

When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

b. *also of rock formations*

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level.

藝：絕巖上有一桃樹旁生石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

piek ^{nc} constell. name part of Pegasus 543 壁

piekngiap? what mean? 壁鄰

pieg 3 favorite; be besotted by (person) 543 嬖

史：已而封之嬖妾二女二女皆經自殺 That done, he went to where Ch'ou's two favorite concubines were; they had both killed themselves in anticipation.

史：卿因嬖人奏之 Ch'ing got an imperial favorite to submit it.

史：今君之見秦王也因嬖人景監以為主非所以為名也 In your case, you had the favorite Ying Chien introduce you to the king of Ch'in as your sponsor. That is not how to make a reputation.

史：且所因由嬖臣及得用刑公子虔欺魏將印不師趙良之言亦足發明商君之少恩矣 Also, his introduction came by way of a court favorite. When he came to be employed, he punished Kung-tzu Ch'ien, tricked the Wei general Yang, and did not instruction from what Chao Liang said. This is surely sufficient to reveal his deficiency of kindness.

pieg 1.12 ko beans 稗

pieg 1.12 ^{nc} ko drinking vessel 榼

piegngieg sound of beating 鞞 鞞

pieng ^{nc} scabbard *ar* **pieg** 543 鞞

pieng cover, roof thatch (*ar* *b'ieug*) 543 𦉳

pietb'wat *cf* 蔽芾 必芾

pietb'wat *cf* 蔽芾 必勃

pied 3.12 to block 8 閉 閉

孟：欲其入而閉之門也 wanting someone to enter but blocking the gate to him

山：穴...夏啟而冬閉 The caves...are open in summer and closed in winter.

顏：所住之堂終身鎖閉弗忍開入也 For the rest of his life he kept the house where she had lived

locked up, never able to bear to open and enter it.

三：當閉反開當開反閉豈得事宜邪 Opening when you ought to close, closing when you ought to open—you just don't get it, do you?

史：蘇秦聞之而慚自傷乃閉室不出其書遍觀之 When Su Ch'in heard that he was ashamed and grieved. He shut himself in his room, got out his books and looked at them all.

呂：周明堂外戶不閉示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming Tang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.

史：王乃詳為怒太子閉太子使與妃同內三月太子終不近妃 The king then pretended to be angry with the prince and had him confined, forcing him to be with his wife; for three entire months the prince never allowed his wife to get near.

史：楚王曰願陳子閉口毋復言以待寡人得地 The king of Ch'u said, "I would rather Mr. Chên keep his mouth shut and not speak of it again until We have got the land."

b. *fig.*

後：球曰陳寶既冤皇太后無故幽閉臣常痛心天下憤歎 Ch'iu said, "Chên and Tou having been given cause for resentment, when the empress dowager was banished for no reason, I have often been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed aloud for it.

史：以春秋災異之變推陰陽所以錯行故求雨閉諸陽縱諸陰其止雨反是 He inferred the mode of alternation of Yin and Yang from the accounts of disastrous anomalies in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*. Thus if one seeks rain, one closes off all Yang and gives free rein to all Yin. The stopping of rain is just the opposite.

po p'ag record book 143 譜

pok pak 4.2 ^{nc} embroidered 107 褱

po 3.37 ^{vm} repay debt; get revenge 143 報

左：所不此報無能涉河 May I not be able to cross the river if I do not repay you for this.

左：鄭人侵衛牧以報東門之役 Men of Chêng invaded Mu in Wei, by which to requite the East Gate incident.

論：以德報怨何如 What about returning good will for ill will?

國：報賜以力 repay grants with exertion

史：造禍而求其福報 cause misfortune but seek a repayment of good fortune

史：賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?

史：燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可 Yen wants to requite the enmity of Ch'i; with no one but Mr. Su is that possible.

衡：子者人情所通親者人所力報也 Sons are those to whom one's feelings communicate and parents are those whom one repays with all one's power.

戰：范中行氏以眾人遇臣故眾人報之 The Fan and Chung-hang clans treated me as an ordinary man, so I repaid them in the fashion of an ordinary man.

史：諸嘗與弘有卻者雖詳與善陰報其禍 Of all who had ever had some difference with him, though he pretended to be on good terms with them, Hung

secretly plotted their downfall.

淮:如此不報無以立務於天下 If I don't revenge something like this I'll have no way to found a career for myself anywhere in the world.

漢:漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是為下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

藝:高陵龐勃為郡小吏東平衡農為書生窮乏容[鍛→]假於勃家勃知其賢禮待酬直過常農曰為馮翊乃相報別七八年[累→]果為馮翊勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 P'ang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery. Hêng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. Nung said, "When I get to be skeezix I will repay you." After being away for seven or eight years, Nung did indeed become skeezix. Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

搜:農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾瘥當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it." The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back. When it heard what Têng said it changed into an old man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well. There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon must have opened this well as payment.

póg 3.37 ^m report to superior 143 報

管:以其名呼之可使千里外一日反報 If called by name can be made to return from beyond 1000 li in less than a day to respond.

非:荀息牽馬操璧而報獻公 Hsün Hsi held up the circlet and led the horses to report to The Exemplary Marquess.

史:頊大巫媮為入報河伯 I will trouble the great shamaness to go into the river because of that and report to the River Boss.

史:張儀慚無以歸報 Chang Yi was embarrassed; he had nothing to return and report.

史:張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the

Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

史:還報楚王楚王大怒發兵而攻秦 He returned and reported to the king of Ch'u, who got very angry and issued arms to attack Ch'in.

三:乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

póg 2.32 stronghold 316 堡 葆 塚 保

晉:至劉禪降服諸營堡者索然俱散 By the time Liu Shan had surrendered and submitted, all those in camps and fortresses had scattered and dispersed.

隋:猪鱷三星為三軍之候行軍之藏府主葆旅收斂萬物 The three stars of Beak act as lookouts for the national army and storage for an army on the move. They govern fortifying and sorteing and requisitioning everything.

隋:盜賊群行葆旅起 Bandits will go about in gangs and there will be uprisings in forts and expeditions.

póg 2.32 fortify 316 保

左:今號為不道保於逆旅以侵敵邑之南鄙 Now Kuo, acting lawlessly, has made forts at its visitor lodges so as to attack our southern villages.

三:頃之煙炎張天人馬燒溺死者甚眾軍遂敗退還保南郡 In a while smoke and flame spread across the sky. So many men and horses were burned to death or drowned that the army retreated in defeat, returning to their fortification at Nan commandery.

póg 2.32 treasure 316 寶 寶 祐

戰:大亂者可得其壘小亂者可得其實 A major disturbance would make it possible to get their land; a minor disturbance would make it possible to get their state treasures.

左:又求其實劍 In addition, he asked for his heirloom sword.

戰:臣有大喜三重之寶劍一 YS has three reasons to be very happy, and a valuable sword on top of that.

淮:凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

衡:寶貨難售 Precious goods are hard to sell.

史:盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨而懷其重寶 He distributed all his possessions, dividing them

among his business associates, friends, and local adherents, but held on to the most valuable.

漢:鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

藝:郭郭宮館金寶為飾明踰三光 The compound walls and public buildings and hostels were decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three luminaries.

西:天子筆管以錯寶為附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

選:乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated/ Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried

ranks held arms of six commanderies.

漢:珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾寶藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

隋:張六星主珍寶宗廟所用及衣服又主天廚飲食賞賚之事 The six stars of Curtain govern rarities and valuables, what is used in the ancestral temple and the clothing worn there. They also govern the sky kitchen and the business of feasting, rewarding and conferring.

語:昔宮之奇為虞公畫計欲辭晉獻公璧馬之路而不假之夏陽之道豈非金石之計哉然虞公不聽者惑於珍怪之寶也 When in ancient times Kung-chih-ch'i advised the duke of Yü to refuse the bribe of horses and jade circlets from the Exemplary marquess of Chin and not to grant him passage through Hsia-yang, surely that was advice to be carved on steles. That the duke of Yü ignored it was because he was blinded by rare and curious valuables.

póg ^{nc} wide-skirt robe (rel to 博?) 316 褰

póg ^{nc} swaddling cloth 316 褓 褓

衡:在褓褓之中 while still being carried around wearing diapers

póg ^{nc} black & white horse 鴝 鴝

póg stdw grain 稊

póg in sequence 143 𪗇

póg ^{nc} bastard 鴝 鴝

póg preserve, protect 316 保 賃 寶 寶

金:其萬年子孫永寶用享 May it be kept to be used at feasts for millennia without end. (子-孫-stb uf 子子孫孫)

詩:子孫保之 Preserve it forever.

淮:全性保真 keep one's life-process intact and preserve one's genuineness

漢:雖慈母不能保其子 The most loving mother would not be able to safeguard her children.

釋:友有也相保有也 *giüg* "friend" is *giüg*

"possess"; they protect and possess each other.

釋:抱保也相親保也 *b'óg* "embrace" is *póg* "protect"; they feel close to and protect each other.

後:譚先奏書於賢說以輔國保身之術賢不能用遂不與通 T'an first sent a memo to Hsien, recommending techniques for assisting the nation while keeping oneself safe, but Hsien could not make use of them, so had no contact with him.

新:保保其身體傳傳之德義師道之教訓三公之職也 *Guardian* guarding his person, *preceptor* guiding him to proper conduct, and *tutor* expounding doctrine to him: such are the duties of the three next to the throne.

後:今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

b. ensure, guarantee

衡:才高行潔不可保以必尊貴 If one's talent is high and his actions blameless, that does not ensure that he will be honored and rich.

抱:不敢保其無也 I cannot confidently guarantee

that they do not exist.

太保⇒太

少保⇒少

póg ㄆㄛˊ ㄩㄥˊ river name 褒

póg put on, wear (sc armor) cf 服 316 保 緞 襪

póg 1.34 ㄆㄛˊ hail; praise 褒 褒

衡:是欲稱堯舜褒文武也 This is because they want to brag of Yao and Shun and to praise Wen and Wu.

草:若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙忻忻有自臧之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts'ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends is to applaud himself; isn't that tantamount to boasting of one's ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

隋:北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.

後:當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

póg ferrule (cf 部) 葆

衡:極星在上之北若蓋之葆矣 The pole star, being in the north—the top—is like the umbrella's ferrule.

póg 3.27 ㄆㄛˊ weave warp back & forth 143 報

詩:雖則七襄不成報章 Though there may be seven hobbits, they do not create a woven pattern.

póg 3.37 ㄆㄛˊ hanky panky 報

póg 3.37 ko veg 報

póg 3.37 ko veg 報

pógkād men in armor (nonce-expr?) 保介

pógdiung servile, slave 7 保庸

pógdzæg ㄆㄛˊ concubine of 周幽王 褒姒

史:昔自夏后氏之衰也有二神龍止於夏帝庭而言曰余褒之二君夏帝卜殺之與去之與止之莫吉卜請其祭而藏之乃吉於是布幣而策告之龍亡而祭在[續→]瀆而去之夏亡傳此器殷殷亡又傳此器周 In bygone times, after the dynasty founded by Yü had begun to decline, there appeared two magic dragons that stayed in the court of the Hsia emperor. They said they were two rulers of Pao. The Hsia emperor divined by crack whether to kill them, chase them off or keep them, and got an inauspicious reply to all. He divined about asking them for their saliva and keeping it, and only that got an auspicious reply. Then he made them presents and notified them in writing. When the dragons had gone their saliva remained; they drained it off and took it away. When Hsia perished this vessel was passed on to Yin, which when they perished passed it on to Chou.

史:比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之祭流于庭不可除厲王使婦人裸而譏之祭化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既亂而遭之既筭而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 For three con-

secutive dynasties no one had dared to open it. Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King, he opened it and looked inside. The saliva flowed all over the court and could not be cleaned up. The Cruel King had his wives disrobe and scream at it. The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

史:宣王之時童女謠曰糜弧箕服實亡周國於是宣王聞之有夫婦賣是器者宣王使執而戮之逃於道而見鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者聞其夜啼哀而收之夫婦遂亡奔於褒褒人有罪請入童妾所棄女子者於王以贖罪棄女子出於褒是為褒姒 In the time of the Perspicuous King [son of Cruel King] there was a little girls' song that went, "Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou." The king then heard that there were a husband and wife selling such implements. He sent to have them seized and killed. As they were fleeing on the highway they saw the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road. They heard its cries in the night and took pity on it and adopted it. The couple went on into exile in Pao. Someone in Pao had offended and got permission to expiate the offense by sending the harem maid's rejected daughter to the king. The rejected daughter came from Pao and so became Pao Szu.

pók 4.4 strike; sound of kick 204 鈞 鈞

pók 4.4 noise of cracking finger & toe joints 229 鈞 鈞

pók 4.4 flanks, side meat (rel to 胎?) 283 鈞

pók? ㄆㄛˊ 爾雅: ko plant 鈞

pók? ㄆㄛˊ topknot of cart's wicker hood frame 316 鈞

póg 2.31 eat to repletion 316 飽

荀:今人之性飢而欲飽寒而欲煖勞而欲休此人之情性也 In fact the instinctive nature of people is that when hungry they want to be filled, when cold they want to be warmed, when weary they want to rest—that is the instinctive nature of people. 樂:長喙飽滿短喙飢 Long beaks eat their fill; short beaks don't get enough to eat. 顏:多見士大夫耽涉農商羞務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纒記姓名飽食醉酒忽忽無事以此銷日以此終年 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names. They eat till they are full and drink till they are drunk and idle about doing nothing, wasting whole days and using up their lives with this.

póg 1.33 envelop, bundle, contain 316 包 勺

詩:野有死麋白茅包之有女懷春吉士誘之 There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

左:爾貢包茅不入王祭不共無以縮酒 Your tribute grasses have not arrived. The king's sacrifices are not supplied and he has no way to strain wine.

淮:包裹天地 it envelops sky and earth

衡:人之有胞猶木實之有扶也包裹兒身因

與俱出 Humans' having a placenta is like trees and fruit's having bark and rind. It wraps the baby's body and thus is expelled with it.

史:割地包利五伯之所以覆軍禽將而求也 Annexing land and incorporating its income is what the five overlords sought at the cost of ruined armies and captured generals.

史:然而以其餘兵南面舉五千乘之大宋而包十二諸侯 Even so, with their remaining forces they turned south and took the great five-thousand-chariot Sung and enveloped the twelve barons.

póg ㄆㄛˊ reed mat 252 苞

póg 1.33 dense, bushy 107 袍 苞

非:謳乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our allegiance to T'ien Ch'eng-tzu?

póg 2.31 confused 107 袍

póg cut open (cf 剖) 204 剖 袍 袍

póg ㄆㄛˊ ko bamboo 集韻: grows in swamps, new shoots in winter 集韻 ar **xóg** ㄆㄛˊ 苞

póg 1.33 ㄆㄛˊ pln & surname 廣韻 ar **póg** ㄆㄛˊ

póg pln & surname ++p 卹

póg /**pau**- 3.36 ㄆㄛˊ leopard (cf 豹 豹) 380 豹

淮:虎豹之彊來射 The strength of tigers and leopards causes them to be shot at.

藝:得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤 They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous.

淮:使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

póg /**pau**- 3.36 廣韻: sko flying rodent (cf 駮) 鼠 鼠

廣:鼠屬能飛食虎豹之物 critter like mouse that can fly, eats tigers & leopards

póg /**pau**- ㄆㄛˊ 獨豹 cf 鴛 (same word/ same bird?) 豹

pógtsio? ㄆㄛˊ "straw-wrapped"? a package? (pron?) 316 苞 苞

pā 1.37 ㄆㄛˊ pln, fs 巴

國:巴浦之犀犛兕象其可盡乎 Could the rhino, yak, rhino and elephant of Pa and P'u ever be exterminated? 史:秦有舉巴蜀并漢中之心 Ch'in means to take Pa and Shu and annex Han-chung.

史:發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

史:秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand li away.

史:漢中之甲乘船出於巴乘夏水而下漢四日而至五渚 The armored troops of Han-chung will board boats and issue from Pa, descending the Han and reaching Five Islets in four days by taking advantage of the summertime river flow.

pā **pāg** 2.35 grasp 157 把

衡：死則手不能復把矣 If one dies, the hands can no longer grasp anything more.

衡：一把炬 a handful of torch-reeds

釋：父之兄...又曰伯父伯把也把持家政也

One's father's elder brother...is also called *pāk* ǎw.

pāk is *pā* “grasp;” he keeps hold of the governance of the family.

pā 1.37 ^{nc} ko flower or herb 芭

pā 1 ^{nc} sow, pig 豕

pā salted meat 豕

pā ^{nc} a (5-tooth) rake cf 杷 452 耙

pā ^{nc} war chariot 鈹

pā ^{nc} a harrow (cf 杷) dblt of 耜? 452 耜

pā 2 ^{nc} thorny bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*) ar *b'ā* 452 筴

pā ^{nc} 3.40 handgrip of bow 157 弣

pā ^{nc} 3.40 father (吳 *dial*) 7 爸

pātsjog ^{nc} banana plant 芭蕉

pāw'u ^{nc} croton bean 巴豆

pāwa wattle fence 452 笆籬

pā ^{nc} 4.4 flay, pluck, lay bare 194 剥 剥

漢：屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所

排擊剝割皆[眾一]從理解也 That T'an the

butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single

morning without dulling his butcher knife is because

he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines.

pākwok variegated (集韻 𠄎; ← *pl-* or 反切

error? or is 白 phon?) 𦉳 𦉳

pāng 1.4 ^{nc} state, country (周 *dial ver* of 商

ud 方?) 7 邦

詩：周雖舊邦其命維新 Though Chou is a former

pāng/ Its mandate is new. (Note *Shang inscriptions*

contain references to 周方.)

釋：邦封也封有功於是也 *pāng* “country” is

pāng “ennoble”; those who have accomplishment

are made lords of these.

官：凡邦工入山林而輪材不禁 Whenever the

state artisans go into mountains and forests to take

inventory of resources, they are unrestricted.

論：惡利口之覆邦家者 The master said, “I hate

glib tongues that overthrow nations and families.”

官：及四時之孟月吉日則屬民而讀邦灋以

糾戒之春秋祭祭亦如之 When the date of the aus-

picious day of the first month of a season has arrived, he

assembles the populace and reads the laws of the land,

so as to warn them collectively. On days of sacrifice

and ceremony during the year he does the same.

pāng ^{nc} gem at mouth of scabbard 韞

pāng 1.4 ^{nc} tannis root (sko truffle?) 𦉳 𦉳

pāng 1.4 ^{nc} ko tree 栲

pā ^{nc} 4.1 divine by bone-cracking (rel to

p'āk 𦉳 “shoulder blade”? cf also *pāk* 𦉳

“shoulder”) 229 卜

左：卜以決疑 Scapulimancy is for resolving doubts.

骨：丁丑卜 (羽=) 翌戊寅不雨 允不雨 Divin-

ation on *ting-ch'ou* day: next *wu-yin* day it won't

rain. [later] In fact it didn't rain.

左：臣卜其晝未卜其夜不敢 I have divined

about the day but haven't divined about the night.

國：無卜焉 There's nothing in that to divine about.

史：君召先生而卜相 Our ruler summoned you to

divine about a chief minister.

史：二人即同輿而之市游於卜肆中 The two

men then rode to the marketplace sharing a carriage.

They strolled around among the diviners' stalls.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興

亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad

and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and no-

where manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned

and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who

initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

pūk 爾雅：webfooted 蹠

pūk ^{nc} axle block under cart frame cf 輓 廣韻

ar *b'ūk* 7 輓

pūk ^{nc} 說文爾雅：skirt w/o leg strap 271 縠

pūk 4.1 ^{nc} 爾雅：pheasant 鳩

pūk ^{nc} 爾雅：unhemmed garment 271 襍 襍

pūk 4.1 ko waterfowl 鵞

pūk 4.1 ^{mp} river name 濮

pūk 4.1 to wipe, scrape 204 撲

pūk 4.1 riv name 汭

pūk? ^{mp} river name 濮

pūkukwun diviner 卜工

pūkdiwan southern ethno group 濮鉛

pung 2.1 ornament at top of scabbard 琿

pung ^{nb} kospis inf to nephrite 琿 琿 琿 琿

pāk 4.20 ^{num} one hundred 248 百

孟：直不百步耳是亦走也 [Those who ran fifty

paces] only didn't run a hundred paces, that's all;

such was still running away.

莊：請買其方百金. asked to buy the medicine's

recipe for a hundred gold pieces

史：利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not

change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit;

we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold

result.

戰：春秋記臣弑君者以百數 Cases the *Ch'un-*

ch'iu records of ministers killing their rulers are

numbered by hundreds.

晉：往百日還百日攻百日以六十日爲休息

一年足矣 A hundred days to get there, a hundred to

return, a hundred for the assault, allowing sixty for

rest—one year would definitely suffice.

史：從鄭至梁二百餘里車馳人走不待力而

至 From Chêng to Liang is a bit over two hundred *li*.

Chariots galloping, men running, need no exertion to

get there.

禮：方千里者爲方百里者百 A thousand *li*

square is a hundred times a hundred *li* square. [lit

“What is 1000-*li* square is putatively made-hundred

by what is 100-*li* square.”]

a. all (cf 萬)

藝：世祖與百寮大會靈臺 The emperor had a

great assembly of all officials at the Tower of Spiritual

Acuity.

國：夫利物之所生也 Now the produce is what

all the creatures of nature yield.

國：天地百物皆將取焉胡可專也 All should

partake of the abundance of nature; how could it be

monopolized?

考：國有六職百工與居一焉 There are six respons-

ibilities of a state, and all crafts belong to one of them.

選：噓噓百川洗滌淮漢 [The sea] inhales and

exhales all rivers/ Washing and rinsing the Huai and

Han.

語：民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於神農以爲行蟲

走獸難以養民乃求可食之物當百草之實察酸

苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and

drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên

Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that

crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition

for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the

fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or

bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

(1). 百 X 百 Y Y follows X in 100% of instances

孫：百戰百勝 win all one's many battles

戰：楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射

之百發百中 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-

yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots

at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would

hit the mark a hundred times.

pāk 4.20 overlord 332 伯 霸

There were five of these, ca 7th C BC, with only

three well-known (齊桓公, 晉文公, 秦穆公)

and no general agreement about who the others

were. They were said to have been appointed by

the Chou king as a kind of royal vicar because of

their ability to 霸諸侯 “dominate the other barons.”

Sinological tradition renders *pāk* as “hegemon”, a

word best relegated to its current use in post-

modern psychopolitical theories. v 五伯

史：平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊并弱齊楚秦

晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the

house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among

the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and

Chin first became great and the source of governance

was the frontier overlords.

漢：桓公遂用區區之齊合諸侯顯伯名 The

Foursquare Marquess went on to organize the

baronies around the small state of Ch'i and become

renowned as overlord.

左：執事以伯召諸侯而以侯終之何利之有

焉 Your leaders summoned the lords in your capacity

as overlord; if you now dismiss them in the [lesser]

capacity of marquess, what profit is there in that?

史：吾說公以霸道其意欲用之矣 I presented

the way of the overlord to the earl, and his ambition is

now inclined to use it.

漢：公問行伯用師之道 The marquess asked about

the use of armed force in carrying out the overlordship.

史：挑霸齊而尊之 take the lead in making Ch'i

the overlord and honoring them

pāk 4.20 ^{nc} cypress 柏 栢

史：黎二十五年吾冢上柏大矣 By the time

twenty-five years have passed, the cypresses on my

grave will have grown large.

藝：長人指中庭大柏樹近百圍下有一羊令

跪持羊鬚捋之得一珠長人取之次亦取後將

令噉即療飢 A tall man pointed to a cypress in the

courtyard. It was nearly hundred spans around. Below

it was a goat. He had him kneel and grasp the goat's

beard. He extracted a pearl, and the tall man took it.

He took the second one, too. The last one he held out

to him and bade him eat. It cured his hunger.

pāk 4.20 ^{nc} earl 332 伯

禮：王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How

those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they

make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl,

viscount, baron. [see note under 子]

春：鄭伯克段于鄆 The Earl of Chêng beat Tuan at Yen.

左：鄭伯效尤其亦將有咎 If the Earl of Chêng fol-

lows a bad example he will surely get his comeuppance.
國：鄭伯捷之齒長矣 The age of Chieh, Earl of Chêng, is mature.

pāk 4.20 uncle 332 伯

pāk 4.20 broad, wide 248 柏

晏：公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing.
晏：令柏巡氓家室不能禦者予之金 The marquess ordered a nationwide canvass of the populace; to those whose households could not withstand it he gave money.

pāk a hundred men 伯

pāk sacrifice to horse gods 伯

pāk to mend, patch 10 緝

pāk shallow water cf 涸 552 涸

pāk run aground cf 薄 552 薄

pāktiog ㄇ man name 伯招

pākkā many competing philosophies 百家

淮：故百家之言指奏相反其合道一體也譬若絲竹金石之會樂同也其曲家異而不失於體 Thus the words of the various schools contradict each other diverging like splayed fingers, but all are of one likeness in how they accord with the Way. Compare how silk, bamboo, metal and stone all are suitable for making music. Their tunes differ from school to school, but without invalidating this likeness.

後：盡通古今訓詁百家之言 He was thoroughly conversant with the glosses and textual explanations of all the authorities ancient and modern.

新：燔百家之言以愚黔首 He burned the writings of all the experts, so as to stultify ordinary folk.

pākkwām "all the offices" → the bureaucracy 百官

語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

淮：蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans.
隋：所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也 The saying, "Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army," is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

pāk'iər ㄇ man name 伯啓

pākymuənməuohiən ㄇ man name (play on 魂魄無人 "spirit & soul, no mortal body") 伯昏無人

莊：列御寇爲伯昏無人射引之(盈→)盛貫措杯水其肘上發之適矢復沓方矢復寓當是時猶象人也 Lieh Yü-k'ou gave Po-hun Wu-jen a demonstration of shooting. When he drew the string he took to its utmost. He balanced a cup of water on his elbow. As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in

the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner. All this time he was like a statue.

莊：伯昏無人曰是射之射非不射之射也

PHWJ said, "This is shooting for shooting's sake; it isn't shooting when one wouldn't shoot.

莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎於是無人遂登高山履危石臨百仞之淵背遂巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之御寇伏地汗流至踵 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?" Then Wu-jen climbed a high mountain, stood on a precipice and looked down into a thousand-foot chasm. He ran around backward. His feet overhanging the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-k'ou and bade him come forward. Yü-k'ou dropped to the ground, sweat pouring down to his heels.

pākgiwang ㄇ 伯王

pākgiwo ㄇ epithet of 禹 伯禹

pākglāk ㄇ famous horse trainer 伯樂

pākgiəm ㄇ first Marquess of 魯, son of 周公旦 伯禽

史：楚子熊繹與魯公伯禽衛康叔子牟晉侯燹齊太公子呂伋俱事成王 Hsiung Yi, Chief of Ch'ü, served the Completion King together with Po-ch'in, ruler of Lu, the Vigorous Sibling of Wei, Tz'ü-mou, Marquess Hui of Lu and Lü Chi, son of T'ai-kung of Ch'i.

呂：伯禽將行請所以治魯 When Po Ch'in was about to depart, he asked for advice on governing Lu.

pāksiəng ㄇ ordinary people of the surname-

possessing class 百姓

國：使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 cause ordinary people all to have malice concealed in their hearts

荀：涂之人百姓積善而全盡謂之聖人 If the man in the street, the ordinary man, accumulates good to the point of completion, we call him a sage.

戰：百姓爲之用...百姓弗爲用 the people become of use to him...the people don't become of use to him

黃：余子萬民養百姓而收其租稅 I treat all people as my children and I collect taxes from them.

史：百姓懷之多徙而[保→]依歸焉 People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance.

史：期年繆公知之舉之牛口之下而加之百姓之上 A year later, The Splendid Earl became aware of him and raised him from near the mouths of oxen and placed him above the whole populace.

史：親附百姓使卿大夫各得任其職焉 He ensures the loyalty of the citizenry and enables all of the officials to perform their duties.

衡：百姓又安 The Many Clans are in good order.

史：百姓內粟千石拜爵一級 Any commoner who contributed a thousand *diak* of grain would be promoted one degree in rank.

後：然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

後：今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect them-

selves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

晉：撫百姓如家 He coddled ordinary people as if they were his own family.

漢：於是上感誼言始開籍田躬耕以勸百姓 The emperor was moved by these well-said words. He initiated the plowing of the sacred field by his own hand, so as to encourage everyone.

晉：是時大修宮室加之以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

淮：百姓開門而待之漸米而儲之唯恐其不來也 The citizens would open the gates to await him, wash rice and keep it ready, only fearing that he might not come.

漢：又好用僇酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.

苑：齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓爲天 The Foursquare marquess of Ch'i asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky."

The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

pākdjangb'iwō ㄇ man name 伯陽父

Perh staw 陽侯 *qv*. The 父 is *hon*, *caw* 甫.

國：幽王二年西周三川皆震 In the second year of the Dark King (780 BC) all three rivers shook.

國：伯陽父曰周將亡矣 The Hon Po Yang said, "Chou is doomed."

國：夫天地之氣不失其序若過其序民亂之也 The driving energies of sky and earth do not get out of sequence. If their sequence is wrong, it is because people have made them turbulent.

國：陽伏而不能出陰迫而不能蒸於是地有地震 Yang is bent down and cannot emerge; yin is pressed down and cannot rise; thereupon occur earthquakes.

國：今三川實震是陽失其所而鎮陰也 In this case, it was all three rivers that shook. That was because Yang was misplaced, suppressing Yin.

國：陽失而在陰川源必塞源塞國必亡 If Yang gets out of control and is co-located with Yin, rivers and springs will surely be blocked, and if that happens the state must perish.

國：夫水土演而[爲]民用也 Now, water and earth, when free to spread out, are of use to people.

國：水土無所演民乏財用不亡何待 If water and earth have nowhere to spread out to, the folk are deficient in supplies and their doom is imminent.

國：昔伊洛竭而夏亡河竭而商亡 In ancient times the Yi and Lo dried up and Hsia perished; the Ho dried up and Shang perished.

國：今周德若二代之季矣其川源又塞塞必竭 Now the Chou have come to deserve what the two

earlier dynasties got at the end of their time. The sources of its rivers are again blocked; blocked, they will surely dry up.

國：夫國必依山川崩潰亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.

國：川竭山必崩 If rivers dry, hills must fall.

國：若國亡不過十年數之紀也 If the state is to perish, it will be within ten years, ten being the regulatrix of the numbers.

國：夫天之所棄不過其紀 What Sky is about to cast aside doesn't get past its regulatrix."

國：是歲也三川竭岐山崩 That very year the three rivers dried up and there was a landslide at Chi Mountain.

國：十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.

pākdiər ^{np} man name 伯夷

史：伯夷叔齊孤竹君之二子也父欲立叔齊及父卒叔齊讓伯夷伯夷曰父命也遂逃去叔齊亦不肯立而逃之 Po-yi and Shu-ch'i were two sons of the king of Ku-chu. The father wanted to designate Shu-ch'i his heir. When the father died, Shu-ch'i abdicated to Po-yi. Po-yi said, "It was our father's command." He fled, and Shu-ch'i, unwilling to become ruler, also fled.

史：及文王為西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him. 史：廉如伯夷義不為孤竹君之嗣不肯為武王臣不受封侯而餓死首陽山下 As to self-denial like that of Po-yi, he thought it proper not to become the successor of the ruler of Ku-chu, was unwilling to be a minister to the Martial King, and refused ennoblement, dying of starvation near Shouyang mountain.

pākdiər'iwō ^{np} man name 伯夷父

pākliərg'jər ^{np} man name 百里奚

史：百里奚飯牛車下而繆公用霸 Pai-li Hsi fed oxen on foot and the Solemn Earl made himself overlord by employing him.

呂：使百里奚雖賢無得繆公必無此名矣 No matter how capable we suppose Pai Li Hsi to have been, if he had not won the confidence of [Ch'in] Mu Kung he surely would not have this reputation.

pāklog ^{nc} shrike *swa* 博勞 380 伯勞

pākliəngd'əg ^{np} building name 柏梁臺

藝：漢孝武皇帝元封三年作柏梁臺 In the first year of Yüan Fêng (107 BC) the Filial Martial Emperor of Han had the Cypress Weir Tower built.

藝：光祿勳曰總領從官柏梁臺 The major-domo said, "I coordinate the junior officers at the Cypress Weir Tower."

pāk'iwō ^{nc} facbro 伯父

釋：父之兄...又曰伯父把把也持家政也 One's father's elder brother...is also called *pāk'iwō*. *pāk* is *pāg* "grasp;" he keeps hold of the governance of the family.

pāk'jək ^{np} man name, sth invented wells ("Uncle Overflow") 伯益

淮：伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖 When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to K'un-lun.

päg 3.40 ^{vn} rule as overlord ("expand beyond own fic")? 332 霸 伯

呂：天下勝者衆矣而霸者乃五 Many in the world have won victories, but only five became Overlord.

史：三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five overlords led the world with different laws.

史：百里奚飯牛車下而繆公用霸 Pai-li Hsi fed oxen on foot and the Solemn Earl made himself overlord by employing him.

衡：穆公之霸不過晉文晉文之謚美於穆公 The overlordship of Solemn of Ch'in did not surpass that of Cynosure of Chin, and the peph of Cynosure of Chin is more laudatory than that of Solemn of Ch'in. 左：霸主將德是以 Charisma is what a ruler acting as overlord must use as means.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以彊霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, "Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world."

päg handle 157 櫛

päg 3.40 ditch, canal 229 壩

päg 3.40 ditch *sua* 壩? 229 埧

päg 3.40 ^{np} river name 229 霸 灞

漢：藍田地沙石雍霸水 At Lan-t'ien a landslide blocked the Pa river.

päggiwang dominant king 霸王

史：霸王之業 the goal of becoming king of kings 史：此霸王之資也 This is the wherewithal to rule as senior king.

戰：欲決霸王之名不如備兩周辯知之士 If you want to keep the way open to being named ruler of all of China, you'd best be prepared against the most articulate and intelligent officers of both Chou states.

päng 3.43 ^{nc} oar 切韻 *ar* **päng** 榜 榜

päng 1 side of temple gate 248 閤 枋 枋

左：為周公枋故也 The reason was to make *fang*-sacrifice to Chou Kung.

päng 3 cover 榜

päng 2.38 ^{np} name of a slough 135 浜

päng 1 dock, boat slip 552 浜

päng 1 集韻：豕口穴? caldera? 坩

päng 2.38 cheat, deceive 7 俁

päng 1 very strong 俞

päng 3.43 ko boat 榜

päng b'wäng ^{nc} ko plant (burdock?) 莠

päng! ^{vo} 崩? 榜

päng-päng ^{rb} onomat 旁旁

päng-päng ^{rb} so king's affairs 傍傍

päng'jien ^{nc} boatman 420 榜人

pän 1.28 tiger stripes 141 彪

pänlän ^{ve} patterned, ?striped? 11 編 瀾

pək **plek** ^{nc} thumb 229 擘 擘

pək **plek** 4.21 cleave, split 229 擘 擘 擘 擘

釋：震戰也所擊[輒→]摧破若攻戰也又曰辟歷辟折也所歷皆破折也 "Thunder" is "battle." Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle. It is also called "thunderclap." *pək* is "split." Where it passes through is all smashed and broken.

民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃白相雜

細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾鼓麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

pək 4.21 cook at open fire 194 擘 擘 擘

禮：夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲糝桴而土鼓猶若可以致其敬於鬼神 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands and flourished their drumsticks while beating drums, they were yet able to express their respect to the spirits.

pək 4.21 爾雅: bad rice 廣韻: cooked rice still half raw 271 擘

pək 4.21 grit in beans 片 廣韻作 片 both 牙 271 擘

pək 4.21 ko tree bark *cbuf* dyeing *ac* 荒藜 *qv* 擘 擘

pəg 3.15 to open *cf* 派 229 擘

pəg 3.15 divided 229 擘

pəng binding-cords 7 緝

戰：身自削甲扎曰有大數矣妻自組甲緝曰有大數矣 He himself cuts plates of armor to shape, and it is said there are already very many. His wives themselves bind the cords of armor, and it is said there are already very many.

pəng 3.44 flee 283 迸 迸

選：驚浪雷奔駭水迸集 Waves stampede in panic; water flees in fright to its kin.

pəng 3.44 ^{nc} 切韻 獸脊虫 "animal backbone bug" (chiton?) 283 蚌

pək ^{nc} mixed; partial, incomplete 689 駁 駁 荀：粹而王駁而霸無一焉而亡 Have it in pure form: become king; have it in impure form: become overlord; have none of it: perish.

淮：駁者霸 One who has it in impure form becomes overlord

pək ^{nc} animal w/mixed colors 689 駁

搜：求索止得駁狗無白者 He searched and only got a varicolored dog; there were no white ones.

pək ^{nc} ko fab. animal 駁

pək sound effect 204 曝 呶

pək ^{nc} 爾雅: 赤李 駁

pəg 3.36 ?new officer promoted out of order? 204 曝

pəg 2.45 hit 204 擘

pəg 3.36 fierce fire 194 爆

pjə 3.5 augment 141 駁

pjət ^{nc} turtle 鱉 鱉

國：相延食鼈 [the guests] urged each other to eat the turtle

藝：蛙步而不休跋鱉千里 If a frog walks without pausing, it can go a thousand *li* limping like a turtle.

pjət 4.17 divide, separate 95 別 別 筭

國：里克曰我不佞雖不識義亦不阿惑吾其靜也三大夫乃別 Li Ke said, "I'll speak bluntly.

Though I may not be clear about what is right, I will surely not abet error. I had best remain silent." The three high officials then went their own ways.

選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand *li* it

looks back and hesitates.

家：長幼異食強弱異任男女別塗 Elder and younger have different food, strong and weak have different jobs, men and women use different paths.
後：及將葬節等復欲別葬太后而以馮貴人配祔 When they had got to the point of burying her, Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress dowager separately and put the first-rank consort of the Fêng family in the temple as wife.
史：商君曰始秦戎翟之教父子無別同室而居 In the original barbarous customs of Ch'in, there was no separation of father and son, they dwelling in the same house.

b. fig.

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑異貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

衡：二者不可兩傳而太史公兼紀不別 The two cannot be recounted without contradiction yet the Grand Historian sets both down without distinction.

piat ^{nc} 爾雅：ko plant 薺

piat hit, bump cf 批捌 11 捌 扒

piat 4.17 集韻：梧 ko tree 椏

piat piat ^{nc} ko pheasant 鷺

piad cover, hide 8 蔽 蔽

衡：蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

淮：景以蔽日 when it is bright [wild pigs] rely on them to block the sun

山：以袂蔽面 to cover the face with the sleeve

釋：字羽也如鳥羽翼自覆蔽也 *giwo* “eaves” is *giwo* “wings”; like the wings of a bird, covering and sheltering it.

史：今使弱燕為厲行而彊秦蔽其後以招天下之精兵是食鳥喙之類也 Now if Yen, weak as it is, were to make a wild-goose formation and Ch'in, strong as it is, were to cover their rear, drawing the highly-trained troops of the world—that would be the same kind of thing as eating aconite.

選：乘墉揮寶劍蔽日引高旂 Atop the wall he brandished his heirloom sword; the lofty banners that hid the sun retreated. [“blocking the sun, they withdrew their lofty banners”]

b. fig.

戰：不蔽人之善不言人之惡 They don't conceal other people's virtues nor speak of their vices.

國：蔽兆之紀失臣之官 Your servant misfeases his office if he hides the record of the crack-omen.

史：嗟乎為法之蔽一至此哉 Woe, that law should be applied so utterly uniformly!

piad a hedge 8 蔽

史：韓卒[超→]起足而射百發不暇止遠者[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]奔心 When the Hân soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close range the arrowhead splits the heart.

b. fig.

史：大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇

被甲兵者以趙之為蔽其南也 Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south.

史：韓魏趙之南蔽也 Hân and Wei are the southern screen of Chao.

piad ^{np} pln 營

piad ^{np} river name 集韻 *ar piat* 營

piad 方言：the game of 博 (*did*) 8 蔽

piadngiég walleyed? cockeyed? glancing

back & forth? 睥睨

piad-pwâd ^{sb} luxuriant 142 蔽芾

piadp'wo ko tree (peepul?) 蔽柁

piadmian stdw ceremonial dress 驚冕

pian 1.30 ^{nc} whip 鞭

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭濯然已爛 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse-whip and it had already rotted to pieces.

非：救火者令吏挈壺襁而走火則一人之用也操鞭箠指麾而趣使人則制萬夫是以聖人不親細民明主不躬小事 If, in responding to a fire, one had the official take bucket and tub and run to the fire, that would be only one man's work. If you have him energetically direct other men by waving his swagger-stick then he can control ten thousand men. Thus the wise man does not befriend ordinary folk, nor does he perform minor tasks himself.

pian ^v to beat, whip 抽 鞭

左：鞭之見血. whipped him until blood appeared

左：子般怒使鞭之公曰不如殺之是不可鞭也 Tzu-pan was enraged and had him whipped. The ruler said, “Better to have killed him; this one is not to be whipped.”

piam 2.28 narrow; (clothes) tight 132 褊

淮：智所知者褊矣 What intelligence recognizes is narrow indeed.

piam 2.28 mutual recrimination 11 辯

piam ^{nc} ko bamboo cart or sledge 篋

piam body crooked 132 僂

piam 1.30 ^{nc} ko freshwater fish (carp? bream?)

346 鱖 鰱

piam 1.30 ^{nc} 五音集韻：金鑰 (*very helpful!*)

鑰

piam 1.52 puncture, acupuncture 436 砭

piam 2.50 集韻：sick 229 痃

piam 3.48 stone point 436 砭

piam 3.55 lower coffin into grave 135 窆 窆

uf 窆

piam 3.48 pronounce w/tongue bent or

w/mouth bent 𠵼

piam piâm 2.50 diminish, demote 457 貶

史：定蜀貶蜀王更號為侯 They put Shu in order and demoted the king of Shu to the title of marquess.

衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.

漢：春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免時難也及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾氏之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 The important men derogated in the *Ch'un-ch'iu*, rulers and ministers of that time whose

realities were all plainly described in the commentary, had awesome might and powerful positions, and that is why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries. Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. *Tsou* and Mr. *Chia* never wrote a book.

穀：段鄭伯弟也何以知其為弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯甚鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也于鄆遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Chêng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? They killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and called him “ruler.” By his being called “ruler” we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called “younger brother” because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him “ruler-son” is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. “At Yen” is distant. It is like saying, “He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him,” and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思問后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complainant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

piamd'jê be demoted? (*pron?*) 135 貶 秩

piak 4.24 ^m approach; press on; squeeze,

cramp 157 擗 搗 搗

晏：今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬伐以傷山林羨飲食多畋漁以傷川澤 Now YL's government is against the people and your conduct disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace, overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods. You enliven your food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.

b. fig.

晏：勇力之士無忌于國貴戚不薦善逼邇不引邇 Strong and brave gentry deferred to no one in the capital. High-ranking families did not put forward those who had done well, nor did his cronies mention those who had done wrong.

piak 4.24 ^{nc} strap round leg 316 幅 幅

piak 4.24 bath house 滷

piak 4.24 說文：two hundred *ar piak* 百

piak 4.24 well-ordered, well-drilled 7 滷

piak 4.24 廣韻：to close 閉

piak 4.24 wind 集韻 *ar piak* 593 颭 颭

piak 4.24 ㄆㄧㄚˊ 廣韻: surname 凶

piak 4.24 individual seeds of grain 皂

piak 4.24 ㄆㄧㄚˊ bauk across bull's horns 157 幅

piak 4.24 ㄆㄧㄚˊ ponyfish *Leiognathus* spp 鰻

piakšiet mud hut for drying fish 榻室

piaktsjak splashing water 滂沱 滂沱

piaktsjak grain growing densely (稔 vo 稔; 集韻 r **tiak**) 穞稔

piag 2.5 village, small town 鄙

左: 齊侯伐我北鄙 The Marquess of Ch'i attacked our northern towns.

左: 今虢爲不道保於逆旅以侵敝邑之南鄙 Now Kuo, acting lawlessly, has made forts at its visitor lodges so as to attack our southern villages.

國: 參其國而伍其鄙 divided their metropolises into three and their countryside into five parts

史: 灌園於鄙 Merge gardens with village land.

史: 紂爲朝歌北鄙之音... 夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也 Chòu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke... Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pin*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar.

piag 2.5 ㄆㄧㄚˊ rustic, lubberly; despise, reject 138 鄙

論: 吾少也賤故多能鄙事 When young I was of low status, so I acquired many humble skills.

呂: 甯越中牟之鄙人也苦耕稼之勞 Ning Yüeh was a rustic in Chung-mou. He suffered from the labor of plowing and sowing.

選: 鬻良雜苦蚩邊鄙 They sell good stuff but adulterate it, hoodwinking the rubes.

史: 臣聞鄙諺曰寧爲雞口無爲牛後 YS has heard a coarse saying, "Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse."

戰: 鄙人不敏竊鉏耨而干大王 This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM. [tChf]

非: 鄙諺曰長袖善舞多錢善賈此言多資之易爲工也 There's a folk saying that long sleeves make good dancers and lots of money makes good merchants. This says that plenty of capital makes it easy to get to be considered skilful.

b. boorish, churlish, ungenerous

新: 秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

piag 說文: 2.5 to hoard 儲

piag piar 2.5 bad 138 否

釋: 拙屈也使物否屈不爲用也 "clumsy" is "bent"; it makes things get bent awry so they can't be used.

piag NCB or **piüg** 脣

piag 2.5 a surname 婁

piag 1.5 yoni (tabu) 229 屮

piang 1.44 ice (graph is two strokes 二 for **bieng** "both") 258 宀 冫 冰 水

荀: 冰水爲之而寒於水 Ice: water constitutes it, but it is colder than water.

管: 冬日之不濫非愛冰也 It is not because we begrudge ice that we do not put it into our drinks in winter.

呂: 以狸致鼠以冰致蠅雖工不能 If you try to attract mice with a raccoon-dog or to attract flies with ice, no matter how hard you work you can't do it.

詩: 誕真之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷呱矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

b. meton

晏: 景公令兵搏治當騰冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

piang 1.44 ㄆㄧㄚˊ quiver cover 316 捫

piang ㄆㄧㄚˊ so flying (sef 泛?) 593 沍

piad 3.6 ㄆㄧㄚˊ give (cf 幣) 昇 昇

左: 將以晉界秦 He is going to give Chin to Ch'in.

左: 分曹衛之田以畀宋人 They separated some of the fields of Ts'ao and Wei and gave them to the people of Sung.

左: 詬而呼天曰是區區者而不余畀余必自取之 He cursed angrily and shouted at the sky, "If you won't even give me this tiny thing, I must take it for myself." 漢: 有能告者以其半畀之 Anyone competently reporting it would be awarded half the amount.

piad ㄆㄧㄚˊ 費 費 胷 胷 柴

piad 3.6 wet cold feet sickness 痹

piad 2.5 集韻: splash w/water 142 灑

piän 1.17 equal (cf. 並 etc.) 說文 figure & background complete 141 份 彬 彪

piän 1.17 divide 別 放 楸

piän 1.17 ㄆㄧㄢˊ 分 邠 邠

史: 公劉卒子慶節立國於邠 When Kung-liu died, his son Ch'ing-chieh succeeded. He formed a state with its capital at Pin.

史: 太王以狄伐故去邠杖馬箠居岐國人爭隨之 The Grand King left Pin on account of attacks by barbarians. He lived in Ch'i with his horse whip held ready [ie ready to move again on short notice]. His countrymen vied to follow him.

孟: 昔者大王居邠狄人侵之岐山之下居焉非擇而取之不得已也 In ancient times, T'ai Wang lived in Pin. The Ti invaded and he left there, went to the vicinity of Ch'i Mountain and lived there.

It wasn't that he made the choice to do that; he had no choice.

piän 說文: two pigs cf 並 141 豕

piän 1.17 ㄆㄧㄢˊ pin or *p'witt* 汎

piän 1.17 ㄆㄧㄢˊ river name 份

piän 1.17 ko stone 份

piänpiän patterns in stone 11 玢 璠

piar piä 2.5 compare 141 比

左: 人盡夫也父一而已胡可比也 All men are husbands; a father is unique. How are they comparable? 呂: 爵爲天子不足以比焉 the rank of emperor is inadequate to compare to it 史: 比如順風而呼聲非加疾其[執一]勢激也 Compare it to shouting downward. It's not that one's voice gets louder, it's that it's accelerated by the circumstance.

韜: 史編曰編之太祖史疇爲禹占得皋陶兆比於此 The scribe Pian said, "My remote ancestor the scribe Ch'ou divined for Yü. He got Kao Yao. The indication was comparable to this one."

衡: 夫比不應事未可謂喻 If a comparison does not work out in practice, it cannot be called an analogic illustration.

後: 至於衛后孝武皇帝身所廢棄不可以爲比 Touching the matter of the Wèi empress, one who was personally set aside by the Martial Emperor himself cannot be considered comparable.

戰: 魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂文侯曰鍾聲不比乎左高 The Cynosure Marquess of Wei was drinking with T'ien Tzù-fang and called for music. He said, "Aren't the bells mistuned? The one on the left is high."

piar 2.5 spoon 452 匕 杵 杵 杵

藝: 匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而使用 Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.

piar 2.5 arrowhead 452 枇 柴

piar 2.5 ㄆㄧㄠˊ deceased mother 138 妣 匕

piar 2.5 chaff → petty stuff 138 枇 枇

piar cover, protect 8 庇

piar 1.6 grieve, sad 悲

淮: 社何愛速死吾必悲哭社 Why don't you hurry up and die, mother? I would cry for you really sadly! 非: 平公問師曠曰此所謂何聲也師曠曰此所謂清商也公曰清商固最悲乎師曠曰不如清徵 The Level Marquess asked Shih Kuang, "What is this tune called?" Shih Kuang said, "This is the tune called 'Pure Shang.'" The marquess said, "Is Pure Shang absolutely the most mournful tune there is?" Shih Kuang said, "Not so much as Pure Chih."

呂: 子何擊磬之悲也 How is it you strike the music-stones so sadly?

選: 請爲遊子吟冷冷一何悲 Let me compose a threnody for you who will travel! Plink plink—how utterly mournful!

呂: 甯威飯牛居車下望桓公而悲擊牛角疾歌 Ning Ch'i remained dismounted after feeding the oxen, gazing at the Foursquare marquess. He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn.

選: 樹木何蕭瑟北風聲正悲 How the trees moan and sob! The north wind sounds just like mourning.

史: 余悲伯夷之意睹軼詩可異焉 I sympathize with the intention of Po-yi, but reading his handed-down poem I would take issue with some points.

戰: 雁從東方來更羸以虛發而下之魏王曰然則射可至此乎更羸曰此孽也王曰先生何以知之對曰其飛徐而鳴悲飛徐者故瘡痛也鳴悲者久失群也 A wild goose came flying from the east and K'eng Lei brought it down by shooting his bow with no arrow. The king of Wei said, "Am I to believe that archery can be brought to this degree of perfection?" Keng Lei said, "This one was a straggler." The king said, "How did you know that, sir?" He replied, "Its flight was slow and its cry plaintive. Slow flight was due to the pain of an old wound. Plaintive crying was due to its having been separated from its flock for a long time.

piar to cover 8 芘

piar bad grain 138 柴 枇 枇

呂: 先生者美米後生者爲秕是故其耨也長其兄而去其弟 What comes up first is good grain; what comes up after is tares. Thus in weeding we let the elder grow and remove the younger.

piar 2.5 ㄆㄧㄠˊ river name 比

pjær rags 138 匕

pjær 2.5 𠃉 river name 比

pjæršjōg “spoon-pommel” short sword 匕首
藝：匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而使用
Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a
spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.
史：魯將盟曹沫以匕首劫桓公於壇上曰反
魯之侵地 When Lu was about to conclude the treaty,
Ts'ao Mo threatened the Foursquare Marquess with a
dagger on the platform and said, “Return the Lu territory
you took.”

pjæršjōg collude 比周

戰：下比周則上危下分爭則上安 When lower ranks
stick together, superiors are in danger; when lower
ranks compete amongst themselves, superiors are safe.
戰：夫從人朋黨比周莫不以從爲可 Those
“vertical men” form factions and collude, all of them
assuming a vertical alliance is all right.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘
言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮曰聽吾計可以疆
霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the
meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk
and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude
to praise each other and all get excited and say, “Follow
my plan and you will rule the world by force.”

pjærma *Ricinus communis* 蓖麻 牝麻

pjær 4.26 𠃉 ko bird ac 戴勝 hoopoe 107 鳴

pjær 1.17 方言：顛

pjær 1.17 ko steel 鑢

pjōg 2.30 outside 表

釋：體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也
l'jær “members” is *d'jær* “sequential order”; bone,
flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large
or small arrange an order with each other.

釋：在表所以別形貌也 On the outside, it is what
is used to distinguish physical appearance.

隋：蓋天之三門猶房之四表 As it works out, the
three gates of the sky are like the four outside faces of
a house.

搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物
變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於
五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆
可得域而論矣 This thing called “an uncanny
turn” turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor.
The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange
outside. It is the internal and external working of the
form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It
is based in the five elements and passes through the
five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall,
change and move through ten thousand end-forms,
all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be
classified in general terms.

pjær pjōg v'ljōg 1.32 whirlwind 416 颶

淮：飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent
rain and the sun at zenith don't last even a minute.

衡：一口之氣能吹毛芥非必焱風 A single puff can
blow away feathers and straw; it doesn't need a whirlwind.

pjōg 1.32 herd of horses 589 羴

pjær pjær 1.32 violent [wind] 416 焱 颶 颶

pjær pjær 1.32 𠃉 branch-end; handle of
spoon 593 標

pjær pjær to weed 457 蔗 蔗 蔗

pjōg 1.32 𠃉 horse's bit 鑣

pjær pjær 1.32 flickering flames 593 標

晏：五尺童子操寸之[煙→]標天下不能足以
薪 A four-foot boy with a one-inch fire-spill can burn
more firewood than the whole world can satiate.

pjær pjær 2.30 mtn peak protrudes 436 標

pjōg 𠃉 爾雅：ko plant 蕙

pjōg 2.30 𠃉 說文：ko plant cbutm mats 蔗

pjōg 1.32 𠃉 爾雅：ko plant (strawberry?) 蔗

pjōg 爾雅：shellfish above tide line 贔

pjær pjær 3.35 𠃉 方言：woman's scarf,
kerchief 316 袂

pjær pjær 2.30 sleeve-ends 142 標

pjær pjær dancing girl 142 婁

pjōg 1.32 handle (*rel* to 標: 附?) 杓

pjōg 2.30 standard, sighting-post? stdw
measuring 436 表 櫛

釋：古者列樹以表道 In ancient times they
planted trees in rows to mark the edge of the road.

非：千里之表 thousand-li post (on road)

戰：所營者水皆滅表 Everywhere they had
camped, streams washed away the markers.

b. fig.

史：群臣相與誦皇帝功德刻于金石以爲表
經 All the imperial officers recounted to each other the
accomplishments and transformative power of the
emperor and engraved them into stone and metal to
be a sighting-post for going straight.

pjōg distribute 俵

pjær pjær 1.32 banner, shop-sign; recog-
nition signal worn on head 436 標

pjōg cairn, landmark 436 標

pjōg 1.32 𠃉 sign, signpost (*cf* 標) 436 標

pjær pjær plenty, surplus (*rel* to 肥?) 252 臙

臙

pjōg 2.30 manifest, make obvious 436 表

pjōg 1.32 𠃉 name of a ford 慶

pjōg 3.35 brown horse 驃

pjōg 2.30 𠃉 man name 櫛

pjær pjær 1.32 mtn peak sticks out 436 標

pjōg 1.32 consequential 標

pjōg 1.32 fingerlings 鱗

pjōg 1.32 point of a sword 436 鏢 鏢

pjær pjær 2.30 caption, inscription 9 詠

pjōg pjōg long hair 189 髻

pjær v'ljær pjōg v'ljōg 1.32 whirlwind 416 颶

颶

水：其水陽燥不耗陰霖不濫無能測其淵深
也古老相傳言嘗有人乘車於池側忽[過→]
遇大風颶之於水有人獲其輪於桑乾泉故知
二水潛流通注矣 Its water is not diminished by
drought nor does it overflow from incessant rain.

There is no way to measure the depth of its pools. Old
folk tell of a time when someone riding a chariot
beside it encountered a strong gust of wind. It blew
him into the water. Someone found one of its wheels
at the Sangkan spring. Then they realized that the two
rivers fed into each other by flowing underground.

pjōg-pjōg 𠃉 鑣 鑣

pjōg-pjōg 𠃉 running 蔗 蔗

pjōg-pjōg 𠃉 so crowd of followers 593 儻 儻

pjōg-pjōg 𠃉 so falling snow 廣韻 +p 漉 漉

pjær pjær energetic 416 焱 泣

pjōg u external indication of internal

condition 表候

衡：人命稟於天則有表候於體 The destiny of a

human life is supplied by Sky, and therefore there are
indicia of it in the body members.

pjær v'ljær **pjær v'ljær** 𠃉 sko pustule or bubo
stands proud of skin 436 標 疽 癩 疽

pjōgmwât ko post or pillar 櫛 林

pjōk 𠃉 lined or padded garment 143 複

pjōk 4 embrace 316 腹

pjōk belly 252 腹

衡：自剖其腹盡出腹實 He cut open his abdomen
and totally eviscerated himself.

衡：自然成腹中乎母爲之也 Did they develop of
themselves in the belly or did the mother contrive them?

釋：自臍以下曰水腹水洑所聚也 From the
navel down is called the water-belly; because it is
where the water-drains collect.

史：飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者爲其愈充腹
而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't
eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of
it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death.

漢：夫腹飢不得食膚寒不得衣雖慈母不能
保其子君安能以有其民哉 Now if their bellies
are hungry but they cannot get food, if their skins are
cold but they cannot get clothing, the most loving
mothers could not protect their children; how ever
could a ruler be able to control his folk that way?!

b. *thought to be site of memory*

衡：空腹無一牒之誦 He has an empty belly with
not even a single page to recite.

後：文籍雖滿腹不如一囊錢 Though he has a
belly full of literary works, better have a bag of coins.
pjōk 方言：big pot, big mouth pot 252 鍤 鍤
漢：多齋釜鍤薪炭重不可勝食糲飲水以歷
四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of
pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be
too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink
water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead
to pestilence among the expedition.

pjōk 方言：ko sandal 複

pjōk ko grain *av* **v'ljōk** 複

pjōk surname 複

pjōk? 𠃉 爾雅：ko plant 複

pjōk v'wæn 𠃉 man name 腹 醇

pjōg 2.44 𠃉 pot 252 缶 甌

左：具繩缶 ensure that well-ropes and buckets are
all there [*as fire precaution*]

呂：缶醯 a pot of vinegar pickles

pjōg cook until done *cf* 炮 316 炁

pjōg 2.44 attractive 189 姑

pjōng 3.1 burn, set afire (*rel* to 放?) 594 颶

pjōk 4.1 good fortune, happy events from

finding a coin to becoming king 252 福 福

衡：瑞見福安得不至 Once the good omen has
appeared, how can the good fortune not arrive?

國：民和而後神降之福 Spirits only send down
good fortune when the folk have attained harmony.
戰：攝福爲福裁少爲多知者官之 If one adjusts
ill-fortune to become good fortune or slices what is
few to make it many, an intelligent man will appoint
him to office.

衡：世論行善者福至 The current theory is that
good fortune comes to those whose deeds are good.

史：由是觀之何渠不爲福乎 Looking at it from this,
what if anything could not be turned to advantage?

衡：不假操行以求福而吉自至 He does not rely

on his deeds to attract fortune, yet good things happen to him of their own.

左: 君惠微福於敝邑之社稷辱收寡君寡君之願也 If through YL's benevolence good fortune is brought to our altars and you condescend to receive our lone ruler, that is precisely his wish.

晏: 古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神 In ancient times when the first rulers sought good fortune, they thought it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits.

禍福⇒禍

pjũk width 248 幅

pjũk 4.1 **nc** wheel spokes 157 輻

戰: 條達輻湊 branch roads converge like spokes of a wheel

隋: 今北極為天杠轂二十八宿為天棊輻 The north pole is the axle and hub of the sky, and the 28 houses are its radiating spokes.

淮: 羣臣輻湊莫敢專君 All the servants are attached like the spokes of a wheel, none daring to monopolize the ruler.

漢: 明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

史: 魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square li; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

pjũk 4.1 **nc** ko edible plant 菑

pjũk **nc** strap round leg 輻

pjũk **nc** baulk across bull's horns 157 輻

pjũk stand for arrows 幅

pjũk exhaustive speech (cf 復) 語

pjũkdĩang pln 偃陽

春: 遂滅偃陽 They accomplished the destruction of Fu-yang

pjũkqiwak **nc** hoopoe 鷓鴣

pjũkqĩdĩg **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鷓鴣

pjũkts'io **nc** ko plant *ac* 藟且覆菹 *stb sa* 藟

荷 菑苴

pjũg pjũwar 1.46 **vsť** not 141 不

neg for nuc sent acw app sent do not, did not

淮: 不芳 is not fragrant

論: 不復夢見周公 Have not again dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

衡: 不仁人 malicious people

prosodically reducible to sub-syl

詩: 濟盈不濡軌 The full ford will not wet the rims of my wheels. (4-syl line)

b. also negates nucleus consisting of noun

國: 為君不君為臣不臣亂之本也 Having ruler's position but not acting like a ruler, having servant's position but not behaving like a servant is the root of disorder.

國: 楚公子甚美不大夫矣抑君也 The Ch'ü prince is very spiffy but he no longer behaves as an official, on the contrary, he is behaving like a ruler.

pjũg pjũwar 2.44 **vsť** not, do not 否 不

呂: 公曰請見客子之事歟對曰非也相國使子乎對曰不也 The Earl said, "Is it your duty to volunteer to present visitors?" He replied, "It is not." "Did the prime minister order you to?" He replied, "He did not." 非: 恐君之欲疑己外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.

左: 力能則進否則退 If your strength can manage it, advance; if not, retreat.

戰: 否非若是也 No. It is not like that.

左: 君所謂可而有否焉臣獻其否以成其可 When what the ruler calls acceptable has aspects that are not, the servant reports those that are not, to the furtherance of those that are.

國: 今晉侯不量齊德之豐否 Now the Marquess of Chin doesn't measure whether the Ch'i debt of gratitude is a rich one or not.

釋: 不能實其然否 We cannot determine whether it is true or not.

戰: 封之成與不非在齊也 If you enfeoff him, whether it succeeds or not does not depend on Ch'i.

左: 晉人侵鄭以觀其可與否 A Chin force invaded Chêng to see whether they were ripe for it or not.

國: 雖克與否無以避罪 Whether we win or not, he has no way to avoid being blamed for something.

衡: 不能知三王許己與不 He could not tell whether the three kings accepted him or not.

b. *occas used like* 非 (*opp* is)

衡: 惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾→]否欲安吉之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, "How would you help my state?" how do we know it wasn't that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods?

切: 支脂魚虞共為不韻先仙尤侯俱論是切 Both /tsie and /tsi, /ŋiwo and /ŋiu are joined to make a false rime; both /sien and /siän, /yau and /jiäu are classified as if they were genuinely the same.

pjũg 3.49 **vsť** be rich 252 富

史: 位高金多[...]*富*貴則親戚畏懼之貧賤則輕易之 the position is high and the gold coins many [...] relatives fear him if rich and honored, take him lightly if poor and lowly [Note *implicit definition of 富 as 金多 and of 貧 as its opposite.*]

淮: 家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無貴 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

衡: 白圭子貢轉貨致富積金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzũ-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

史: 大臣父兄殷眾富樂 Your great officers and senior male relatives are great and numerous, rich and happy.

史: 有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine. [富 *nuc*]

西: 既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裘貫酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."

史: 文君乃與相如歸成都買田宅為富人 Wên-chün thereupon returned to Ch'êngtu with Hsiang-ju where they bought a house and land and lived the life of rich folk.

史: 吾寧不能言而富貴子子不足收也 It doesn't bother me that I can't confer wealth and honor on you just by saying the word, since you are not worthy to receive that.

呂: 以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them while poor and lowly is hard.

荀: 故王者富民霸者富士僅存之國富大夫亡國富筐篋實府庫 Kingly ones enrich their folk; lordly ones enrich their soldiers; states that barely survive enrich their officials; doomed states enrich their coffers and fill their storehouses.

呂: 故古之人有不肖貴富者矣 Men who were unwilling to be high-ranking and rich have existed among those of old.

呂: 貴為天子富有天下 so high as to be emperor, so rich as to own the world

史: 至今皆得水利民人以給足富 To this day they all get the benefit of that water, and by it ordinary people are enabled to have a sufficiency and even some wealth.

史: 掘冢竊事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but Tien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.

西: 文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, T'eng Tung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

衡: 富或資有多少 Among the rich, there are various amounts of wealth.

史: 臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzũ is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

史: 楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Ch'ü has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

pjũg pjũwar 2.44 to fly 142 不

pjũg **nc** 說文: ko plant 菑

pjũg ascend 竝

pjũgkuk **vsť** "the unfortunate one" ruler self-reference (tChf) (*or uf* 愨?) 不穀

國: 不穀雖不能用吾愨實之於耳 This unfortunate one may be unable to make proper use [of your remonstrances], but I would like to utilize them to plug my ears.

pjũgkũng official rank under 秦 不更

pjũgĩdĩg **pp** pln (mythical?) → mtn, wind, & perh animal ex there 不周

淮: 昔共工與顛頊爭為帝怒而觸不周之山 Of old, Kung-kung fought with Chuan-hsü to become

emperor; in his rage, he butted PC mountain.

pjūgtʰiəŋ one of 8 winds 不周風

pjūgtʰwət ㄇ man name, son of 后稷 不窋
越: 卒子不窋立. When he died, his son Pu-chu
succeeded to the rule.

pjūgtʰək ko cake (=饅頭) 不托

pjūgsiəŋ not like parents → stupid, incapable
(rel to 培 etc?) 不肖

衡: 稟氣薄少不遵道德不似天地故曰不肖
不肖者不似也不似天地不類聖賢故有為也
If one has received a sparse, thin energy-vapor he does
not follow the influence of the way and does not
resemble sky and earth. Thus he is called a bungler.
“Bungler” is “not resemble.” That is, he does not
resemble sky and earth, nor is he similar to geniuses
and highly competent people. Thus he contrives things.
*The state of etymological research in Chinese is still
lamentably primitive, so it cannot be flatly asserted
that “not resemble” is not the source of the word
“bungler” but a more plausible source would be 不
修 “not finished, not ready, lacking polish.”*

呂: 非惡其聲也人主雖不肖其說忠臣之聲
與賢主同 It is not that they dislike the reputation;
even incapable rulers in liking the reputation of
having loyal retainers are the same as capable rulers.
戰: 願乞不肖身而之梁齊必舉兵而伐之 I
would like to beg to take my worthless self to Liang;
Ch’i will be sure then to attack them.

史: 於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目劍劍仰天
太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king
of Hán got an angry expression, thrust out his arms,
glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky
and sighed loudly. He said, “I may not be very smart,
but I simply cannot serve Chin.”

b. often paired w/ 賢 qv

呂: 令者人主之所以為命也賢不肖安危之
所定也 *Command* is that by which the master of
others carries out his mandate. It is that by which
relative competence and relative security are fixed.

pjūgtʰwət pjūrljwət ㄇ 說文: writing
implement (吳 *dial*) 339 不律

說: 所以書也楚謂之聿吳謂之不律燕謂之
弗 What is used to write. Ch’u calls it *biut*, Wu calls it
piur-ljwət, Yen calls it *piut*.

pjūm pjwəm 1.1 ㄇ folk song; air 9 風

Consider reassigning this word from set 9 to set
248 (or maybe 133) because of the heavy reliance
on word-play and allusive imagery that so many
of the fēng odes share.

史: 夫南風之詩者生長之音也舜樂好之樂
與天地同意得萬國之驩心故天下治也 The
folk songs of the south are the music of birth and
growth [play on “south wind” indicating vernal
rebirth]. Shun loved them, and his music expressed
aims identical with those of sky and earth, gaining the
gladdened hearts of all nations; thus the world was
put in order.

選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章 卜洛易隆替興
亂罔不亡 The fēng odes of the royal domain are sad
and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and no-
where manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned
and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who
initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

pjūm pjwəm pjōŋ 1.1 wind 593 風 颯 風

釋: 風兗豫司橫口合唇言之風汜也其氣博
汜而動物也青徐言風蹶口開唇推氣言之風
放也氣放散也 Wind: in Yüan, Yü and Szü they
broaden the mouth and close the lips to say it: “wind”
is *p’iwəm*. It flows abroad and makes things move. In
Ch’ing and Hsü to say “wind” they narrow the mouth,
open the lips and expel air to say it: “wind” is *piwəŋ*.
The air is released and scattered.

荀: 順風而呼聲非加疾也 If you shout downwind,
it is not that you put more effort into your voice.

淮: 有山無林有谷無風有石無金 Some hills
have no woods; some valleys have no wind; some
stone contains no metal. [nr]

選: 候勁風揭百尺 Foreseeing a strong wind, we
hoist the 75-footer.

淮: 飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent
rain and the sun at zenith don’t last even a minute.

左: 文王之所辟風雨 where the Cynosure King
sheltered from wind and rain

漢: 胡地秋冬甚寒春夏甚風 The lands of the
Northern tribes are extremely cold in fall and winter
and extremely windy in spring and summer. [甚 *put
caus fac*]

藝: 去冬至一百五日即有疾風甚雨謂之寒
食 One hundred five days after the winter solstice then
there are high winds and heavy rain. That is called
“Cold Food”.

藝: 既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔驚
Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building
in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush
madly along.

衡: 以風占貴賤者 those who predict prices based
on the wind

後: 善風角星第六日七分能望氣占候吉凶
He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology,
six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or
ill fortune by examining *chi*.

b. *fig.*

史: 梁則從風而動 Then Liang will go whichever
way the wind blows.

選: 思風發於胸臆言泉流於唇齒 Gusts of
thought arise in my breast/ fountains of words emerge
from the mouth.

pjūm pjwəm heat; madness? epilepsy? 592

風

左: 君處北海寡人處南海唯是風馬牛不相
及也 YL dwells on the northern periphery and We on
the southern, so that even our horses and cows in heat
have no access to each other.

pjūm pjwəm recite [= “criticize”?] 9 諷 風

pjūm pjwəm 1.1 customs, usages 9 風

史: 及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉風慕義懷
德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flour-
ishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned
into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance,
remembered good deeds and kept their adherence,
together serving the emperor.

漢: 今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the
project is about to be finished, the reputation about to
be famous, and the border nations about to be
attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

漢: 風行俗成萬世之基定然然後唯陛下所幸
耳 When our customs have become current and our
usages established, and a basis has been laid for

continuing for myriad generations, then let anything
be just as YIM wishes.

漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美
風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom
We commission to organize the coordination of plans,
keep chains of command and assignments uniform,
broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general
standard of behavior.

pjūm pjwəm 3.1 criticize 436 諷 風

pjūm pjwəm 1.1 ㄇ sweet-gum *Liquidambar
formosana* (& uf other trees) 楓

選: 木則樅栝椶櫚檉楓樛嘉卉灌叢蔚若
鄧林鬱蔚菱葍櫛爽樛樛吐葩颺榮布葉垂陰
As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa,
hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery
in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like
the Tēng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily
aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves
to send down shade. [nr]

pjūm pjwəm 2.2 contrary, refractory (sc
horse) 592 戛 戛 戛

pjūm pjwəm to burn 594 颯

pjūm pjwəm ko illness 594 颯

pjūm pjwəm 1.1 wind (*pjūŋŋ?*); uf 颯 qv; uf
translit 593 颯

pjūm pjwəm 2.2 lack, deficit 229 戛

pjūmŋ’u ㄇ man name 颯后

pjūmŋ’iən vo 凡人 “ordinary folk” 颯人
人: 無恒依似皆風人未流 The inconstants and
simulants are a lot of nobodies, the least of the
human types [皆 *put caus fac*]

pjūmb’iəŋŋ ㄇ sko paralysis 颯病

pjūmliəŋ ㄇ ko critter (potto? loris?) swa 颯
母 颯狸

pjūmmliəŋ ㄇ ko critter (potto? loris?) swa 颯
狸 颯母

pjū pjūŋ 3.10 give, send; attach 157 付

西: 武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因
而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安
市賣之池週迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built
the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians
of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced.
Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks
and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the
tombs and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in
Ch’angan to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circum-
ference.

b. *fig.*

衡: 歸非於儒生付是於文吏也 They blame the
Confucians for being wrong and praise the officials for
being right.

pjū pjūŋ 2.9 bend down 7 俯

列: 仰不見日月俯不見河海 Looking up he
could not see sun or moon; looking down he could
not see the Yellow River or the sea.

草: 夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫
蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore
externals; those intent on the small neglect the great.
Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at
the sky.

史: 蘇秦見齊王再拜俯而慶仰而弔齊王曰
是何慶弔相隨之速也 When Su Ch’in had audi-
ence with the King of Ch’i, he bowed twice, looked
down and congratulated him, looked up and con-
doled.

The king said, "Why this condolence immediately after congratulation?"

戰: 黃雀因是以[以→]矣俯囑白粒仰棲茂樹鼓翅奮翼自以爲無患與人無爭也 The sparrow is precisely analogous; it swoops down to eat the white grains and flies up to perch in a leafy tree, flutters its wings and fluffs its feathers and assumes it has nothing to worry about because it is not disputing anything with anyone. 選: 精神駭忽焉思散俯則未察仰以殊觀 My inmost self was disturbed and my spirit alarmed/ My thoughts wandered in confusion/ Looking down, I couldn't make out a thing/ Looking up, my gaze wandered about.

藝: 晉靈公驕奢造九層之臺謂左右敢諫者斬孫息聞之求見公曰子何能孫息曰臣能累十二棋加九雞子其上公曰吾少學未嘗見也子爲寡人作之孫息即正顏色定志意以棋子置上加雞子其上左右懼息靈公俯伏氣息不續公曰危哉孫息曰公爲九層之臺三年不成危甚於此 The Numinous Marquess of Chin was arrogant and self-indulgent. He had a nine-story tower built and said to his entourage, "Who dares object will lose his head." When Sun Hsi heard of it he requested audience. The marquess said, "What can you do?" Sun Hsi said, "I can pile up twelve go-stones and nine eggs on top of them." The marquess said, "I haven't studied much, but I've never seen that. Do that for me." Sun Hsi composed his countenance and focused his will; he piled go-stones vertically and added eggs on top of them. The entourage gasped in alarm; the Numinous Marquess bent double and did not continue breathing. He said, "That's precarious!" Sun Hsi said, "YL has been building a nine-story tower for three years now and it isn't finished yet. That's more precarious than this."

府 *piu* *piu* treasury, magazine 589

淮: 發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

淮: 有能贖之者取金於府 If someone were able to redeem her he would be reimbursed from the treasury. 左: 在周府可覆視也 They are in the Chou repository and can be re-examined.

漢: 發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the families of high officials; none were excluded.

漢: 絕民以實王府猶塞川原爲潢洿也竭亡日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up. 隋: 氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

隋: 東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

左: 晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢公曰是吾寶也對曰若得道於虞猶外府也 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Chü-ch'an and the jade circlet of

Chü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through Yü to attack Kuo. The Marquess said, "These are my treasures." He replied, "If we get right of way through Yü it will be like an annex to our own treasury."

列: 穆王乃爲之改築土木之功緒聖之色無遺巧焉五府爲虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jen*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".

藝: 晉郭璞崑崙丘贊曰崑崙月精水之[靈→]靈府惟帝下都西羌之宇嶸然中峙號曰天柱 The caption by Kuo P'u of Chin to the picture of the Kun-lun mountain said, "Kun-lun: essence of moon, deep reservoir. It is the sub-celestial capital of the Ancestor, shelter of the West Ch'iang. It rises very high at its center and is called 'Pillar of Sky'."

b. *fig.* 史: 因秦之故資甚美膏腴之地此所謂天府者也 Relying on the fastness of Ch'in and with its fine, rich land as your source of sustenance—that's what I call a natural treasure house.

附 *piu* *piab* *nc* raft, pontoon 593

附 *piu* 1.10 instep; calyx of flower

西: 天子筆管以錯寶爲附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

附 *piu* *nc* foot (?)

附 *piu* 3.10 說文: hill name

鞞 *piuk* 4.3 headband, cow horn wrapper 316

媼 *piug* foolish *ar* *piug* 媼

封 *piung* 1.3 *ve* enfeoff; also stcdw honoring in general? 7

左: 今不封蔡蔡不封矣 If you don't enfeoff Ts'ai now, Ts'ai will no longer be enfeoffed.

漢: 家世楚將封於項 His family were hereditary generals in Chü, enfeoffed at Hsiang.

戰: 燕封宋人榮蚡爲高陽君使將而攻趙 Yen enfeoffed a Sung man, Jung Fen, as Lord Kao-yang and sent him as general to attack Chao.

史: 張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

史: 能斬捕大將者賜金五千斤封萬戶列將三千斤封五千戶裨將二千斤封二千戶 Who ever can behead or capture a chief general will be rewarded with five thousand *chin* of gold and enfeoffed with ten thousand households. For an ordinary general, three thousand *chin* and five thousand households. For an assistant general, two thousand *chin* and two thousand households.

戰: 齊將封田嬰於薛楚王聞之大怒將伐齊 Ch'i was going to sub-infeudate T'ien Ying in Hsüeh; the king of Ch'u heard about it and was so enraged he meant to attack Ch'i.

呂: 成王與唐叔虞燕居援梧葉以爲珪而授唐叔虞曰余以此封女 The Completion King was playing with T'ang-shu Yü [his younger brother]. He plucked a wu-leaf, pretended it was a scepter, gave it

to T'ang-shu Yü and said, "With this I enfeoff you." 釋: 邦封也封有功於是也 *piung* "country" is *piung* "ennoble"; those who have accomplishment are made lords of these.

史: 凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory.

衡: 許由讓天下不嫌貪封侯 Hsü Yu relinquished the whole world; he is not to be suspected of coveting a peerage.

史: 廉如伯夷義不爲孤竹君之嗣不肯爲武王臣不受封侯而餓死首陽山下 As to self-denial like that of Po-yi, he thought it proper not to become the successor of the ruler of Ku-chu, was unwilling to be a minister to the Martial King, and refused ennoblement, dying of starvation near Shou-yang mountain.

封 *piung* 1.3 border 9

左: 吾與而盟無入而封 I will make a pact with you to refrain from entering your borders.

左: 使齊之封內盡東其畝 He bade Ch'i orient all fields within its borders to the east.

史: 爲田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.

史: 大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. 封內 all within the borders

史: 今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敵矣 Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood down, and the whole country is exhausted.

史: 發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.

封 *piung* 1.3 *nc* ko edible plant (mustard?)

封 *piung* 1.3 *np* mountain name

封 *piung* 1.3 *ve* fat 252

左: 封豕長蛇 fat boars and long snakes

隋: 奎十六星...一曰天豕亦曰封豕 The sixteen stars of Stride...are also called "sky's pig", also "fat pig".

封 *piung* 1.3 *nc* ko bamboo

封 *piung* 1.3 *np* pln 楓

封 *piung* *np* pln 篇海 *ar* *g'ang* 槲

封 *piunggüöng* rain god, thunder god

封 *piungngüüü* *nc* cow w/leashy nape (zebu?) 252

封牛 犁牛

封 *piungsiar*? *np* constell. name 封豕

隋：奎十六星...一曰天豕亦曰封豕 The sixteen stars of Stride...are also called "sky's pig", also "fat pig".

piungjiɛn ^{nc} vassal, "border warden" [?] cf 邊人 132 封人

左：鄭陽封人之女奔之 The daughter of the borderer of Ch'ou-yang left her family and ran to him.

呂：封人子高爲之言也而匿己之爲而爲也段喬聽而行之也匿己之行而行也 When the borderer Tzū-kaio devised what to say about it he devised hiding his own devising; when Tuan Chiao heard and put it into action, he acted concealing his own action.

莊：麗之姬艾封人之子也晉國之始得之也涕泣沾襟 The Lady of Li was the child of the borderer of Ai. When the state of Chin had first received her her tears flowed so as to dampen her lapels.

piungd'ung ^{nc} sweet-gum & wu-t'ung? or ako tree? 楓桐 **piuhjɛn** treasuryman 府人

左：效節於府人而出 He turned in his credentials to the treasury-keeper and left.

piud'ieŋ gov't ofc bldg, perh spec kind 府廷 衛：府廷之內吏舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side.

piat piwǎk 4.22 green or blue stone 碧 **piǎŋ** ^{vt} grasp 134 秉柄掇

國：臣以秉筆事君 I serve YL by wielding a pen. 淮：武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而擣之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

piǎŋ 1.40 weapon(s); armies; 134 兵 孟：非我也兵也 It wasn't me; it was the weapon.

孟：棄甲曳兵而走 Shedding their armor, trailing their weapons, they run away.

戰：方急時不及召下兵 During the emergency there was no time to summon the weapons below.

莊：寢兵 to down weapons, to disarm

戰：王何不出兵以攻齊 Why not issue arms for an attack on Ch'i?

後：悉兵數萬人 fully armed empty thousand men [悉 *fac* 兵 *obj* "cause-to-be-complete the weaponry"]

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以爲鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

b. *as fac* function as weapon against (*sep wd?*) 左：孔丘以公退曰士兵之 Kung Ch'iu had the marquess withdraw, saying, "Let the soldiers use their weapons against them."

呂：其生之與樂也若冰之於炎日反以自兵 How their lives relate to music is as ice is to the sun: they contrarily use it as a weapon against themselves.

c. *meton* armed force

史：起兵伐蜀 mobilized to attack Shu

漢：起兵於廣陵 raised an army at Kuang-ling

史：兵以勝爲功 In war, victory is what counts.

隋：有兵不出年中 There will be resort to arms in no more than a year.

史：尊主廣地疆兵之計臣 planning officers who will make their ruler honored, broaden his territory and strengthen his arms

漢：於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.

隋：鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

史：兵不如者勿與挑戰粟不如者勿與持久 Don't pick fights with those whose military force is stronger; don't vie to outlast those whose stores are more than yours.

史：悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'u, and their victory over them will become assured.

戰：秦王喟然愁悵遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a gasp, the king of Ch'in suddenly realized he had cause for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel day and night to reach Wei.

漢：博士諸生三十餘人前曰人臣[無→]爲將將則反罪死無赦願陛下急發兵擊之 More than thirty of the professors and scholars came forth to say, "When a minister is promoted general, and acting as general rebels, he is sentenced to death with no chance of reprieve. We request YIM to send out troops right away to attack him."

史：楚王怒曰寡人不興師發兵得六百里地群臣皆賀子獨弔何也 The king of Ch'u said angrily, "We have obtained six hundred *li* of land without raising a strike force or issuing weapons, and all the officials are cheering—why are you alone mourning?"

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輶：須其畢出發我伏兵擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

淮：兵至其郊乃令軍師曰毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋焚五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 When the army reaches the outskirts, have the provost-martial proclaim, "Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock."

呂：是月不可以稱兵 This month must not be one in which we declare war.

多：偃兵 put an end to war 國：至于今亂兵不輟 until now, there has been no end to armed rebellions

呂：義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive; the humane feed the starving.

漢：兵者凶事一方有急四面皆從 Weapons make baleful business: when one region has an emergency, it goes the same on all sides.

淮：熒惑...司無道之國爲亂爲賊爲疾爲喪爲饑爲兵 Mars...oversees states that lack the Way; its duties are rebellion, banditry, plague, bereavement, famine and war.

戰：先量其國之大小而揆其兵之強弱 He first measures the size of his state and weighs the strength of his armed forces.

淮：分人之兵 divide the other side's forces

戰：兵必大挫 the army will be smashed to bits

史：楚戰士無不一以當十楚兵呼聲動天諸侯軍無不人人惴恐 None of the warriors of Ch'u is less than a match for ten; the army of Ch'u shakes the sky with its shout; the armies of the other lords are afraid of them to the last man.

選：雲屯七萃士魚麗六郡兵 Their hordes were reduced to mere cadres; his serried ranks held arms of six commanderies.

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淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

漢：干賞蹈利之兵 army motivated by prizes and loot 漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是爲下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

淮：古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也凡有血氣之蟲含牙帶角前爪後距有角者觸有齒者噬有毒者螫有蹄者跌喜而相戲怒而相害天之性也人有衣食之情而物弗能足也故群居雜處分不均求不澹則爭爭則強弱而勇侵怯人無筋骨之強爪牙之利故割草而爲甲鑠鐵而爲刃貪味饕餮之人殘賊天下萬人搔動莫寧其所有聖人勃然而起乃討強暴平亂世夷險除穢以濁爲清以危爲寧故不得不中絕 The resort to arms in ancient times was not from desire to benefit from expanding one's territory nor from coveting plunder of gold and jewels. It was for the purpose of restoring the expropriated, resuming severed lines of succession, suppressing rebellion all over the world and removing the suffering of the folk. All creatures having blood have fangs in their mouths or horns on their heads, claws in front or hooves behind. Those with horns butt, those with teeth bite, those with poison sting, those with hooves kick, whether in play with each other when they are happy or to harm each other when they are angry. This is intrinsic to life. People have the drive to feed and clothe themselves, but things do not suffice them. Thus they cluster together in various places, and when their lots are not equal and their desires unsatisfied they fight. When they fight, the strong dominate the weak and the daring encroach on the timid. Since humans have neither strength in their bone and sinew nor sharpness in their teeth and nails, they skin hides and make armor, smelt iron and make blades. Greedy and voracious men slaughter and plunder all over the world. With thousands of men in vigorous action no one can feel safe in his possessions. Great men spring up and punish the oppressors, quelling the disorder of their time. They throw down barriers and clear away sludge, making clear what was muddy and safe what was in peril.

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漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是爲下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

淮：古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕平天下之亂而除萬民之害也凡有血氣之蟲含牙帶角前爪後距有角者觸有齒者噬有毒者螫有蹄者跌喜而相戲怒而相害天之性也人有衣食之情而物弗能足也故群居雜處分不均求不澹則爭爭則強弱而勇侵怯人無筋骨之強爪牙之利故割草而爲甲鑠鐵而爲刃貪味饕餮之人殘賊天下萬人搔動莫寧其所有聖人勃然而起乃討強暴平亂世夷險除穢以濁爲清以危爲寧故不得不中絕 The resort to arms in ancient times was not from desire to benefit from expanding one's territory nor from coveting plunder of gold and jewels. It was for the purpose of restoring the expropriated, resuming severed lines of succession, suppressing rebellion all over the world and removing the suffering of the folk. All creatures having blood have fangs in their mouths or horns on their heads, claws in front or hooves behind. Those with horns butt, those with teeth bite, those with poison sting, those with hooves kick, whether in play with each other when they are happy or to harm each other when they are angry. This is intrinsic to life. People have the drive to feed and clothe themselves, but things do not suffice them. Thus they cluster together in various places, and when their lots are not equal and their desires unsatisfied they fight. When they fight, the strong dominate the weak and the daring encroach on the timid. Since humans have neither strength in their bone and sinew nor sharpness in their teeth and nails, they skin hides and make armor, smelt iron and make blades. Greedy and voracious men slaughter and plunder all over the world. With thousands of men in vigorous action no one can feel safe in his possessions. Great men spring up and punish the oppressors, quelling the disorder of their time. They throw down barriers and clear away sludge, making clear what was muddy and safe what was in peril.

Thus the chaos is infallibly brought to an end.

淮：兵之所由來者遠矣黃帝嘗與炎帝戰矣顛項嘗與共工爭矣故黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈自五帝而弗能偃也又況衰世乎夫兵者所以禁暴討亂也炎帝為火災故黃帝擒之共工為水害故顛項誅之教之以道導之以德而不聽則臨之以威武臨之威武而不從則制之以兵革 The origin of arms is in the distant past. Huang Ti once fought with Yen Ti. Chuan Hsü once fought with Kung-kung. Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho Lu. Yao did battle at the mud-flat of Tan Shui. Shun attacked the Miao; Ch'i attacked the Hu. From the time of the five sovereigns, it has been unstoppable—how much the worse in a disordered age? Now, arms are the means of preventing oppression and punishing rebellion. Yen Ti caused disastrous fires, so Huang Ti captured him. Kung-kung caused disastrous floods, so Chuan Hsü punished him. They tried to show them the Way and attract them to follow it, without success. Then they tried to overawe them with military power, also without success. Therefore they brought them under control by force of arms.

淮：故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮耨苗所去者少而所利者多殺無罪之民而養無義之君害莫大焉殫天下之財而澹一人之欲禍莫深焉使夏桀殷紂有害於民而立被其患不至於為炮烙晉厲宋康行一不義而身死國亡不至於侵奪為暴此四君者皆有小過而莫之討也故至於攘天下害百姓 Thus the great man's resort to arms is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Few perish and many benefit from it. To kill innocent folk in aggrandizing a wrong-doing ruler—no harm is worse than that. To despoil the possessions of the whole world in satiating the desire of one man—no evil is deeper than that. If Chieh of Hsia and Ch'ou of Yin had instantly suffered the consequences when they first harmed their people then they would not have gone on to the making of human roasting-frames. If the Cruel Marquess of Chin or the Great Duke of Sung had been dethroned and killed when they first began to do wrong then they would not have gone on to plunder, rapine and oppression. These are all cases in which a ruler did a small wrong and no one demanded restitution from him, so they went on to put the world in turmoil and harm everyone.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也所為立君者以禁暴討亂也今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼為弗除夫畜池魚者必去獮獠養禽獸者必去豺狼又況治人乎故霸王之兵以論慮之以策圖之以義扶之非以亡存也將以存亡也 To give free rein to the perversity of one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is not acceptable to the highest logic. The reason we establish rulers is to forbid oppression and punish rebellion. Here we have one harnessing the energy of thousands of his people and turning it to slaughter and plunder; that is to make them the aides and auxiliaries of a tiger. Why not get rid of him? One who raises fish in a pond must keep otters away; one who raises game animals must keep wolves away. How much the more so in governing people! Thus in the conquering king's resort to arms, he orders it by foresight, disposes it by plans and

upholds it by rightness. It is not to destroy those who would otherwise survive but to preserve those who would otherwise perish.

piāng 1.40 **weaponer, armorer** 134 兵

晏：景公令兵搏治當臍冰月之間而寒民多凍餒而功不成 The Glorious Marquess ordered the weaponers to straighten and repair edges. It was in the dead of winter and very cold; many people froze or starved and the job was not done right.

晏：公怒曰為我殺兵二人 The marquess got angry and said, "Kill two of those weaponers for me."

piāng 2.38 **stem 3** 丙

piāng 3.43 **nc handle (cf 枋樑)** 134 柄 枋 樑
淮：椎固有柄不能自橛 A hammer surely has a handle, but it cannot pound itself.

b. *fig.*

史：能用秦柄者獨張儀可耳 For someone able to take Ch'in by the handle, only Chang Yi would do.
漢：富貴者人主之操柄也令民為之是與人主共操柄不可長也 Riches and honor are a ruler's control-handle. If he allows the folk to manipulate it, that is to allow them to share the control-handle—that can't be made to last.

非：凡治天下必因人情人情者有好惡故賞罰可用賞罰可用則禁令可立而治道具矣君執柄以處勢故令行禁止柄者殺生之制也勢者勝眾之資也 Always in governing the world one must use human nature. Human nature has likes and dislikes and thus rewards and punishments are of use. Since rewards and punishments are of use, regulations can be established and thus the path of good order is complete. The ruler grasps the handle and sits in the power position, and thus his orders are carried out and his prohibitions prohibit. What I mean by the handle is the control of life and death. What I mean by the power position is the wherewithal to overcome multitudes.

piāng 3.43 **pp pln 丙**

piāng bright (*rel to 明*) 昞 炳 炳

piāng 3.43 happy, bright *cf* 炳 6 丙

piāng measure of volume 134 秉

piāng piāng look; see clearly 6 丙

piāng 爾雅：third month 寤

piāng 3.43 說文：insomnia, waking in alarm *cf* 病 寤

piāng 爾雅：third month 寤 寤

piāng 3.43 firm 鋸

piāng clear, obvious 6 丙

piāng 2.38 silverfish 炳 〔“burning?”〕 炳 炳

piāng-piāng **th** so sad heart (“pounding”

piāngb'iu **nc** token of military command, if

two match, orders are authorized 兵符

piār 3.5 ornate (貝 *phon*?) 賁

piār 3.5 transfer ownership 710 賁

piār 2.4 sifter 算

pièk 4 **nc** jade circlet 璧 辟

左：示之璧曰活我吾與女璧己氏曰殺女璧其焉往 showed him a jade circlet and said, “Let me live and I will give you this jade.” Mr. Chi said, “And if I kill you, where could the jade go?”

左：晉荀息請以屈產之乘與垂棘之璧假道於虞以伐虢 Hsün Hsi of Chin asked permission to use the horse-team of Chü-ch'an and the jade circlet of Chü-chi as a bribe to get permission to pass through

Yü to attack Kuo.

呂：己之一蒼璧小璣 his own single green jade circle or small odd pearl

左：匹夫無罪懷璧其罪 Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade circlet.

史：黃金千溢白璧百雙錦繡千純 a hundred *diet* of yellow gold, a hundred pairs of white jade circlets and a thousand bolts of brocade & embroidery
史：必此盜相君之璧 It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet. [必 *put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

pièk 4.22 lameness [?] 7 躄 躄 躄

越：猶蹇者不忘走盲者不忘視 Like a lame man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind man never forgetting sight.

pièk **vb** bury *cf* **b'èk** 107 殯 辟

左：乃縊崔明夜辟諸大墓 Then he hanged himself. Tsui Ming buried him at night in the great tumulus.

史：賜骸骨辟魏 Grant my bones burial in Wei.
戰：秦攻魏將犀武軍於伊闕 Ch'in attacked the army of the Wei general Hsi Wu at Yi-ch'ueh. [*scholium* 伊闕在洛陽西南六十里禹所辟也 Yi-ch'ueh is sixty li SW of Loyang. It is where Yü is buried.]

左：孟氏將辟藉除於臧氏 When the Mêng clan set about the burial, they asked the Tsang clan to do brush-clearing.

pièk 4.22 ruler, prince 7 辟

pièk pièk thin-sliced 229 辟

pièk 4.22 fold & put away (clothes) 7 𦘔

pièk 4.22 plow handle *cf* **pièk** 𦘔 𦘔

pièk'kung ko fancy place 辟廡

pièg 1.5 **vs** low, mean 135 卑 俚

史：賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Chiáng-sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

釋：長狹而卑曰榻 If [a bed] is long, narrow and low it is called *t'áp*.

b. *fig.*

新：周室卑微 The house of Chou had become degraded and negligible.

衡：卑位固常賢備之所在也 Low ranks are certainly where capable Confucian scholars are typically found.

隋：須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 Hsü is a term for a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order.

釋：御…言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* “attendant”...speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.

戰：嫂何前倨而後卑也 Sister-in-law, why so arrogant before and so humble now?

淮：凡事人者非以資幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

呂：故往教者不化召師者不化自卑者不聽卑師者不聽 Thus one who obeys a summons to teach does not enlighten and one who summons a teacher will not be enlightened; one who abases himself will not be heard and one who abases his

teacher will not attend to his doctrine.

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question, one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of answer that was called for.

pièg 2.4 cause, enable 7 俾 卑

左：穆公不忘舊德俾我惠公能用奉祀於晉 The Awesome Earl did not forget old debts of gratitude; he caused our Kind Marquess to be able to present the state sacrifices in Chin.

pièg 3.5 ㄨㄥ 臂 臂

楚：九折臂而成醫 Break your arm nine times and turn to a doctor.

荀：登高而招臂非加長也而見者遠 If one climbs a height to signal with the hand, it is not that the arm has grown longer, yet those those who see it are farther away.

呂：君舉臂而指所當者莒也 YL raised your arm and pointed, and what was at that place is Chü.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而為天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state alters and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

史：於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hân got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, "I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Ch'in."

b. fig.

史：今楚與秦為昆弟之國而韓梁稱為東藩之臣齊獻魚鹽之地此斷趙之右臂也 Now Chü has become a brother state of Ch'in, Hân and Liang call themselves eastern-ally servants of Ch'in, and Chi has turned over lands producing salt and fish. This has cut off Chao's right arm.

pièg 1.5 ㄨㄥ pillar cf 埠 坵 543 碑

禮：君牽牲既入廟門麗于碑 The ruler leads the tethered sacrificial animal; when they have entered the door of the ancestral temple it is tied to a post.

b. commemorative stele

藝：梁簡文帝神山碑銘 inscription of the Observant Cynosure Emperor of Liang on a stele at Spooky Mountain

廣：後漢大尉陳球碑有城陽靈橫 The stele of Chief Magistrate Chên Ch'iu of Later Han: There was a man Kuei Hêng of Ch'êng-yang.

呂：其妖孽有[生→?]星如帶有鬼投其[碑→]碑有菟生雉雄亦生鵠 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.

pièg supplement, add 248 裨

史：於是裨海環之人民禽獸莫能相通者如一區中者乃為一州 There is there a peripheral ocean surrounding it such that neither people nor animals can pass. It is like the interior of an entire district. That, then, is a *chou*.

pièg 2.4 ㄨㄥ 爾雅：ko plant 葦 葦

pièg 爾雅：ko bird 痺

pièg 2.4 fish-catching basket *ar t1* 筭

pièg 1.5 ko bird *Microscelis amaurotis* 鶉

pièg 2.4 turn ears to side 248 卑

pièg pieng 2.41 Kg: "scabbard" ko sword ornament? 裨

pièg b'ieg 2.4 ㄨㄥ femur, haunch, pelvis 300 髀

漢：屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所排擊剝割皆[眾→]從理解也至於髀髀之所非斤則斧 That Tan the butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single morning without dulling his butcher knife is because he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines. But when he got to the haunch, nothing but a hatchet or ax would do.

pièg b'ieg ㄨㄥ ko ceremonial robe cf 被 裨

pièg-pièg ㄨㄥ so exerting oneself 卑 卑

piègkâp ko bird perh red-whiskered bulbul

Pycnonotus jocosus? 鶉 鶉

pièngpièg [crenelated?] parapet wall ("low boundary")? 543 埠 坵 俾 倪

pièngpièg stare to one side 睥 睨 俾 倪

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蟒皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

pièngtsu flustered? 卑 隩

莊：子貢卑隩失色 Tzu-kung was flabbergasted and lost control of his facial expression.

piènglièg ㄨㄥ plant *Ficus pumila* ac 薜荔 葦 荔

山：其草有葦荔狀如烏韭而生于石上亦緣木而生食之已心痛 Among its plants is creeping fig. It is shaped like creeping-fern and grows atop stones. It also grows up trees. Eaten it ends heart pain.

pièngpièg ㄨㄥ 說文：ko plant 葦 蕪

pièng 1.42 combine; monopolize; annex,

engulf *ar t3* 6 并 并

多：并國 to make another state part of one's own territory

史：夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

史：平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊并弱齊楚秦晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and Chin first became great and the source of governance was the frontier overlords.

史：我之為先并矣 We are the ones who will first be engulfed by them.

金：廿六年皇帝盡并兼天下 In the 26th year the [Ch'in first] supreme emperor completed the unification of the world.

史：漢五年已并天下諸侯共尊漢王為皇帝

於定陶叔孫通就其儀號 In the fifth year of Han, with the uniting of the world accomplished, the barons honored the king of Han as emperor at Ting-t'ao. Shu-sun T'ung completed a set of formal appellations. 戰：專軍并銳觸魏之不意 I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei. [lit "butting into their condition of unforeseeingness"]

漢：故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand chariots will have merchants with ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow.

戰：今欲并天下凌萬乘訕敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.

漢：及至秦王蠶食天下并吞戰國稱號皇帝一海內之政壞諸侯之城銷其兵鑄以為鍾虞示不復用 When it came time that the king of Ch'in ate the whole world like a silkworm, swallowing all the warring states and calling himself emperor, uniting the government of all civilization, he destroyed the forts of the barons and melted their weapons and cast them to make bells and bell-frames, to show they would not be used again.

爾：河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at Kunlun its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into it as drainage canals, its color is brown.

漢：與去共支解置大鑊中取桃灰毒藥并煮之 She and Ch'ü working together cut up the body and put it into a large pot, boiling it together with peach ashes and poisons.

史：蘇秦為從約長并相六國 Su Ch'in became administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and simultaneously acted as premier to all six states. 衡：夫遭遇幸偶或與命祿并或與命祿離 Now, coincidence and lucky chance in some cases adjoin destiny and fortune, and in some cases depart from destiny and fortune.

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

pièng 3.45 remove 248 併 併 并 屏 屏 併 摒

衡：屏左右願有謁 Get rid of your servants; I have something to tell you.

史：建為郎中令事有可言屏人恣言極切至廷見如不能言者 Chien was commandant of household troops. When something needed to be discussed, the room would be cleared and he would say what he pleased, speaking vigorously. In audience at court he was like one stricken dumb.

史：王且去座屏人言曰王即不聽用鞅必殺

之無令出境王許諾而去 When the king was about to go, Ts'o had everyone sent away and said to the king, "Given that YM will not accept my advice to employ Yang, you must have him killed. Do not let him leave the country." The king assented and left.

piəŋg 2.40 ko cake 餅 餅

漢：每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

piəŋg anxious, nervous 屏

piəŋg 爾雅: metal plate? 餅 餅

piəŋg 1.42 **mp** region name 并

piəŋg fellow (更 ← 更) 7 纒

piəŋg 3.45 increase 財

piət 4.5 **vs** be inevitable (graph is 八 + 戈

made to *ur ud rel* to 别? *perh* 扌?) 8 必

衡：見其升天知其不死必也 If they saw his ascent to the sky, then their knowledge that he did not die was certain.

史：悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'u, and their victory over them will become assured.

管：此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [*nr*]

晉：卿曰既必不停宜以禳之可索西郭外獨母家白雄狗繫著船前 Ch'ing said, "Since you insist on not staying here, you'd better fend it off by some means. It would be acceptable if you sought out a white male dog in the household of a childless widow outside the western city wall; tie it in the bow." 衡：其無分錄之驗必也 That it would not have a scruple of practical effect is certain.

左：齊晉亦唯天所授豈必晉 Sky would decide who would win between Ch'i and Chin, and it would not necessarily be Chin.

呂：莫之必則信盡矣 If no one feels sure of him then his reliability has vanished.

非：信賞必罰 They consider the rewards reliable and the punishments inevitable

孟：萬乘之國弑其君者必千乘之家 The killer of the ruler of a state of ten thousand chariots is assured of an estate of a thousand chariots.

搜：日中必火發 At noon, inevitably a fire will start. [*必 put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

史：必此盜相君之璧 It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet. [*必 put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

左：亡鄭國者必此人也 The one who causes the ruin of the state of Ch'eng will surely be this man.

荀：此五者人情之所必不免也 These five extremes are what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.

風：楚雖三戶亡秦必楚 Were Ch'u reduced to three households, they would still be the nemesis of Ch'in.

史：文侯曰子言則可然吾國小西迫疆趙南近齊齊趙疆國也子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 The Cynosure Marquess said, "What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small. On the west we abut powerful Chao; on the south we are

close to Ch'i. Ch'i and Chao are strong states. If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal."

b. in every case, invariably

史：弓不虛發中必決背洞胸達腋絕乎心繫 The bow was never shot in vain; when it hit it always split the eye socket or pierced the breast all the way to the foreleg or severed the heartstrings.

考：大川之上必有涂焉 At the edge of every great stream is a road.

淮：臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come into their hands for distribution they always draw lots to determine shares.

c. 何必 "why necessarily" *imp neg reply*

莊：奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih whom we consider wrong?

史：何必讀書然後為學 Why must it be that one is only deemed to have studied after reading books?

d. 未必 "does not yet ensure" *ie* may not imply, wouldn't guarantee

史：能行之者未必能言能言之者未必能行 Those who can do a thing can't necessarily explain it, and those who can explain a thing can't necessarily do it.

衡：禮曰毋搏飯毋流歡禮義之禁未必吉凶之言也 Rites says, "Don't twirl rice into balls; don't swirl down your drink." The prohibitions of proper and correct behavior are not necessarily referring to good and ill-omened acts.

衡：未必有其實事也 They haven't necessarily got the actual thing for them to do.

衡：未必有審期也 It isn't that there has to be any particular date.

衡：法制張設未必奉行 Laws having been promulgated are not necessarily accepted and carried out.

衡：積金累玉未必陶朱之智 Accumulated gold and piled-up jade doesn't prove one has the acuity of Old Man Chu of Tao.

piət **vs** total; complete (*how dist* 必?) (備 + -?) 8 畢 數

左：周麾而呼曰君登矣鄭師畢登 He waved [the flag] in a circle and shouted, "Our ruler is up." Then all the Ch'eng force went up.

國：王以二日癸亥夜陳未畢而雨 The king drew up in formation on the night of the second day [which was] *kuei-hai*. They had not finished when it began to rain.

韜：須其畢出發我伏兵擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

戰：責畢收乎 Have the debts all been collected?

淮：大夫畢賀 All the high officials expressed congratulation.

史：至禮畢復置法酒 When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made.

漢：加笞者或至死而笞未畢 Of those to whom whipping is administered, some die before the whipping is completed.

漢：春令民畢出在野冬則畢入於邑 In spring, order the folk all to go out into the fields; in winter, they should all go into the towns.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

piət **mp** constell. name part of *Taurus* 畢 隋：畢八星主邊兵主弋獵 The eight stars of *pi* govern frontier troops. They govern hunting with string-darts and with nets.

隋：附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens.

piət wattle 8 篳

piət prohibit, ban 8 蹕

piət 4 **nc** knee-cover 603 鞞

piət 4 **nc** scabbard ornament 玃

piət **nc** hand net for birds 453 畢 畢

隋：昴畢間為天街天子出旄頭畢畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *mao* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

piət to shoot 142 彈

piət **nc** cap seam 8 繹 畢

piət **nc** ko edible plant (beans?) 萹

piət mother 婢

piət **mp** pln 畢

piət close, sealed 8 閉 閉

piət **nc** writing-strips 畢 鐸

piət **nc** fork used on sacrificial meat 畢

piət 4.5 **nc** 廣韻: manure-spreader 453 畢

piət **nc** pointer, sth ext use of "meat fork" 畢 **piət** **nc** 方言: metal assemblage under carriage (dial) 畢

piət 4.5 cold wind 颼

piət **nc** bow-shaping frame 弓 秘

piət **nc** handle 490 秘 秘

piət **nc** to stab 扌 秘

piət soo 騾

piət 4.0 knee-cover 鞞

piət 4.5 onomat 苐

piət 4.5 filled dumpling 饅 饅

piət ko horn blown by 羌 to herd horses (rel to 喇叭?) 齧 栗

piət onomat 泌 瀉

piət *pi* *wang* **mp** sko forest bogle 畢 方

piət *pi* *wat* bubble up? or rel to **piət** *pi* *wat*

"cold"? 渾 沸 齧 發

piət *pi* *wat* chilly, cold? 齧 發 渾 泼

piət *pi* *wat* 4.5 so fire flickering 燁 燁

piəd 3.6 secret 祕 祕

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以為秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

隋：東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主

土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

piēd bubble up 廣韻 *ar b'iet* 泌

piēd 3 guard against, admonish 𦉰

piēd 3.6 shut up, close 8 闕

piēd ^{mp} river name 泌

piēd 3.6 reins 490 轡 轡

管:失轡則馬馬制 If you lose grasp of the reins, how will the horse be controlled?

piēd 方言: private shame (*dial*) 8 恥

piēd 3.0 guard against, admonish 8 𦉰

piēd 3.6 handle 490 秘 鉞

piēd 3.6 集韻: brush stroke 339 𦉰

piēd 3.6 集韻: call to come urgently 107 𦉰

piēddiang ^{mp} 縣 name 泌陽

piēn 1.17 ^{nc} guest (*fus* of 彼人?) 141 賓 賓

國: [謂行人子朱]曰…夫[行人]子員導賓主之言無私子常易之 said [to the herald Tzū-chu]...“[The herald] Tzū-Yüan in conveying speech from host to guest never interpolates his own; you always substitute something else for it.”

史:大行設九賓禮傳 The protocol chief arranged the nine grades of guest and the emissaries.

衡:賓客 invited and uninvited visitors

史:捐賓客而不立朝 to dismiss all visitors and not hold court

史:不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

國:冀缺薊其妻饁之敬相待如賓 Chi Ch'üeh was clearing weeds and his wife brought food to him; they treated each other with courtesy, like guests.

大:主人請曰某有枉矢啣壺請樂賓賓曰子有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, “[I] So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them.” The guest says, “You have delicious wine and fine food and to that you add amusement; dare I refuse?”

列:遂賓於西王母觴於瑤池之上西王母爲王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Then he went as guest to Hsi Wang Mu who gave him a party beside the Green Jade Pool. Hsi Wang Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a response to it. Its words were very sad.

piēn 3.21 to host 廣韻 *ar t l* 141 賓 賓 宴:賓者更道從大門入 The reception committee altered the route so that he entered the great gate.

隋:翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

piēn encoffin 132 殯

後:中常侍曹節王甫欲用貴人禮殯帝曰太后親立朕躬統承大業 The regular palace attendants Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu wanted to conduct her funeral by the rites for a consort of the first rank. The emperor said, “The empress dowager began Our body in her own person, accepting and continuing the great [ie imperial] lineage. [濱濱瀕

piēn 1.17 ^{nc} water's edge *cf* 瀕 (*rel to* 邊?) 132

說:浦水濱也 A riverbank is a bank of a river.

國:又爲惠公從余於渭濱命曰三日若宿而至 Also, chasing me along the bank of the Wei on behalf of the Benevolent Marquess, your orders said three days and you arrived after only one night's pause.

非:河濱之漁者爭坻 Fishermen along the river bank fought over bars.

史:及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him.

piēn push back 132 擯 賓

史:其大上計破秦其次必長賓之 As to the best plan, smash Ch'in; as to the next-best, we must contain Ch'in for a long time.

史:秦挾賓以待破秦王必患之 With Ch'in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch'in will surely be troubled by that.

史:大王收率天下以賓秦秦兵不敢出函谷關十五年 Since YGM collected and led the world to contain Ch'in, their arms have not dared to emerge from the H pass for fifteen years.

piēn 1.17 appearance of spook 覩

piēn ^{nc} hair at temples 132 鬢

釋:其上連髮曰鬢 The hair that connects to them [ie the whiskers] at the top is called “temple hair.” 釋:鬢曲頭曰距 The curled tips of the hairs at the temples are called “spurs.”

piēn 1.17 ^{nc} pattern of jade veins 11 璵

piēn 3.21 ^{nc} 廣韻: 不見 (*fusion*?) 覩

piēnlāng Areca (betel) palm 檳榔 檳榔

piēn'zūk ^{nc} feudal duty owed by remote feudal lords 132 賔服

piēg ^{mp} name 彪

piēg *uf* transit 彪

piēg piēwer 1.48 ^{mp} tiger stripes 109 彪

piēg piēwer 1.48 so horses running 589 羸 羸

piēwak 4 bind, wrap 316 轉

piēwang 1.38 direction, side 248 方 方

史:平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊而弱齊楚秦晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Ch'in and Chin first became great and the source of governance was the frontier overlords.

宋:東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭 My husband's position is as leader of over a thousand horsemen in the east. [comes from another direction.

淮:有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that 隋:昴七星天之耳目也主西方主獄事 The seven stars of *mao* are the ears and eyes of the sky. It governs the west. It governs court proceedings.

官:邊師掌四方之地名 The plainmaster takes charge of placenames everywhere.

多:天一方 the other end of the world

史:梁南與楚境西與韓境北與趙境東與齊境卒戍四方守亭鄣者不下十萬 Liang shares a border with Ch'u on the south, with Hân on the west, with Chao on the north and with Ch'i on the east. To guard all four sides would take no fewer than 100,000 soldiers manning guardposts.

b. *meton.* lands outside China

梁:北天竺國遣使獻方物 States of northern

India sent a mission to present their local products.

漢:越方外之地鬻髮文身之民也 The lands of the Yüeh are beyond our neighboring states and their peoples among those who shave off their hair and mark their bodies.

隋:所謂取之以道用之有節故能養百官之政勗戰士之功救天災服方外活國安人之大經也 The saying, “Levy within reason, disburse within limits; then you can support the governance of the bureaucracy and reward the success of the army,” is an overriding principle of relieving natural disasters, subduing neighbors, keeping the state intact and keeping the people safe.

piēwang 1.38 just then 6 方 昉

非:方此時也堯安在 Where was Yao while all this was happening?

戰:蚌方出曝而鵝啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body.

戰:方急時不及召下兵 During the emergency there was no time to summon the weapons below.

史:如今人方爲刀俎我爲魚肉何辭爲 If at this time other people are acting like knives and cutting-boards, we to be the fish and flesh, what would leave-taking accomplish?

史:我方先君後臣因謂王即[弗→]不用鞅當殺之 At that time I was putting the ruler first and his ministers afterward, so I said to the king that if he would not employ you he should kill you.

淮:方其爲虎也不知其嘗爲人也方其爲人不知其且爲虎也 At the time he was a tiger, he was unaware he had ever been a man; at the time he was a man, he was unaware he was going to become a tiger. 漢:今功業方就名聞方昭四方鄉風 Now the project is about to be finished, the reputation about to be famous, and the border nations about to be attracted to the Chinese lifestyle.

史:方誅商鞅疾辯士弗用 They had just punished Shang Yang and were sick and tired of sophists; they didn't hire him.

史:漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

史:司馬季主閒坐弟子三四人侍方辯天地之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

人:人亦以其方思之故不了己意 For their part, others might, on account of the fact that they happen to be thinking just at that time, not understand what you are explaining.

莊:發之適矢復斝方矢復寓 As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was employed in the same manner.

史:賴子得顯方且報德何故去也 I have become eminent through reliance on you. Now I am about to repay your kindness. Why are you leaving?

b. 方A 方B simultaneously A and B

莊:方可方不可方可不可方可 It is both valid and invalid, both invalid and valid.

píwāng 1.38 method; prescription, cure 9 方
戰：楚王問曰客何方所循 The king of Ch'u asked,
"What method does our visitor follow?"

莊：惠施多方其書五車 Hui Shih knew how to do
many things. His books made five cartloads.

魏：止盜之方 how to put a stop to thieving

b. *specifically*, med prescription, alchemic formula
莊：請買其方百金 asked to buy the medicine's
recipe for a hundred gold pieces

史：夫子之爲方也若以管窺天以鄰視文 Sir,
your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky
through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

衡：案方和藥 compound the medicine according to
the prescription

史：少君者故深澤侯[入→]人以主方 Shao-
chün was formerly of the household of the Marquess of
Shên-tsé in the capacity of pharmacist.

民：又方研芥子塗之差 Another method: grind
mustard seed, smear it on and [the ulcer] is cured.

漢：好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery
language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方
技此不可不備 The empress is young and has
seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently
summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for
empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

píwāng 1.38 ^{sq} square 6 方 枋

呂：天道圓地道方 The way of sky is round; the
way of earth is square.

管：矩不正不可以求方 If the carpenter's square
is inaccurate it cannot be used to achieve squareness.

史：地方二千餘里 The land is over 2000 square li.

史：魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平
諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of
Wei is not even a thousand square li; its manpower
does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides,
other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like
spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous
mountains or great rivers.

釋：五鄰爲里居方一里之中也 Five neighbor-
hoods make a "village"; they dwell in an area of one
square li.

b. ext quadrilateral of equal height and base

考：凡爲防廣與崇方其綳參分去一 When
building dikes the width and elevation are always
equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top]
divide by three and subtract one.

c. *fig.*

新：方直不曲謂之正反正爲邪 If one is square
and straight and not crooked it is called uprightness;
to invert uprightness is evil.

漢：堪性公方自見孤立遂直道而不曲 Kan's
nature was impartial and square; he took his own
counsel and stood alone; he followed a straight path
and never went crooked.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵
射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之
Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers
and your upright officials, only using them as compan-
ions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits
and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand
design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—
YS ventures to concern himself with that.

píwāng 3.41 release; abandon 457 放 方

楚：屈原放在草野 Chü Yüan was discarded in
wilderness.

三：蓋放諸船同時發火 Kai cast loose all the
ships, at the same time setting fire to them.

藝：帝放弓矢 The emperor laid aside his bow and
arrow.

史：封侯貴戚湯武之所以放弑而爭也 To be
enfeoffed and ennobled are what Tang and Wu vied
for at the cost of deposition and assassination.

藝：昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放
之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient
times the family of Jung Ch'êng had a youngest son
who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight
in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the
southwest. The youngest son married a horse and
sired children with human bodies and tails and
hooves.

b. *fig.*

衡：方心 an undisciplined mind

釋：律累也累人心使不得放肆也 "Law" is
"bind". It binds people's hearts so they do not get to
do whatever they please regardless.

草：天地至大而不見者方貌精於蟻蝨乃不
暇焉 They do not see sky and earth, immense as they
are; they dissipate their perceptive essence on nits and
lice and have no time for anything else.

píwāng 2.36 conform to, imitate 9 放 倣 方

píwāng ^{nc} ko tree 枋

píwāng? in 商 inscr, country e.g. 羌 方

píwāng ^{nc} ko strong ox 252 枋

píwāng 2.36 ^{nc} pottery 316 瓶 瓶

píwāng ^{mp} pln 加

píwāng name of a sacrifice (*swu* 枋?) 𠄎

píwāng ^{nc} ko 4-sided 壺? 鈞

píwāng fat (*cf* 封 胖) 252 枋

太：脂牛正枋不濯釜而烹則歐歐之疾至 When
the fat ox is just fat enough, if you cook it without
washing the cook pot you will ralph like a college boy.

píwāng lash together (eg pontoons to make

raft); lay alongside *cf* 朋 157 枋 方

史：舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食 If
they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft
would carry fifty men with food for three months.

戰：至闔陽晉之道徑亢父之險車不得方軌馬
不得並行百人守險千人不能過也 When you
get to the frontier guardposts, on the Yang-chin road

you go through the Kang-fu pass. Chariots are not
able to roll through side by side, nor even horses walk
through abreast. If a hundred men hold the pass, a
thousand cannot get through.

淮：古者大川名谷衝絕道路不通往來也乃
爲齋木方版以爲舟航故地勢有無得相委輸
In ancient times great rivers or famous gorges would
cut highways with their rushing water, preventing
passage. Then because of that they hollowed logs and
fastened boards side-by-side to make boats and ferries.
Thus whether the terrain lay with them or not they
could ship things to each other.

家：夫江始出於岷山其源可以[濫觴→]觴濫
及其至于江津不舫舟不避風則不可以涉非
唯下流水多耶 When the Yangtze first emerges at
Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow
cup. When it gets to the crossings, unless we raft several
boats together and wait for a calm wind we can't cross it.

Isn't this just because in the lower reaches there is much
more water?

píwāng 1 ^{vb} cross by raft 方

詩：就其深矣方之舟之就其淺矣泳之游之
Having got to a deep one, cross by raft or by boat; having
got to a shallow one, wade across or swim across.

píwāng 1 ^{mp} pln 方

詩：侵鎬及方至于涇陽 They invaded Hao and
Fang/ As far as the north bank of the Ching. [111]

píwāng 2.36 clear 420 昉

píwāng? take a place, occupy 方

píwāng ^{pwāng} ^{nc} raft 420 舫 方

píwāng ^{ghwān} ^{mp} name of 堯 放勳

píwāng ^{ghio} dew-collector, stb square mirror

w/catch basin; 諸 *stb uf* 珠 方 諸

淮：方諸見月則津而爲水 When the dew-catcher
faces the moon it moistens and generates water.

衡：作方諸取水於月 They make dew-catchers to
get water from the moon.

píwāng ^{ghéng}? orthodox? 方正

píwāng ^{ghéng} ^{mp} mtn pass name 方城

píwāng ^{ghwat} pharmacology, alchemy 方術

衡：方術 techniques of pharmacology

漢：護誦醫經本草方術數十萬言長者咸愛
重之共謂曰以君卿之材何不宜學乎 Hu had
many hundred thousand words of medical texts,
herbaries and materia medica by rote, so that elders of
the family all thought him very promising and said
that Chün-ch'ing had talent and that he ought to
study for an official career.

píwāng ^{tsiār} ^{mp} man name 放齊

píwāng ^{gh'iang} ^{mp} sacred mtn island in ocean
方丈

píwāng ^{gh'ak} plan of action, coordinated
tactics 9.533 方略

漢：公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美
風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom
We commission to organize the coordination of plans,
keep chains of command and assignments uniform,
broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general
standard of behavior.

漢：御史大夫尹忠對方略疏闊上切責之忠
自殺 Yin Chung, head of civil service, kept aloof from
coordinating the effort. The emperor seriously rebuked
him and he committed suicide.

史：諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言詭譎王王喜
多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners
made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of
Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more
money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

píwāng ^{gh'ud} technique (*cf* 方略) 方數

史：出行游國中問善爲方數者事之久矣 I
wandered throughout the nation, asking for skilful
practitioners and apprenticing myself to them, for a
long time.

píwāng ^{gh'ag} ^{nc} expert, master of some
method 方士

史：於是天子始親祠竈而遣方士入海求蓬
萊安期生之屬而事化丹沙諸藥齊爲黃金矣
Then the emperor first began to sacrifice to the kitch-
en god himself, and sent adepts to sea to seek An Chi-
sheng at P'êng-lai and went about altering cinnabar
and various medicines to make gold.

史：上念諸儒及方士言封禪人人殊不經難

施行 The emperor wondered whether fêng-shên might not be difficult to execute, as the Confucians and the Taoist adepts had each his own opinion of the matter and there was no canon to go by.

pjwəŋpāk overlord of frontier region 方伯禮: 千里之外設方伯 [...] 二百一十國以爲州州有伯八州八伯 Beyond a thousand *li* they established frontier overlords. [...] Two hundred sixteen states made a *chou*. Each *chou* had an over lord. There were eight *chou* and eight overlords.

禮: 方伯爲朝天子皆有湯沐之邑於天子之縣內 When the regional overlords came to the emperor's court on account of that, they all had assigned to them cities within the verge as sources of bath water and shampoo.

史: 平王之時周室衰微諸侯彊并弱齊楚秦

晉始大政由方伯 In the time of the Level King, the house of Chou was in decline, and the strong among the barons annexed the weak; Ch'i, Ch'u, Chin and Chin first became great and the source of governance was the frontier overlords.

pjwəŋ onomat *ar* **b'jwəŋ** 番

pjwət 4.8 not + it 弗

左: 弗納於淫 Do not lead him into excess.

呂: 賢主弗內 [之] 於朝 The good ruler does not allow him into court.

呂: 竊意大王之弗爲也 I venture to predict that Your Great Majesty will not do it.

呂: 寡人已令吏弗誅矣 We have already ordered the officials not to punish him

淮: 所生者弗得所殺 [非] 弗怨 The ones brought to life feel no gratitude to him, nor do the ones killed bear him resentment.

左: 己弗能有而以與人 He couldn't keep it himself yet he gave it to someone else.

呂: 與之尸而弗取 if we let them have their dead and they don't accept them

淮: 牛蹠齷齪亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.

禮: 夫子爲弗聞也者 Confucius pretended he hadn't heard it.

呂: 貪戾而求王舜弗能爲 to be greedy and rapacious and seek to rule as king—Shun couldn't do it

呂: 庖人調和而弗敢食故可以爲庖 A cook measures and blends but does not dare taste [the food]; thus he can be employed to function as cook.

戰: 百姓爲之用... 百姓弗爲用 the people work for him... the people don't work for him

禮: 弗果殺 He didn't go through with killing them.

國: 弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

pjwət emblazoned 黻

詩: 黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

pjwət 4^{nc} knee covers 603 市 芾 韍

pjwət rear screen of carriage 第 莠

pjwət clear away vegetation 莠

pjwət head ornament 莠

pjwət 說文: bogle's head 集韻 *ar* **pjwəd** 白

pjwət 方言: flail? (*dial*) 339 拂

pjwət so rain falling (*rel* to 髮?) 142 霰

pjwət downstroke 丿

pjwət **pjwət** 4.8 說文: writing brush (燕 *dial*) 339 弗

說: 所以書也楚謂之聿吳謂之不律燕謂之弗 What is used to write. Ch'u calls it *biut*, Wu calls it *piur-liwət*, Yen calls it *pjwət*.

pjwət 4.8 silk seal waist band 490 紱

pjwət 4.8 rope 490 紱 莠 紱

pjwət-pjwət ^{rb} so whirling wind 弗弗

pjwət-pjwət ^{rb} so city walls 弗弗

pjwətmjən stdw ceremonial dress 黻冕

pjwəd 3.8 heat rash, prickly heat 痱

pjwəd ^{nc} 方言: knee covers (*pron?*) 603 裨 被 裨

pjwəd 3.8 vapor hot 沸

pjwəd **pjwət** 3.8 bubble, boil (*pron?*) 142 沸

藝: 神鼎者質文精也知吉凶存亡能輕能重能息能行不灼而沸不汲自盈 The substance and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality. They can tell good fortune from bad, survival from doom. They can be light or heavy, quiescent or active. They boil without heating, fill themselves without the drawing of water.

pjwəŋ 1.20^{ve} divide (*cf* 半) 11 分

戰: 下比周則上危下分爭則上安 When lower ranks stick together, superiors are in danger; when lower ranks compete amongst themselves, superiors are safe. 淮: 分人之兵 divide the other side's forces 史: 與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 share the remaining money with the shamaness to take home 呂: 名固不可以相分必由其理 Names definitely cannot be shared back and forth; they must go according to the logic of things.

淮: 不能以府庫分人 He could not bring himself to share the loot with anyone else.

戰: 田單見其寒欲使後車分衣無可以分者單解裘而衣之 Tien Tan saw that he was cold and wanted to issue him some clothing from the rear wagons, but none was available. He took off his own cloak and put it on the man.

史: 此所謂四分五裂之道也 This is what I call a way that goes four or five directions all at once.

史: 民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦 Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled.

釋: 粉分也研米使分散也 Flour is divide. Grind rice and make it divided and separated.

史: 夫塞成皋絕上地則王之國分矣 If they block Ch'êng-kao and cut off your upper territory, YM's state will have been divided.

考: 凡爲防廣與崇方其綽半分去一 When building dikes the width and elevation are always equal. To get the diminution [of width at the top] divide by three and subtract one.

隋: 昔黃帝創觀漏水制器取則以分晝夜 In antiquity, Huang Ti initiated the observing of draining water. He specified apparatus for obtaining a standard, and by that he divided the day and the night.

荀: 故儒者將使人兩得之者也墨者將使人兩喪之者也是儒墨之分也 Thus Confucians are ones who will get others to succeed in both ways; Mohists are ones who will get others to fail in both ways. Such is the distinction between Confucians and Mohists. 漢: 貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.

隋: 春秋分之日正出在卯入在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *yau*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that? 隋: 至天監六年武帝以晝夜百刻分配十二辰辰得八刻仍有餘分乃以晝夜爲九十六刻一辰有全刻八焉至大同十年又改用一百八刻 In the sixth year of T'ien-chien [507] the Martial Emperor made day and night have 96 notches, because the twelve branches, when distributed over 100 notches, eight notches to a branch, left surplus notches. Then each branch got exactly eight notches. In the tenth year of Ta-t'ung [544] he further switched to using 108 notches.

b. *in fractions*

淮: 日日行一度而歲有奇四分之度一 The sun moves one degree each day and each year it has one-fourth of a degree left over.

淮: 歲行三十度十六分度之七十二歲而周 In a year [Jupiter] moves 30 $\frac{16}{100}$ degrees. In twelve years it makes a circuit.

隋: 冬夏二至之間晝夜差一十九刻一百分刻之七十二 Between the winter and summer solstices the day and night differ by 19.72 notches.

春分⇒春

秋分⇒秋

pjwəŋ 3.23 ^{ve} dung? *gr* *cuo* 番 + 共 11 糞

民: 故墟新糞壞牆垣乃佳 [For growing brassica] the grounds of abandoned buildings, newly manured and with the walls and fences knocked down, will do fine. 民: 以灰爲糞 use ashes for manure [instead of dung]

pjwəŋ fall/put down 債 賁

pjwəŋ 2.18 husked grain; flour 11 粉

pjwəŋ 3.23^{ve} take off, rush, eager 142 奮 史: 秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士踰洶科頭貫 [顛] 強奮戰者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

史: 臣聞越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制於牧野豈其士卒眾哉誠能奮其威也 I have heard that King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh. How could that have been due to their armies' multitude? It was because their dedication was able to arouse their will

to dominate.

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the “vertical men” say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

史：夫群臣諸侯不料地之寡而聽從人之甘言好辭比周以相飾也皆奮口聽吾計以疆霸天下 Ministers and barons do not measure the meagerness of their land; they listen to the sweet talk and beautiful words of the vertical men. Those collude to praise each other and all get excited and say, “Follow my plan; you can get strong enough to rule the world.”

新：秦王懷貪鄙之心行自奮之智不信功臣不親士民 The king of Ch'in had a greedy and vulgar heart in his breast; he acted on the perceptions that arose in himself rather than relying on ministers of proven attainment and being attuned to his people.

漢：奮其私智而不師古 Excited by his own personal intelligence, he did not take history as a guide.

pjwən 3.23 brush, sweep 11 拚 叁 攢 糞 焚

禮：凡為長者糞之禮必加帚於箕上以袂拘而退其塵不及長者 The invariable etiquette of sweeping for an elder: you must place the broom atop the dustpan and cover it with your sleeve when you withdraw, so as not to allow the dust to reach the elder. 藝：得鼠身如豹文焚之光澤 They caught a mouse; its body was patterned like a leopard, and when they brushed it it was bright and lustrous.

pjwən 1.20 ^{vst} to steam rice 142 饋

pjwən fly, soar 142 粉 翁

pjwən loan for 分 142 匪

pjwən 廣雅：盡 糞

pjwən to steam rice 142 餠 餠

pjwən ko sp stone 玢

pjwən stdw seasoning soup 142 扮

pjwən 3.23 卍 river name 11 漢

pjwən 1.20 玉篇：sunlight 盼

pjwən 卍 爾雅：river name 漢

pjwən 1.20 kosps +p 鈐

pjwənkiek ^{nc} shock troops?? 奮擊

pjwəngokuk 卍 闕 name 奮五穀

pjwənt'o dung (or dung & earth mixture?)

used for plastering a wall 138 糞土

國：玉帛酒食猶糞土也 Jade, fine cloth, wine and food are like a bunch of crap.

pjwəndiã portion of sky thought to correspond to a particular portion of earth 分野 隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

pjwənd'io clean out 138 糞除

左：自子之歸也小人糞除先人之敝廬 When [I heard] that you were to return, sir, I swept out the tumbledown hut of my fathers. (tChf)

左：將使歸糞除宗祧以事君 Should you permit me to return and sweep the temple of collateral ancestors so as to serve your lordship,

pjwənb'æg divide among, distribute 11 分部

pjwənmjær ko embroidered decoration 11 粉米 粉 齏

pjwənmjæng distinct, differentiated 11 分明

pjwər 1.8 appositional negative 141 非

The more examples of negated appositional sentences I consider, the less need I see to distinguish this specialized negative from the stative verb “be alien to” (next wd) in a construction parallel to other statives like 是, 固, 必 etc that have similar distributions. V. note under 也 A.4.b.

國：非吾所知也 It's not something I know about.

孟：非我也兵也 It wasn't me; it was the weapon.

呂：公曰請見客子之事歟對曰非也相國使子乎

對曰不也 The Earl said, “Is it your duty to volunteer to present visitors?” He replied, “It is not.”

“Did the prime minister order you to?” He replied, “He did not.”

淮：幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 “Darkness” is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

國：非官守則皆王之父兄甥舅也 The ones not office-holders are all senior male relatives of the king.

呂：言心相離而上無以參之則下多所言非所行也所行非所言也 If words and intent differ, and superiors have no source of evidence by which to resolve that, then the inferiors will have many cases of what they say not being what they do and of what they do not being what they say.

衡：鳳麟非生外國也 It's not true that phoenixes and unicorns are born in foreign lands.

2. 非獨...也, 非徒...也, 非惟...也 not only

呂：非獨染絲然也 It isn't only dyeing silk that is like that.

呂：非徒萬物酌之也 It is not only the things of the world that drain it.

呂：故不義迫生也而迫生非獨不義也 Thus living wrongly is a cramped life, but cramped lives are not only living wrongly.

戰：非獨此五國為然而已也天下之亡國皆然矣 Nor is it that only these five states may be considered to have been so and that's all. Doomed states all over the world have always been so.

pjwər 1.8 ^{vst} be alien to, other than 141 非

孟：惡似而非者 I hate what is similar but different.

戰：白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 White bone can be mistaken for ivory and soapstone is like jade. These are all examples of false resemblance.

淮：此所謂類之而非者也 This is what we mean by “resembling but different.”

漢：非吏比者三老北邊騎士輜車一算 Carts and wagons are to be assessed at full value except for property of those with official rank, preceptors and cavalymen on the northern frontier.

老：道可道非常道 If a way can be pointed out, it differs from the unchanging way.

國：國非忠不立非信不固 The state cannot be established by other than fidelity, nor be made firm by other than good faith.

戰：狗固吠非其主也 Dogs simply bark at anyone

other than their master.

左：非日月之膏不鼓 the drums are not beaten for anything but astrological ill-omens of sun & moon 漢：高祖之約非劉氏不王 By the restriction of the founding emperor, none but members of the Liu clan may become a prince.

漢：計一人三百日食用糈十八斛非牛力不能勝 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load.

淮：夫蝦蟆為鵝水蠶為蠶皆生非其類 Consider how frogs become partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind.

左：神不歆非類 Spirits do not savor what is other than their own kind.

呂：非辭無以相期 There is no means of making agreements except by words.

史：非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名 Having a status not one's own is called grasping for status; have a reputation not one's own is called grasping for reputation.

史：燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可 Yen wants to requite the enmity of Ch'i; with no one but Mr. Su is that possible.

管：彼民非穀不食穀非地不生地非民不動 Now the folk cannot eat anything but grain, grain cannot grow anywhere but the ground, and the ground cannot be incited by anyone but the folk.

戰：今雖干將莫邪非得人力則不能割刺矣 Even Kan Chiang and Mo Yeh [famous swords], for example, except by getting the power from a man are not able to cut and wound.

淮：各處其宅田其田無故無新惟賢是親用非其有使非其人 Each dwell in his home and cultivate his fields/ Not distinguishing old from new, only preferring the capable/ Using what was not his possession and employing those who were not his men.

人：非聖人之察其孰能究之哉 With anything except the scrutiny of a sage, how could one inquire into its details?

衡：人君用刑非時則寒施賞違 節則溫 If rulers apply penalties out of season, then it gets cold; if they grant rewards beyond the limit, then it gets hot.

淮：日月不應非其氣君子不容非其類也 The sun and moon do not respond to what is alien to their energy; a courtier does not accommodate what is alien to his kind.

淮：法者非天墮非地生發於人間而反以自正 What law is: not fallen from sky nor risen from earth, but emerged from among men and turned round and used to correct themselves.

淮：凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

後：君驕士曰士非我無從富貴士驕君曰君非士無從安存 Rulers are arrogant to officers, saying, “If not for me they would have no source of wealth and honor.” Officers are arrogant to rulers, saying, “If not for officers they would have no source of security.”

語：良馬非獨驥驥利劍非惟干將美女非獨西施忠臣非獨呂望 There are other good horses than Ch'i-chi; there are other good swords than Kan-chiang; there are other beautiful women than Hsi

Shih; there are other upright officials than Lü Wang.
 國:非敗而何 If that's not defeat, what is it?
 莊:非德也而可長久者天下無之 There is no such thing as one who is able to last a long time by any other means than strong popular support.
 莊:發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於 It departs from the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-fung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water.
 戰:今欲并天下凌萬乘誅敵國制海內子元元臣諸侯非兵不可 In this case if you want to unite the world, dominate the powerful, subdue your peers, organize all civilized lands, treat good people as you would your children and turn the barons into your servitors, nothing else but war will do.
 尉:古者士有什伍車有偏列鼓鳴旂麾先登者未嘗非多力國士也先死者亦未嘗非多力國士也 In ancient times, when the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays, the drums sounded and the flags signalled, those who first ascended [the wall] were none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state, and those who first died were also none but the strongest exemplary warriors of the state.
 列:耳目所觀聽鼻口所納嘗皆非人間之有 Whatever he looked at or listened to, whatever he smelled or tasted, none of it found any counterpart in the world of humankind.

後:家雖獲罪事非太后 Though her family was implicated, the events had nothing to do with the empress dowager.

(1). *single* 非 can have multiple objects

漢:自三代之盛胡越不與受正朔非疆弗能服威弗能制也 From the time when the three dynasties flourished, the northern and southeastern barbarians have never joined us in accepting the proper calendar. They cannot be conquered by anything but force nor kept in order by anything but the fear of power.

(2). 非 X 而 Y, 非 X 則 Y other than X, only Y

史:凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立 The strongest states in the world, if not Ch'in then Ch'u, or if not Ch'u then Ch'in, cannot both win in a struggle.

史:五穀所生非菽而麥 Of the five grains, only beans and barley grow there.

漢:至於髡髀之所非斤則斧 But when he got to the haunch, nothing but a hatchet or ax would do.

國:非敗而何 If that's not defeat, what is it?

左:主晉祀者非君而誰 Who is the officiant of the sacrifices of Chin, if not you, sir?

b. *paired w/* 是 "be same as" *qv*

搜:又云欲雨舒戲之曰巢居知風穴居知雨卿非狐狸則是鼯鼠 He further said, "It will rain." Shu jestingly replied, "Nest-dwellers can tell the wind/Hole-dwellers can tell the rain/ If, sir, you are not a fox or tanuki/ then you must be a vole."

c. *as put fac* imply other than, contradict

莊:非德 reject popular support.

後:非仁 spurn pity

左:非制 contravene order

國:非義 violate propriety

國:非故 ignore precedent

呂:非禮 breach decorum

史:[跡→]跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾[持+]浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.

左:鬼神非其族類不歆其祀 Spirits not of the same clan and lineage do not savor the sacrifice.

左:有非言之物而言 There are cases of things speaking that ought not to speak.

搜:舒知其非常客 Shu knew he was no ordinary visitor.

衡:夫形不可以不滿丈之故謂之非形 With regard to the human shape, it will not do to call it misshapen on account of its not being a full *chang* tall.

國:王以狄女閭姜任非禮且棄舊也 YM's making the Ti barbarian woman closer to yourself than those of the Chiang and Jen clans contravenes ritual and moreover discards longtime associates.

草:上非天象所垂下非河洛所吐中非聖人所造 It is incongruent to that sent down by sky images above, brought forth by the Ho and Lo below and activated by the sages between.

淮:馬齒非牛蹠檀根非椅枝故見其一本而萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood implies having branches other than those like catalpa. Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.

This remark illustrates how badly comprehension of CC texts is impaired by sinologists' simpleminded ignorance of time-tested methods of philology. Ignoring syntax and reading character-meanings yields "Horses' teeth are not cows' feet," a plonking insipidity from which the conclusion initiated by 故 does not remotely follow. Every clause in that sentence is nuclear, not appositional. Compare this statement from the same book:

淮:四足者無羽翼戴角者無上齒 What has four feet lacks feathers and wings; what has horns on its head lacks upper incisors.

Expanded versions of this idea can be found:
 淮:故牛歧蹠而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.
 呂:冬與夏不能兩[刑→]形草與稼不能兩成新穀熟而陳穀虧凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智編者無遂功天之數也 Winter and summer cannot both take form at once; weeds and crops cannot both grow in the same place; when the new grain ripens the old grain deteriorates. Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is due to sky's methods.

That is, it is claimed that there exist properties A and B such that in principle a thing with A cannot in fact also have B: A 非 B "A implies not-B". That is asserted to be due to how nature operates.

Separation of principle from fact is the prime tenet of a widely-accepted modern view of science, in which priority is given to fact: one cow with upper incisors is enough to invalidate the principle. Such a separation was proposed by some rhetors in the Warring States era who sound much like formal logicians. This major procedural innovation has ever since been seen as mere captious quibbling.

史:有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

孟:今也南蠻馱舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shriek, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tséng-tzu!

鹽:持規而非矩執準而非繩 to advocate squares but reject compasses, or to uphold plumbines while rejecting chalklines

莊:奚必伯夷之是而盜跖之非乎 Why must it be Po-yi whom we consider right and Burglar Chih whom we consider wrong?

呂:說淫則可不可而然不然是不是而非不非 If explanation is carelessly done then one accepts what is unacceptable and believes what is untrue, holds wrong to be right and vice versa.

淮:有諸己不非諸人無諸己不求諸人 If you have it in yourself, do not deny it in others; if you lack it in yourself, do not seek it in others.

衡:墨家議之非故也 The reason is that the Mohists have discussed it in the wrong terms.

後:性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

禮:天有四時春秋冬夏風雨霜露無非教也 The seasons are of the sky. Spring, summer, fall, winter, wind, rain, frost, dew—none teaches falsely.

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How far might Kung-sun Lung's approach have gone toward developing a philosophical basis for experimental science? It seems improbable that anything would have come of it in any case; seldom can a change of no immediately obvious practical benefit withstand the social pressure of a dominant class who reject it. Even before the politicization of natural history in the Han, in China a cow with upper incisors would have been a portent for divination, not a puzzle for biology. Still, his insight is noteworthy.

龍:物莫非指而指非指 No thing contradicts a concept; rather, concepts contradict concepts.

龍:白馬非馬 [The concept] "white horse" contradicts [the concept] "horse."

莊:以指喻指之非指不若以非指喻指之非指也 Rather than using a concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts, better use a non-concept to illustrate how concepts contradict concepts.

pinvar 1.8 ^{vs} be wrong 141 非

衡:歸非於儒生付是於文吏也 They blame the Confucians for being wrong and praise the officials for being right.

左:武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑義士猶或非之 When The Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that.

衡:儒者之言竟非誤也 What the scholars say turns out to be wrong and erroneous.

史:有高人之行者固見非於世有獨知之慮者必見放於民 If you do high deeds you are sure to be condemned by all and if you have visionary plans you are certain to be mocked by the populace.

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後:意非毀俗儒 He enjoyed contradicting and deriding scholarly mediocrities.

pjwər 1.8 **we** to fly 142 飛 蜚

廣：鼠屬能飛食虎豹之物 critter like mouse that can fly, eats tigers & leopards

准：獸以之走鳥以之飛 Animals run by means of it. Birds fly by means of it.

史：毛羽未成不可以高蜚 If feathers and wings are not yet filled out they cannot be used to fly high.

說：鼯五技鼠也能飛不能過屋能緣不能窮木能游不能渡谷能穴不能掩身能走不能先人 A squirrel is a kind of rat that has five skills. It can fly but not all the way across a roof. It can climb but not all the way to the top of the tree. It can swim but not all the way across the valley. It can dig but can't bury itself. It can run but can't outpace a man.

管：毋代鳥飛使弊其羽翼 Don't fly in place of a bird; let it wear out its plumage.

釋：鳥須羽而飛矢須羽而前也 Birds need feathers to fly and arrows need vanes to go forward.

莊：我決起而飛 we hurl ourselves into flight

史：有鴞飛入賈生舍 There was an owl that flew into Chia's official residence.

選：何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/Whose wings take them near where they must part.

選：飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea, cross the mountain tops.

b. also of things

選：輕塵不飛纖羅不動 Even the lightest dust does not fly, nor the finest gauze stir.

選：更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

pjwər 1.8 ko animal **ar** **vjwər** 飛 飛 蜚
切：犢獸如牛白首一目 **pjwər**: an animal like a cow, with a white head and one eye.

山：有獸焉其狀如牛而白首一目而蛇尾其名曰蜚 There is an animal there shaped like a cow, with a white head, one eye and a tail like a snake. It is called **pjwər**.

呂：市有舞鷗國有行飛 There will be hawks dancing in the market place and haplops strolling through the capital.

pjwər 2.7 not 141 匪

易：王臣蹇蹇匪躬之故 The king's ministers act with restraint; it is not on their own behalf that they act.

pjwər square basket 匪

pjwər 1.8 door-leaf 扉

pjwər 2.7 sister-frame [for bow] 132 棊

pjwər 2.7 **nc** round basket 篚

~~piwər~~ **pjwə** 2.7 爾雅：food, rice food 235 糞

pjwər 1.8 **mp** surname 斐

pjwər fine hair 142 斐

pjwər 2.7 aid, assist, support 141 棊

pjwər 2.7 ko tree w/edible seeds 榲

pjwər 1.8 red color 緋

pjwər 1.8 horse run fast 驪

pjwər 3.8 fish spawn 鯀

pjwər 3.8 ko ocean fish 鯀

pjwər 1.8 ko river fish 鯀

pjwər 1.8 ko bird 鶩

pjwər't'o famous fast horse 驪兔

pjwərd'ɪdŋ "flying strip"—sko snare? 蜚條

pjwərdz'jwan upward-flowing spring, artesian well 飛泉

pjwərládtád' **mp** 倭 倭 倭 (Hirada?) 飛 嘯 嘯

pjwərdz'jwan 1.8 upward-flowing spring, artesian well 飛泉

pjwərb'ung **nc** tumbleweed 飛蓬 蜚蓬

衡：見蜚蓬而知為車 seeing tumbleweed, he recognized how to make carts

pjwə **pjwər** 1.10 **nc** husband 141 夫

左：人盡夫也父一而已胡可比也 All men are husbands; a father is unique. How are they comparable? 釋：夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.

家：男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生[民→]子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late? 藝：洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

史：蔡化為玄龜以入王後宮後宮之童妾既齷而遭之既笄而孕無夫而生子懼而棄之 The saliva changed into a black salamander which went into the king's harem. A maid in the harem who had just got her second teeth bumped into it. When she reached puberty she became pregnant. Since she had borne a child without having had a husband she feared it and rejected it.

pjwə **pjwə** 3.10 provide 248 賦

淮：發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

b. poll tax

史：民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦 Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled.

史：為田開阡陌封疆而賦稅乎 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.

隋：動而光上賦歛重徭役多 If they move and are bright, imperial taxation will be heavy and corvée labor excessive.

後：詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更筭三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

pjwə **pjwə** 3.10 **nc** preceptor cf 做 10 傅

非：曩將罪之今召以為子傅何也 A while ago you wanted to punish him and now you summon him

to be your son's preceptor; why?

b. appointed official in ruling household preceptor 新：保保其身體傅之德義師道之教訓三公之職也 Guardian guarding his person, preceptor guiding him to proper conduct, and tutor expounding doctrine to him: such are the duties of the three next to the throne.

史：太子君嗣也不可施刑刑其傅公子虔黥其師公孫賈 The heir-apparent being the successor to the ruler, physical punishment may not be applied to him. They mutilated his preceptor Kung-tzu Chien and tattooed his tutor Kung-sun Chia.

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以驗刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅館事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, "In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.

太傅⇒太

少傅⇒少

pjwə **pjwər** **vn** to chop 687 斧

選：擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/Chop ice to melt for gruel.

pjwə **pjwər** **nc** ax 687 斧 鈇

衡：斧不止則薪多 If the ax never stops the firewood piles up.

釋：斧甫也甫始也凡將制器始用斧伐木已乃制之也 **pjwə** "ax" is **pjwə**; **pjwə** is "beginning"; Whenever we go to make a thing, we first use an ax to chop down a tree and when that is finished then we can make it.

呂：竊鈇也 It was because he stole the ax.

逸：綿綿不絕蔓蔓若何豪末不掇將成斧柯 If you do not sever it while it is still delicate, how will you deal with it after it has become rank? If you do not pluck it while it still the size of a hair-tip, it will grow to the size of an ax-handle. [史記 cites this as 周書曰綿綿不絕蔓蔓奈何豪末不伐將用斧柯 which makes better sense.]

b. meat-ax

鹽：屠者解分中理可橫以手而離也至其抽筋鑿骨非行金斧不能決 When a butcher divides a carcass by following its natural lines of division, he can pull the entire thing apart with his hands. For removing tendons and hacking into bones, they cannot be cut by any means but applying a metal cleaver.

隋：參十星一曰參伐一曰大辰一曰天市一曰鈇鉞主斬刈 The ten stars of *shên*: one is called *shên-fu*, one *ta-chiên*, one Sky Market, one Axes. It governs beheading and slicing.

pjwə **pjwə** 1.10 **nc** reeds [?] 282 莆

pjwə **pjwə** 2.9 dried meat 脯

pjwə four fingers width 扶

pjwə 1.10 漢縣 name 邾

pjwə 2.9 漢亭 name 邾

pjwə skin 扶

衡：人之有胞猶木實之有扶也 Humans' having a placenta is like trees and fruit's having bark and rind.

piwo piwäg 2.9 honorific suff to per name (rel to 丕 *pi'äg* "great?") 7 父甫
piwo piwār 2.9 embroidered w/ axes 687 黼
piwo piug ^{nc} ko serving vessel, shallow oblong dish w/cover 盥 簋
piwo 2.9 ^{np} pln 甫
piwo piug seize, catch, capture 131 搏
 國:平公射鵪不死使豎襄搏之 The Level Marquess shot a quail which did not die, so he sent the servant-boy Hsiang to catch it.
 衡:魯公牛哀化為虎搏食其兄同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he pounced on his elder brother and ate him.
 淮:譬猶狸之不可使搏牛虎之不可使搏鼠也 It's like the way a raccoon-dog can't be sent to capture an ox, nor a tiger sent to catch a mouse.
 晏:公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也 The thing to worry about with these three is that if I seize them they might not stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow might miss.
 搜:王令善射者射之矢數發猿搏矢而笑 The king had good archers shoot at it. Many arrows were let fly, but the monkey caught them and laughed.
 呂:是月也命有司修法制繕囹圄具桎梏禁止姦慎罪邪務搏執命理瞻傷察創視折審斷決獄訟必正平戮有罪嚴斷刑 In this month command office-holders to put laws in order, repair jails and prisons, and provide enough handcuffs and leg-irons. Forbid perfidy; cautiously indict deviation; concentrate on making arrests. Command magistrates to view wounds, inspect scars and look at fractures. If they decide cases with meticulous determination then suits will come out fairly. In punishing the guilty, determine sentences with rigor.
piwo crooked back 283 紆
piwo piüb recite; a recitative ode 9 賦
I suggest this genre originated in a highly mannered style of declamation practiced at feudal courts and continued under empire. That in turn can be compared to chants used by work gangs to pace their task. See the two long excerpts from 戰國策 cited under the words 說 and 戰.
 選:或曰賦者古詩之流也 Some say the *fu* is a type of ancient poetry.
 史:及渡湘水為賦以弔屈原 When he came to cross the Hsiang river he made a *fu* to mourn Ch'ü Yüan.
 西:或問揚雄為賦雄曰讀千首賦乃能為之 Someone asked Yang Hsiung about composing *fu*. He said, "Read a thousand *fu* and then you can do it."
 後:所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *pien* all together.
 選:故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the *fu* on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.
piwo piug 3.10 ^{ve} to weave wattle *cf* 報, 布, 復 143 傅
 管:先傅曲木曲木又求曲木曲木已傅直木

無所施矣 If you weave the crooked wood first, the crooked wood calls for more crooked wood, and when the crooked wood has been woven there is no place to put straight wood.
piwo envy, resent 夔
piwo piug bow in salute to elder man 7 跌
piwo 1.10 ^{nc} to plow 畎
piwo piug 1.10 ^{nc} fellow; ordinary man 7 夫
 詩:維此奄息百夫之特臨其穴惴惴其慄 This Yen-hsi was a match for a hundred common men. When he looked down into the pit, he trembled in fear.
 史:秦卒與山東之卒猶孟賁之與怯夫 The difference between Ch'in troops and the troops from east of the mountains is like that between Méng Pên and a cowardly common fellow.
 釋:周制九夫為井其似井字也 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would be a *ching*, from resemblance to the graph 井.
 史:堯無三夫之[分一]塗 Yao had not three adherents.
 漢:民受田上田夫百畝中田夫二百畝下田夫三百畝 The folk receive arable land thus: 100 *mag* of good land or 200 *mag* of medium land or 300 *mag* of inferior land per man.
 漢:農民戶人已受田其家眾男為餘夫亦以口受田如比 When the householder of a farm family has received land, the other men in the household become supernumeraries and also receive land in this manner according to their number.
 淮:讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family left bones in the open.
piwo 1.10 ^{nc} is-it-not? (*cf* 夫) 不
 南:訪問查此字是不 Fang asked, "Is this graph right or wrong?"
 史:張儀謂其妻曰視吾舌尚在不 Chang Yi said to his wife, "Look and see if my tongue is still there."
 宋:使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚使君自有婦羅敷自有夫 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?"/ Lo-fu had her refusal prepared:/ "How could Your Excellency be so utterly silly?"/ Your Excellency has a wife of your own/ Lo-fu has a husband of her own. [nr]
piwo 1.10 folded lapels 袂
piwo 2.9 ko small crab 蚬
piwo-piwo th so fish at feast 甫甫
piwo-piwo piug-piug th so flavored food 10 脯脯
piwo-piwo piwārgiawät ^{nc} axe 687,687 斧鉞
 漢:大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑕薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.
piwo-piwo piug-giam tax collection 賦斂
 管:省刑罰薄賦斂則民富矣 If you lessen punishment and reduce taxation, the folk will be enriched.
 周:四曰家削之賦 Fourth is the family-zone tax.
 非:為人臣者盡民力以美宮室臺池重賦斂以飾子女狗馬 Those who serve others use up all the folk's strength in beautifying halls, chambers, towers and pools; they exact heavy taxes and levies to adorn women, dogs and horses.
 史:賞罰不當賦斂無度 Rewards and punishment

were inappropriate; tariffs and taxes were boundless.
 漢:又好用僭酷之吏賦斂亡度竭民財力百姓散亡不得從耕織之業群盜並起 You also prefer to use cruel subordinates. There is no limit to their exactions from the people; they exhaust people's property and strength. Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and weaving, so bands of brigands spring up everywhere.
 史:鄴三老廷掾常歲賦斂百姓收取其錢得數百萬用其二三十萬為河伯娶婦與祝巫共分其餘錢持歸 The preceptors and magistrate's clerks of Yeh every year levy an assessment on the citizens, taking in several million cash and using two or three hundred thousand in betrothing a wife to the River Boss, and then divide the rest up with the officiant shamaness to take home.
piwo-piwo piwārhižen ^{nc} ruler's wife 141 夫人
 釋:諸侯之妃曰夫人 The consort of a feudal lord is called "lady wife."
 左:齊侯之夫人三 The principal wives of the Marquess of Ch'i were three.
 左:仲子生而有文在其手曰為魯夫人 When Chung-tzü was born she had marks on her hand saying she would be wife to Lu.
 戰:楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚愛新人 The king's wife Chêng Hsiu knew that the king was delighted with the new woman, so she took extraordinary care of the newcomer.
 史:楚王重地尊秦女必貴而夫人斥矣 The king of Ch'u considers territory very important and respects Ch'in. The women from Ch'in will surely be ranked high and you will be pushed aside as wife.
 後:齊桓有如夫人者六人晉獻升戎女為元妃 Foursquare of Ch'i had six women ranked as wife; Exemplary of Chin elevated a woman of the Jung to the rank of principal wife.
 b. *in Han*, imperial consort other than empress
 史:及衛后色衰趙之王夫人幸有子為齊王 When the Wei empress lost her looks, the Wang consort from Chao attracted him and bore him a son who was made Prince of Ch'i.
 後:武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 The Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the Wei empress and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.
 漢:陛下所以為慎夫人適所以禍之也 The means YIM uses to favor your Shên consort are actually what will bring calamity to her.
 c. *abbrev*
 後:昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wei consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Chên empress; it eventuated that the Chên empress was deposed and the Wei consort ended up as empress.
piwo-piwo piwārsiag ^{nc} wife ref to husband 夫婿 夫婿
 宋:東方千餘騎夫婿居上頭 My husband's position is as leader of over a thousand horsemen in the east.
 宋:坐中數千人皆言夫婿殊 Of several thousand men throughout the headquarters/ All proclaim my husband extraordinary.

pjwotsjəg Confucius 夫子

非：夫子疾由之爲仁義乎 Are you troubled by my doing good deeds, Confucius?
 絕：賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the Ch'un-ch'iu.

pjwotsjəg ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ 夫湫

pjwotz'io **pjagdə'jäg** millstones ("pressing" & "crushing" stones?) or **pjwodz'jäk** ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ 夫不鳩

pjwob'jäg **pjurb'jwär** ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ 夫夫婦婦

pjwob'jäg **pjurb'jwär** ㄉㄨˋ ㄉㄨˋ 夫婦

語：民始開悟知有父子之親君臣之義夫婦之別長幼之序於是百官立王道乃生 People began to become aware. They noticed that there were family relationships of father and son, norms of ruler and servant, distinctions of husband and wife and rankings of elder and younger. Thereupon the bureaucracy was established and the kingly way arose.

pjwäkp'jog blue/green 碧縹**pjwät** 4.10 ㄉㄨˋ 發爰

淮：發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

莊：刀刃若新發於硎 The blade of the knife is as if it had newly come from the mold.

戰：發師 ?to issue weapons ?mobilize army?

史：發兵 ?to issue weapons ?mobilize army?

史：威王八年楚大發兵加齊 In the eighth year of the Frightener King, Ch'ü mobilized against Ch'i on a large scale.

史：與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭 With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Chêng.

戰：今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times.

越：發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返 He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tzū-hsü as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him.

史：匈奴去發中尉材官屬衛將軍軍長安 When the Hsiungnu had departed, he sent out *chung wei*, smart bureaucrats and a guards general to garrison Ch'angan.

史：西門豹即發民鑿十二渠引河水灌民田田皆溉 Hsi-mên Pao then mobilized the populace to dig twelve ditches to lead the water of the Yellow River to run into their fields, and the fields were all irrigated.

史：發書易 ?to consult the Yi?/the Shu and the Yi? [my guess is the latter]

衡：發書占之曰主人將去 He got out ?books?/The Shoo King? and interpreted the omen, which turned out to be "The master [of the house] will leave."

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政爲也 When the Stern King of Ch'ü took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

露：天不言使人發其意弗爲使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions. It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go

amongst them.

史：陳軫曰軫可發口言乎 Ch'ên Chên said,

"Have I permission to speak now?"

軫：須其畢出發我伏兵疾擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

三：蓋放諸船同時發火 Kai cast loose all the ships, at the same time setting fire to them.

搜：日中必火發 At noon, inevitably a fire will start.

漢：大風從西北起折木發屋揚砂石晝晦楚軍大亂而漢王得與數十騎遁去 A great wind sprang up from the northwest, knocking down trees, ripping open roofs, blowing sand and stones about, darkening the sky in broad day. The Ch'ü army was put in great disarray and the Han king was able to make his escape with a few dozen horsemen.

b. shoot

呂：欲發之當 to want the shot to hit the mark

戰：虛發 'empty shot'—draw and release bow with no arrow

搜：王令善射者射之矢數發猿搏矢而笑 The king had good archers shoot at it. Many arrows were let fly, but the monkey caught them and laughed.

莊：發之適矢復者方矢復寓 As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner.

(1) *nam* 發 shots, arrows that were shot

戰：百發百中 in 100 shots he scored 100 bullseyes

史：至紂死武王自射之三發而後下車以輕劍擊之以黃鉞斬紂頭縣大白之旗 When they got to where Ch'ou's corpse was, the Martial King him self shot three arrows at it before dismounting. He hit it with a light sword and cut off Ch'ou's head with the brown ax and hoisted it to the large white flag.

c. open a repository

非：發倉困 opened the granaries

史：比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之 For three consecutive dynasties no one dared to open it [ie the vessel containing saliva of magic dragons].

Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King they opened it and looked at it.

藝：昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

南：晉永嘉中賊曹窳於青州發齊景公墓又得二樽形亦爲牛象 In the Yung-chia period (AD 307-313) of the Chin dynasty the bandit Ts'ao Yi opened the

burial mound of the Glorious Marquess of Ch'i and also got two *tsun* and their form was also that of oxen.

(1). *fig.*

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch'iu's way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, "I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention."

史：今趙之攻燕也發號出令不至十日而數十萬之軍軍於東垣矣 On the other hand, if Chao were to attack Yen, in less than ten days from the proclamation and orders for war an army of several tens of thousands would deploy at Tung-Yüan.

史：發明商君之少恩 reveal Lord Shang's deficiency of kindness [發明 *res comp*]

pjwät 4.10 ㄉㄨˋ 髮

衡：頭髮白黑在年歲之稚老 Whether the hair is white or black depends upon whether the age is young or old.

釋：其上連髮曰鬢 The hair that connects to them [ie the whiskers] at the top is called "temple hair."

釋：禿無髮沐 If bald one has no hair to shampoo.

釋：髮拔也拔擢而出也 *pjwät* "hair" is *b'wät* "pull out"; it comes out if you pull it out.

孝：身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.

民：治馬黑汗方取燥馬屎置瓦上以人頭亂髮覆之火燒馬屎及髮令煙出著馬鼻上熏之使煙入馬鼻中須臾即差也 To cure "black sweat" in horses: take dry horse dung and put in on a roof tile. Cover that with tangled human hair and ignite the horse dung. When the hair has begun to emit smoke, put it on the horse's nose to fumigate it, making the smoke enter the horse's nose. It will soon be cured.

抱：沙蟲...其大如毛髮之端 Chiggers...the size of the tip of a hair.

淮：被髮文身 wear their hair loose and mark their bodies

漢：鬻髮文身 shave off their hair and mark their bodies

淮：故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮耨苗所去者少而所利者多 Thus when a great man resorts to arms, it is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Those done away with are few; those benefited are many.

pjwät 4.10 wind blows hard 颶

pjwäd 3.20 ㄉㄨˋ abandon (cf 敵, 敗, 費) 138 廢 撥

衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

史：陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏誅→]鉢以頸血汙地 If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle,

smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.

漢：孝文欲作一臺度用百金重民之財廢而不爲其積土甚至今猶存 The Cynosure Emperor wanted to build one tower. The expense would have been a hundred ducats. He thought it more important for the folk to have resources. It was abandoned, never built. The foundation of piled dirt exists to this day.

後：曹節王甫復爭以爲梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衡后而以李夫人配食 Ts'ao

Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wèi family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.

b. fig.
國：天之所興誰能廢之 What Sky has caused to rise up, who can cast it down?

左：吾子其無廢先君之功 Let not you, my friend, discard the accomplishment of our former ruler.

衡：廢而不用蓋有以也 That [Mohism] was abandoned rather than being maintained was, it turns out, for good reason.

三：道有隆廢物有興廢 In a road there are high places and low; among things, some flourish, some decline.
後：廢皇后郭氏為中山太后立貴人陰氏為皇后 Removed the one surnamed Kuo from the status of empress, making her Chungshan empress dowager, and established the concubine surnamed Yin as empress.

晏：臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct and set aside the younger and [re-]establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

衡：孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, "Tz'ü, you begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite." Tz'ü Kung hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached more importance to the abandonment of the rite.

漢：續舊不廢 We resume what used to be, omitting nothing.

莊：道廢不廢安取仁義 Where would we get [prescriptive] kindness and right behavior if the subtle influence of natural rightness had not been set aside?

草：齟齬以上苟任涉學皆廢倉頡史籀竟以杜崔為楷 Everyone past early childhood who happens to be faced with getting an education ignores Ts'ang Chieh and Chou the scribe and winds up taking Tu and Ts'ui as their model.

淮：本立而道行本傷而道廢 If the root is established, the way acts; if the root is damaged, the way falls aside.

漢：此所以神明不遺而聖賢不廢也故各當其世而立功德焉 This is how their intelligence was not lost nor their supreme competence wasted. Thus each responded to his era by getting things done and getting credit for that.

後：昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wèi consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Ch'ên empress; it eventuated that the Ch'ên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.

piwãd 3.20 ^{we} hold down w/stone 141 礪

piwãd 方言：籩籛 (dial) 糜

piwãd ko tree w/large edible seeds 櫟

piwãd 3.20 coarse mat 蓐 糜

piwãdtser sko propitiatory ritual 祓齋

piwãd 2.20 ^{we} return 139 反 返

公：匹馬隻輪無反者 Not a single horse nor single wheel was there that returned.

呂：沈於樂者反於憂 Those who sink into pleasure come back to sorrow.

漢：吾欲羸葬以反吾真 I wish to be buried naked, so as to return to my authentic state.

呂：晉文公反國介子推不肯受賞 When the Cynosure Marquess of Chin returned to his state, Chieh Tz'ü Ch'ui was unwilling to accept a reward.

越：發大軍追子胥至江失其所在不獲而返 He sent out his huge army. It pursued Tz'ü-hsi as far as the Yangtze and then lost track of his whereabouts, returning without having captured him.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未釀少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

史：魯將盟曹沫以匕首劫桓公於壇上曰反魯之侵地 When Lu was about to conclude the treaty, Ts'ao Mo threatened the Foursquare Marquess with a dagger on the platform and said, "Return the Lu territory you took."

漢：前殺昭平反來畏我今欲靡爛望卿使不能神 Before when I killed Shao-p'ing she came back to haunt me. This time I want to pulp Wang-ch'ing to deny her power to do that.

b. regain what one has risked

絕：斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛鳶適墮其腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

新：夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]揜者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct.

淮：柯之盟掄三尺之刃造桓公之胸三戰所亡一朝而反之勇聞于天下功立於魯國 At the treaty of Ko he drew a sword and pointed it at the chest of the Foursquare Marquess. What he had lost in three battles he retrieved in one morning, his reputation for courage went throughout the world and his merit for accomplishment was established in the state of Lu.

c. 反路 make round trip

孟：反齊滕之路...反之 all the way from Ch'i to Teng and back...all that way

piwãd 2.20 ^{wt} oppose; invert; contrary 139 反
荀：定楚國如反手爾 Putting the state of Ch'ü into good order would be as [easy as] turning over one's hand, that's all.

史：與代王飲陰告虜人曰卽酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之 He had drinks with the king of Tai. He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

b. mostly fig.

詩：老馬反為駒 The old horse turns back into a colt.

新：志操精果謂之誠反誠為殆 If one's ambitions are unmixed and resolute, we call him dedicated. The opposite of dedicated is slack.

草：草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways.

史：反聽之謂聰內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Listening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

c. depart from, be discordant

衡：道乖相反違其實宜以難從也 The teachings are at odds and contradict each other and depart from actuality; no wonder they are hard to follow.

淮：今乘萬民之力而反為殘賊是為虎傅翼曷為弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

淮：山生金反自刻木生蠹反自食人生事反自賊 In yielding metal, mountains contrarily gash themselves; in letting borers live in them, trees contrarily consume themselves; in undertaking enterprises, people contrarily attack themselves.

三：當閉反開當開反閉豈得事宜邪 Opening when you ought to close, closing when you ought to open—you just don't get it, do you?

史：反古者不可非而循禮者不足多 Going against antiquity is no grounds to be deemed failure, nor is following ritual sufficient to be called success.

晏：古者先君之干福也政必合乎民行必順乎神...今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬伐以偏山林羨飲食多畋漁以偏川澤 Of old when the first rulers sought good fortune, they found it necessary to make their government acceptable to the people and their conduct obedient to the spirits. ...

Now YL's government is against the people and your conduct disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace, overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods. You enliven your food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.

d. revolt

漢：二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits.

史：王謀為反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans, so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he did not sleep with her.

漢：湯數醉酌羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言 Tang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the Chiang. The Chiang rose in revolt and it turned out just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.

史：諸辨士為方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

piwãd 1.22 ^{nc} hedge, screen 132 藩 藩

隋：紫宮垣十五星其西蕃七東蕃八 The wall of the Purple Palace has 15 stars. Its western screen has seven and its eastern screen eight.

pjwǎn covered carriage 藩
pjwǎn ^{nc} frontier 132 藩
 東藩⇒東
pjwǎn ^{nc} cover 幡
pjwǎn 3.25 to trade for profit 422 販
 史：往來販賤賣貴 He went from place to place buying cheap and selling dear.
 後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.
pjwǎn ill nature 痲
pjwǎn winnowing basket 11 籬
pjwǎn 3.25 level field 11 阪
pjwǎnts'ák 1.22 sawfish *Pristis spp* “chopping-rasp” 廣韻 *ar* **pjwǎnts'jak** 687,108 鱗鮫
pjwǎn b'wan 2.20 slope 阪 坂
 語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峯之隄仆於鬼崔之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow gullies [nr]
 選：羊腸阪詰屈車輪為之摧 The Yang-ch'ang slope is rugged/ Cart wheels are broken by it.
pjwǎnkǎn espionage 反間
 說：謀軍中反間也 It's military espionage.
 b. foment dissension
 史：蘇秦被反間以死天下共笑之諱學其術 Su Ch'in died having been traduced, and the whole world mocked him and shunned the study of his art.
pjwǎng'wǎn ^{nc} tree, fragrance stb able to revive dead 反魂
pjwǎntiam stand for inverted cups 反坫
pjwǎnp'jók turn over 反覆
 選：岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相碰 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.
 史：如反覆手耳 like turning over a hand, that's all
 史：人有毀蘇秦者曰左右賣國反覆之臣也將作亂 Someone dispraised Su Ch'in, “As minister he switches allegiance; he sells countries right and left. He means to incite a rebellion.”
 晉：蜀相諸葛亮惡其反覆又慮其為患 The Shu general Chu-ko Liang disliked his change of allegiance, and worried about his potential to do harm.
 史：而親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財而欲特詐偽反覆蘇秦之餘謀 But blood brothers with the same mother and father may still quarrel over money and goods; they may want to rely on trickery to overturn the remaining plans of Su Ch'in.
 b. fig.
 孟：反覆之 he repeats it
 孟：桔之反覆 the repetition of the fettering
pjwǎnb'jǎk one of 9 fees, “march”? 藩服
 官：又其外方五百里曰藩服 Further beyond that, five hundred square li is called “foreign fee”.
pjwǎp 4.34 model; law 9 灋 法
 左：先王遠世猶誥之法 When the early kings left this life, they bequeathed it a model of conduct.
 戰：燕趙可法而宋中山可無為 Yen and Chao are suitable models, while Sung and Chung-shan are not to be imitated.
 荀：師法 a teacher and a curriculum

衡：宜法象上天 ought to pattern himself after sky above
 衡：故才人能令其行可尊不能使人必法己 Thus talented people can make their actions worth following but cannot cause people to imitate them.
 衡：背法天而腹法地 The back takes its pattern from sky, while the belly takes its pattern from earth.
 隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.
 露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Chün-Chiu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.
 史：法古無過循禮無邪 If you take the ancients as model you will make no mistake; if you follow prescribed behavior you will never go wrong.
 史：至禮畢復置法酒 When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made.
 史：及稍定漢諸儀法皆叔孫生為太常所論箸也 When they came to regularize and fix the ceremonial procedures of the Han, it all came from the analysis Shu-sun Tung had written down as senior officiant.
 晉：草書之法蓋又簡略 The style of cursive writing turns out to be even more simplified.
 釋：教微也下所法微也 *kōg* “teach” is *g'ōg* “imitate”; what juniors take as model and imitate
 後：姿色端麗合法相者 those who were very beautiful and conformed to the physiognomic standard
 人：有立法使人從之之能 There is the ability to establish a pattern and get others to follow it.
 史：高帝悉去秦苛儀法為簡易 The High Emperor did away with all the oppressive formalities of Ch'in and advocated simplicity and easiness.
 搜：如向法呼之問曰黃衣者為誰 He shouted in imitation of the previous ones, “Who is the one in yellow clothing?”
 禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.
 漢：於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.
 史：三代不同禮而王五伯不同法而霸 The three dynasties reigned with different rites; the five overlords led the world with different laws.
 史：利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.
 草：故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was “Do what the job needs,” but those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Ts'ui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.
 商：法者所以愛民也禮者所以便事也是以聖人苟可以強國不法其故苟可以利民不循其禮 Precepts are by their nature what one uses to

preserve the folk, and etiquette to facilitate business. The sage, should he happen to find a way to strengthen the state, does not take an applicable precedent as precept, nor does he follow the applicable etiquette should he happen across a way to profit the folk.
 漢：不可以冠帶之國法度理也 They cannot be ordered by the procedures used in civilized states.
 官：各屬其州之民而讀禮以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.
 b. recipe (*cf* 方法)
 晉：法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.
 民：炒雞子法打破著銅鑊中攪令黃白相雜細擘蔥白下鹽[米→]未渾鼓麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!
 c. formal law (*cf* 法律)
 非：不辟親貴法行所愛 Do not avoid those near to you or high-ranking; the laws apply even to those for whom you have special regard. [nr]
 呂：墨者之法殺人者死 By the laws of the Mohists, he who kills a man dies.
 史：商君之法舍人無驗者坐之 According to the laws of Lord Shang, whoever gives lodging without verifying the lodger is guilty of a crime.
 史：御史執法舉不如儀者輒引去 The censor, executing the laws, pointed out those who did not act according to the proper ceremony and had them summarily ejected.
 後：漢法常因八月算人 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month.
 非：行不法 Do what is not lawful.
 淮：惠子為惠王為國法 Hui-tzu composed a code of state laws for the Benevolent King.
 淮：法者非天墮非地生發於人間而反以自正 What law is: not fallen from sky nor risen from earth, but emerged from among men and turned round and used to correct themselves. [nr]
 史：以衛鞅為左庶長卒定變法之令 He made Wèi Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the official orders to change the laws.
 後：莽嫌諸不附己者多以法中傷之 Wang Mang distrusted everyone who was not his own adherent and often used law as a weapon to injure them.
 漢：明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?
 荀：故聖人化性而起偽偽起而生禮禮義禮義生而制法法然則禮義法度者是聖人之所生也 Thus the sages began contrivance in altering their nature. When contrivance was begun it gave rise to courtesy and right conduct. Those two having arisen,

they formulated laws and rules. That being so, courtesy, right conduct, laws and rules are things the sages brought into being.

piwǎptsək precedent, example? 法則
piwǎpliəŋ laws 法令

戰: 商君治秦法令至行公平無私罰不諱強大賞不私親 The way Lord Shang governed Ch'in, the laws were enforced to the letter, he was open and even-handed and impartial, he did not shy from punishing the mighty and great, nor did he favor his own party in giving rewards.

管: 皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [nr] 漢: 明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

史: 法令既明 Their laws are entirely clear.

piwǎpbiəst piwǎpliəwət the laws of the state 法律

淮: 竊簡而寫法律 To steal the writing-strips on which to write down the laws.

史: 好法律持詭辯以中人 He loved laws and used distorted interpretations of them to harm people.

piwǎpde'wǎ an audience-hall 法座

piwǎdm 2.55 very fat 252 脛

piwǎdm 2.55 discard cf 放 457 罽

piŋŋ 2.3 child's leather sandal (dial) 鞮

puŋ 2.3 hemp sandal 紩

piŋian 3 ^{ve} qualitative change 變

多: 變色 change facial expression (color?)

呂: 所以入者變其色亦變 If what it is put into changes, its color also changes.

方: 秦晉聲變曰嘶 In Ch'in and Chin when the sound [ie timbre?] changes they call it *sieg*.

史: 鞅欲變法恐天下議己 Yang wanted to change the laws but feared the whole world would criticise him.

荀: 堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

國: 余何敢以私勞變前之大章以忝天下 How would I dare, on account of some personal act of merit, to alter the great emblem of the forerunners, thereby shaming myself to the whole world?

衡: 商鞅變秦法欲為殊異之功 Shang Yang altered the laws of Ch'in, wanting to bring about an unusual accomplishment.

史: 以衛鞅為左庶長卒定變法之令 He made Wei Yang left shampeter and ultimately made the official orders to change the laws.

史: 利不百不變法功不十不易器 We do not change the laws for less than a hundred-fold benefit; we do not alter implements for less than a ten-fold result.

淮: 故一人之身而三變者所以應時[矣→]也 Thus three changes within the life of one man were his way of responding to the needs of the times.

史: 然則王何不使可信者接收燕趙令涇陽

君高陵君先於燕趙秦有變因以為質則燕趙信秦 If so, then why not send someone they can trust as emissary to draw Yen and Chao into close contact? If Lord Ching-yang and Lord Kao-ling go to Yen and Chao, so they can be made hostages if Ch'in tries some funny business, then Yen and Chao could trust Ch'in. 隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

piŋian 3 extraordinary event, striking anomaly, held to be ominous (cf 異) 變

漢: 有日蝕地震之變 There were prodigies like solar eclipses and earthquakes.

語: 改之以災變告之以禛祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems.

衡: 氣無漸而卒至曰變 When energy-vapor comes blustering in instead of gradually building we call it an abnormality.

管: 一氣能變曰精 Unified vapor if it can make unpredictable things happen is called "pure."

史: 齊秦不合天下無變伐齊之形成矣 If Ch'i and Ch'in are not in accord, and if nothing unpredictable happens elsewhere in the world, then the circumstances for attacking Ch'i will have been accomplished.

晉: 法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

新: 夫長於變者不可窮以詐通於道者不可驚以怪審於辭者不可惑以言達於義者不可動以利 Now, those expert at anomalies cannot be thwarted by trickery; those conversant with the Way cannot be frightened by monsters; those deeply versed in language cannot be misled by mere talk; those accomplished in right-doing cannot be stirred by profit. 後: 今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

漢: 如不留聽於庶事不論材而授位殫天下之財以奉淫侈匱萬姓之力以從耳目近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良賢俊失在巖穴大臣怨於不以雖無變異社稷之憂也 If you do not pay attention to all that there is to do, and confer ranks without considering talents, if you use up the wealth of the world to support profligacy, deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses, promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance, punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous ministers, the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns and high ministers resenting their unemployment, then even

though there may be no ominous uncanny events, still the nation is in danger.

搜: 妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny tum" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

piŋian'ien 𠄎 "changing sky" roughly

Sagittarius 變天

piŋian'ioŋk "anomaly and restoration"—ghost busting 變復

衡: 變復之家謂蟲食穀者部吏所致也 The ghost busters say that crop-eating insects are attracted by section officers.

piŋiat piŋiat 4.5 ^{nc} writing brush 339 筆 筆

西: 天子筆管以錯寶為附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

史: 令尚書給筆札 ordered his secretary to provide pen and writing-strips

法: 刀不利筆不鈔 If the knife isn't sharp, the writing-brush isn't pointed.

衡: 截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

衡: 夫天安得以筆墨而為圖書乎 Now, how would Sky find it possible to make drawings and writings with brush and ink?

國: 臣以秉筆事君 I serve YL by wielding a pen.

草: 十日一筆月數丸墨 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month.

藝: 王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szü was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooed it away but it came back. Szü flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

b. *meton*

晉: 載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

顏: 多見士大夫耽涉農商蓋務工伎射則不能穿札筆則纔記姓名 I see too many of the officer class who disdain a career of farming or trading and consider themselves above skilled techniques, who, in shooting couldn't pierce a slat and in writing can barely sign their names.

pliat pjavot ko plant 華
pliat pjavot 4.5 to strain; to pour off cooking liquid 138 滲 滲
pliam bliem 2.47 rations; receive -ng r? 446 稟 稟 廩
 隋: 北方南斗六星天廟也丞相太宰之位主褒賢進士稟授爵祿又主兵 In the north: the six stars of the southern dipper are the sky's ancestral temple. The position of premiers and prime ministers, it governs praising the competent and promoting officers and dispensing honors and emoluments. It also governs the resort to arms.
 衡: 人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When people are conceived, those who are destined to become rich and high-ranking initially are provided with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.
 衡: 上世之民下世之民也俱稟元氣元氣純和古今不異則稟以為形體者何故不同 The populace of ancient times is the populace of now; they all are endowed with primary vapor. Primary vapor being pure and harmonious and not different from ancient times to now, why would there be a difference in how their physical forms develop from this endowment?
 隋: 胃三星天之廚藏主倉廩五穀府也 The three stars of wei: the kitchen-store of sky. It governs receiving and disbursing from the warehouse of the five grains.
plivo 1 **nc** skin; flesh; bark; rind 304 膚
 孝: 身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality.
 漢: 夫腹飢不得食膚寒不得衣雖慈母不能保其子君安能以有其民哉 Now if their bellies are hungry but they cannot get food, if their skins are cold but they cannot get clothing, the most loving mothers could not protect their children; how ever could a ruler be able to control his folk that way?!

plivo beautiful 膚
plivo 1 ko plant cbutm brooms 蓆
plivon 說文: 打滿也 "spindle full" 變
pvat pvat 2.34 shake, winnow 142 簸 波
pvat pvat 1.36 shake; winnow 142 簸 波
pvat pvat 1.36 waves (ex prec) 142 波
 說: 激水礙衰疾波也 *kiok*: obstruct a river and turn it aside to speed up a wave
 史: 秦陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人和山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the dance of Tao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-tien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers.
 選: 波如連山乍合乍散 The waves are like mountain ranges/ Suddenly joining, suddenly dispersing.
 後: 風波飄其並興兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief. [波 is adj to 飄 "blow wave-like"]
 淮: 凌之若波 overwhelm them like a wave [livən
 釋: 水小波曰淪 Small waves on a river are called 抱: 或洪波橫流或亢陽赤地 There may be overwhelming floods or there may be earth-scorching drought.
 漢: 陵陽侯之素波兮豈吾蠶之獨見許 I ride the white wave of Lord Yang; how could it be that my

inculpation alone is permitted?
pvat 2.34 to walk lame 跛 馵
 易: 眇能視跛能履 Though near-sighted, one can look at things; though lame, one can take some steps.
 藝: 蛙步而不休跛驚千里 If a frog walks without pausing, it can go a thousand li limping like a turtle.
pvat 1 說文: 條屬: ko braided cord 紒
pvang 3 speak ill of 619 旁 謗
 左: 黜也進不見惡退無謗言 An, when he came forward, aroused no dislike, and when he withdrew, was not the subject of critical remarks.
pvang 1.39 adjust sandal ties; adjust from side? 248 幫 幫 綳
pvang 1.39 boot leather 幫
pvang 2.37 **nc** toad? 423 螃
pvang 3.42 **nc** toad? 423 螃
pvang-pvang **th** so many walking 彭彭
pvangv horse tosses head (stb unwilling to move) 駢駢
pvangv high & lofty 岷峨 駢駢
pvangv 3.42 榜人
pvanglo Turfan woolen cloth 氍毹
pvat 4.13 spread out, arrange 142 撥
 戰: 少焉氣力倦弓撥矢鉤一發不中前功盡矣 After a while you will get tired, so when the bow is released the arrow will arc. The first missed shot will nullify all your prior accomplishment.
pvat trampling feet 142 𨔵
pvat **nc** straw raincoat 襪
pvat fine body hair 髮
pvat **nc** eating dish, begging-bowl 盂 鉢 鉢
 說: 孟屬 kind of basin
 晉: [佛圖]澄即取鉢盛水燒香祝之須臾鉢中生青蓮花 Buddhacinga thereupon took his bowl, filled it with water, burned incense and conjured it, and soon there sprang up a fresh lotus flower in it.
pvat **nc** 說文: ko barb garment (trou?) 被
pvat sickle 鏹
pvat 4.13 jointed two-part flail ++p 棊
pvat 4.13 horse gets angry 驤
pvat 4.13 horse shakes head 驤
pvat 4.13 horse runs 驤
pvat 4.13 sko liquor 醴
pvat-pvat **th** so fishes' tails 發發 鱗鱗
pvat-lat **sb** flat twang of bowstring 撥刺 撥擻
pvatlat **sb** 集韻: scatter seed by hand 142 撥 擻
pvad **nc** marshy thickets 沛
pvad uprooted, collapsed cf 敗 138 沛 佈
pvat peg 3.14 **nc** cowry shell; mollusc shell 229 貝 蜆 珎
 漢: 貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.
 漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬為器飾實藏不為幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.
pvad **nc** 爾雅: cow full grown (?) 248 犝 犝

pvat peg 3.14 dike cf 壩 543 埧
pvad 3.14 not clear 帥 帥 曹
pvat peg 3.14 metal rod 銀
pvat peg 3.14 sko canid 380 猊
pvatv bodhi-tree 楨多
pvatv pegmag ko medicine 貝母 苕母
pvon 3.29 **vt** half; to halve (cf 分) 11 半
 漢: 籥長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner 1/2" and all its joints planned flat.
 後: 城中好廣眉四方且半額 If broad eyebrows are favored in the city, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead. [半 put caus fac || 寧 etc]
 史: 秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以為固 The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around. [半 put caus fac || 寧 etc]
 國: 此其黨半國矣 this faction of his has taken up half the state already [半 put caus fac || 寧 etc]
 儀: 月半不殷奠 At the half-moon, do not increase the offering.
 淮: 萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.
 隋: 日未出前二刻半而明既沒後二刻半乃昏 Two and a half notches before the sun rises, it gets light. Two and a half notches after the sun sets, it gets dark.
 漢: 有能告者以其半畀之 Anyone competently reporting it would be awarded half the amount.
 漢: 銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.
 漢: 食人月一石半五人終歲為粟九十石餘有四十五石 Eating 1 1/2 *diak* per person per month, for five people that amounts to 95 *diak* in a year. There is a surplus of 45 *diak*.
 史: 秦兵之攻楚也危難在三月之內而楚待諸侯之救在半歲之外此其勢不相及也 If Ch'in attacks Ch'u, you will be dangerously pressed within three months, but waiting for help from the other barons will take over half a year. These tactical situations do not match.
pvon big stone 422 磬
pvon squat 般
pvon **nc** big belt 133 般
pvon variegated 11 般
pvon **nc** horse tether, hobble cf 樊 133 鞮 絆
pvon a cosmetic rouge of cinnabar 婢
pvon 1.26 cohort, local faction 11 番
pvon 1.26 to transport 11 般
pvon 1.26 winnowing-basket 142 傘
pvon 方言: sly, deceitful pscf 優? 儂? 儂
pvon 1.26 outside of clothing (Wu dial) 襪
pvat 2.34 toad 7 跛
pvat 3.39 sow, distribute 142 播 播
 抱: 噎死者不可譏神農之播穀 One choking to death on food may not blame Shên Nung for planting grain.
 呂: 舟中之人盡揚播入於河 The people in the boat all jumped up and threw themselves into the river.

管:此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

pwâr-pwâr ^{nb} martial 142 番番

pwâläng ^{nc} ko plant (sko spinach?) 菠薐

pwârtiung ^{mp} mountain name 嶧冢

pwat 4.15 ^{nc} ko tree 榑

pwat 4.15 ^{nc} toothless rake for grain (= 杷 + 𠂔) 375 捌

pwat pëg 3.17 ^{ve} defeat; be defeated (rel to 𠂔 廢?) 204 敗

左:凡師敵未陳曰敗某師皆陳曰戰 Always in speaking of forces, if the other is not yet in formation, it says “defeated such-and-such a force.” When both forces were in formation, it says “did battle.”

呂:與齊人戰大敗之齊將死 They fought a battle with Ch'i, defeating them massively, and the Ch'i general was killed.

戰:秦敗魏 Ch'in defeated Wei

孟:東敗於齊 On the east, I was defeated by Ch'i.

戰:樓許約秦魏魏太子爲質紛疆欲敗之 Hsi Wu brought about a pact between Ch'in and Wei; the heir-apparent of Wei was to be a hostage. Fen Ch'iang wanted to abrogate it.

國:晉人敗諸嶧 Chin defeated them at Hsiao.

呂:每動爲亡敗 Whenever they take some action, they are defeated and lost.

戰:事敗而好鞠之 if you are inclined to pursue lost causes to the bitter end

漢:天下方擾諸侯並起[令→]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere.

絕:轉死爲生以敗爲成 He turned doom into salvation and made success from failure.

b. deteriorate, rot, fall to pieces

史:齊紫敗素也而賈十倍 The purple dye of Chi weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold.

新:秦國失理天下大敗眾擄寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Ch'in lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

衡:豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

史:其後秦使犀首欺齊魏與共伐趙欲敗從約 Later Ch'in sent Hsi Shou as emissary to trick Ch'i and Wei into joining an attack on Chao, wanting to break the treaty of vertical alliance.

史:蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them.

pwad 2.12 spread out, display cf 買 142 擺

pwat pëg 3.17 abrogate 204 敗

pwatshik pëgtsjök utterly routed (“back & spine”? p of both?) (cf 敗走) 敗績

pwän ^{ve} withdraw, return 139 班 般

左:水潦將降懼不能歸請班師 A torrent will come upon us, and I worry that we will not be able to return. Let's withdraw the force now.

pwän 2.25 plank 11 板 版

釋:秤平也以板作其體平正也 *bieng* “bed-board” is *bieng* “level”; made of planks, its body is level and straight.

釋:上下重床曰艦四方施板以禦矢石其內如牢檻也 With doubled deck above and below call it *g'lam*. Planks are fitted all around to ward off arrows and stones; thus its interior is like a prison enclosure.

b. layer of earth-pounding frame

非:宋王與齊仇也築武宮諷癸倡行者止觀築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謳又賢於癸王召射稽使之謳行者不止築者知倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謳不勝如癸美何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擣其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built, and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding the pisé never got tired. The king heard of it and summoned him to be rewarded. He said, “The chanting of my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than mine.” So the king summoned She Chi and had him chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders unaware of their fatigue. The king said, “No one stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting as beautiful as yours, Kuei?” Kuei replied, “Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two.”

pwän 2.25 metal plate [*prob*=板] 11 鈸

pwän 1.27 variegated 11 斑 辨 般 般

晏:髮班白 Her hair was streaked with white.

禮:馬黑脊而般臂 if a horse has a black spine and piebald forelegs

pwän 1.27 distribute 放

pwän 1.27 reduce 斂

pwän order, sequence 11 班

左:魯以周班後鄭 Lu, using the Chou ordering, placed Chêng to the rear.

pwän ^{ve} 方言: split (齊 *dial*) 11 班

pwän 1.27 official position, task, job (rel to 拜 “be appointed”) 11 班 奠

pwän ^{ve} distribute, share out (cf 分) 11 班

pwän 2.25 說文: split, divide 11 版

pwän 2.25 說文: 敗 spoiled, useless 11 𠂔

pwän 1.27 sko wasp or hornet 11 蟹

pwän-pwän ^{nb} so undrunk guests ++p 反反

pwändiwär ^{nc} patterned jade tablet as

imperial insignium? 11 班 瑞

pwantsjök official rank 班 爵

左:朝以正班爵之義帥長幼之序 Court assemblies are to regulate what is proper to each rank and to arrange the ordering of senior and junior.

國:皆君之臣也班爵同 We are both YL's servants and our ranks are equal.

國:爲班爵貴賤以列之 made ranks and degrees so as to arrange them

後:長子賀當嗣爵讓與小弟時而逃去 His eldest son He was to succeed to the rank but declined, ceding to his younger brother. When the opportunity

presented itself, he fled.

pwæg 3.18 back 283 背

釋:負背也置項背也 *biüg* “carry on shoulders” is *pwæg* “back”; place it on the neck and back

竹:背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

衡:夫蟬之生復育也闔背而出 Now, the way a cicada is born from its pupa is by opening the back and emerging.

史:夫與人鬥不搯其穴[拊→]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

搜:農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun Têng saw it and said, “How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it.” The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back.

pwæg 1.15 ^{nc} cup 杯 盃 栴

史:見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一[孟→]盃祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of wine and said, “May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness.”

莊:措杯水其肘上. He had a cup of water set on his elbow.

衡:泰山失火沃以一杯之水 Wildfire covers Mount Tai and you sprinkle a cup of water on it.

pwæg 3.18 turn against 283 倍

史:哀王於是乃倍從約而因儀請成於秦 The Lamented King thereupon repudiated the treaty of vertical alliance and depended on Yi to seek to make up with Ch'in.

b. fig. to leave

史:卽有軍役未嘗倍泰山絕清河涉勃海也 When there happens to be need for military force, they have never left Mt. Tai or crossed the Ching River or the Po-hai.

pwæg 3.18 stiff cloth pasted in layers 229 綯 綯

pwægklög ^{nc} pair of oyster shells of divination

(*dial* var of 蚌解?) 229 杯 玦 杯 筮 盃 玦

pwægglök ^{nc} small basket 栴 落

pwät not + it (uf 弗 *icw* 漢 *tabu*) 141 不

戰:此君之功天下莫不聞 These accomplishments of yours, sir, are known to all the world.

淮:不義得之又不能布施 You got it improperly and now you can't bear to hand it out.

pwän 2.21 base; root 本 卒 畚

國:伐木不自其本必復生 If you chop a tree above the root it will regenerate.

b. fig.

史:今子釋本而事口舌困不亦宜乎 Now you have laid aside the basics and made talking your business. Isn't it fitting that you are in straits?

國:立於淫亂之國而好盡言以招人過怨之本也

Being established in a licentious, disorderly country and liking to speak with utter frankness so as to draw the condemnation of others is a source of resentment. 非:善張網者引其綱不一攝萬目而後得則是勞而難引其綱而魚已囊矣故吏者民之本綱者也故聖人治吏不治民 A skilful netsman pulls the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops one by one, as that would be laborious and difficult. When he pulls its drawstring the fish are all caught. Thus officials are the root drawstring of the populace; the wise man controls the officials, not the populace. 管:地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth is the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living. 漢:罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit. 管:故游商得什佰其本也 Thus traveling merchants get the means to multiply [the price of grain] by ten or a hundredfold of its basis. 衡:君子與小人本殊操異行取捨不同 Courtiers and common folk basically have distinct principles and different conduct, so their ethics are not the same. 管:百倍其本 multiply their investment by a hundred 孝:身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷孝之本也 Body, limbs, hair, skin/ We get them from parents/ And don't dare harm them/ That is the basis of filiality. 荀:性者本始材朴也 What "life-process" is the original unworked raw material. 草:草本易而速今反難而遲失指多矣 Grass writing was originally easy and fast; now it is difficult and slow. That misses the point in many ways. 淮:夫言有宗事有本失其宗本技能雖多不若其寡也 Now, words have origins and deeds have sources. If one mishandles those origins and sources then having many skills and talents would be worse than having few. 淮:本立而道行本傷而道廢 If the root is established, the way acts; if the root is damaged, the way falls aside. 逸:日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時爲妖十日並出故爲羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi. c. 本末 entirety, first to last 草:故爲說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 Thus I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them, so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang and Chiang out of business. **pwən** 1.23 ^m run, flee, elope; run toward, flee to 集韻 *ar* **pwən** 142 奔 奔 遶 驂 驥 左:鄭陽封人之女奔之 The daughter of the borderer of Ch'ou-yang left her family and ran to him. 左:王使執燧象以奔吳師 The king had them hold torches to make it seem as if they were rushing toward the Wu force with them. 國:椒舉奔鄭將遂奔晉 Chiao Chü fled to Cheng, and was going to continue his flight to Chin 非:奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A

fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi. 漢:詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success. **pwən** 1.23 ^m run fast (sc water) 玉篇 *ar* **pwən** 142 奔 沐 藝:既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔驚 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along. **pwən** brave 142 賁 **pwən** 3.26 ^m treat with urgency, hasten to deal with 142 奔 驂 驥 多:奔命 to rush about on orders **pwən** 2.21 ^{nc} basket 364 畚 畚 **pwən** onomat 併 **pwən** ko bird or other tree critter 鷓 **pwən** 1.23 ko vessel 鉢 **pwən** 2.21 ^{mp} surname 床 **pwən-pwən** th drumming sound 奔奔 **pwən't'əng** rush forward? (sc water?) 濟盪 **pwənsiɣwən** 3.26 so horse running fast *ar* **pwəndziɣwən** 142 驂 駒 **pwənts'əg** "basic herbs" a herbal 本草 **pwəntswən** flourishing 422 榮 尊 **pwənb'ət** cf 奔波 (pron?) 濟滂 **pwənmwāt** 2.21 entirety, first to last 本末 **pwər** group; formation of chariots 141 輩 淮:戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs. 搜:當餘小毒止及六畜茸耳... 白鶴數頭無故自死 There will probably be some small toxin remaining, but its effect will be limited to things like domestic animals...many white geese died of no ascertainable cause. **pwə pəg** ^{nb} hemp cloth ("woven?") 143 布 淮:夫胡人見麋不知其可以爲布也越人見毳不知其可以爲旂也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with things. 左:主人縣布 The inhabitants of the town dangled lengths of cloth. 非:終歲布帛取二制焉 Of the hemp and silk cloth for an entire year, he takes only two suits of clothing. 衡:名布爲侯示射無道諸侯也 Giving the name *g'u* to a piece of cloth demonstrates shooting at feudal lords who lack the Way. 衡:縑布絲帛 double-thread linen and single-thread silk 隋:主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage. 漢:貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布

利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots. **pwə pəg** 2.10 kitchen garden 10 圃 列:曩之所游奚異王之圃 And why should where we strolled then be other than YM's garden? **pwə pəg** 2.10 make good a deficiency 10 補 非:今秦地折長補短方數千里 Now the territory of Ch'in, if we broke the protrusions and stuffed them into the gaps, would be a square of several thousand *li*. 非:故以有餘補不足以長續短之謂明主 Thus it is making up deficiencies with surpluses and extending what is short with what is long that we mean by "intelligent ruler." 漢:長短相補 long and short make up for each other 隋:晷漏沿革今古大殊故列其差以補前闕 Use of the gnomon and clepsydra has continuously changed, modern being greatly at variance from ancient, so I have listed the differences to fill in previous gaps. 漢:故雖遇饑饉水旱糶不貴而民不散取有餘以補不足也 Thus even if there is shortage, famine, flood or drought, the price of grain will not rise and the populace will not be scattered, because we will have taken a surplus to make up for deficiency. b. patch, mend, eke out 戰:至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them. 衡:豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it. c. also of people 後:自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人 From the highest generals down to those of six hundred per year, all were to send their sons to receive instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment the household troops, and the next five to augment the household of the heir-apparent. **pwə pəg** 1.11 escape 248 遁 **pwə pəg** eat, eat late afternoon meal 10 舖 **pwə pəg** eat, eat lunch 10 舖 舖 **pwə pəg** 3.11 spread, give out 248 布 舖 左:雲布風動 The clouds spread, the wind stirs. 露:風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform. 釋:或謂之椽椽傳也相傳次而布列也 Some call [rafters] *d'ivan* "beams"; *d'ivan* is *d'ivan* "pass along"; they are laid out in an arrangement of consecutive sequence. 漢:貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots. 戰:勞者相饗飲食舖餽 We rewarded each other

for our exertions by feasts and presents. [Lit "entertained each other, drinking, eating, distributing, presenting."] 隋：房四星為明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也 The four stars of *fang* constitute the Ming T'ang. They are the palace building from which the emperor disburses his governance. They are also the four great officials.

選：木則樅栝檉梓檟楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蔚菱藂藂爽樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *p'ien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the T'eng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

淮：末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布耒耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvée labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax.

b. *paired w/* 施

淮：不義得之又不能布施 You got it improperly and now you can't bear to hand it out.

淮：今世之為禮者恭敬而伎為義者布施而德 In our time, ritual is contrived by acting pious and deferential but being stubbornly unaccommodating, while propriety is turned into the dispensing of largesse in the expectation of a quid pro quo.

c. *fig.*

史：布聞在下 spreads their fame here below 顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為吟癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting folk's credentials."

漢：陛下臨天下布德施惠 YIM oversees the world, spreading good influence and dispensing benevolence.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

pwo 1.11 river porpoise 鮪

pwo p'ag roof top is flat 7 甫 庸

pwo 卮爾雅: ko plant 布

pwo p'ag 3.11 cloth-cutting knife 143 甫

pwo p'ag 卮 metal coin shaped vaguely like an axhead (rel to 斧?) 229 甫

荀：厚刀布之斂以奪之財重田野之稅以奪之食 They make the cash levies huge so as to confiscate capital from them, and make the taxes on fields and pastures heavy so as to confiscate food from them.

pwo p'ag 1.11 afternoon 107 甫

隋：晝有朝有禺有中有晡有夕 Daytime consists of morning, forenoon, midday, afternoon and evening.

pwo 1.11 reap & bind 131 甫

pwo p'ag 3.11 appoint to office 226 布

非：布之官 appoint him to office

pwo p'ag 2.10 be appointed to office 226 補

漢：入穀者補吏 Those who paid grain in were appointed to office.

漢：復補博士出為東平王太傅 He was reappointed Official Scholar and sent out to be Grand Tutor to the Tung-p'ing Prince.

pwo 1.11 metal plate 鈔

pwo p'ag 卮 house not level (w/ 陔宅?) 547 庸

pwo p'ag 卮 "hemp-cloth-wearer"—low-ranking people 布衣

戰：天下之卿相人臣乃至布衣之士莫不高賢大王之行義皆願奉教陳忠於前之日久矣 For a long time now everyone in the whole world, from the premier down to the poorest knight, has admired YGM's way of doing right, and has wanted to receive instructions and demonstrate their integrity.

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蟻皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

pwo p'ag 卮 propagate, make known 248 布 獲 布 獲

pwo p'ag 卮 卮爾雅: ko bird 甫 枝 鷓 鷓 鷓

pwo p'ag well-shaped ++w 岫 岫

pwo p'ag darn? embroider? 10 補 衲

pwo 4.14 num eight 八 捌

絕：陸門八其二有樓水門八 There were eight land gates, of which two had towers, and eight water gates. [both 八 *nuc*]

左：武王之母弟八人 The Martial King had eight full brothers. [八 *fac*]

考：成間廣八尺深八尺謂之洫 [The ditch] is called *d'ien*g is 72" wide and 72" deep and is called *xiwak*. [八 *fac*]

荀：蟹八跪而二螯 A crab has eight legs and two claws. [八,二 both *fac*]

搜：以八月上庚日渡河 crossed the Yellow River on the first *k'eng* day of the eighth month

b. *trad group meas*

左：女樂二八 two eights of female musicians

戰：婦人為之自殺於房中者二八 There were two eights of women who killed themselves in chambers for his sake.

山：有神人二八 there are two eights of eldritch personages

非：有玄鶴二[入→]八道南方來 There were two eights of black cranes that came from the south.

pwo 4.14 rake 王仁眇: w/o teeth 11 杵

pwo 4.14 surname 伏

pwo 4.14 break 11 扒 捌

pwo 4.14 to work metal 11 鈔

pwo 4.14 jade noise 玠

pwo 4.14 ko metal (sef 鈔?) 鈔

pwo 4.14 name of a deity 犬 sef 发 玠

pwo 4.14 kosps 丈 sef 发 玠 玠

pwo 4.14 bird noise 啾啾

pwo 4.14 the eight trigrams 八卦

pwo 4.14 eight directions

(← *pwo* 4.14 八荒

漢：天闕決兮地垠開八荒協兮萬國譜 Sky's threshold is breached, ah! earth's berm opened; the universe is harmonized, ah! and all nations at peace.

風：有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the whole universe into a bag.

後：陟隴山以踰望兮眇然覽於八荒 I climb Mt. Lung to gaze farther, ah! Viewing the dim distances in all directions.

pwo 4.14 the eight steeds of Chou Mu Wang 八駿

列：命駕八駿之乘右服訥驪而左綠耳右驂赤驥而左白義主車則造父為御泰內為右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-er the left. He made Chih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

pwo 4.14 eight types of non-Chinese 八夷 史：不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不實服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.

pwo 4.14 eight directions 八方

pwo 4.14 the 8 winds: 條風 明庶風 清明風 涼風 閭闔風 景風 不周風 廣莫風 八風

pwo 3.16 to bow, to bend 7 拜 擗 釋：拜於丈夫為跌跌然折下就地也於婦人為扶扶而上下也 To bow in greeting to one's husband is *d'iet*; stumblyingly [*d'iet*] she bends and descends toward the ground. To one's wife is *b'iuo*; he extends himself to support [*b'iuo*] her and they bob up and down like Punch and Judy.

多：再拜稽首 bowed twice and kowtowed 國：再拜而不稽首 bowed twice but did not kowtow 史：二大夫再拜謁 The two officials bowed twice and introduced themselves.

pwo 4.14 to be appointed to [office] (rel to 班 "official position"?) to 封 "be enfeoffed: ?) cf 配 226 拜

非：孟獻伯拜上卿 M'eng Hsien Po was promoted to GS 18.

史：百姓內粟千石拜爵一級 Any commoner who contributed a thousand *d'iak* of grain would be promoted one degree in rank.

史：拜相如為中郎將 promoted Hsiang-ju to be general of household troops

後：莽時爲掌樂大夫更始立召拜太中大夫
In Wang Mang's time he was OIC music. When the Han dynasty was reestablished, they summoned and appointed him grand interior officer.

p'wad remove, extract 142 扒
p'wän 3.31 cosmetic make-up 扮

p'

p'äk dissect, dismember 283 膊

p'äk dregs 418 粕 魄

莊：古之人與其不可傳也死矣然則君之所讀者古人之糟粕已夫 The men of old, together with that of them that could not be transmitted, have died. That being the case, isn't what YL is reading nothing more than the dregs of ancient men?

p'äk 4.19 說文：hide soaked in rain 194 鞞

p'äk shoulder blade 283 膊 膊

p'äk 4.19 ^{nc} critter like wolf cf 吠? 380 狛

p'äk 4.19 廣韻：big face 畜 顛

p'äk 4.19 fly away *ar* **b'äk** 匹 *sef* 孚 翮

p'äk 4.19 bank erosion 204 凼

p'äk 4.19 fall, throw down 集韻 *ar* **p'uk** 204

僕

p'äk 4.19 a pool 凼 泊

p'äk 4.19 pound in a mortar (齊 *dial*) 音 罇

p'äk 4.19 onomat 罇

p'äk 4.19 ginger 薑

p'äk-p'äk th so driving horses 薄薄

p'äg 2.10 great, vast 248 溥

p'äg 3.11 natural, untutored, naïve 271 樸

p'äk 4.25 overthrow; invert 283 覆

p'äk'wäng ko bug 蠨 螳

p'äk'äk crawl 匍 匍

p'äg **p'äg** 2.45 ^{nc} cut open (cf 剖) 229 剖 培

吳：剖冰 to break thru the ice

史：紂怒曰吾聞聖人心有七竅剖比干觀其心 Chou got angry and said, "I hear that sages have seven openings in the heart." He cut open Pi-kan and looked at his heart.

史：天地剖判以來五德轉移 Ever since sky and earth first separated, the five influences have rotated in alternation.

風：蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

p'äg 1.16 attractive ++p 189 姘

p'äg gallop, run 駢

p'äg 說文：to spit 229 音 呖

p'äg 培

p'äg blow breath 416 呖

p'äg **p'äg** ^{nc} raised wood platform 楛

p'äggiwər ^{nc} "splits-reed" bird *ac* 鳩 鷓 剖 葦

p'äg-d'äg ^{sb} so animals moving 駢 *ar* **d'äg**

(*sez* 類篇) 駢 駢

p'äng archery butts (heaped dirt?) 252 滿 棚

p'äng 2.43 ^{mp} pln 棚

p'äng 2.43 切韻：fusion of 不肯 棚

p'ängk'u ^{mp} pln ("ford entrance?") 滿 口

p'ängxwäk onomat for waves 滿 濤

p'äng'wat sound of water splashing 滿 漉

p'äd 2.15 sound of spitting 啡

p'äng'wäng twang of taut rope, bowstring

etc. 弮 張

p'eng-p'wäng ^{sb} onomat for water or wind

bashing things 滿 滂

p'en 3.31 beautiful (of eyes) 110 盼

p'en peer through door 闚

p'ia **p'är** 1.5 separate 11 披 鉞 頗 披 摧

鑿 披 披 披

衡：或頗有...或無有 either there is some scattered about...or there is none at all

衡：殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics

史：臣願頗采古禮與秦儀雜就之 I want to select bits from the old rites and the Ch'in procedures and assemble them intermingled.

淮：被髮文身 wear their hair loose and mark their bodies

藝：男女被髮怡然並足 Men and women wore their hair loose. They amiably shared their plenitude.

b. to open

史：披山通道 He cleaved mountains to let roads go through.

c. of meat to butcher

d. of clothing to tear

戰：借車者馳之借衣者被之 If one borrows a carriage he will drive too fast; if one borrows clothing he will tear it. [nr]

e. to plow

p'ia 2.4 make ripples or waves (no 反切; I'm guessing from *rime*; *psua* next) 波

淮：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

p'ia 2.4 water-wave brocade pattern 縠

p'ia 1.5 ^{nc} dagger; large needle 452 鉞

p'ia 1 ^{nc} cloak, esp heavy winter cloak 226 被

p'ia angry; sad 悵

p'ia 1 ^{nc} don, put on (ex "cloak?") 226 披 披 山：其豪如披蓑 Its fur looks as if it is wearing a raincloak.

史：被甲蒙冑以會戰 don armor and helmet to join battle

藝：人皆長三丈被羽衣如此九處 The people were all three fathoms tall and wore feather garments. There were nine places like this.

史：聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自粥於秦客被褐食牛 He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen.

史：以韓卒之勇被堅甲蹙勁弩帶利劍一人當百不足言也 It goes without saying that with their bravery, the Hân soldiers, wearing strong armor and drawing powerful crossbows, sharp swords at their sides, can withstand hundred-to-one odds.

b. fig.

史：秦地半天下兵敵四國被險帶河四塞以爲固 The territory of Ch'in takes up half the world; its arms are a match for all surrounding nations; it is cloaked with rugged land and girded with the Ho; it is secured by barriers all around.

p'ia 1.5 ko flag 旗

p'ia 1.5 stdw grain 稊

p'ia 1.5 ko fish 鯽

p'ia 1 說文：to grasp from the side 披

p'ia 2.4 prune, trim 披 披

p'ia 2.4 ko plant 披

p'ia 3.5 ^{nc} 方言：skirt (*dial*) 226 帔

p'ia' **iang** flying up cf 飛揚, 飛騰 142 披 猖

p'iat 4.16 tap, flick, twitch 擊 撇

p'iat SW-slanting stroke in writing 丿 擊 撇

p'iat stare goggle-eyed? 瞥

p'iat 4.17 so light wind 颭

p'iat **siat** scurry busily 514 擻 屑 擻 屑

p'iad 3 bloat 653 癩

p'iad-p'iad th so rushes, reeds 142 溈 溈

p'iap' **äk** ^{nc} armor shoulderpiece 226 披 膊

p'iar beat, slap 339 批

淮：異日知伯與襄子飲而批襄子之首 Another day, Chih-po was drinking with The Prospering Patriarch and slapped The Prospering Patriarch's head.

p'iar 3.12 consort 141 嬖

p'iar 1.12 cut, chop 687 剗

p'iar **kiap** "slap-checks" bird (red-whiskered

bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*?) 339 批 頰

p'iek **p'liek** 4 方言：carve; chop 229 鉞

p'ieklek clap of thunder (*dimid* ← **p'liek**?)

229, 390 礚 礚 辟 歷 礚 霹 霹

釋：震戰也所擊[輒→]批破若攻戰也又曰辟

歷辟折也所歷皆破折也 "Thunder" is "battle."

Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle. It is also called "thunderclap." *pek* is "split."

Where it passes through is all smashed and broken.

p'iek-p'ük ^{sb} 方言：fast rush 7 愷 朴

p'ieg 2.11 incline the head 248 顛

p'ieg scrape 剗

p'ieg 3.12 riv name sa 溈? 溈

p'iegnieg look around warily 睥 睨 睥 睨

睥 睨 睥 睨 睥 睨

p'ieng 2.41 ^{nc} facial expression 頰 艷

p'ieng 說文：frank words 粵

p'ieng envoy 15 嬖 傳

p'ieng 1.43 color of undyed silk 艷

p'ieng 1.43 ear blockage 543 聾

p'ie **p'äg** 2.10 everywhere 248 普 普

詩：普天之下莫非王土 Everywhere under the sky/ No land is not the king's. [nr]

藝：普天皆滅焰匝地盡燼煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 *qv*]

p'ie **p'äg** 2.10 great 248 誦

p'o 2.10 ^{mp} riv name 溈

p'o 1.11 ko fish 鱮

p'oktsio ^{nc} ko plant *ac* 葎 葎 葎 葎 *sa* 囊

荷 蓐 且

p'ög 1.34 extensive 248 橐

p'ög 1.34 light weight (*sef* 彪?) 189 彪

p'ök **b'ög** to work leather 316 鞞 鞞

p'ök-p'ök th so many animals being killed by

arrows 颯 颯

p'ög 3.36 ^{nc} ballista 204 砲 礮 拋

釋：苞砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也

b'ök "hail" is *p'ög* "ballista"; what it hits is all broken

to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming

bombardment.

p'ôg swelling, edema 248 疱
p'ôg 1.33 throw; throw away 204 拋 拋
p'ôg 1.33 float cf 浮 189 泡
p'ôg 1.33 full, overflowing 泡
p'ôg 3.36 large 奩
p'ôg 1.33 廣韻: net goes over cart 罽
p'ôg 3.36 ko dumpling 316 麩
p'ôg p'ôg 1.33 ^{nc} uterus; bladder; placenta (all ex "bubble?") 252 胞
 衡: 人之有胞猶木實之有扶也包裹兒身因與俱出 Humans' having a placenta is like trees and fruit's having bark and rind. It wraps the baby's body and thus is expelled with it.
 釋: 胞胞也胞空虛之言也主以虛承水灼也或曰膀胱言其體短而橫廣也 *p'ôg* "bladder" is "gourd," referring to a gourd's being hollow. Its prime function is to receive the discharge of the water-drains into its emptiness. It is also called *b'wàngkwàng*, referring to its being short vertically but broad laterally.
p'ôg p'wân 3 說文: lacquer atop lacquer 143 麩罔
p'ôg p'ôg full, overflowing 泡洩
p'â p'âg ^{nc} wide cloth 248 吧
 三: 觀人圍棋局壞聚為覆一復之棋者不信以吧蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.
p'â ^{nc} 方言: ko arrowhead 452 鈹
p'â (prn) 吧
p'â p'âg 1.37 corolla of flower 葩 葩
 選: 木則樅栌檉梓械楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱蒼鬱蒼楠爽檣檣吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *p'ien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.
p'â p'âg 集韻: big 248 奩
p'â p'âg floating weir 452 吧
p'â p'â p'âg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko shellfish 吧
p'âk ^{nc} big bell in orchestra (= 鈔?) 248 鑼
p'â-χâ ^{sb} so open mouth 廣韻 *ar b'â-χâ* "so kids squabbling" 248 吧呀
p'âk 4.4 unworked, uncarved 271 璞 朴 卦
 孟: 今有璞玉於此 Consider uncarved jade for example.
 管: 主虞而安吏肅而嚴民樸而親 The ruler is wary and thus secure; the officials are po-faced and thus stern; the people are morons and thus loyal.
 荀: 性者本始材朴也 What "life-process" is is the original unworked raw material.
 陳: 殷朴周文固無恆格 Yin was plain and Chou fancy; there is certainly no constant pattern.
p'âk 4.4 untrained (horse) *sua prec* 271 撲
p'âk 4.4 unworked (cast iron) *sua prec* 271 鑊
p'âk 4.4 blind 107 瞶
p'âk fire hot *ar p'âk* 194 炊
p'âk [sko] ore? 271 針
p'âk 4.4 to beat 204 撲

p'âkso simple, unadorned 朴素
p'âg 2.45 so short hair 髻
p'âng 1.4 black 107 髻
p'âng 1.4 swell (cf 封 胖 肪) 廣韻 *ar b'âng* 252 脰 脰 脰
p'âng 1.4 onomat 讎 讎
p'âng 3.4 popping noise of fire 炗
p'âk unworked, uncarved 271 璞
 莊: 純樸不殘孰為犧尊 Who could make serving-vessels without damaging the uncarved block?
p'âk 4.1 rod, stick, lathi 204 撲 撲
 漢: 大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑽鑿薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.
p'âk 4.1 tap, pat 204 撲 撲 扑 撲
p'âk 4.1 to beat 204 撲 撲
p'âk 4.1 scum on liquids 252 黷
p'âk 4.1 swarming 157 僕
p'âk 4.1 thickly growing 157 僕
p'âk 4.1 river name 灤
p'âk p'âk clod of earth 271 璞
p'âk-p'âk ^{nb} 玉篇: so plants sprouting 苜 苜
p'âg 3.50 invert, fall over 7 仆
p'âk 4.20 ^{vst} squeeze 157 迫 迫 故 栢 栢
 呂: 所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.
 藝: 東方朔曰迫窘詰屈窮哉 Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up!"
 史: 文侯曰子言則可然吾國小西迫疆趙南近齊齊趙疆國也子必欲合從以安燕寡人請以國從 The Cynosure Marquess said, "What you say is all right as far as it goes, but my state is small. On the west we abut powerful Chao; on the south we are close to Ch'i. Ch'i and Chao are strong states. If you genuinely wish to form a vertical alliance that will make Yen safe, We wish to put Our state at your disposal."
 草: 私書相與之際每書云適迫遽故不及草 When letters are exchanged among private individuals, they always say that because time is so pressing they haven't been able to use grass writing.
 淮: 夫全性保真不虧其身遭急迫[難一]躄精通于天 If one keeps one's life-process intact and preserves one's genuineness/ And does not damage one's health/ Then when one meets exigency, is pressed and constricted/ One's essence communicates to Sky.
 漢: 是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡已以迫蹙民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.
 戰: 寬則兩軍相攻迫則杖戟相撞然後可建大功 Whether on a broad scale with the clash of a pair of armies or on a narrow scale with the blow of stave against spear, only that makes possible the achievement of great success.
p'âk 4.20 to knock, to pat 王仁响 *ar mâk* 204 搯 拍 拍

非: 一手獨拍雖疾無聲 When one hand claps there is no sound regardless of how vigorously it moves.
p'âk advance of moon phase 248 霸 魄
 衡: 月三日魄八日弦十五日望 The moon is crescent on the third day, half full on the eighth day and full on the fifteenth day.
p'âk corporeal animator 418 魄
 禮: 及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而苴孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.
p'âk p'âk 4 smash 204 版
p'âk passive, quiet 271 怕
p'âk p'âk ^{sb} flatten, spread out (sc waves) 248 泊 柏
 選: 潤泊柏而迴颯磊匉匉而相脛 Suddenly they spread out, rising at a different angle/ Heaping, jostling and squeezing, they bump each other.
p'âg fear (cf 怖) 271 怕
 衡: 孝者怕入刑辟 Filial ones fear getting into punishable misbehavior.
p'âg ^{nc} kerchief 316 帕 帕
p'âg 1 ko flower 107 葩
p'âg p'âg flow outward 葩 華
 選: 葩華淑淑澗澗濼濼 Bursting outward, collapsing inward, endlessly boiling.
p'âng 1.40 to boil (cf 泡) 252 烹 亨
 衡: 釀酒於罌烹肉於鼎 We brew wine in a tun and boil meat in a cauldron.
 太: 脂牛正肪不濯釜而烹則歐歐之疾至 When the fat ox is just fat enough, if you cook it without washing the pot you will get the vomiting sickness.
 人: 函牛之鼎不可以烹雞 A cauldron that will contain an ox is not to be used to stew a chicken.
 戰: 天下為秦相烹秦曾不出薪 The whole world boil each other for Ch'in's benefit and Ch'in doesn't even supply firewood.
 漢: 設聞其淫我亨之矣 Supposing I were to learn that she had been unfaithful to me; in that case I would boil her.
 史: 前大王見欺於張儀張儀至臣以為大王烹之今縱弗忍殺之又聽其邪說不可 In the past YGM has been cheated by Chang Yi. When he got here, I assumed YGM would boil him. Now even assuming you cannot bear to kill him, to listen to his perverted suggestions is just not acceptable.
 國: 乃就烹據鼎耳而疾號曰自今以往知忠以事君者與詹同 Then he went to be boiled. He grasped the lifting-handle of the cauldron and cried out at the top of his voice, "From now on, anyone who puts intelligence and integrity to the service of his ruler will suffer the same as I am to do."
 戰: 樂羊為魏將而攻中山其子在中山中山之君烹其子而遺之羹樂羊坐於幕下而啜之盡一盃文侯謂諸師曰樂羊以我之故食其

子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食樂羊既罷中山侯賞其功而疑其心 Yao Yang was a general in Wei and attacked Chung-shan. His son was in Chung-shan. The ruler of Chung-shan boiled his son and sent him some of the broth. Yao Yang sat down in his tent and gulped down the whole bowlful. The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would eat even his son, whom would he not eat?" Yao Yang finished putting down Chung-shan. The Cynosure Marquess rewarded his accomplishment but remained doubtful of his reliability.

p'ang sound of stones knocking 礮

p'ang ^{nc} 方言: ko basket 筲

p'ang onomat 摐

p'ang 1.40 so small stones falling 磅

p'ang 1.40 切韻: full 252 併

p'ang 1.40 ^{nc} wooden crossbow 枰 枵

p'angog so water 澎濤

p'angp'iad onomat 澎濤

選: 澎濤濤礮礮磊山壘 Sharp peaks, towering

slopes, steep mounds and mountainous levees.

p'ek 4.21 sound of shot hitting target 擣

p'ek 4.21 爾雅: bad rice 廣韻: cooked rice still half raw 271 藜

p'eg 3.15 divided flow cf 裨 229 派 辰

p'eng 1.41 frank 怍

p'eng ko stone 礮 [thunder] 闐 砵 砵 砵

p'eng 1.41 onomat (eg vehicles, bells & drums,

p'eng 爾雅: to cause, make cf 俾 15 併 莽

p'eng 1.41 illicit intercourse (cf 併) 248 姘

p'eng 2.39 thin, translucent (of colors etc) 餅

p'eng 1.44 rumble 五音集韻 ar **p'eng** 砵

p'eng p'eng 1.41 send, cause cf 迸 15 倅 攄

p'engneng sluttish 姘 姘

p'eng-xweng ^{sb} onomat? 匏 匏

p'iat brusque, irascible 慤

p'iat ^{nc} hoe blade, hoe head 鑿

p'iat-p'iat ^{sb} so sunset 瞥 瞥

p'iatliat clap of thunder 澈 裂 鑿 裂

p'iatliat flowing very fast 142 澈 洌

p'iatp'iu very fast 慤 慤

p'iad swim, float, fly 142 浬

p'iad 方言: clear 463 澈

p'iad 說文: to full cloth in water 142 澈

p'iad 3.13 fish swimming 142 澈

p'ian 1.30 one-sided 132 偏 片

呂: 鞞偏緩 the drapery was slack on one side

人: 凡偏材之人皆一味之美故長於辦一官而短於為一國 Everyone whose abilities are skewed in one direction has excellence of a single flavor, and is thus good at sorting out a single office but poor at governing an entire nation.

抱: 偏知一事不能博備 Only able to deal with one kind of business, not able to be ready for all sorts of things. 搜: 少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

史: 大王嘗與吳人戰五戰而三勝陣卒盡矣偏守新城存民苦矣 YGM has fought five battles with Wu, winning three. Your formations and troops were utterly depleted. You only managed to hold on to

Hsin-ch'eng, and the surviving populace suffered.

草: 第以此[篇→]偏研[思↓]銳精豈若用之於彼聖經 If we were to give a comparative rank to this business of polishing the mind lopsidedly, how could it measure up to using it in studying the classic books of the sages?

人: 偏至之材以材自兼材之人以德為目兼德之人更為美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

隋: 字星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰字 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwad* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wat* comet.

b. side-by-side, tandem

尉: 古者士有什伍車有偏列鼓鳴旂麾 In ancient times, when the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays, the drums sounded and the flags signalled...

草: 孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其[篇→]偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by K'ung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

p'ian 1.30 ^{nc} bundle of writing slips 133 篇 後: 尤明左氏傳國語為之解詁五十一篇 He had an exceptionally good understanding of the *Tso Chuan* and *Kuo Yü*, and wrote a commentary on them in fifty-one *p'ien*.

漢: 周書七十一篇 *Writings of Chou* has seventy-one bundles.

後: 所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *p'ien* all together.

選: 著之于篇朕親覽焉 Write them down on strips and We will examine them in person.

p'ian 1.30 [=½ *binome*?] 扁

p'ian [=½ *binome*?] 翩

p'ian 2.28 ^{nc} ko bird ++p 鴝

p'ian stdw looking 規

p'ian stdw material or resources 資

p'ian 3.33 to ride horseback; to impose upon, take advantage of 133 驕 騙

p'ian 1.30 ko small boat ("shallow?") 扁

p'ian 1.30 stb sko hybrid bovine 犏

p'ian 1.30 ko small boat 扁

p'ian pian 1.30 ^{nc} ko plant (polygonum?) 篇

p'ian 1 ^{nc} 玉篇: sound of spitting 困

p'ian 1.30 說文: head elegant 頰

p'ian 1.30 shave, slice thin 刷

p'ian-p'ian ^{sb} fly about, flutter 翩翩

p'iank'o hemiplegia 偏枯 偏枯

淮: 是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生死死之人 This is like Wang-sun Ch'ò wanting to revive a corpse by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia.

p'iansien swirling of robe while walking 514

媼 媼

p'ians'io ^{nc} ko monkey-like animal—

baboon? 獼狽

p'ianp'ok partial, incomplete 偏駁

p'ianp'io fly lightly 鷗鷗

p'ianb'iang ko disease w/reddening of limb veins, pain & fever 痲病

p'iat pek p'liak 4.24 split, cut open 集韻 ar **plek** 229 副 副

p'iat p'liak 4.24 爾雅: 塊 clod [cf 副 副 cleave] 229 塊

p'iak 4.24 punch, kick (onomat) 204 搗 搗

p'iak 4.24 sincere 愜

p'iak 4.24 ody over fire 194 焯

p'iak 4.24 soo 膈

p'iang p'iar 1.6 great 653 丕 丕 丕

p'iang ^{pp} [太宰] man name 齧

p'iang 1.6 black millet w/dbl krls 秔

p'iang 1 Kg: "yellow & white horse" 駮

p'iang surname 干

p'iang 1.6 fear 忭

p'iang 集韻: so plants flourishing 莖

p'iang 2.5 great 齧

p'iang fire 爓

p'iang-p'iang ^{sb} so carriage horses 伉 伉

p'iangp'iang p'iabniab to bristle, to erect the hair 248 鬚 鬚

p'iad 3.6 fart (**p'ia?** rel to 噴?) 142 糞

p'iad 3.6 water sound 漚

p'iad 3.6 riv name sa 湲? 湲 湲

p'ian-ian ^{sb} onomat 份 份

p'iar 1.6 inferior silk stuff 138 紕 敗

p'iar 1.6 error 慤

p'iar prepare, complete ar **p'iar** cf 備 8 比

p'iar 方言: pot cracked not broken 敗

p'iar collapse, fall down 138 崩

p'iar speak at length; develop fully 248 訛

p'iar 2.5 cautious 慤

p'iar p'iar error 141 紕

p'iar p'ia sore on head 疔

p'iar p'iar 2.5 to be separated 95 比 比

新: 動靜攝次謂之比反比為錯 If one accepts order of precedence both in repose and in action it is called rank distinction; to invert rank distinction is to be jumbled.

衡: 比土為田 we demarcate the dirt into farming fields

漢: 天下吏比二千石以上年老致仕者參分故祿以一與之終其身 Throughout the world, let officials whose rank is two thousand *diak* or more who retire from office be paid one-third of their former official salary for the rest of their lives.

p'iar? 3.6 fart (**p'ia?** rel to 噴?) 142 屁

p'iar'k'iap provide supplies to? (*pron?*) (cf 備) 比給

p'iar'iang medicinal mineral 礮霜

p'iarb'á ko guitar-like instr 琵琶 枇杷

釋: 枇杷本出於胡中馬上所鼓也推手前曰枇引手卻曰杷象其鼓時因以為名也 The *p'i-p'a* originated among Central Asians. It is a thing played on horseback. To thrust the hand forward is called *p'i* and to draw it back is called *p'a* and that's how it looks when played so they called it that.

p'iarb'á fruit tree *Eriobotrya japonica* 枇杷 藝: 太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

p'jəbdiəb flowers blooming 茁蓊 茁蓊
p'jəw 1.32 dry & dusty 593 颯 票
p'jəw 1 to rush, rushing 593 颯
p'jəw to blow down (r **p'jəw!**) 593 颯

後：風波飄其並興兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! / my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief.
 [波 is adj] to 飄 "blow in wave-like manner"
p'jəw 1.32 inundate cf 浮 593 漂
 管：大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.
 史：民人俗語曰即不為河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

漢：其入中國必下領水領水之山峭峻漂石破舟 To enter China, they must come down rivers through canyons. The mountains at these canyons are steep and high; submerged rocks smash boats. [Lit "The river flows over rocks and smashes boats."]
p'jəw 1.32 轉 swirling, twirling 593 影
 選：影沙碧石蕩颯島濱 It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong wind at the island shore.

p'jəg 2.30 lite blue/green 縹
p'jəw light weight; frivolous, promiscuous ar **bjəg** 593 嫖 標 標

p'jəg 2.30 change color (of bird) 醜 醜 鹿
p'jəg ar **p'jəg** 醜

p'jəw 3.35 quick, hurried 593 標 票

p'jəg cut, flay? 229 票

p'jəg 爾雅: ko bell 票

p'jəg 3.35 rob, hold-up 229 勳

p'jəw decorative painting 593 影

p'jəg 1.32 ko bamboo 篲

p'jəg 2.30 flank from ribs to hip 283 髀

p'jəw 1.32 inconsequential 593 票

p'jəw 2.30 clear wine 463 醜

p'jəg 1.32 tip of a scabbard 鏢

p'jəg 1.32 stm disordered 顛

p'jəg 2.30 to molt 鷗

p'jəg 1.32 constell.name 鸞

p'jəw swirl, twirl 593 影

p'jəg tip, end 436 票

p'jəg 3.35 rob, hold-up 229 票

p'jəw swirling, swirling 593 影 影 漂 漂

戰：今子東國之桃梗也刻削子以為人降雨下溜水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳 Now you are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man. When the rains pour down, the Tzu river will rise and float you off. Then where will you go, swirling away?

p'jəw **p'jəw** **p'jəw** **p'jəw** so flying high 票 票 票

p'jəg-djəg sb blow about 189 漂 搖 漂 繇

p'jəgdjəg strong 票 姚 票 姚 票 鷗 票 姚

p'jəgd'əlk wander abroad 漂 泊

p'jədk 4.1 ve overthrow; invert 7 覆

左：沐則心覆 When one washes one's hair, one's

heart is turned upside-down.

非：奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi.

隋：天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

選：岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相碰 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.

史：妾一僮而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於咎惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

b. fig.

史：覆軍 to rout an army

史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed.

p'jək 4.1 nc pit viper *Gloydius* spp. e.g. *habys* (*Agkistrodon blomhoffii*) 7 蝮

衡：中於蝮蛇 to be struck by a viper

p'jək double, augment 143 復 復

戰：昭王既息民繕兵復欲伐趙 When the Renowned king had given his people a rest and had repaired his weapons, he again wanted to attack Chao. 草：但貴刪難省損煩復為單務取易為易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single leg replacing 蝮 w/虫; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

後：今國無善政災變不息百姓驚惶人不自保而復欲遠事邊外乎 The state now has no good government, there is no end to disasters and anomalies, citizens are alarmed, people can't even protect themselves, and on top of that you want to launch a venture far beyond our borders?

顏：史之闕文為日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書典籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Chin and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

p'jək'əg nc 爾雅: young locust 蝮 蝮

p'jəg ve hide; protect cf 孚 316 覆 覆

詩：誕真之寒冰鳥覆翼之鳥乃去矣后稷呱矣 They laid it naked on cold ice. Birds covered it with their wings. Then the birds went away and Hou Chi cried.

禮：萬物覆焉 Everything is covered by it.

新：兼覆無私謂之公反公為私 Protecting all without favor is called impartiality; to invert impartiality is to be partial.

釋：毛貌也冒也在表所以形貌也且以自覆冒也 *mog* "hair" is *mōg* "appearance"; it is *mək* "cover." On the outside it is what is used to distinguish appearances; also, it is used to cover the self.

隋：日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱

於始出時 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise.

釋：覆乎也如乎甲之在物外也 **p'jəg** "cover" is **p'jəg** "brood; sit on"; like the shell being outside a thing.

釋：字羽也如鳥羽翼自覆蔽也 **giwo** "eaves" is **giwo** "wings"; like the wings of a bird, covering and sheltering it.

釋：大屋曰廡廡也廡覆也冀人謂之房 A big roof is called *miwo*; *miwo* is *χmwō* "shelter"; *χmwō* is **p'jəg** "cover." Chi people call it *ngā*. [or *χā?*]
 藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

p'jəg onomat of moving air ++p 呼

p'jəggləg ve benefit, nurture 覆 露

p'jəgg'iwet nc cave dwelling ("covered hole?") 復 穴

淮：古者民澤處復穴 In ancient times people made dwellings in caverns.

p'jəglio benefit, nurture 覆 處

p'jəng 1.1 abundant 252 豐

國：義以生利利以豐民 Doing things right is how to prosper, and prosperity is how to enrich the folk.

戰：毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛 Birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it.

p'jəng 1.1 豐 豐

p'jəng 1.1 cooked wheat 豐

p'jəng 豐 river name 豐

p'jəng 豐 river name 豐

p'jəng 3.1 gifts 134 贈

春：秋七月天王使宰咺來歸惠公仲子之賵 In autumn, seventh month, the sky king sent the steward Hsüan with the presents for the funeral of the Kind Marquess's wife Mid-child.

p'jənggliəng rain, thunder god 靈 霽 豐 隆

p'jəngp'wād 豐 the town and county of 沛,

where 漢高祖 enriched his family 豐沛

衡：高祖初起相工入豐沛之邦多封侯之人

When [Han] Kao Tsu first arose, physiognomists

entering rich Fei found many men who were to be

ennobled.

p'jəngp'wād abundant, overflowing cf 滂沛

豐沛

p'jəng 3.49 aid, assistant 248 副

魏：遷都洛陽以宣為採材副將 When he moved the capital to Loyang, he appointed Hsüan as assistant general for provisioning.

漢：良與客狙擊秦皇帝誤中副車 Liang and his hired man struck at the Chin emperor from ambush, but hit an accompanying vehicle by mistake.

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to

further the hopes of all in our civilization.
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ ㄅㄨˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wac* 2.44 clean, fresh 463 紉
p'wag 2.44 fog *ar p'wog* (*swa* 霧?) 107 霏
p'wag 1.46 廣韻: make noise sleeping 罽
p'wag 2.44 resentment *ar t3 sef* 暄 恒
p'wag 2.44 black millet w/dbl krnl 秬
p'wag 3.49 width of bolt of cloth 248 福
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wag* pat, tap 204 拊
 戰: 拊手 clap the hands??
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wag* ^{nc} handgrip of bow 弣 拊
p'wu think of (= 拊?) 怱
p'wu attractive *cf* 媿 媿
p'wu 2.9 bright 頃
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wag* small drum mo leather stuffed
 w/chaff 687 拊 柷
p'wuk sound of a blow 204 扑
p'wug 1.10 ^{nc} captive 7 俘
p'wug 3.10 ^m go; attend 6 赴
 戰: 秦王喟然愁悟遽發兵日夜赴魏 With a
 gasp, the king of Ch'in suddenly realized he had cause
 for alarm. He forthwith sent an armed force to travel
 day and night to reach Wei.
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wob* 1.10 ^{nc} raft 420 桴
p'wug 1.10 have confidence (?) 孚
p'wug announce death 訃
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wob* 1.10 ^{nc} outer wall 543 郭
 藝: 郭郭宮館金寶爲飾明踰三光 The com-
 pound walls and public buildings and hostels were
 decorated with golden valuables, brighter than the three
 luminaries.
p'wug ^{nc} hemp in fruit 苧
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wob* 1.10 爾雅: grain husk 543 桴 稊
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wob* 1.10 brood, sit on eggs *cf* 覆 316 孚
p'wug to metamorphose? 桴
p'wug ko colored jade 桴
p'wug (prn) (*cf* 桴) 桴
p'wug 1.10 coarse net 桴
p'wug 1.10 bobbins of loom 桴
p'wug ^{vi} rain not stop 桴
p'wug 1.10 漢縣 name 桴
p'wug *p'wog* great 桴
p'wug *b'wog* starve to death 7 桴 苧
p'wug *b'wog* 1 ^{nc} ko bird net *cf* 罟 罟
 ㄆㄨㄣˋ ㄅㄨˋ *p'wobkap* shell; fontenelle 316 孚
 甲
 釋: 覆孚也如孚甲之在物外也 *p'wog* "cover" is
p'wug "brood; sit on"; like the shell being outside a
 thing.
p'wung 1.3 ^{nc} wasp; bee 廣韻 *ar b'wung* 436 蜂
 蠱
 衡: 蜜爲蜂液 Honey constitutes the exudate of bees.
 國: 螞蟻蜂蠱皆能害人況君相乎 Gnats, ants,
 wasps, scorpions, all can hurt people. How much the
 more a ruler or a minister?
 漢: 豪桀蜂起相與並爭 Bravos swarmed like bees,
 all fighting against all.
 後: 莽末天下連歲災蝗寇盜[鋒→]蜂起 At the
 end of the Wang Mang interregnum, the world had
 plagues of locusts for consecutive years and hordes of
 bandits arose.
p'wung ^{nc} point of weapon 436 鋒 鋒
 淮: 及加之砥礪其鋒剗則水斷龍舟陸刺
 犀甲 When they had had grinding and sharpening of
 their points and edges, on the river they would sever a

dragon boat and on land they would cut through
 rhinoceros armor.
 b. *meton.* edged weapon
 史: 墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷
 鋒鑄[鑄→]鑄以爲金人十二 He tore down
 famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all the
 weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-
 Yang, melted down edged weapons and cast the
 molten metal to make twelve metal men.
 史: 墮名城殺豪俊收天下之兵聚之咸陽銷
 鋒鑄鑄以爲金人十二以弱天下之民 He tore
 down famous forts, killed brave heroes, called in all
 the weapons in the world and collected them in Hsien-
 Yang, melted down edged and pointed weapons and
 cast twelve metal men to weaken the people of the
 whole world. [scholium: 鑄音矯箭鏃也 *read tiek*,
 meaning arrowhead]
 史: 三軍之良五家之兵進如鋒矢戰如雷霆
 解如風雨 The good men of the whole army, the
 soldiers of the five-man squads, rush forward like
 spears and arrows, do battle like thunder-claps and
 disperse like wind and rain.
p'wung 2.2 grasp with both hands 229 捧
 衡: 捧腹 hold belly w/both hands (roaring
 w/laughter)
 草: 昔西施心疹捧胸而鬢 Hsi Shih once got
 heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her
 face contorted in pain.
p'wung 2.2 cast off *swa* 547 泛
 漢: 夫泛駕之馬跡馳之士亦在御之而已 In
 the case of a horse that casts off traces or an officer
 who flouts convention, it just depends on keeping
 them under control and that is all.
p'wung 3.3 flourishing (*r b'wung*? *cf* 峯) 252 鋒
p'wung 1.3 beautiful 娃 姪
p'wung 1.3 bonfire or flare as warning-beacon
 594 烽 燧
p'wung 1.3 廣韻: first sprouts 436 峯
p'wung 1.3 ^{nc} mountain peak 436 峰 峯
p'wung ^{mp} man name 佻
p'wung 3.3 deep mud 405 葑 澍
p'wung 1.3 employ 248 鋒
p'wung 1.3 top of tree 436 峰
p'wung 1.3 scrutinize 睥
p'wung 1.3 flourishing 252 丰 芊
 衡: 故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異
 祿祿命有貧富知不能丰殺性命有貴賤才不
 能進退 Thus the service of men of equal talent may
 be destined to lead to unequal rank. The management
 of their lives by men of equal intelligence may be fated
 to yield wealth of varying amounts. Destined fortune
 can be either poverty or wealth; intelligence cannot
 augment or decrease it. Destined lifeline may be of high
 or low rank; talent cannot hasten or postpone it.
p'wung 3.1 flame 焯
p'wungw'wog ^{mp} pln 峰州
p'wungw'wung 集韻: beautiful 娃 姪
p'wungswung furred sail 134 樺 樓
p'wungtsung ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 葑 苳
p'wungd'ien ^{mp} pln "deep mud fields"? 葑 田
p'wungdzjw warning-beacon 燧 燧
p'wdr 2 blame, speak ill of 141 吡
p'wdek 4.22 ^{vt} off to side; perverse 248 僻 辟
 左: 遽辟之 immediately shunted them off

戰: 今臣爵至人君走人於庭辟人於途 Now
 my rank has reached that of a ruling noble, and I
 make men race around in my court and force them
 off to the side on the roads.
 衡: 有人當道僻之不去 A man was blocking the
 road, and when chased he would not go away.
 戰: 夫蜀西辟之國也而戎狄之長也而有桀
 紂之亂 Now Shu is a state far out in the west but it is
 the foremost of the barbarians, and it has chaos
 worthy of Chieh or Chou.
 史: 僻遠守海窮道東境之國也 This is a remote
 state, hugging the seashore at the far eastern end of
 the road.
 b. departing from proper behavior *cf* 邪
 新: 襲常緣道謂之道反道爲辟 If one is inured
 to what is standard and follows the way it is called
 doing right; to invert doing right is to do wrong.
 衡: 孝者怕入刑辟 Filial ones fear getting into
 punishable misbehavior.
 呂: 邪僻之道 the road of depravity and perversity
p'wog 3.5 ^{ve} compare (side-by-side) 248 譬 辟
 戰: 譬之衛矢而魏弦機也 Comparing it, Wei was
 the bolt while Wei was the string and action.
 呂: 譬之若官職不得擅爲必有所制 Compare
 it to an official's duties: he does not get to act on his
 own initiative; he must be constrained somehow.
 荀: 辟之是猶伏而咄天救經而引其足 Com-
 paring it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the
 sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man
 by pulling on his feet
 淮: 譬白公之畜也何以異於臯之愛其子也 If
 you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different
 from a X cherishing its young?
 荀: 禮之所以正國者譬之猶衡之於輕重也
 The way ceremony regulates a state we may compare
 to the relation of a balance to weight.
 後: 理國譬若琴瑟其不調者則解而更張
 Ordering a state can be compared to tuning a lute: a
 string that won't tune is removed and replaced.
 衡: 夫韓子知以鹿馬喻而不知以冠履譬 Now,
 Prof. Hân sees the analogy with deer and horses but
 doesn't see the comparison with shoes and hats.
 淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲
 犯主者譬猶雀之見鷗而鼠之遇狸也亦必無
 餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his
 goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous,
 ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go
 against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-
 hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would
 have no longer left to live than they.
p'wog 2.4 calumny, vituperation *ar p'wog* 諱
p'wog 1.5 walk crooked 132 蹠
p'weng 1.43 so water 湧
p'weng 3.45 ask for wife 6 媵 聘
 史: 云是當爲河伯婦即媵取 They said this one
 ought to be the River Boss's wife, and so she was
 betrothed.
 史: 將以上庸之地六縣賂楚美人聘楚以宮
 中善歌謠者爲媵 He will bribe Ch'u with six
 counties of the territory of Shang-yung and a
 beautiful woman to wife, with the best singers in the
 palace to go with her.
p'weng 3.45 invite 6 聘
 左: 冬王使周公闕來聘饗有昌歎白黑形鹽

In winter the king's emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou, came on an official visit. At the feast there were pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.
 草：徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.
 衡：孔子栖栖周流應聘身不得容道不得行 Confucius bustled hither and hither, going anywhere they invited him. He himself never found a place, nor did his doctrines find acceptance. [nr]

p'ienghiang noble's entertainment of peers 6 聘享

p'iet 4.5 **nc** (meas for cloth) 疋 匹

漢：乃賜通帛二十疋衣一襲拜爲博士 Then he awarded Tung twenty bolts of silk and a suit of clothing, and promoted him to professor.

隋：長庚狀如一匹布著天見則兵起 Ch'ang-k'eng's shape is like a bolt of cloth laid out in the sky. When it appears, there will be war.

後：長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Ch'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk."

p'iet 4.5 match, mate, peer 141 疋 匹

左：並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder.
 國：晉公子在此君之匹也 The heir-son of Chin is here and he is YL's peer.

p'iet 4.5 **nc** ko bird 匹 鷗

p'iet 4.5 to stab 搥

p'iet 4.5 (meas for horses) (疋 *cvo* 匹; dist 疋 *sho*) 疋 匹

公：匹馬隻輪無反者 Not a single horse nor single wheel was there that returned.

搜：當得稻糠黃色犬一頭好馬二匹 You must get rice hulls, one brown-colored dog and two handsome horses.

b. also for mounted men

史：騎萬匹 ten thousand cavalry

p'ietkio **nc** 爾雅：ko bird (sef 鷗?) 鷗鷗

p'ietp'wo **nc** Joe Blow 匹夫 疋夫

左：匹夫無罪懷璧其罪 Even if a common man has done nothing wrong, he would probably err in becoming too attached to a jade circlet.

p'ietp'wang **nc** ko bird 畢方 鷗鷗

p'ien 1.17 numerous, tumultuous 11 續

p'ien 1.17 helter-skelter 續紛

藝：芳華[芬→]紛曖落英繽紛 The fragrant flowers were a formless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered the ground.

p'ien fragrant (rel to 芬 etc?) 142 積 積

p'ien fighting, riotous (sua 續?) 11 鬪

p'ien onomat 續

p'ien 3.21 說文：to strip hemp stalks 木

p'ien-p'ien 木 loud thunder 份份

p'ienp'eng crowd noise 驢駟

p'ieg p'log bladder 切韻 *ar* 份份

p'ieg p'lab 1.46 wind blows 颯

p'ieghang p'logiang navel 脬腴

p'iwak 4.18 good rain 霽

p'iwang 2.36 twist, spin, tie 316 紡

p'iwang 3.41 inquire, examine 6 訪 訪

左：君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

南：香博綜群書沈約任昉以下每有遺忘皆訪問焉 Yu amassed a broad collection of books. Shên Yüeh, Jên Fang and their staffs would all inquire of him whenever anything had escaped their memory.

顏：有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊邊之民是何字也余應之曰意爲劫即是劫倦之劫耳 Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊邊之民. What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 劫 is just the 劫 of 劫倦."

p'iwang seem, resemble 157 仿

p'iwang 1.38 fragrant 芳

淮：蘭生幽谷不爲莫服而不芳 An orchid growing in a remote valley does not stop being fragrant just because no one is going to wear it as a corsage.

藝：芳華[芬→]紛曖落英繽紛 The fragrant flowers were a formless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered the ground.

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媼摩曼者施芳澤 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Ch'eng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils.

淮：芳其餌者所以誘而利之也 Making the bait smelly is the means of luring and taking advantage of them.

新：鼻以聞芳 The nose is for smelling odors.

p'iwang 1.38 injure, oppose 134 妨

左：且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠間親新聞舊小加大淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harming the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing right conduct are what are called the six contraries.

非：妨義 to corrupt good customs

漢：田中不得有樹用妨五穀 They may not have trees in the crop fields so as to harm the grain.

p'iwang **nc** 爾雅：ko bird *ac* 鷗澤 鷗

p'iwang 1.38 **mp** river name 沔 沔 沔

p'iwangp'iwat indistinct 彷彿 髣髴

漢：眇眇忽忽若神之髣髴 They are mysterious, as hard to discern as spirits.

藝：林盡見山山有小口髣髴有光 Where the forest ended he saw a hill having a small opening. He could make out a dim light.

p'iwangp'iwat seem, resemble (*ar*

p'iwangp'iwat!) 彷彿 彷彿 髣髴

淮：叫呼彷彿默然自得 Shout and the similitude is self-obtained without comment.

p'iwangp'iwat deceptive appearance 髣髴

選：天[吳→]悞乍見而髣髴 Wraiths suddenly appear in the sky, seem to be what they are not.

p'iwat 4.8 brush off 339 拂

非：名息拔拂 His name and his progeny would have been plucked out and swept away.

p'iwat magic wand 幟

p'iwat shrubby, dense 莠

p'iwat jump, run, hurry 142 跽

p'iwat 4.8 玉篇：fire leaping high 142 熨

p'iwat to chop 687 剗

p'iwat p'iw expel noxious influences 142 被

淮：洗之以湯沐被之以燿火 Clean them up with a bath and shampoo and delouse them by singeing.

p'iwad 3.8 expend *cf* 廢 138 費

左：老師費財亦無益也 There is certainly no profit in tiring our armies and wasting our resources. 呂：非好儉而惡費也 It was not because they loved frugality and hated waste.

新：秦無亡矢遺鏃之費而天下諸侯已困矣 Ch'in had not even the expenditure of a wasted arrow or a dropped arrowhead, yet the barons of the whole world were entirely exhausted.

b. spend (*sc* money)

漢：會宗族故人各以親疏與束帛一日散百金之費 He was re-united with his old clan and gave each of them rolls of silk cloth according to how close was their relation; in one day he spent several hundred ducats. 史：費以巨萬計 The expenditure was calculated in hundreds of millions.

p'iwad? **nc** ko critter 跽

山：有獸焉其狀如狸而白尾有鬣名曰跽跽養之可以已憂 There is an animal there shaped like a raccoon-dog with a white tail and a mane; it is called *p'iwad* If you raise *p'iwad* they can ease your anxiety.

p'iwad bake in the sun 晞 晞 費

p'iwad p'wat 2.7 first appearance of moon

142 跽

p'iwæn 2.18 spite [*cf* 拂? 憤?] 142 忿

國：不忍小忿 not to put up with a minor irritation 左：忿類無期 limitless malevolent

p'iwæn **vst** be fragrant 142 芬

荀：彼其所與至者必其民也而其民之親我歡若父母其好我芬若椒蘭彼反顧其上則若灼黥若讎仇 With whom will my opponent come at me? Surely with his people. But his people will be attached to me as warmly as to their own parents; they will love me as sweetly as thyme and cymbidium. They will on the contrary look back at their superiors as they would branding or tattooing—as enemies.

史：有功者顯榮無功者雖富無所芬華 Accomplishment brought fame and glory; lacking it even the rich had no venue in which to shine.

p'iwæn mixed, mixed-up 11 紛

楚：懷椒聊之葢設兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calumny.

選：紛威蕤以馭選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

藝：芳華[芬→]紛曖落英繽紛 The fragrant flowers were a formless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered the ground.

晉：法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obstinately refuse to follow a unique line.

草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故爲隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing.

It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

p'iwən ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish *ac* 斑魚 11 魴

p'iwən ^{nc} kerchief 142 紛 吩

p'iwən 說文: ½ binome? 鴿

p'iwən 3.23 to spout forth 142 瀆

p'iwən 3.23 squirt water from mouth 142 溢

p'iwən 1.20 sko rabbit trap? 鑰

p'iwən 1.20 seedlings, hatchlings 142 芬

p'iwən melee 142 鬪

p'iwən-g'iwən ^{sb} mixed, confused 紛紜 紛
紜 紛 紛 紛 紛

p'iwən-p'iwən ^{sb} so sleet & snow 39 霏 霏

p'iwən-p'iwən ^{sb} so roast meat 142 芬 芬

p'iwən-p'iwən ^{sb} so later reemergences of followers 422 紛紛

p'iwən-p'iwən 1.20 so long flowing robes 142 紛紛

p'iwənkiōg ^{nc} 方言: ko bird 鴿 鴿

p'iwənkiōg confused, tangled 紛糾

p'iwənxiang fragrances 142 芬 香

p'iwən'iwən ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bird 鴿 盾 鴿 鴿

p'iwənnung 1.20 muddled 紛纒

p'iwən-p'wāt ^{sb} onomat 份 份

p'iwənb'āk fly in a confused flock 紛泊

p'iwənb'ōk fragrant 142 芬 馥

p'iwər 1.8 fragrant 142 菲 菲

p'iwər 2.7 painful effort 138 斐 悱

新: 天下之士斐然嚮風若是何也 How is it that all the knights in the world reluctantly bent to the wind in this manner?

p'iwər 2.7 paltry; parsimonious 138 菲

管: 小家菲葬其親者 when a small family frugally buries one of its members

p'iwər 2.7 ornate, elegant 110 斐 斐 匪

p'iwər 1.8 ^{nc} consort; match, equal 141 妃

史: 呂太后者高祖微時妃也 Empress Lü was the founding emperor's wife when he was still a nobody.

釋: 諸侯之妃曰夫人 The consort of a feudal lord is called "lady wife."

釋: 天子之妃曰后 The consort of an emperor is called "empress."

國: [晉文公] 爲王妃 be the equal of the king 隋: 氏四星王者之[宿→]後宮后妃之府休解

之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.

p'iwər 1.8 heavily (sc snowing) 141 霏

詩: 北風其喑雨雪其霏 How the north wind shrieks! How heavily it snows!

p'iwər ^{nc} outer horse *ar* **p'iwər** 141 駢 匪

p'iwər 2.7 ^{nc} ko plant (radish?) 菲

p'iwər 方言: soo 藥

p'iwər 2.7 sad, disappointed 悲

p'iwər 1.8 garments long & trailing 袂

p'iwər 3.8 non-glutinous rice, stalk dark 穞

p'iwər-p'iwər ^{sb} so running horses (*v'iwər?*

swa 妻妻?) 142 駢 駢

p'iwər-p'iwər ^{sb} so snow 141 霏 霏

詩: 昔我往矣楊柳依依今我來思雨雪霏霏

When I went away the willows were greening. Now when I return the snow is falling thickly.

選: 谿谷少人民雪落何霏霏 Few people live in these steep-sided glens/ And look how heavily it is snowing!

p'iwədmjwət'iwət ko critter 糞勿述

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 2.9 ^v lay hand on, press down,

soothe, stabilize *cf* 孚 7 撫 拊 攷 迄

衡: 孔子撫其目 Confucius rubbed his eyes.

國: 撫劍就之 Laying his hand on his sword, he

went toward him.

非: 公佛然怒撫兵而授謁者曰殺之 The Duke

waxed Roth and grabbed a weapon and handed it to the page, saying, "Kill him."

晏: 師開左撫宮右彈商曰室夕 The blind musician Kai suppressed the *kung*-string with his left

hand, plucked the *shang*-string with his right hand and said, "The building tilts."

衡: 援琴鼓之未終曠撫而止之 He pulled the

cithern to him and played it. Before he had finished, Kuang silenced the strings and stopped him.

非: 其一人從後而循之三撫其尻而馬不蹏

One of the men came up from behind it and rubbed its buttocks three times and the horse did not kick.

搜: 由基撫弓猿即抱木而號 As soon as Yu-chi touched his bow, the monkey held fast to the tree and howled.

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 2.9 ^v placate (*ex prec?*) *cf* 鎮撫

157 撫 拊 攷

國: 祀所以昭孝息民撫國家定百姓也不可以

己 Sacrificial ceremony is the means of demonstrating filiality, giving the folk a rest, calming one's state and domain and keeping the commoners in their place. It may not be done away with.

史: 不如賂之以撫其志 It would be better to bribe him so as to damp down his ambition.

戰: 子何不以秦[攻→][攻齊 Why not get Ch'in to placate Ch'i.

史: 呂后與陛下[攻→]攻苦食啖其可背哉

YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his

hunger; how can you ignore that?

戰: 釋趙養民以諸侯之變撫其恐懼伐其驕

慢誅滅無道以令諸侯天下可定 "If we let Chao alone, provide for our people, utilize the occasions of

emergencies in other states to calm their fears, attack the insolent and destroy evildoers, the world can be

stabilized.

藝: 大將軍曰和撫四夷不易哉 The Supreme General said, "Keeping the border tribes pacified is not

easy at all!"

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.10 spread out, publish 248 敷

專 專 傳

書: 敷聞在下敷 spreads their fame here below [史記晉世家 *says* 布 *vice* 敷]

考: 凡溝防必一日先深之以爲式里爲式然

後可以傳眾力 When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a

chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it.

隋: 慧體無光傳日而爲光故夕見則東指晨

見則西指在日南北皆隨日光而指 The body of a comet has no light. It gives light by redistributing

that of the sun. Thus when one appears at evening it points east, in the morning west. North or south of the sun it always points in the direction of sunlight.

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.10 barley hulls 敷 糶 敷

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.10 pig breath ++p 豬

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 3.0 pig noise 豬

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.10 kosps 廣韻力居切 *psef* 方居切 敷

p'iwədmjwət'iwət so generals' agreeing 噤然

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 4.10 resent 142 怖

p'iwədmjwət'iwət lung 653 肺 肺

呂: 單唇乾肺 wear out the lips and dry the lungs

p'iwədmjwət'iwət ^{nc} two-part tally 11 棚

p'iwədmjwət'iwət banner 142 旂 旂

p'iwədmjwət'iwət turn, time 11 番

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.22 ^{ve} to fly 142 翻 弁 拚 拚 翻

淮: 舞者舉節坐者不期而拚皆如一所[極→] 亟同也 Dancers all have the same tempo and spec-

tators all flutter their hands as if they were one, not that they agreed to do this but they feel the same urge.

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 爾雅 說文: rabbit pups 422 媿 媿

p'iwədmjwət'iwət increase, growth, profit 422 媿

p'iwədmjwət'iwət bird lies low, flies suddenly 142 媿

p'iwədmjwət'iwət stdw women being clever 142 尠

p'iwədmjwət'iwət rice gruel 235 瀕

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.22 split; decide 11 反 翻 弁 拚

史: 韓卒[超→]越是而射百發不暇止遠者

[括→]拆蔽洞胸近者鏑[奔→]奔心 When the Hán soldiers stand up straight and shoot, they let off a

hundred shots without stopping to rest. At long range they split the screen and penetrate the chest; at close

range the arrowhead splits the heart.

b. *fig*

戰: 反智伯之約得兩國之眾以攻智伯之國禽

其身以成襄子之功 He broke Chih-po's treaty and got the forces of the two states to attack Chih-po's

capital, capture him and complete the Prospering

Patriarch's success.

切: 東德紅反 *tung: tək + g'ung* split

切: 斷獄平反 in judging cases decide equitably

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.22 hammer; pound 687 鑪

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.22 to chop/waxe 687 鑪

p'iwədmjwət'iwət circuitous 422 狎

p'iwədmjwət'iwət ^{sb} wave, flap; change much

142 幡 幡

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.22 "split-words" spelling

method (*later called* 反切) 11 反語

顏: 且鄭玄以前全不解反語 Furthermore, before

Chêng Hsüan absolutely no one dissected split-words.

[commentary: 反與翻同]

顏: 是漢末人獨知反語 This proves that people only learned about split-words at the end of the Han.

[commentary: 反音翻]

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 4.34 廣韻: so arrows 祛

p'iwədmjwət'iwət brush, to brush 鈇

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 2.55 cup 446 鈇

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 2.55 wait, attend 跂

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.57 how plants float on water 593 芝

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 1.57 clever, intelligent 594 沝

p'iwədmjwət'iwət 3.60 ^{vst} widespread 593 汎 泛 汎

國: 汎舟於河歸糶於晉 They conveyed the grain to Chin down the Ho in a convoy of boats.

左: 秦於是乎輸粟于晉自雍及絳相繼命之曰汎舟之役 Ch'in thereupon shipped grain to Chin, in a convoy from Yung to Chiang. They called it the

affair of the widespread boats. 左: 慶封汎祭穆子不說 Ch'ing-feng scattered the offering about, displeasing the Awesome Patriarch.

選：飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山 Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings, span the sea, cross the mountain tops.

搜：作白粥泛膏於上 make white gruel and spread fat on top

b. fig.

淮：汎論者所以箴縷繚繚之間攢掇呢綳之鄰也 “Wideranging discussions” is how to darn the space between the old cloth and the new, how to pin closed the gap between the submissive and the recalcitrant.

p'íwām-p'íwām 𣵀 sooo 汎汎

p'íwāmglām to flood 593 泛濫 泛濫 汎濫

水：稻田汎濫歲功不成 The paddy fields get flooded out and the harvest is lost.

b. fig.

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

p'íwāmglām abundant, prolix 汎濫

p'íwāmde'íor ko liquor 泛齊

周：辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緹齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.

p'ílg cave, pit cf 窞 316 窞

p'ílg 方言：mislead people with big talk 弁

p'ílg 3.36 ferment 弁

p'ílg 𣵀 pln 弁

p'íliam p'íam 2.47 sort, kind, class 446 品

淮：水有六品 There are six types of water.

p'íliam p'íam 2.47 compare, measure;

normalize 446 品

選：品物類生何有無 Sort things by type and divide life into categories: what is there, what isn't there?

p'íliamts'iang p'íamts'iang sko skin

eruption? 疔瘡

p'íwān 3.25 measure 變

p'íwā p'íng 3.39 𣵀 break 204 破

衡：夫采玉者破石拔玉 A jade prospector breaks stone to extract jade.

釋：震戰也所擊[輒→]搗破若攻戰也又曰辟歷辟折也所歷皆破折也 “Thunder” is “battle.” Where it hits is battered to pieces as if there had been a battle. It is also called “thunderclap.” *p'ek* is “split.” Where it passes through is all smashed and broken.

史：叩頭且破額血流地 They knocked their heads till they were about to break; the blood of their foreheads flowed on the ground.

呂：石可破也而不可奪堅 Stone can be broken but cannot be deprived of its hardness.

莊：破癰潰瘡 break open a pustule and drain the matter 淮：破其首以爲飲器 broke up his head to make a drinking vessel

衡：截竹爲筒破以爲牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者爲經小者爲傳記 We trim bamboo to make

tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

史：漢興破觚而爲圓斲雕而爲朴 When Han arose, they broke off the flanges and made things round, hacked off the carving and made things plain.

b. fig.

史：破公家而成私門 destroying the ruler's domain to aggrandize their own households

史：竟破齊潛王出走 They eventually smashed Ch'i, and the Lost King fled.

史：秦挾實以待破秦王必患之 With Ch'in surrounded and contained, waiting to be smashed, the king of Ch'in will surely be troubled by that.

左：且夫賤妨貴少陵長遠間親新聞舊小加大淫破義所謂六逆也 Furthermore, the lowly harming the high, the young dominating the elder, the distant replacing the near, the new replacing the old, the small attacking the great and licentiousness smashing right conduct are what are called the six contraries.

非：往者齊南破荊 In the past, Ch'i has smashed Ch'u in the south.

史：夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? 戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angp'ing but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而爲燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

戰：夫晉獻公伐伐郭而憚舟之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遺之女樂以亂其政府之僑諫而不聽遂去因而伐郭遂破之又欲伐虞而憚宮之奇存荀息曰周書有言美男破老乃遺之美男教之惡宮之奇宮之奇以諫而不聽遂亡因而伐虞遂取之 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, “In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices.” So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance. Chou-chih-ch'iao objected but was not listened to. So he departed and they then attacked Kuo and went ahead and destroyed it. Then he also wanted to attack Yü but was deterred by the presence there of Kung-chih-ch'i. Hsün Hsi said, “In Chou writings it says handsome men destroy seniority.” So they sent him a handsome man who induced him to hate Kung-chih-ch'i. Kung-chih-ch'i objected but was not listened to, so he exiled himself and they then attacked Yü and went ahead and seized it.

p'íwā 1.36 oblique; unfair 132 頗 坡

p'íwā 2.34 𣵀 說文：不可 (可 backwards) 𣵀

說：雖叵復見遠流其詳可得略說 Although they cannot be re-examined and are scattered far and wide, their descriptions are available and can be given

in general terms.

p'íwā 2.34 rather, somewhat (“leaning toward”?)

132 頗

衡：秋夏際陽氣尚盛未嘗無雷雨也故其扶木偃禾頗爲狀耳 Between summer and autumn the energy of yang is still ascendant, and invariably there are thunderstorms. Thus the uprooting of trees and flattening of grain are to be regarded as the likely consequences of that.

後：敏對曰讖書非聖人所作其中多近鄙別字頗類世俗之辭恐疑誤後生 Min replied, “The prophetic book was not written by the sage; in it are many recent vulgar alternate graphs. It looks very much like the language of someone of our own time. I fear it would mislead those of future generations.

p'íwā 1.36 so flying 142 披

p'íwā 2.34 onomat 𣵀

p'íwā 1.36 so clothing 𣵀

p'íwā 2.34 so water 142 汜

p'íwāng 1.39 heavy snow 483 雱

p'íwāng 𣵀 山海經：river name 滂

p'íwāng 𣵀 𣵀 𣵀 2.37 pelvis (吳 dial) 300 髀

p'íwāng 1.39 engrave 鏤

p'íwāng 2.37 look sidelong at 248 覷

p'íwāng-p'íwāng 𣵀 ?willy-nilly? 滂滂

p'íwāng-p'íwāng voluminous 483 沆沆

荀：財貨渾渾如泉源沆沆如河海暴暴如丘山不時焚燒無所藏之 Goods would flow as swiftly as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea, piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occasionally burn some you would have no place to store it.

p'íwāngshien wetlands control officer (rel to 浦?) 483 滂人

p'íwāngd'ā voluminous flow of rain or tears

483 滂沱

詩：涕泗滂沱 tears and snot flow freely

p'íwāngd'āng 𣵀 𣵀 𣵀 mountain name 磅礮

p'íwānglāng rumble of drumroll 磅礮

p'íwāng-ziang 𣵀 vast 483 滂洋

p'íwāngp'íwād a flood; abundance cf 豐沛

483 霏霏 滂沖 霏霏

p'íwāt mouth open 叭

p'íwāt 4.13 slosh out; splash water around 142

潑 抔

p'íwāt ko double-edged sickle 鏹

p'íwāt to reap 鏹

p'íwāt-p'íwāt 𣵀 so growing plants ar **p'íwād**

142 米米

p'íwāt-lāt 𣵀 sound of jumping fish 142 潑刺

p'íwāt-mwāt 𣵀 dim vision 437 眵眵

p'íwāt-mwāt pale white 437 眵眵

p'íwād 3.14 free-flowing 142 沛

藝：既乃風發蕭瑟勁焉並興陽侯沛以奔奮 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

p'íwād dark, angry 沛

p'íwād annoyed ++p (不快?) 142 怩

p'íwād run forward 142 沛

p'íwād 𣵀 𣵀 𣵀 3.14 𣵀 riv name 切韻 r **p'íwād**

淇

p'íwād 𣵀 pln; native place of 漢高祖 沛

漢：沛令後悔恐其有變乃閉城城守欲誅蕭曹蕭曹恐踰城保高祖高祖乃書帛射城上與

沛父老曰天下同苦秦久矣今父老雖為沛令守諸侯並起今屠沛沛今共誅令擇可立立之以應諸侯即室家完不然父子俱屠無為也 The administrator of Pei later had regrets, fearing that things would go awry, so he closed the gates and set the city for defense. He wanted to execute Hsiao and Ts'ao; alarmed, they went over the wall to the founding emperor's camp. The founding emperor then shot an arrow over the city wall with a message to the city elders of Pei written on silk: "For a long time the world has suffered under Ch'in. You elders may be holding the city for the administrator, but the barons have all revolted; as things are now, they will slaughter Pei. If Pei now acts as one, kills the administrator and meets the barons under the leadership of one of your own choosing, then your households and families will be unharmed. Otherwise, all the elders will be slaughtered and there will be nothing you can do.

p'wâd so strong horse 駟

p'wâd-p'wâd 𪛗 so poplar's leaves +p 142 肺肺

p'wâd-mwâd 𪛗 dim vision 437 睇睇

p'wâd'âk 𪛗 copper vessel 鉦鐸

p'wân half 11 拌

p'wân 3.29 split, divide cf 分 (perh 派 + -n?) 11 判 拌

山: 其音如判木 Its cry sounds like splitting wood.

p'wân 1.26 說文: 泚米汁 liquid in which rice has been rinsed (uf washing face) 235 潘禮: 五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢燂潘請釼足垢燂湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

左: 子我夕陳逆殺人逢之遂執以入陳氏方睦使疾而遭之潘沐備酒肉焉饗守囚者醉而殺之而逃 Tzù-wo was en route to court in the evening. Ch'ên Ni had killed a man. He happened to meet him, took him captive and brought him in. The Ch'ên clan having then no ill-will, and they having caused him distress, they sent him face lotion and shampoo and provided him fully with wine and meat. He set a banquet for the prisoner guards, got them drunk, killed them and escaped.

p'wân 3.29 pool at shore, inlet; halfmoon pool 11 洋 類

p'wân 3.29 bank, shore 11 畔 泮

史: 范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Chi. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tzù-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production.

p'wân 3.29 side meat 141 腩

p'wân half, one of two 11 片

p'wân dissolve, melt, break up 11 泮淮: 今霜降而樹穀冰泮而求穫 This would be like planting grain after the frost and looking for a harvest when the ice melted.

p'wân clever talk 11 諛

p'wân 方言: discard 138 拌

p'wân 2.24 flat ground 11 垸

p'wân 1.26 𪛗 river name 潘

p'wân 1.26 𪛗 pln 潘

p'wân 1.26 𪛗 name of a spring 潘

p'wân 2.24 集韻: big face 奮

p'wân? dilute, adulterate? 11 坩

p'wân'd'â acne pits, scars of pustules (cf 斑) 11 癩 捺

p'wâliar transparent glass (stb toponym, mod etymo ← Pali *phalika*) 玻瓈

p'wâb'îang **p'âg'b'îeng** 2.34 to subdue, force into submission 204 𪛗 平

後: 𪛗 平諸國 force all these various tribes into submission

p'wat 4.15 fine hair, down 142 髻

p'wad plants of hemp family 239 𪛗

p'wan 1.27 pull oneself up, pull 攀 双

p'wan 2.25 white in eyeball (cataract? upturned eyeball?) 𪛗

p'wan 3.30 belt, sash, girdle 133 𪛗 鑠

p'wan 3.30 ko vessel 𪛗 鑿

p'wan pwan pull forward 𪛗

p'wanxwân relaxed cf 𪛗 援 101 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗

p'wag wall 爾雅: 山一成 543 𪛗 坏 𪛗

p'wag 2.15 切韻: fusion of 不 肯 𪛗

p'wag 3 博雅: stupid 271 𪛗

p'wat 4.11 onomat 𪛗

p'wat 4.0 𪛗 onomat for expelled air 𪛗

p'wat 4.11 sun rising brightly 142 𪛗

p'wat-p'wat 𪛗 so smell 142 𪛗 𪛗

p'watlâ 4.0 military bugle 𪛗 囉

p'wad 3.18 counterpart 141 𪛗 配

漢: 何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王 What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? 隋: 至天監六年武帝以晝夜百刻分配十二辰辰得八刻仍有餘分乃以晝夜為九十六刻一辰有全刻八焉至大同十年又改用一百八刻 In the sixth year of Tien-chien [507] the Martial Emperor made day and night have 96 notches, because the twelve branches, when distributed over 100 notches, eight notches to a branch, left surplus notches. Then each branch got exactly eight notches. In the tenth year of Ta-tung [544] he further switched to using 108 notches.

後: 及將葬節等復欲別葬太后而以馮貴人配祔 When they had got to the point of burying her, Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress dowager separately and put the first-rank consort of the Fêng family in the temple as wife.

p'wad sound of falling stones 𪛗

p'wad'îak put wife in ancest. temple 配 食 後: 武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 The Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wèi family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.

後: 太尉李咸時病乃扶輿而起擣椒自隨謂妻子曰若皇太后不得配食桓帝吾不生還矣 Grand Commandant Li Hsien was ill at that time. He had himself lifted from bed. All his household went with him. He said to his wife and children, "If the empress dowager is not made temple-partner of the

Foursquare Emperor, I will in that case not come home alive."

藝: 下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢汗不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 Mr. Ch'ên of Hsia-p'î submitted a dissent to the effect that although as consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired with the most honored one. So the empress dowager Tou was enshrined.

p'wan 3.26 blow out, spit out 142 𪛗 噴 𪛗

p'wan 2.21 fly up; go fast; flee (cf 奔?) 142 𪛗

p'wan spurt (rel to 噴?) 142 𪛗

p'wan 3.26 spurting water 142 𪛗 溢

p'wan 3.26 so flying 𪛗

p'wan 1.23 spurt 142 𪛗 噴

p'wo 1.11 disabled 7 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** fear cf 怕 271 𪛗 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 2.10 𪛗 river bank 552 𪛗 埔

說: 浦水濱也 A riverbank is a bank of a river.

淮: 黃帝戰於涿鹿之野堯戰於丹水之浦舜伐有苗啟攻有扈 Huang Ti did battle at the field of Cho-lu, Yao did battle at the riverbank of Tan-shui, Shun fought a battle with the Miao and Chi fought a battle with the Hu.

p'wo **p'âg** 1.11 spread out art t3 248 𪛗 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 1.11 suffer, victimize ar **p'îug** 7 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 1.11 𪛗 river porpoise 107 𪛗

p'wo 1.11 slanted 132 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 2.10 so flame 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** walk carrying fire 𪛗

p'wo 1.11 sko beans 𪛗 𪛗

p'wo 1.11 sko sting ray? 𪛗

p'wo 1.11 hit 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 1.11 說文: thing fastened (cf 付) above door 157 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** 1.11 ko serving dish 316 𪛗

p'wo 1.11 grasp with hand 131 𪛗

p'wo **p'âg** **p'âg** **p'wan** scatter 248 𪛗 𪛗

p'wat onomat 𪛗

p'wâd 4.14 𪛗 pln ar **p'ân** 𪛗

p'wâd 3.15 split hemp skin sef 米 11 𪛗

p'wâd? 3.16 onomat 𪛗

b

bjâb 3.49 𪛗 ko tree 𪛗

bjwât(?) **g'wât** 4.6 a particle 𪛗

bjwât(?) **l'wât** 4.6 needle 𪛗

bjwât(?) **d'wât** 4.6 玉篇: distribute 𪛗

bjwât(?) **l'wât** 4.6 廣韻: so walking 𪛗

bjwât(?) **d'wât** 4.6 long 𪛗

bjwât 4.6 說文: writing implement (楚 *dial*)

311 𪛗

說: 所以書也楚謂之聿吳謂之不律燕謂之弗 What is used to write. Ch'ü calls it *bjwât*, Wu calls it *piur-liwât*, Yen calls it *piut*.

bjwâr 1.8 廣韻 gives this rdg for 江 𪛗 𪛗

𪛗 *liung'b'jwâr* (but I sus) 𪛗

blâm lâm 1.50 parched appearance 655 𪛗

blâm lîâm 1.49 look down at 137 𪛗

詩: 維此奄息百夫之特臨其穴惴惴其慄 This Yen-hsi was a match for a hundred ordinary men. When he looked down into the pit, he trembled in fear.

荀: 不臨深谿不知地之厚也 If you do not look

down into a deep valley, you do not recognize how thick the earth is.

非：短之臨高也以位不肖之制賢也以勢 When the short look down at the tall, it is from a position; when the incapable govern the capable, it is from advantage.

國：夫神以精明臨民者也故求備物不求豐大 Spirits look down at the folk with pure cognition, so they seek completeness of the sacrificial objects rather than abundance.

漢：臨淵羨魚不如[蛛→]珠而結網 Rather than looking down into a pool and coveting the fish, it is better to go away and make a net.

衡：至錢唐臨浙江濤惡 When [the first Ch'in emperor] got to Ch'ien-t'ang he observed the viciousness of the wave [ie the tidal bore] on the Che river. 莊：嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

b. fig

非：立尺材於高山之上則臨十仞之谿 If you stand a stick one foot long on top of a high mountain it will stick up higher than a hundred-foot valley.

衡：隆隆之聲臨人之首上 The rumbling noise [of thunder] is above people's heads.

2. generalized sense be on brink of

選：何況雙飛龍羽翼臨當乖 How much the more so a pair of flying dragons/ Whose wings take them near where they must part.

晏：譬之猶臨難而遽鑄兵噫而遽掘井 It's comparable to hurriedly casting weapons to deal with an imminent rebellion or desperately digging a well with food stuck in your throat.

搜：臨去謂班曰感君遠為致書無物相奉 When it came near time to leave he said to Pan, "I appreciate your coming a long way to deliver a letter for me, but I have nothing to present to you in return."

3. dominate

戰：秦興師臨周而求九鼎 Ch'in mobilized its army to dominate Chou and demand the cauldrons. 左：子盍求事於齊以臨民不然將叛 Why don't you ask to become the vassal of Ch'i and use that as your grounds for subordinating these folk; otherwise they will revolt.

左：我張吾三軍而被吾甲兵以武臨之 We have spread out our three armies and put on our armor and weapons so as to overawe them with military power.

鼂：臨制臣下 dominate and control his servants and subordinates

史：夫一齊之彊燕猶狼顧而不能支今以三齊臨燕其禍必大矣 The strength of a single Ch'i is more than Yen could withstand, enough to make you nervous. If they menace you with three times that, it would surely be a great calamity.

4. oversee, supervise

漢：陛下臨天下布德施惠 YIM oversees the world, spreading good influence and dispensing benevolence.

禮：臨財毋苟得臨難毋苟免 If what you oversee prospers, don't help yourself from it; if it goes bad, don't take an easy way out of your responsibility.

淮：臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come

into their hands for distribution they draw lots to determine shares.

新：臨制不犯謂之嚴嚴為軟 If in carrying out orders one permits no exceptions it is called being stern; to invert sternness is weakness.

衡：臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也 Whether one's conduct of affairs is intelligent or stupid, whether one's conduct is clear or muddy, is to one's nature and innate talent.

漢：武帝始臨天下尊賢用士 When the Martial Emperor first ruled the world, he honored competence and employed men of good background.

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

草：故其贊曰臨事從宜而今之學草書者不思其簡易之旨直以為杜崔之法龜龍所見也 Thus their slogan was "Do what the job needs," but those who learn grass writing nowadays never think of those simple, easily-understood messages. They just assume it is according to the pattern of Tu and Tsui and is what was shown to them by turtles and dragons.

bliam liam 2.47 ^{nc} granary 446 廩

國：牧協職工協草場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

bliam gliam 2.47 cold 258 凜 凜

bliam liam ^{nc} 2.47 war engine ("look-down" scaling ladder? movable tower?) 137 臨

bliam liam 3.52 ceremonial wailing ("looking into the grave") 137 臨

後：帝親臨弔賜冢塋地 The emperor mourned for him in person and granted land for a grave mound.

晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes.

His rescript said, "His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies."

bliamgiu liamgiu ^{mp} 漢 pln 72 臨洶

bliam liam 1.49 ^{mp} river name 灕

bliam liam 1.49 ^{mp} surname 臨

bliam liam 2 rooftree, ridgepole 72 棟 標

bliam liam 2.47 ague? 癩

bliam liam 2.47 shiver→respectful 137 慄 慄

bliamdiam liamdiam head bent forward

("looking into depth") 137 臨俯

bliamdian liamdian shaking? [cf 慄] 廩

然

bliamt'og liamt'og ^{mp} pln 72 臨洮

bliamdian liamdian ^{mp} pln 廩延

bliamtsiang liamtsiang ^{mp} capital of 齊 72 臨

淄 臨菑

晏：臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹竽鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹴鞠者臨菑之塗車轂擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football. The streets of Lin-tzu are so crowded with vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once it would be like rain. The households are large and the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

bliamng gliamng 1.1 notice inferiors 137 臨

詩：后稷不克上帝不臨馳數下土寧丁我躬 Hou Chi could not deal with it, yet Supreme Ancestor does not deign to notice us. He destroys earth below him; he feels no compunction about hurting our persons.

列：化人猶不舍然不得已而臨之 The magician was still not quite satisfied but for lack of anything better he condescended to accept it.

bliwán 3.33 long for 戀

bliwán 1.30 connect, continue (cf 連) 493 攀

bliwán 2.28 beautiful 變

bliwán 2.28 meat cut in small pieces 11 饊

bliwán 2.28 fish belly 192 饊

bliwán 1.30 disease limbs bent 192 癱 彎

bliwankât to dismember, to butcher 饊割 將割

bliwankio leg ailment 變踞

bliwat liwat 4.6 regulation; pitchpipe (呂 + 律) 200 律 筭

衡：不案圖書不聞人言吹律精思自知其世 Without consulting charts or books or getting any information from anyone, by pure contemplation while tooting a pitch-pipe he discovered his ancestry.

草：稽歷協律 work through all musical keys and tunings 後：譚以父任為郎因好音律善鼓琴 T'an was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father; he turned out to love tunes and tunings and to be good at the cithern.

b. fig.

淮：竊簡而寫法律 To steal the writing-strips on which to write down the laws.

釋：律累也累人心使不得放肆也 "Law" is "bind". It binds people's hearts so they do not get to do whatever they please regardless.

bliwat liwat ko bug 蟀

bliwat liwat tube for shooting birds

(blowpipe?) 445 筭 筭

bliwat liwat 4.6 ko thorny climbing vine, 辭

海：Humulus japonicus 192 葎

bliwat-bliwat liwat-liwat ^{nb} so south mountain 律律 律律?) [崒

bliwatts-liwat liwatts-liwat high-peaked 崒 *blwân* 1.26 corners of oval bell; upturned

corners of roof 樂 栞

釋：樂攀也其體上曲攀拳然也 Roof corner is "turn"; their form is bent up, twisty-fisty-like.

blwân 1.26 ^{nc} Kg: "phoenix" 鸞

淮：龍興鸞集 He arises like dragons, alights like X. 抱：鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受褻於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

blwân 1.26 ^{nc} jingle bells 鑾 鸞 緜

blwân ko plant 藥

blwân 1.26 ^{nc} small peak 巒

blwân 1.26 to soak, to pickle 樂 灤

blwân 1.26 to drip, to leak 101 樂 灤

呂：樂水齧其墓見棺之前和 Leaking water ate away the burial site and exposed the memorial tablet in front of the inner coffin.

blwân 1.26 morning twilight *ar mlwan* rel to 昏? 響

blwân ^{mp} river name 灤

blwân unseparated (*cf* 連) 493 總

blwân dim-sighted 響

blwân 1.30 emaciated, worn; *cf* 樂樂 癯 瘠 羸

blwân 1.26 ^{nc} 爾雅: pig net 192 羅

blwân-blwân ^{rb} scrawny, worn 樂樂 嚮嚮

blwânblwân ^{nc} 1-wing bird 111 鸞 鸞

blwât lwât 4.11 big? 律

blwânglâg ^{nc} ko imperial vehicle 鸞輅

blwâng wâ ^{nc} bells on imperial vehicle 鸞和

blwângwât lwângwât boulders not firm 碑 砢 岬 岬

blwân'âd ^{mp} man name 樂大

b'

b'âg 2.34 father 7 爸

b'âk ^{rst} sparse; thin; tenuous 248 薄 泊

漢：箠長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

左：晉侯使醫衍酖衛侯甯俞和醫使薄其酖不死 The marquess of Chin got Doctor Yen to poison the marquess of Wei, but Ning Yü bribed the physician to attenuate his poison; he did not die.

周：掌其厚薄之齊以共王之四飲三酒之饌及后世子之飲與其酒 He regulates their grades of filtration so as to provide the supply of four beverages and three wines to the king and also beverage and wine to the queen and prince.

衡：薄酒酸苦賓主鬻蹙 When thin wine is sour and bitter both guests and host reject it in disgust.

衡：微雷薄雨不至 Not even the tiniest thunder or the thinnest rain came.

漢：軍旅之後必有凶年言民之各以其愁苦之氣薄陰陽之和感天地之精而災氣爲之生也 After a military expedition the harvest will surely fail. That says each of the folk attenuates the harmony of Yin and Yang by the energy-vapor of his sorrow and bitterness, resonating with the generative power of sky and earth, and destructive energy-vapor arises on account of that.

b. *fig.*

左：其取之公也薄其施之民也厚 They take from the public store in scant measures, but dole out

to the people in baker's dozens.

衡：亡秦過泊於王莽 The faults of the vanished Ch'in were less than those of Wang Mang.

非：厚者虧之薄者靡之 The affluent ones—take from them; the impoverished ones—share with them. [nr]

左：薄祭 to economize the sacrifices

衡：聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用爲務 Among the tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they make it a point to economise funerals and minimize expenditure.

管：省刑罰薄賦斂則民富矣 If you lessen punishment and reduce taxation, the folk will be enriched.

呂：其虧彌其者其尊彌薄 The greater the deprivation, the less respect it is worth.

史：夫棄灰薄罪也而被刑重罰也 Throwing ashes is a petty infraction, while suffering mutilation is a heavy punishment.

漢：及周之衰分而爲二天下莫朝周周不能制非德薄形勢弱也 When Chou had declined it was split in two. No one came to court there any more and Chou had no control over them. It was not because their influence was attenuated but because their position had become weak.

漢：大刑用甲兵其次用斧鉞中刑用刀鋸其次用鑕鑿薄刑用鞭扑 The greatest punishment uses an armed force; the next uses beheading axes; the next, knives and saws; the next, awls and drills; the lightest uses whips and rods.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書而天雨粟鬼夜哭伯益作井而龍登玄雲神棲昆侖能愈多而德愈薄矣 In ancient times, when Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, it rained grain and ghosts wailed at night. When Po Yi invented wells the dragons flew up to dark clouds and spirits moved away to Kun-lun. The more abilities they acquired the thinner became their intangible influence.

b'âk ^{mp} capital of Yin 亳

竹：[帝譽]元年帝即位居亳 In the first year of his reign he assumed the throne and occupied Po. 左：鄭人懼乃行成秋七月同盟于亳 They of Chêng became apprehensive and set about restoring good relations. In autumn, seventh month, they made a treaty at Po.

b'âk 4.19 calm, still 271 泊

b'âk ^{nc} trellis, lattice, jalousie 143 箔 薄 簿

b'âk to press, to abut *cf* 迫 (boat) anchor or tie up to shore *cf* 泊 157? 552? 薄 泊

左：曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts'ao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude. At bath, he approached and observed him.

多：薄暮 toward evening

戰：薄之柱上而擊之 press it down on top of a stump and hit it

淮：暮薄而求之 When they stopped that night he looked for it.

藝：夜泊越里纜船於大桑樹 That night he stopped at a village in Yüeh and tied up to a big mulberry tree.

b. *fig.*

史：寡人臥不安席食不甘味心搖搖然如縣旌而無所終薄 I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food. My mind waves back and forth like a flag in a breeze and never comes to rest anywhere.

b'âk particle 薄

b'âk to fill 248 礪

b'âk squat tailor-fashion 7 礪

b'âk tread *sua* 步? 7 躅

b'âk decorated, fancied up 107 薄

b'âk ^{mp} river name 薄

b'âk metal foil 248 鉞

b'âk 4.19 fall on, attack violently 204 薄

b'âk *b'lâk* 4.19 cut off skin 194 薄

史：其天資刻薄人也 His natural bent was to scrape and flay people.

b'âkko pln 薄姑 薄姑

b'âkkodîeg 4.0 clan name 薄姑氏

b'âkk'jablâ ^{mp} pln (Bokhara:?) stb 月支 薄 佐羅

b'âkmia how thin stuff coalesces (*contr* 凝 滯) 薄 靡

淮：清陽者薄靡而爲天 The clear and bright wafted together and formed the sky.

b'âg wharf (*cf* MC 碼頭?) 552 埠 阜 步

柳宗元：江之滸凡舟可縻而上下者曰步 Any place along the river bank where a boat can be tied up to load and unload is called a wharf.

b'âg 2.10 ^{nc} section, department (Han) 229 部 衡：變復之家謂蟲食穀者部吏所致也 The BF experts say that crop-eating insects are attracted by section officials.

b'âg 2.10 register 143 簿

b'âgg'wan 1.11 ^{mp} 縣 name 樸 劉

b'âgb'âk crawl 7 匍 匍 匍

詩：誕實匍匐 When born he crawled right away.

詩：凡民有喪匍匐救之 Whenever folk had bereavement he crawled to assist them.

藝：匍匐行數十里漸見明曠 He crawled umpty *li* and gradually began to see light.

釋：[匍匐]人雖及其求事盡力之勤猶亦稱之 Even if a man is grown up, when it comes to his exerting utmost efforts in pursuit of some business we still employ the term [crawl].

草：趙女善舞行步媚蟲學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 *lit* "mismanaged the tempo". This quatrain fairly begs for a rime in the last syllable, but I only find readings with final -k for 匍.]

b'âm *b'lâm* 1.55 wade through mud ←

b'lang? *cf* 憑 405 澁 澁

b'âm *b'lâm* 3.59 deep mud ← **b'lang**? 405 澁 澁

b'emg'â ^{mp} constell name (astrol.) 405 澁 河

b'âg sway as rice (met. for rice) 罷 亞

b'âk 4.25 overthrow, knock down 316 躅

b'âk 4.25 fall prostrate (*see more readings in*

GSR; *perh* >I wd?) 316 卜

衡：禽息出當門仆頭碎首而死 Ch'in Hsi went out and stopped in the gateway, where he kowtowed [so forcefully] he smashed his head and died.

衡：仆死於地 fall down dead on the ground

釋：仆踣也頓踣而前也 "Kowtow" is "cast down"; one casts oneself down before going forward.

語：天下之名木也生於深山之中產於溪谷之傍立則爲大山累木之宗仆則爲萬世之用 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains or arise on the edges of

stream-drained valleys. Standing, they are the grandees of all the trees of the mountain forest; felled, they become of use to myriad generations.

語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峘之隄仆於鬼崔之山頓於宵冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

b'ak 4.25 𦉳 name of barb tribe 𦉳

b'ak 4.25 dirt pile 7 垸

b'ak 4.25 方言: rube, hick (derog) (dial) (rel to 樸?) 7 輦

b'ag 2.45 board 陪

b'ag 𦉳 hillock; ctrpost of canopy (cf 葆) (ar

b'ag) 316 部

b'ag 1.15 𦉳 mound 316 培

國：趙簡子使尹鐸爲晉陽曰必墮其壘培 The Perspicacious Patriarch of Chao sent Yi-to to govern Chin-yang. He said, "Be sure to tear down the breastwork mounds."

b'ag 2.45 spread, distribute (集韻 r'ag; 反切 他 sef佛) 248 故 部

b'ag 2.45 ko muffin 餡

b'ag 2.45 pork gravy 脍

b'ag 3.50 pork gravy 脍

b'ag 2.45 surname 脍

b'ag 2.45 "buttock garment" 轉

b'ag p'ag 𦉳 screen; mat? 229 部

b'agk'u exertion 劬局

b'agglu 𦉳 方言: low tubby footed jar ("mounded, bulging") ← **b'lqg?** 252 甌 甄

b'aght'u b'ugt'ug ko cake 齏 糝

b'agu bubbles 316 涪 漚

b'ang 145 peer, crony (rel to 竝?) 133 朋 備 俚

詩：椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋 椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈菊彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending farther, oh!

論：有朋自遠方來不亦樂乎 When a friend comes visiting from afar, isn't that a joy!

淮：夫禮者所以別尊卑貴賤義者所以合君臣父子兄弟夫妻朋友之際也 To characterize, *li* is means of distinguishing honored and lowly and of differentiating high-ranking and low, while *yi* is means of bridging the gap between ruler and servant, parent and child, elder and younger sibling, husband and wife or friendly associates.

b'ang 𦉳 mythical giant bird 鵬

莊：北冥有魚其名為鯤鯨之大不知其幾千里也化而爲鳥其名爲鵬鵬之背不知其幾千里也 In the northern darkness there is a fish; its name is *kun*. As to the size of the *kun*, none can tell how many thousand *li* it is. It transforms into a bird; its name is *p'eng*. As to the back of the *p'eng*, none can tell how many thousand *li* it is.

藝：鵬爲羽族鯤稱介豪 The *p'eng* is the champion of feathered ones, the *kun* the most puissant of scaly ones.

b'ang 𦉳 ko bug 蜩

b'angt'ang form a faction 133 朋黨

戰：夫從人朋黨比周莫不以從爲可 Those "vertical men" form factions and collude, all of them assuming a vertical alliance is all right.

b'angsang hair disordered 593 鬢 髻

b'eg b'wdd 𦉳 dog w/ short head ("push-[face]?") **swa** 狝 525 狝

b'eg 1.14 字彙: 籍 squeeze, oppress? 7 梲

b'er 1.14 push away; dam up 339 排

後：性嗜倡樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music. He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.

b'er 1.14 arrange, install 543 排

b'er b'eg 1.14 𦉳 Kg: "dwarf (Sün)" (?!?) 7 侏

非：侏儒侏優固人主之所與也 Dwarves and jesters are indisputably among those present at a ruler's feasting.

隋：翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

b'er 1.14 方言: box of carriage (dial) 輶

b'er b'wdd 𦉳 dog w/ short head ("push-[face]?") **swa** 狝 525 狝

b'ert'ang fend off 排揚

b'ia 3.5 wear; receive, suffer 226 髮 被

圖：橐駝奇畜肉鞍是被 The camel is a curious beast/ A flesh saddle is what it wears.

漢：被旃裘 they wear felt cloaks

淮：狐白之裘天子被之而坐廟堂 Cloak of white fur of foxes: the emperor wears one and sits in the temple hall.

b. fig.

史：蘇秦被反間以死 Su Ch'in died having been traduced.

漢：發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the clans of high officials; none were excluded.

史：地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民雕悍少慮 Their land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

史：大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇被甲兵者以趙之爲蔽其南也 Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south.

史：有軍功者各以率受上爵爲私門者各以輕重被刑大小 High rank was to be awarded based on degree of military merit; engaging in private fights was to be punished in greater or less amount according to how serious it was.

後：詔被水死流矢屍骸者令郡縣鉤求收葬 A decree said that the body of anyone who had drowned and been washed away by the flow should be retrieved with a hook and buried by the commandery or county.

漢：世之有飢饉天之行也禹湯被之矣 It is due to the movement of sky that some eras suffer famine, others abundance. Yü and Tang were subject to that.

後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸

魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Further-more, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

藝：竇太后家被誅欲以馮夫人配 When the family of the Tou empress was suppressed, they wanted to make the Fêng consort imperial temple-mate.

b'ia 1.5 𦉳 skin (swa 比?) 304 皮

抱：沙蟲...其大如毛髮之端初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之 正赤如丹 Chiggers...the size of the tip of a hair. When they first get on people they go right inside the skin.

The site looks like the bite of a gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle. They are pure red, like cinnabar.

荷：西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

釋：其受之器以皮曰箠 Their [arrows'] receiving-utensil if of leather is called *b'iük* "quiver."

說：其鳴詹諸其皮龜龜其行充充 Its call:

liamio. Its skin: warty. Its gait: hop-hop.

衡：鶻食蝟皮 Magpies eat hedgehog skin.

史：子觀我治秦也孰與五穀大夫賢趙良曰千羊之皮不如一狐之掖千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤 You have observed my governing of Ch'in. Who is more competent, me or the Five-ram Official?" Chao Liang said, "The skins of a thousand sheep are not worth the amplit fur of one fox. The sycophancies of a thousand men are not worth the objections of one officer.

衡：楓桐之樹生而速長故其皮肌不能堅剛 Trees like sweet-gum and wu-t'ung grow fast all their lives, so their bark and wood cannot be hard and strong.

衡：故世有衣狗裘爲狗盜者人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不要疑也 Thus there are people in the world who put on dog skin cloaks to allow them to steal like dogs. People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

漢：至於用度不足乃權酒酤鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣算至車船租及六畜 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins, made parchment money, their assessments extending to carts and boats and their taxes reaching as far as domestic animals.

語：民人食肉飲血衣皮毛至於神農以爲行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shên Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

b'ia 1.5 weary (cf 敝) 罷 疲

衡：王良登車馬不罷驚 When Wang Liang is in the chariot the horses never get tired or refractory.

草：專用爲務鑿堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as

if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

晏：貴不凌賤富不做貧功不遺罷 The high-ranking did not lord it over the lowly; the rich did not snoot the poor; the successful did not leave the unsuccessful behind.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍雖有克獲之功胡輒報之兵連禍結三十餘年中國罷耗匈奴亦創艾而天下稱武是爲下策 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions. Although he did accomplish much in the way of winning battles and taking captives, the Hsiung-nu retaliated immediately. War continued and disaster went on for more than thirty years. China was exhausted and impoverished, and the Hsiung-nu also took heavy casualties. Everyone said he was militant. This is an inferior strategy.

v'ia 3.5 pull strap 226 鞞

v'ia 2.4 blanket 248 被

v'ia so wrapped packages 紮

v'ia 3.5 wings, feathers 披

v'iaŋliəŋ hunch-back ("wears-mound") 罷癘

v'iat stdw sitting on mat (seen this w/diff graph in 左傳, I think) 徹

v'iat 4.16 fire going up 焮

v'iat 4.16 tread, march 蹙

v'iat 4.16 fall down, die 138 斃 徹

左：多行不義必自斃子姑待之 If he goes too far with this wickedness he will do himself in. Just be patient, please.

左：毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬犬斃與小臣小臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Marquess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.

選：景三慮以營國兮焚惑次於他辰魏顆亮以從治兮鬼亢回以斃秦 The Glorious Duke [of Sung] thought carefully three times about how to rule his state, ah! and Mars moved to another constellation/ Kō of Wei reasoned that he ought to follow the sound-minded [order], ah! and a ghost forfended Hui so as to defeat Ch'in. [nr]

v'iat-siat ^{sb} swirling of clothes when walking 514 徹循

v'iatv'ioŋ ^{nc} 方言: ko bug 螿蟬

v'iad 3.12 reins 490 鞞

v'iad'ieŋ? wear a wig (aw 被禡?) 髮髻

v'ian 2.27 說文: plait, twine 廣韻反切 make /b'iwən: 辮

v'ian 說文: feet crooked? 蹠

v'ian 2.27 boat (吳 dial) 舩

v'ianv'ior thing to bend crossbow 波張

v'ianv'ior nose crooked ("one-sided snout") 偏鼻

v'ianv'iu ^{nc} ?plaited? shelf in coffin 棺柩

v'ianv'io skin (human only?) 304 膚

衡: 皮膚灼爛 The skin is burned off.

v'iat bump into 11 批

v'ior 2.11 staircase 141 陛

史：殿下郎中俠陛陸數百人 At the base of the entrance hall, the household troops lined the steps. On each step there were over a hundred.

v'ior ^{nc} fence, railing 132 柵

v'ior ^{nc} navel 218 臍 臍 臍

v'ior ^{nc} 爾雅: ko fish 蜚

v'ior shrimp trap 452 籠 籠 籠

v'ior 1.6 ^{nc} mtn name 陛

v'iorŋ ^ā imp officials ref to emp 陛下

漢：陛下臨天下布德施惠 YIM oversees the world, spreading good influence and dispensing benevolence.

史：上曰主者謂誰平曰陛下即問決獄責廷尉問錢穀責治粟內史 His Majesty said, "To whom do you refer as "in charge"? Ping replied, "If it is deciding cases YIM wants to know about, ask the chief magistrate. For cash and grain, ask the provisions-controller."

漢：陛下所以爲慎夫人適所以禍之也 The means YIM uses to favor your Shén wife are actually what will bring calamity to her.

漢：刑輕於它時而犯法者寡衣食多於前年而盜賊少此天下之所以順陛下也 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders; clothing and food are more abundant than in former years, so there are not so many bandits—this is sky's way of according with YIM.

後：今陛下姪女豔婦極天下之麗 Now YIM's harem of lusty wenches and lovely women takes up all the beauties in the world.

後：太后以陛下爲子陛下豈得不以太后爲母 HIM treated YIM as a son; how could YIM not treat her as a mother?

v'iek 4.23 tile 甍

v'iek v'iek inmost coffin 7 椁 辟

v'iekt'ieŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: ko water bird 鷺 鷺

v'ieŋ 1.12 ^{nc} tambour, hand drum 鞀

v'ieŋ ^{nc} sko plant 薜

v'ieŋ ^{nc} oval shaft [of weapon]; ax haft (齊 dial) 桿

v'ieŋ 1.12 ^{nc} tambour, hand drum 鞀

v'ieŋ ^{nc} ko vessel 軛

v'ieŋ 3.12 sharpen a knife 鑿 鑿

v'ieŋv'ieŋ so mtn ("low" = 卑低?) 岬 岬

v'ieŋts'ior short 135 矮 矮

v'ieŋlieŋ ^{nc} Ficus pumila ac 草荔 薜荔

楚：被薜荔分帶女羅 with creeping fig as garment and hanging lichen as belt

v'ieŋŋ protect 543 萃 屏

衡：懷屏隱匿之處足以使蛭不見 To hold it close to his chest, hiding it in a concealed place, would have been enough to prevent the leech from being seen.

v'ieŋŋ ^{nc} duckweed 萃 萍 萍

淮：萍樹根於水 Duckweed puts its roots into water.

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥謹譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory.

Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

v'ieŋŋ ^{nc} equal ar **piəŋŋ** 133 併 並 並 並

圖：十日並出草木焦枯羿乃控弦仰落陽鳥

Ten suns came out at once/ Plants and trees were parched and withered/ Yi then twanged his bowstring/ Looking up, he brought down the Yang crow.

戰：至闔陽晉之道徑亢父之險車不得方軌馬不得並行百人守險千人不能過也 When you get to the frontier guardposts, on the Yang-chin road you go through the Kang-fu pass. Chariots are not able to roll through side by side, nor even horses walk through abreast. If a hundred men hold the pass, a thousand cannot get through.

藝：昔彼坤靈併天作合分制五服盡爲萬國 Of old, the subtle spirit of earth, creating a pairwise alignment with sky, partitioned the five types of fief and made all of the myriad nations.

釋：五達曰康康昌也昌盛也車步併列並用之言盛也 With five lanes it is called *k'àng*; *k'àng* is *l'iang*; *l'iang* is *diəŋŋ* "flourishing;" parallel lanes of vehicles and foot traffic using it simultaneously is what "flourishing" means.

後：自是匈奴衰弱邊無寇警鮮卑烏桓並入朝貢 From then on the Hsiung-nu became weaker and there were no more alarms of incursions. The Hsien-pei and the Wu-huan both sent tribute to the court.

後：風波飄其並興兮情惆悵而增傷 The wind blows in gusts that arise in sequence like waves, ah! my feelings are of piercing disappointment and added grief.

藝：既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔驚 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

b. fig.

史：戰國並爭 The warring states all fought each other.

史：及周之盛時天下和洽四夷風慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

後：又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades of beauty, harem-inmate, and selectwoman, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

左：並后匹嫡兩政耦國亂之本也 Rivalry of queens, heirs, governments or capitals induces disorder.

藝：男女被髮怡然並足 Men and women wore their hair loose. They amiably shared their plenitude.

戰：寡人羞與中山並爲王 We feel dishonored by having to share the title of king with Chung-shan.

搜：子孫宦學並有才名 Sons and grandsons studied for official careers, and all got reputations for talent.

史：先序今以上至黃帝學者所共術大並世盛衰 He first listed in order methods all scholars shared from the present back to Huang Ti, pairing them in large scale with success or failure of that age. 新：借使秦王論上世之事並殷周之跡以制御其政後雖有淫驕之主猶未有傾危之患也 Supposing for the sake of argument that the king of Ch'in had analyzed the events of the past and compared what remained of Yin and Chou, so as to keep his government

under control, even if later there might have been unbridled arrogant rulers there still would not have been the anguish of dwelling on the brink of overthrow. 後：且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Furthermore, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

b'ien beat [sc silk in water] 泚

b'ien ^{nc} ko plant 莽莽

b'ien ^{nc} like 壺 w/o foot 316 餅 餅 瓶 瓶

b'ien ^{np} pln 那

b'ien ^{nc} covered cart for women 543 駢 駢

b'ien screen, wall 543 屏

b'ien onomat 辟

b'ien 2.39 ^m equal (cf 併) (*r' b'eng?*) 133 併

b'ien? 爾雅: to follow 併

b'ien ^{ng} constell. name 屏星

b'ien ^{ng} ko carriage screen 543 屏星

簾 簾 簾

b'ien ^{ng} wind screen? 543 屏風

b'ien ^{ng} plant name 屏風

b'ien ^{ng} ko screen used inside room 543

屏風

b'ien ^{ng} **b'iet** stdw fulling cloth 泚泚

b'iet 4.16 fragrant *ar b'iet* 142 苾 苾 秘 秘

b'iet [commentators disagree] 覲

b'iet ko fragrant plant 142 秘

b'iet ^{ng} **wat** fragrant 142 苾 苾 秘 秘

b'ien 1.29 ^{nc} callus 490 胼 胼

b'ien ^{ng} double, two together *ar b'ien* 133 駢

駢 駢

左：曹共公聞其駢脅欲觀其裸浴薄而觀之 The Reverend Earl of Ts'ao had heard that he had doubled ribs and wanted to observe him in the nude. At bath, he approached and observed him. [駢 *put caus fac*] 史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

b'ien 1.29 ^{nc} increase 駢

b'ien ^{nc} pearl from oyster 229 瑣

b'ied ^{ng} demon screen *cf* 罽 罽 罽

b'ied ^{ng} **wad** cheggitout (*pron?*) 浮肺

b'o walk (also of horses); take a pace (*r' b'ag?*)

cf 步 157 走 步 步

釋：徐行曰步 Going casually is called "walking".

史：步行千里 to walk for a thousand *li*

釋：五達曰康康昌也昌盛也車步併列並用之言盛也 With five lanes it is called *k'ang*; *k'ang* is *liang*; *liang* is *aieng* "flourishing;" parallel lanes of vehicles and foot traffic using it simultaneously is what "flourishing" means.

衡：宜步屬焉 ought to walk with them wherever they are

藝：蛙步而不休跛驚千里 If a frog walks without pausing, it can go a thousand *li* limping like a turtle.

藝：椽船於岸而步戰...且蘭有椽船牂牁處乃改其名為牂牁 They staked the boats to the bank and did battle on foot...because Chü-lan had a place to drive stakes where boats could be tied, they changed its name to "Mooringstake."

草：趙女善舞行步媚蠱學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 *lit* "mismanaged the tempo".]

史：[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門 廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

b. *fig.*

草：推步期程 step through the predetermined celestial paths by calculation

c. *unit of distance* pace, one step w/each foot

漢：六尺為步 Six *li* constitute a *b'o*.

淮：目見百步之外不能見其毗 The eye sees beyond a hundred paces but cannot see its own socket.

孟：或百步而後止或五十步而後止 Some don't stop till they have run a hundred paces; some don't stop until they have run fifty paces.

孟：直不百步耳是亦走也 [Those who ran fifty paces] only didn't run a hundred paces, that's all; such was still running away.

史：射六百步之外 shoot beyond six hundred paces 晏：治少不能游潛行逆流百步順流九里 At that time I was quite young and could not swim. I sank to the bottom and walked a hundred paces against the current, then went nine *li* with the current.

戰：楚有養由基者善射去柳葉者百步而射之百發百中 There was a man in Ch'u, one Yang-yu-chi, who was good at archery. Of a hundred shots at a willow leaf from a hundred paces away he would hit the mark a hundred times.

西：未央宮周迴二十二里九十五步五尺 The circumference of the Neverending Palace was 22 *li* 95 paces 5 feet.

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The Account of Peach Blossom Springs by Tao Ch'ien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

b'o **b'ag** wharf (*cf* 埠) **b'ag** 552 走 步

b'o stdw cows & horses & plants 步

b'o **b'ag** widespread, general 7 步

b'o 3.0 pig 豬

b'okw'ang ^{np} name of noted sword 步光

b'og 3.37 ^{np} pln; surname 204 暴

b'og 3.37 ^{np} violent, fierce; (漢) suddenly 204

暴 暴

左：所以天昏孤疾者為暴君使也 The reason they die young and suffer the bereavement of orphanage is that they act on behalf of a violent ruler.

史：秦取天下非行義也暴也 If Ch'in controls the world, it won't be by doing right, it will be by violence.

孟：夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of humane government must commence from field boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

淮：飄風暴雨日中不須臾 A whirlwind, a violent rain and the sun at zenith don't last even a minute.

衡：疾風暴起吹揚之參天 A powerful wind arises suddenly and blows it all the way up to the sky.

衡：且夫物之生長無卒暴起 Furthermore, in the growth of things, none of them show a sudden development or violent emergence.

漢：攻之不可暴取也 If we attack it, it can't be taken by a sudden assault.

晉：必遭暴害之氣而非劫也 You will surely encounter a violent harmful force, but it is not that you will be robbed.

b'og 3.37 capture, seize in hands 131 暴 暴

詩：不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他

We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho with no boat/ People recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tz'u-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

b'og 3.37 sudden rain 204 瀑 瀑

b'og 2 shout of pain or suffering ^{++p} 晷

b'og 3.37 area of 6 *li* square 204 暴

b'og-b'og 3.37 ^{nb} huge 248 暴 暴

荀：財貨渾渾如泉源汭汭如河海暴暴如丘山不時焚燒無所藏之 Goods would flow as swiftly as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea, piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occasionally burn some you would have no place to store it.

b'ots'ad 3.11 quiver *ar ts'a* 鞬 鞬

b'olo 1. 11 bind, bale 步 攔 步 攔

b'olo 3.37 gather harvest 步 攔

b'olk? surname 僕

b'olk 4.2 to drive a chariot 7 僕

b'olk 4.2 ^{nc} servant; (Han) I, your servant 7 僕

史：已而見之坐之堂下賜僕妾之食 When he finally gave him audience, he seated him in the lower part of the hall and gave him servants' rations.

史：僕弗敢願也 I would not dare wish for it.

b'olk-b'olk 4.2 ^{nb} agitated, nery 僕 僕

b'okko 4.2 kind of arrow (|| *sl* 剖甲 *ie* "armor-piercing"? or *rel* to *pln* 薄姑?) 僕 姑 僕 姑

左：公以金僕姑射南宮長萬 The ruler shot Nankung Ch'ang-wan with a metal armor-piercer.

b'okx'ak onomat for laughter 僕 僕

b'ok'u 4.2 to hide fugitives 107 僕 區

b'og 3.37 violent (*cf* 暴) 204 暴

b'og 2.32 hold in arms 316 抱 抱

釋:抱之嬰前乳養之 holds it [ie an infant] in front of the breast to nurse it

釋:抱保也相親保也 *b'og* "embrace" is *p'og* "protect"; they feel close to and protect each other.

西:既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裳糞酒 After that, Wén-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."

史:信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng: he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.

史:相曰不可鄧中立王是吾抱空質而行不義於天下也 The premier said, "It won't do. They will make a king of anyone in Ying. That would leave us holding a worthless hostage, having committed an impropriety to the whole world."

b'og 1.34 ^{nc} long robe 316 袍

b'og ^{nc} lapel of coat 316 袍

b'og 3.37 ^{nc} wrapper around waist? 316 褓

b'og 3.37 to brood, nurture (of birds) 316 菹

b'og 1.34 cry, shout 嘯

b'og 1.34 ^{nc} fetus 316 胞

b'ok 4.4 neck of pestle 鈹

b'ok 4.4 hail 204 雹

春:秋大雨雹 In autumn, much hail fell.

釋:雹砲也其所中物皆摧折如人所盛砲也 *b'ok* "hail" is *p'og* "ballista"; what it hits is all broken to pieces like what men have given an overwhelming bombardment.

b'ok ^{nc} bone arrowhead 髀

b'ok 4.4 切韻:髀箭 "arrow w/bone head"?? 髀

b'ok ^{nc} condyle of bone (p'cuo 髀? no, copied into wrong column) 107 髀

b'ok ^{nc} pit, cave dwelling cf 窞 316 窞

b'ok-b'ok ^{nc} so things falling down 颯颯

b'og 3.36 hirsute, thickly bearded 髭

b'og 3.36 carpenter's plane 鉋 刨

b'og 1.33 to smooth with a plane 鉋

b'og 1.33 kitchen; cook ("roasting-room" acw

廚 "serving-room"?) 194 庖 胞

莊:庖人雖不庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

b'og 1.33 to bake 194 炮 煨

詩:犧尊將將毛魚載羹豆大房 The ureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

b'og 3.36 curry comb 鈹

b'og 1.33 切韻: 匏 卮 飲 杯 316 匏 匏

釋:胞匏也匏空虛之言也主以虛承水也或曰膀胱言其體短而橫廣也 *p'og* "bladder" is "gourd," referring to a gourd's being hollow. Its prime function is to receive the discharge of the water-drains into its emptiness.

b'og 1.33 roar (so tiger, leopard) 204 咆

b'og 2.31 ^{nc} dried? (sc fish) (cf 暴?) 194 鮑

b'og 1.33 ko deer 鹿

b'og ^{nc} pustule 廣韻 *ar p'og* 316 疱 疱 胞 胞

戰:夫癘雖癘腫胞疾 Now even though a bad case of poison ivy means suffering from pustules, swelling and blisters

淮:潰小胞而發瘰癧 you pop a little pimple and break out with infected carbuncles

b'og teeth fall out 204 齟

b'og 1.33 stamp foot, trample 204 跑

b'og 1.33 ^{nc} river name *ar p'og* 泡

b'og 3.36 a spring, an upwelling 泡

b'og 3.36 ko fish 泡

b'og 1.33 rake in w/ hands 229 掬 掬 浮

b'og 1.33 ^{nc} ko deer 618 麋

b'og 1.33 廣韻: red, black lacquer 143 麴

b'og 3.36 hit with hand 飽

b'og 1.33 catch with foot, knock knee 尅 尅

b'og 1.33 onomat for wind 颯

b'og 3.36 fierce (sc wind) 颯

b'og 1.33 roar (so tiger, leopard) 嘯

b'og 1.33 come together cf 掬 229 掬 掬

b'og-b'og ^{nc} so water bubbling up 泡泡

b'ogk'ak "roasting frame" sko torture

machine 194 炮 格

b'ogk'aw ^{nc} constell. name 匏 瓜

b'oggi'og ^{nc} ko fantastic critter 狗 鴞

b'ogsi'okng'a ^{nc} man name 鮑叔牙

b'og'ien ^{nc} cook (sua 庖人?) 194 庖 人

莊:庖人雖不庖尸祝不越樽俎而代之矣 Even if the cook isn't doing his job properly, the personant and the officiant don't leap over the vessels and offering-table to take his place.

b'ogtieng ^{nc} cook 194 庖 丁

莊:庖丁為文惠君解牛 A cook was butchering oxen for Lord Wen Hui.

b'a rake (cf 耙) 452 耙 筴

b'a 1.37 climb, crawl 7 爬

b'a to rake 452 耙

b'a ^{nc} river name 滙

b'ak'a so walking balkily 7 跛 跬

b'ak'ag ko rice 耙 亞 耙 稬

b'ak'ag rice heads sway (met. for rice) 耙 稬

b'ak great shout of exertion *ar p'ak p'ak* 髻

b'ak-b'ak ^{nc} 爾雅: frustrated? 7 懞 懞

b'ak'ok 爾雅: shooting star 灼 灼 灼 灼

b'ag 1.47 take in cupped hand 229 杯 掬 禮:夫禮之初始諸飲食其播黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. They parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug [instead of drawing from it with a ladle] and drank from cupped hands [instead of using a cup].

說:把也今鹽官入水取鹽為掬 To grasp; nowadays when the salt officer goes into the water and grasps salt it is called *b'ag*.

衡:河決千里塞以一摺之士 The Yellow River breaks out for a thousand li and you try to block it with a handful of earth.

b'ag 1.47 beautiful hair 189 髻

b'ang 2.3 ^{nc} vko oyster & mussel, incl fresh-water species cf 麋 229 蚌 蚌 蚌

大:蚌蛤龜珠與月盛虛 Mussels, clams and smurfies fill and empty with the moon.

戰:蚌合而拊其喙 The mussel closed and trapped its beak.

戰:今日不[兩-]亢明日不[兩-]亢即有死蚌 If today you don't open and tomorrow you don't open there will be a dead mussel. [nr]

淮:食羸虵之肉 They ate snails and mussels.

b'ang 2.3 ^{nc} stick, long spear? (cf 棰) 棒 棰

b'ang 2.3 ^{nc} 方言: a threshing flail 436 梃

b'ang 2.3 so stones 珙

b'ang 2.3 ^{nc} pln 珙

b'ang 1.4 ^{nc} surname 逢

b'ang 2.3 ^{nc} harrow *ar b'ang'* cf 耙 229 耙 耙

b'angs'ang ^{nc} ko 吳 boat 420 解 艘 解 舡

b'ang'ang ill-feeling 忤 忤

b'um-b'um ^{nc} bushy; furry *ar b'ium* 252 芄 芄

b'uk 4.1 thicket 157 樸 蕘

b'uk 4.1 ^m expose, lay bare 廣韻 *ar b'og* cf 普 194 暴 曝

戰:蚌方出曝而鷗啄其肉 A mussel happened to be open and a snipe pecked at its body.

b'uk 4.1 dry in sun 194 暴 曝 暴

國:暴骨 "dry one's bones in sun"—die in battle & lie unburied

淮:讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family had men killed in the war.

管:大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火-]大暴焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

荀:雖有槁曝不復挺者輒使之然也 That it does not return to straightness even when it dries and is baked in the sun is because the steaming made it so.

衡:盛夏暴行署喝而死熱極為毒也 If you walk unprotected in the sun at the height of summer you will die of heatstroke, because when heat is

extreme it becomes poison.

b'uk harassing, tiresome 7 蕘 莘

b'uk 說文: thickly growing 157 莘

b'uk 4.1 廣韻: to serve, to follow 7 僕 僕

b'uk 4.1 stdw millet 穞

b'uk 4.1 廣韻: dwarf, midget (廣韻: 又倉候 切 sef 方候?) 7 穞

b'uk'ang blunt, uncouth, plainspoken (r

b'ogk'ang?) 204 暴 伉

b'uk'ag expose self to weather 194 暴 露

非:兵終身暴露於外 weapons are forever out on campaigns

漢:計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚-] 聖居暴露師老械弊勢不可用此一難也 Reck-

oning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

後:且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸 魂靈汗染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Further- more, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fèng was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the open, exposed in the same manner as those of criminals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit was polluted and will do no good for the state. How could she be suited to be paired with the most highly honored one?

b'uk'ag'ag ^{nc} sko officer (pron?) 僕 射

b'uksuk 4.1 sko critter 蜈蚣
b'ug 1.47 collect, assemble 543 裒
b'ug 1.47 come together 229 裒
b'ung 1.1 nc plant name 蓬
 衡:蓬生麻間不扶自直...彼蓬之性不直. When turtox grows amongst hemp it does not twine but grows straight...it is not the turtox's nature to be straight.
b'ung 1.1 nc 方言: matting raintop for cart or boat 252 篷 笮
b'ung way of dust rising *ar pung* 593 烽
b'ung ㄞ river name 湔
b'ung so dust rising 593 湔
b'ung structure on weir or bridge: rail? 133 樅
b'ung Kg: to blow (sc the wind) 593 蓬
b'ung 3 flourishing 252 樅
b'ung 1.1 stm 禘; *prob gr conf* 禘
b'ung pung 2.1 luxuriant 252 葦
b'ung-b'ung ㄞ so drums 蓬蓬
 詩:鼙鼓逢逢矜腹奏公 They beat the drums bang-bang! The musicians play for the ruler. [nr]
b'ung-b'ung ㄞ so leaves 252 蓬蓬
b'ung-b'ung ㄞ so gourds & melons +p 252 啤啤
b'ung'o nc sko door? 蓬戶
b'ung'hiung wild, tangled (sc vegetation) 593 葳蕤
b'ungsong confused, disorderly (*pron?*) 593 鬆鬆
b'ung'u hair disordered? cf 鬆鬆 593 蓬頭
b'ung'ndng nc flower of 蘆 蓬蘽
b'unglag ㄞ sacred mountain island in ocean 蓬萊
 史:求蓬萊安期生莫能得 He sought An Chisheng of P'eng-lai but no one could find him.
b'ak 4.20 nc silk cloth 107 帛
 考:湔帛以欄為灰 For soaking silk cloth, they make the ash from chinaberry trees.
 國:子為魯上卿相二君矣妾不衣帛馬不食粟人其以子為愛 Sir, you have been chief minister of Lu serving two rulers now, and still your maids do not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain; people might think you are stingy.
 非:先王寄理於竹帛 The ancient kings set down their reasoning on bamboo and silk.
 非:終歲布帛取二制焉 Of the hemp and silk cloth for an entire year, he takes only two suits of clothing.
 隋:主布帛裁製嫁娶 It governs linen and silk, cutting and sewing, giving and taking in marriage.
 說:緹帛丹黃色 *Vieg*: silk of red-brown color
 國:玉帛酒食猶糞土也 Jades, fine cloth, wine and food are like a bunch of crap.
 史:虞將軍欲與之鮮衣妻敬曰臣衣帛衣帛見衣褐衣褐見終不敢易衣 General Yü wanted to give him fresh clothing. Lou Ching said, "If I were wearing silk, I would go to audience wearing silk. If I were wearing kudzu, I would go to audience wearing kudzu. I simply dare not change my clothing."
 史:僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.
 漢:會宗族故人各以親疏與束帛一日散百金之費 He was re-united with his old clan and gave each of them rolls of silk cloth according to how close

was their relation; in one day he spent several hundred ducats.
 衡:縑布絲帛 double-thread linen and single-thread silk
 後:長安語曰城中好高髻四方高一尺城中好廣眉四方且半額城中好大袖四方全匹帛 Chi'ang-an had a saying, "If the city favors high top-knots, in the provinces they go up a full foot. If the city favors broad eyebrows, in the provinces they go nearly halfway round the forehead; if the city favors big sleeves, in the provinces they use a full bolt of silk." [nr]
 b. used as money
 後:匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.
b'ak 4.20 ㄞ white 194 白
 釋:白[啓→]破也如水[啓→]破時色也 *b'ak* "white" is *p'äg* "shatter"; like the color of ice when it is shattered.
 晏:髮班白 Her hair was streaked with white.
 非:白而往黑而來 It was white when it left but was black when it returned.
 龍:白馬非馬 [The concept] "white horse" contradicts [the concept] "horse."
 隋:晨夕日色赤而中時日色白 At sunrise and sunset the sun's color is red, but at noon it is white.
 隋:日始出時色白者雖大不甚始出時色赤者其大則甚此終以人目之惑無遠近也 When the sun is white at sunrise, even though big, it isn't extremely so. When it is red at sunrise, its bigness is extreme. In the end this is a confusion of the human eye, not depending on distance.
 多:白刃 "white edge"—freshly sharpened blade
 衡:使十五女子以卯日沐能白髮乎 Suppose a fifteen-year-old girl washed her hair on the fourth day; could it make her hair turn white?
 山:有獸焉其狀如牛而白首一目而蛇尾其名曰蜚 There is an animal there shaped like a cow, with a white head, one eye and a tail like a snake. It is called *pi'war*.
 淮:狐白之裘天子被之而坐廟堂 Cloak of white fur of foxes: the emperor wears one and sits in the temple hall.
 山:有白石焉其名曰礪可以毒鼠 There is a white stone there, called *gio*; it can be used to poison rats.
 莊:白玉不毀孰為珪璋 Who could make scepters and gorgets without ruining white jade?
 山:其狀如豚而白毛大如筭而黑端 [The porcupine] looks like a pig with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.
 史:今從者一天下約為昆弟 [刑→]割白馬以盟洹水之上以相堅也 Now the verticalizers have united the world, binding themselves to be as brothers, making their treaty with the sacrifice of a white horse on the bank of the Huan river, so as to strengthen each other.
 藝:將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of

all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.
 呂:離世自樂中情潔白不可量也威不能懼嚴不能恐不可服也 Those who separate from their contemporaries and find their own joy, their inner feelings pure and clear, cannot be fathomed. If power cannot intimidate them nor sternness frighten them, they cannot be made to submit.
 史:范睢蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.
 爾:河出崑崙虛色白所渠并千七百一川色黃 Where the Ho emerges from the rubble at Kunlun its color is white; where 1700 streams have flowed into it as drainage canals, its color is brown.
 b. egg white
 民:攪令黃白相雜 Scramble [the eggs] until the yellow and white are mingled.
 c. rice (acw millet)
 左:冬王使周公閱來聘饗有昌歜白黑形鹽 In winter the king's emissary Yüeh, Duke of Chou, came on an official visit. At the feast there were pickled calamus, rice, millet and shaped salt.
 d. 白日 broad day
 人:猶晝之待白日夜之待燭火 like how at day we depend on the daylight and at night we depend on torchlight
 後:白日殺人 commit murder in broad daylight
 選:飛狐白日晚瀚海愁陰生 At Flying Fox pass, the midday sun was low; in the Gobi desert foreboding darkness loomed.
 藝:昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'eng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.
 堅白⇒堅
b'ak announce, present (inf to sup) 143 白
 史:巫嫗弟子是女子也不能白事煩三老為入白之 The shamaness herself and the acolytes are only women; they cannot make a proper report of the matter. I will trouble the preceptors to enter and report it.
 藝:既出白太守太守遣人隨而尋之迷不復得路 After he emerged he reported to the grand administrator who sent people to follow him and find it. But they got lost and could not find the road again.
b'ak ㄞ large sailing vessel, perh ocean-going (dial? foreign?) 252 船舶
b'ak ㄞ 爾雅: ko plant 帛 葦
b'ak'kdg ㄞ ko tree cf 烏柏 白荇
b'ak'kung ㄞ Lord Lieutenant of Po 白公
 呂:白公問於孔子曰人可與微言乎 Pai Kung asked Confucius, "Can men be spoken with in secrecy?"
 淮:譬白公之齎也何以異於臯之愛其子也 If you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different from a triff caring for its young?

淮：十有九日而禽白公 After nineteen days they captured Pai Kung.

莊：湯武爭而王白公爭而滅 Tang and Wu fought and became kings; Pai Kung fought and was destroyed.

b'ákkiəp ^{nc} ko plant *Bletilla hyacynthina* ac
白芷 白及

b'ákkiəm ^{nb} silver 白金

b'ákkiwəg ^{mp} man name 白圭

衡：白圭子貢轉貨致富積累金玉 Pai Kuei and Tzú-kung got rich by trading commodities, piling up gold and jade.

b'ákkiwət sko large hawk or eagle 白鷹

b'ákki'iaq ^{mp} man name 白起

史：二十九年…白起爲武安君 In 278 BC…Pai Ch'i became Lord Military Security.

戰：昭王既息民繕兵復伐趙武安君曰不可王曰前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙今寡人息民以養士蓄積糧食三軍之俸有倍於前而曰不可其說何也 When the Renowned king had given his people a rest and had repaired his weapons, he again wanted to attack Chao. Lord Military Security said, "It won't do." The king said, "Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao. Now We have rested the folk so as to train soldiers, saved and stored grain for provisions and doubled the armies' pay over what it was, yet you say it can't be done. What is your explanation for that?"

戰：武安君曰長平之事秦軍大剋趙軍大破秦人歡喜趙人畏懼秦民之死者厚葬傷者厚養勞者相饗飲食饋餽以靡其財趙人之死者不得收傷者不得療涕泣相哀戮力同憂耕田疾作以生其財 Lord Military Security said, "At Ch'ang-p'ing the Ch'in army won a big victory and the Chao army took a big defeat. The Ch'in were delighted and the Chao alarmed. The Ch'in dead were buried with honors and the wounded treated generously. We rewarded each other for our exertions by feasts and presents, using up our wealth. The Chao dead could not be buried nor their wounded doctored. They cried for each other's grief and labored at their common woe. They worked their fields frantically to build their wealth.

戰：今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣趙自長平已來君臣憂懼早朝晏退卑辭重幣四面出嫁結親燕魏連好齊楚積慮并心備秦爲務其國內實其外交外成當今之時趙未可伐也 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times. Ever since Ch'ang-p'ing, ruler and ministers have fretted and worried, going to court early and retiring late. By humble words and heavy bribes and marriage alliances with all neighboring states, they have drawn close Yen and Wei and have formed good relations with Ch'I and Ch'u. They have pooled their minds making plan upon plan with the object of preparing against Ch'in. Their state is firm within, their alliances complete without. At the present time, Chao cannot yet be attacked.

戰：王曰寡人既以興師矣 The king said, "I have already raised a force for this attack."

戰：乃使五校大夫王陵將而伐趙陵戰失利

亡五校 He then sent the Five Pen official Wang Ling to be general in the attack on Chao. Ling bungled the advantage in fighting the battle and lost Five Pens.

戰：王欲使武安君武安君稱疾不行王乃使應侯往見武安君責之曰楚地方五千里持戟百萬君前率數萬之眾入楚拔鄢郢焚其廟東至竟陵楚人震恐東徙而不敢西向 The king wanted to appoint Lord Military Security but he declined, pleading illness. The king then sent the Marquess of Ying to speak to Lord Military Security and take him to task in these words: "The land of Ch'u is five thousand *li* square and has a million spearmen. You, sir, have led tens of thousands into Ch'u, taking Yen and Ying and burning their ancestral temple, as far east as Ching-ling. The Ch'u were so terrified they fled east and did not dare look west.

戰：韓魏相率興兵甚眾君所將之卒不能半之而與[戰之→]之戰於伊闕大破二國之軍流血漂鹵斬首二十四萬韓魏以故至今稱東藩此君之功天下莫不聞今趙卒之死於長平者已十七八其國虛弱是以寡人大發軍人數倍於趙國之眾願使君將必欲滅之矣君嘗以寡擊眾取勝如神況以彊擊弱以眾擊寡乎 Hán and Wei egged each other on to raise enormous armies. You did battle with them at Yi-ch'üeh and smashed the armies of both states, making enough blood flow to float their shields and cutting off 240,000 heads although the levies you led could not have amounted to half their numbers. To this day Hán and Wei call themselves eastern allies of Ch'in for that reason. This feat of yours is known to the whole world. Here we have the Chao dead at Ch'ang-p'ing fully seventy to eighty percent. Their state is emptied and weakened. Therefore We will attack on a grand scale with many times the soldiers Chao has. I want to appoint you as general; we will surely then be on the point of conquering them. You have won victory by attacking many with few as if by magic—how much the more so would you by attacking few with many!

戰：武安君曰是時楚王恃其國大不恤其政而群臣相妒以功諂諛用事良臣斥疏百姓心離城池不修既無良臣又無守備故起所以得引兵深入多倍城邑發梁焚舟以專民[以→]心掠於郊野以足軍食當此之時秦中士卒以軍中爲家將帥爲父母不約而親不謀而信一心同功死不旋踵楚人自戰其地咸顧其家各有散心莫有鬥志是以能有功也 Lord Military Security said, "At the time you mentioned, the king of Ch'u relied on his state's being large and did not trouble himself about its government, so the ministers were jealous of each other's accomplishments. Flatterers were in charge and good men driven away. The people's allegiance wavered. The walls and moats were not kept in repair. He had neither good ministers nor prepared defenses. As to what I, Ch'i, gained by that, he withdrew his forces deep within the country, abandoned many of his forts and towns, opened dams and burned boats to concentrate people's minds and pillaged his own countryside to eke out the army's rations. At this time all in Ch'in felt as if while on military service they were at home and the generals and commanders were their parents. They needed no pacts to make them friendly nor prearrangements to make them steadfast. Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they

flee from death. The Ch'u were fighting on their own territory, looking over their shoulders at their own homes. All were of a mind to disperse, none wanting combat. Thus I was able to win. [It would be possible to take rise so that as the A-term and everything following it down to the final 也 as the B-term of a long appositive sentence. The patchy rimes in the rhythmic sections of this declamation might be accidental or they might be all that remains of rimed verse decimated by the vicissitudes of textual transmission.]

戰：伊闕之戰韓孤顧魏不欲先用其眾魏恃韓之銳欲推以爲鋒二軍爭便之力不同是以臣得設疑兵以待韓陣專軍并銳觸魏之不意魏軍既敗韓軍自潰乘勝逐北以是之故能立功皆計利形勢自然之理何神之有哉 At the battle of Yi-ch'üeh, Hán looked only to Wei, not wanting to put its troops into action ahead of them. Wei relied on the high state of Hán's training, urging them to act as spearhead. The power of the two armies that vied for advantage was not merged, so I was able to firm up my force in preparation, waiting for the Hán to form up. I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei. When Wei had been defeated, the Hán army decamped of its own accord and I took advantage of the victory to pursue the fugitives. This is how I accomplished that. I always worked out what would be the best position and how natural principles would apply. What is there magic about that?

戰：今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之畏而釋之使得耕稼以益蓄積養孤長幼以益其眾繕治兵甲以益其強增城浚池以益其固主折節以下其臣臣推體以下死士至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間臣人一心上下同力猶勾踐困於會稽之時也以合伐之趙必固守挑其軍戰必不肯出圍其國都必不可剋攻其列城必未可拔掠其郊野必無所得兵出無功諸侯生心外救必至臣見其害未睹其利又病未能行 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Ch'angping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them. Out of apprehension we let them escape to plow and sow, increasing their stores, to feed orphans and educate young men, increasing their manpower, to put their arms and armor in good order, increasing their strength and to heighten their walls and dredge their moats, increasing their defenses. The ruler bends over backwards to defer to the ministers; the ministers exaggerate their postures to honor the dead officers. This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them. Ministers and men are of one mind, high and low unite their efforts, as it was in the time when Kou Chien was beset at Kuei-chi. If you try to overwhelm them ["take them at one gulp"] Chao will surely hold firm. If you challenge their army to battle, they will surely not accept. If you besiege their capital, you are sure to find it unconquerable. If you attack their other cities, you are sure to find them not yet to be taken. If you pillage their countryside, you are sure to get nothing. If our expedition accomplishes nothing, the other states will see an opportunity and their assistance to Chao will follow. I see damage in this; no benefit appears to me. Also, I have not yet

sufficiently recovered from my illness to go.

戰：應侯慚而退以言於王王曰微白起吾不能滅趙乎復益發軍更使王齧代王陵伐趙圍邯鄲八九月死傷者眾而弗下趙王出輕銳以寇其後秦數不利 Ashamed, Lord Ying went back and told the king of it. The king said, "Am I not able to destroy Chao without Pai Chi?" He dispatched an increased force to attack Chao as before, shifting the command to Wang He instead of Wang Ling. They besieged Hantan the eighth and ninth months, with huge casualties, but the city held. The king of Chao sent out light cavalry to harass their rear and the superior numbers of Ch'in gave them no advantage. 戰：武安君曰不聽臣計今果何如王聞之怒因見武安君彊起之曰君雖病強為寡人臥而將之有功寡人之願將加重於君如君不行寡人恨君武安君頓首曰臣知行雖無功得免於罪雖不行無罪不免於誅然惟願大王覽臣愚計 Lord Military Security said, "The king ignored my plan; how did that work out for him?" That angered the king when he heard of it, and he went to see Lord Military Security and forced him to get up. He said, "Even though you are sick you will exert yourself for my sake to command the expedition from a sick bed. If you succeed my intention is to increase your authority. But if you do not go you will incur my displeasure." Lord Military Security said, "I am aware that I would not be held at fault even if the expedition failed, while if I do not go I will not avoid punishment even if not at fault. However, I would like to request YM to have a look at my own plan."

戰：釋趙養民以諸侯之變撫其恐懼伐其惰慢誅滅無道以令諸侯天下可定何必以趙為先乎此所謂為一臣屈而勝天下也大王若不察臣愚計必欲快心於趙以致臣罪此亦所謂勝一臣而為天下屈者也夫勝一臣之嚴焉[孰]若勝天下之威大耶臣聞明主愛其國忠臣愛其名破國不可復完死卒不可復生臣寧伏受重誅而死不忍為辱軍之將願大王察之王不答而去 "If we let Chao alone, provide for our people, utilize the occasions of emergencies in other states to calm their fears, attack the insolent and destroy evildoers, the world can be stabilized. Why must Chao be first? This is what I would call conquering the world while being constrained by one minister. If you don't consider my plan but insist on easing your frustration in Chao and blame me on account of it, that's what I would call conquering one minister while being constrained by the whole world. How is the dominance of a world-conqueror comparable to being a tough guy who conquers one minister? I have heard that an intelligent king values most his nation, while a loyal minister values most his reputation. A nation once smashed cannot be made whole again, nor can dead soldiers be brought back to life. I would rather die by submitting to the extreme penalty than do what I could not bear, to be the general of a humiliated army. Please consider it." The king left without replying. [孰 scholium on 焉, incorporated in text]

b'äkgläw ^{nc} insignium held by 武王—signif? (cf 白旌) 白羽

b'äkgläg ^{mp} l of 24 氣 periods 白露

b'äkgläg ^{nc} snowy egret 白鷺

b'äkglägs'wər ^{nc} white hat w/egret plumes

白鷺縹

b'äkgl'äp ^{nc} ko plant *Bletilla hyacinthina* ac

白及 廣韻 ar **b'äkgl'äp** 白芷

b'äkngia? one of the 八駿 白儀 白義 白藥

列：命駕八駿之乘右服訥騶而左線耳右騶赤驥而左白藥主車則造父為御泰丙為右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-êr the left. He made Ch'ih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

b'äkngio ^{nc} ko carp *Anabarrilus* spp cf 鯢, 鱒 380 白魚 鮒魚

藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the portent of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

b'äkhi'wər 4.20 ko tree ac 械 白櫻 白稜

b'äktsjəng ^{nc} "white banner"—signif? (cf 白羽) 白旌

b'äkd'äp? ^{nc} "white down" cotton flower → cotton plant → cotton cloth 白疊

b'äkdzi'əp ^{mp} ko barbics 白瞿

b'äksjäk 4.20 ko tree 107 白榛 [茅

b'äkmdög cogon grass, *Imperata cylindrica* 白詩：野有死麋白茅包之有女懷春吉士誘之 There is a dead deer in the wilds/ Thatching grass wraps it/ There is a lady dreaming of spring/ A favored gentleman tempts her.

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮 The Mohists also exalt Yao and Shun. Speaking of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed."

b'äg 3.40 color not genuine 7 肥 皃

b'äg 3.40 ko critter like wolf cf 豺? 380 吠

b'äng 1.40 ^{mp} city name 彭

b'äng grain grows densely, in tight rows 7 棚

b'äng ^{nc} marquee, pavilion, tent ++p 252 棚

b'äng bellyfull 252 棚 痾

b'äng 說文：so strong bow 弮

b'äng 1.40 to whip, to lash 7 笞 撻 榜

b'äng 1.40 sound of hitting wood 澎

b'äng ^{nc} fiddler crab ("sideways"? cf 螃 螯 螳)

b'äng 2.38 ^{nc} ko fish aka 白魚 (ex **b'äkngio**

by assim & re-syll?) 鯢

b'äng 1.40 廣韻：to go, a way 9 彭

b'äng 1.40 ^{mp} pln 澎

b'äng sko weapon 鋤

b'äng 3 hit, knock 撻

b'äng 3.43 jar 鬻

b'äng 3.43 onomat 磬

b'äng 1.40 ^{nc} 說文：所以輔弓弩也 what

supports a bow or crossbow 榜

b'äng 2.38 silverfish 107 魴

b'äng 3.43 fat 膨

b'ängxäng to boast 悻悻

b'ängngä ^{mp} pln 彭衙

b'ängtjäng ^{nc} curtain+canopy: tent 164 朋張

b. a throw in the game of博

淮：博上者射朋張中反兩而笑飛為適墮其

腐鼠而中游俠 One playing the game of *liu-po* above shot "tent" and hit "payoff doubled." He laughed. Just then a kite flying past dropped the carcass of a rat and it hit a knight-errant.

b'ängtjəngk'wən ^{mp} title granted to X by?

楚 彭城君

b'ängtso ^{mp} man name 彭祖

搜：歷夏而至商末號七百歲常食桂芝 He lived through the Hsia and on to the end of the Shang. He was known as being seven hundred years of age. He often ate magic mushrooms.

呂：雖有彭祖猶不能為也 Even if P'êng Tsu [renowned for longevity] existed he still couldn't do it. 莊：彭祖乃今以久特聞 And yet even P'êng Tsu nowadays is especially known for longevity (*ironic comp w/anc tree*).

莊：莫壽於殤子而彭祖為天 None lives longer than a stillborn fetus, but P'êng Tsu is to be considered to have died young.

論：述而不作信而好古竊比於我老彭 I

transmit; I don't initiate. I trust and love history. I

venture to associate with me—Old P'êng.

b'ängliər? ^{mp} swamp name 彭蠡 彭蠡

藝：背岷流面彭蠡 It has its back to the flow from Min and its face to the P'êng-li marsh.

b'ängpuk 1.40 ^{mp} country name 彭濮 彭濮

b'än 3.31 manage, deal with 11 辦

b'än 爾雅：seeds in melon? 11 瓣

b'än b'iam discriminate 11 采

b'ək 4.21 silk sash; 說文：bird net 143 繫

b'ək 4.21 ko tree 構

b'eg 2.12 ^{mp} stop, cease (cf 敗) 7 罷

戰：罷兵 stand down the army

戰：秦罷邯鄲攻 Ch'in abandoned the attack on

Hantan.

史：觴九行謁者言罷酒 When the cups had gone

nine times the heralds said, "The toasts are finished."

史：高帝曰公罷矣吾直戲耳 The High Emperor said, "Stop it. I was only joking."

淮：於是風[濟→]霽而波罷 At that the wind died and the wave subsided.

漢：罷郡國鹽鐵酒榷均輸 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system.

選：玉門罷斥候甲第始修營 The crown stood

down the border sentries; the general's official

mansion was set in order for the first time.

史：罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客妄人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the

Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing

but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying

Chien took Yang to task for that.

漢：二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor

turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have

said, and excused those who had called them bandits.

b'eg darnel, tare weed resembling grain 稗

衡：夷狄之地生出此穀夷狄不粒食此穀生於草野之中成熟垂委於地 The lands of the Yi

and Ti barbarians produce this grain. The Yi and Ti do not use grain in their diet, and this grain grows in waste land and when ripe it falls to the ground.

b'æg 3.15 fine rice 粳

b'æg ^{nc} oyster 集韻 *ar* **b'æg** **ɣ'æg** 229 蜆

b'æg 1.13 方言: raft 切韻: large raft 籜

b'æg ^{nc} short-legged dog (sa 狔?) 135 狔

b'æg 2.12 short 135 籜

b'æg 1.13 placard *ar* **b'æg** 612 牌

b'æg 1.13 raft 算

b'æg 3.15 ^{nc} river name 澗

b'æg **b'æg** 1.13 ^{nc} long narrow bivalve 229 廡 蜆

b'æg 2.39 ^{nc} oyster *cf* 蚌 229 廡

b'ægk'æg tired, worn out 204 勦 斃 勦 燬

b'æg 3.44 accompany 133 偕

b'æg 1.41 ^{nc} level 248 庄

b'æg 1.41 ^{nc} ko high-bodied war cart 廣韻 *ar* **b'æg** 252 輜

b'æg? ^{nc} 爾雅: breed of cow 犛

b'æg **b'æg** 4.17 part, leave (派 + -t) 95 別

史: 自黃帝至舜禹皆同姓而異其國號...帝禹爲夏后而別氏姓似氏 From Huang Ti to Shun and Yü all had the same surname but used different designations for their states...emperor Yü was named Hsia-hou, but started a new clan with surname Sstü.

衡: 聖人以天下爲家不別遠近不殊內外 The sage takes the world as his home and does not distinguish far from near nor differentiate denizen from foreign.

釋: 在表所以別形貌也 On the outside, it is what is used to distinguish physical appearance.

b'æg **b'æg** divide a book into chapters 95 蒨

b'æg ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蚊

b'ægkwân ^{nc} sko building for showing things to visitors? 別觀

b'æg scurry around busily *ar* **b'wâtsât** 514 蹙蹙

b'æg swirl (sc dancer's dress); scurry around busily 514 徹 偈

b'æg exhaust, die; (lose, let slip?) 138 斃 斃

管: 毋代鳥飛使斃其[羽→]翼 Don't fly in place of a bird; let it wear out its wings. [m]

晉: 是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of palaces, and with military expeditions added to that, the people were starved and exhausted.

史: 越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui.

戰: 舌弊耳聾 if tongues are stilled and ears deafened

史: 秦趙相弊而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 Ch'in and Chao would wear each other out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks.

b'æg 3.13 fall, ruin, spoil 138 弊 弊 敝

左: 敝於韓 Defeat will come at Han.

史: 冠雖敝必加於首履雖新必關於足 Though the hat be worn out, it must be put on the head; though the sandals be new, they must be fastened on the feet.

史: 今濟西河北盡已役矣封內敝矣 Now the Chi-hsi and Ho-pei deployments have all been stood down, and the whole country is exhausted.

史: 臣聞功大者易危而民敝者怨上 I have heard that those who have great success are easily

imperiled, and people who are exhausted resent their superiors.

戰: 邯鄲之難昭奚恤謂楚王曰王不如無救趙而以強魏魏強其割趙必深矣趙不能聽則必堅守是兩弊也 At the time of the Han-tan conflict, Chao Hsi-Hsiü said to the king of Chü, "Best for YM not to aid Chao, thus making Wei relatively stronger. Wei being stronger will certainly cut a deep chunk of Chao territory. Chao will be unable to accept that and will resist more sturdily. This will weaken both equally."

史: 夫秦楚相敵而韓魏以全制其後計無危於此者矣 For Ch'in and Chü to weaken each other while Hán and Wei remain intact in control of their rear—no plan is more dangerous than that.

史: 久師則兵敝矣 If they are in active service for long, weapons become worn. [久 put caus fac]

史: 今秦有敵甲凋兵軍於澗池 Now Ch'in has worn-out armor and used-up weapons. We are drawn up for battle at Min-chih.

漢: 古世相革皆承聖王之烈今漢獨收孤秦之弊鑄金石者難爲功摧枯朽者易爲力其勢然也 In replacing each other, the ancient successor dynasties all received the power of the sage kings. Only Han acceded to the inanity of the isolated Ch'in. Carving metal and stone we find it hard to make a good job of it; breaking withered, rotten twigs we find it easy to exert the strength. That is due to the circumstances of these cases.

衡: 語曰圖王不成其弊可以霸 There is a saying, "Aim at becoming king, and if you fail, from the ruins you might become overlord."

吳: 五勝者禍四勝者弊三勝者霸王一勝者帝 Who wins five battles meets disaster; who wins four battles is ruined; who wins three battles becomes overlord; who wins two battles becomes king; who wins a single battle becomes emperor.

漢: 計其道里一年尚未集合兵先至者[聚→]聖居暴露師老誠弊勢不可用此一難也 Reckoning how to do it, after a year we still won't have got it together. The first units to arrive will have to camp out while building cantonments. The troops will be tired and their equipment worn out, not employable as a force. This is the first difficulty.

顏: 人之愛子罕亦能均自古及今此弊多矣 Rarely indeed are people able to be balanced in their care for their children. Ever since ancient times, this kind of downfall has happened again and again.

搜: 覆以敝筐 covered him with a worn-out basket

晉: 是時大修宮室加以軍旅百姓饑弊 At that time there was large-scale rebuilding of halls and residences, and adding military expeditions to that, the people were famished and exhausted.

史: 齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而爲燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

顏: 有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊之民是何字也余應之曰意爲疲即是疲倦之疲耳 Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊之民.

What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 疲 is just the 疲 of 疲倦."

b. 弊邑 *con* *humil phr* "our poor city"

左: 今號爲不道保於逆旅以侵敝邑之南鄙 Now Kuo, acting lawlessly, has made forts at its visitor lodges so as to attack our southern villages.

國: 子以君命鎮撫弊邑 On your ruler's orders you soothe our poor city

(1) *later use in* 戰國 *urt kingdoms*

史: 敝邑趙王使臣效愚計 The king of our poor state of Chao has sent YS to deliver my clumsy plan.

b'æg currency; tax, fee 138 幣

淮: 凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

漢: 至於用度不足乃權酒酤筦鹽鐵鑄白金造皮幣 When it came to the point that there was not enough for expenses, they made a monopoly of the liquor trade, managed salt and iron, cast debased coins and made parchment money.

戰: 利歸於陶國[弊→]幣御於諸侯 The benefit goes to the state of T'ao while our money is doled out to other countries.

漢: 珠玉龜貝銀錫之屬爲器飾寶藏不爲幣然各隨時而輕重無常 Things like pearls, jade, tortoise shell, cowries, silver and pewter were used for decorating vessels or hoarded as treasure, but were not used as money; thus their value fluctuated with circumstances.

b'æg ^{nc} presents; gifts (*cf* 男) 幣

左: 王貪而無信唯蔡於感今幣重而言甘誘我也 The king is avaricious and unreliable, and Ts'ai is just what his heart is set on. His gifts are lavish and his words sweet in order to inveigle us.

左: 所不歸爾幣者有如河 I swear by the Ho to return your presents.

b'æg silk 幣

b'æg 2.28 ^m discriminate 11 辨 辨 辯

荀: 人之所以爲人者非特以二足而無毛也以其有辨也 As to that by which humans are human, it is not solely by means of having two legs and no fur; it is by means of their having the power of discrimination.

衡: 王欲羣臣之畏也不若毋辨善不善而時罪之 If YM wants your retinue to fear you, better ignore their individual virtues and vices, and simply punish one of them when an occasion arises.

周: 辨魚物爲鱸羹 He divides fish supplies into fresh and dried.

隋: 作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horseback clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

史: 好法律持詭辯以中人 He loved laws and used distorted interpretations of them to harm people.

絕: 賢者辯士見夫子作春秋而略吳越 Smart people with analytic minds saw that Confucius had given cursory treatment to Wu and Yüeh in writing the Ch'un-ch'iu.

後: 能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

淮: 蒼頡之初作書以辯治百官領理萬事愚者得以不忘智者得以志遠 When Ts'ang Chieh

first invented writing it was so as to apply differential controls to the many offices and bring order to their myriad tasks. The stupid were able to use it to aid their memories, the intelligent to make long-range plans. 史:司馬季主問坐弟子四人侍方辯天地之道日月之運陰陽吉凶之本 Szü-ma Chi-chu sat there with no customer, three or four students in attendance. They were in the midst of a discussion of the way of sky and earth, the motions of sun and moon and the roots of Yin and Yang and good and bad auguries.

b'ian 2.28 ^{mt} to be glib, facile with words 11 辯新:論物明辯謂之辯反辯爲訥 If one explains things clearly when discussing them it is called being articulate; to invert articulate is hobble-tongued. 淮:王無以應...謂左右曰辯矣 The king could make no reply...he said to his servants, "He is certainly glib."

呂:人同類而智殊賢不肖異皆巧言辯辭 People are all the same but their intellects differ and their competence varies, yet they all have polished words and glib phrases.

史:夫從人飾辯虛辭高主之節言其利不言其害卒有秦禍無及爲[己→]矣 Those vertical men have polished arguments and empty phrases, exalting their ruler's reasoning and speaking only of its benefits, not of its harm. When, at the last, calamity comes to you from Ch'in, desperate measures will do nothing.

史:方誅商鞅疾辯士弗用 They had just punished Shang Yang and were sick and tired of sophists; they didn't hire him.

史:人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he not be dazzled.

史:范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所爲說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsê were what are called "consummate rhetors" but they went from baron to baron until they were old, presenting their proposals and never finding acceptance; that was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in practice.

露:不智而辯慧[環→]選給則迷而乘良馬也 To have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift horse in the wrong direction.

呂:辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness.

b. vic with words, dispute, debate 人:夫辯有理勝有辭勝 Now in debate there is victory by logic and victory by rhetoric.

史:諸辯士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

b'ian 3.33 profitable, convenient 248 便

戰:早救之孰與晚救之便 Which is more advantageous for us, helping them soon or helping them later? 藝:匕首劍屬其頭類匕故曰匕首短而便用 Spoon-pommel: a type of sword. Its pommel looks like a spoon, hence its name. It is short and convenient to use.

後:大抵取便國利事多者則可矣 If in general you choose what makes affairs of state go smoothly and beneficially, that is good enough.

史:臣以爲計無便於此者 I take it that there is no plan more advantageous than this.

史:夫攻楚以利其地轉禍而說秦計無便於此者 No plan is more beneficial than this, to attack Ch'u and profit from their land while reversing your ill fortune and clearing your name with Chin.

史:卒下令行於民期年秦民之國都[言初→]初言令之不便者以千數 After that they issued the orders. When the orders had been in effect among the populace for a year, those who said from the start that the laws were harmful could be numbered in thousands.

非:烏獲輕千鈞而重其身非其身重於千鈞也勢不便也 To Wu Huo [the famous weight-lifter] a thousand chün was light but his own body was heavy, not because he weighed more than a thousand chün but because the configuration would not allow [him to lift himself as a weight].

史:曰臣願見上言便事 He said, "I want audience with the emperor. I have things to say that will smooth his way."

淮:王子慶忌足躡麋鹿手搏兕虎置之冥室之中不能搏龜繫勢不便也 Prince Ching-chi could outrun deer on foot and take rhinos and tigers barehanded; put him in a lightless house and he couldn't catch a turtle, conditions being so unfavorable.

淮:夫所以養而害所養譬猶削足而適履殺頭而便冠 Now when the provision itself harms the thing to be provided for, compare that to cutting down the foot to fit the shoe or shrinking the head to fit the hat.

史:且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搢腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

淮:高山險阻深林叢薄虎豹之所樂也人入之而畏川谷通原積水重泉鼉鼉之所便也人入之而死 High mountains, narrow passes, deep woods and jungles are what tigers and leopards delight in, but a human goes in fear into them. Valleys with streams going back to the source, deep water with multiple springs, these are what turtles and alligators find convenient, but people who enter them drown.

漢:越非有城郭邑里也處谿谷之間篁竹之中習於水門便於舟地深味而多水險中國之人不知其勢阻而入其地雖百不當其一 Yüeh has no walled cities and towns. They live in ravines among bamboo thickets. They are experienced in river fighting and facile in their use of boats. The land is gloomy. There are many cataracts. If Chinese invade their land while unfamiliar with the difficulties of the terrain, a hundred will not prevail against one.

b'ian clap (the hands) 拈拈

b'ian 3.33 ^{nc} ko cap 弁 玕

b'ian 1.30 glib 廣韻 *ar* t2 248 辯

b'ian 1.30 eloquent, specious (*sua prec?*) 便

b'ian 1.30 discriminate 11 平

史:[儀→]義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds, keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation, guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

藝:廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑 The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed."

b'ian 爾雅: part of door frame 闕

b'ian happy 昇 忭

b'ian sunlight 昇

b'ian ^{mp} river name ("fast?") 汭 汭

b'ian ^{mp} region name 汭

b'ian ^{mp} river name *aka* 零水 汭

b'ian 1.30 to sew a seam 133 緹

b'ian 1.30 to seize ++p 搦

b'ian 3.33 and, moreover; thereupon 133 便

藝:昭君怨志日久乃便飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines. 搜:呼曰細腰細腰應諾曰畚中何以有生人氣也答曰無之便去 He shouted, "Narrow-waist!" Narrow-waist replied, "Yes?" "Why is there the breath of a living man in the lodging?" "There isn't any." Then he left.

b'ian 3.33 quick, in a hurry 弁 便

後:忠笑而言曰陳廷尉宜便操筆 Chung laughed and said, "Chief magistrate Chen had better get his pen in action in a hurry."

抱:吳蚣知有蛇之地便動作於管中 When the centipede notices a patch of ground with snakes, it immediately becomes agitated within the tube.

抱:初著人便入其皮裏 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin.

b'ian 3.33 ^{mp} 縣 name 卞

b'ian 1.30 ^{nc} ko tree 廣韻 *ar* t2 榧

選:木則樅栝椶枳檉楓槿嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱翁葵對櫛爽樛樛吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

b'ian 2.28 ^{nc} ko tree 廣韻 *ar* t1 榧

b'ian 2.28 excuse 諱

b'iangliu 集韻: ko plant 使縷

b'iangliu ^{mp} one of three ethnic groups in Han-era Korea 弁辰

b'iansien swirling way of dancing or walking

514 便姍 踟躕 儻儻 踟躕

b'ians'iak ^{mp} mythical doctor of time of 黃帝 扁鵲

b'ians'iak ^{mp} nickname (ex *prec*) of 秦越人 卞 扁鵲

語：昔扁鵲居宋得罪於宋君出亡之衛衛人有病將死者扁鵲至其家欲為治之病者之父謂扁鵲曰言子病甚將為迎良醫治[之]非子所能治也退而不用乃使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死靈巫不能治也夫扁鵲天下之良醫而不能與靈巫爭用者知與不知也故事求遠而失近廣藏而狹棄斯之謂也 Long ago when P'ien Ch'üeh lived in Sung, he offended the Sung ruler somehow, and fled to Wèi. There was in Wèi a patient at death's door, and P'ien Ch'üeh applied to his family to take charge of the treatment. The patient's father said to him, "The report that my son's illness is severe is true. On that account we are about to invite a good doctor to treat it. It is not within your competence." He withdrew without being appointed. They then employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'üeh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him. Now, P'ien Ch'üeh was the best doctor in the world yet he was unable to get appointed in competition with a psychic medium. That shows the contrast between having a reputation and lacking one. Thus this is what is meant by "Seeking far and wide to get a thing accomplished and missing what is near at hand, keeping what is general and discarding what is particular."

b'ianliäd excrete, defecate 便利

衡：能食則便利便利則有驗 What can eat defecates, and what defecates leaves traces.

b'ian-dəjwan sb roll around, roam around 514 便旋

b'iandəjwan chigger ac 沙蟲 蝨蟻

b'ianb'uk 2.28 hair in disarray 髣髴

b'ian'üwan graciously swirling (sc dancer) 便娟 嫵媚

b'jak 4.24 obstinate ("rejecting?") 143 悞

非：鮑叔牙為人剛悞而上悍剛則犯民以暴悞則不得民心悍則下不為用 As to the kind of man Pao-shu Ya is, he is hard, stubborn and overbearing. Hard, he assaults the people with violent force. Stubborn, he does not win the people's hearts. Overbearing, he is not well served by his underlings.

b'jak 方言：dry by fire 194 儼

b'jak onomat 馥

b'jak 4.24 landslide 143 隄

b'æg 3.6 馮 prepare, provide; complete 229 備 備 備

呂：譬之若修兵者以備寇也 Comparing, it is like getting the weapons ready; that is in order to prepare for an attack.

戰：今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times.

左：宮恃其陋而不脩城郭決辰之間而楚克其三都無備也夫 Chü relied on their being off the beaten track and did not keep their inner and outer city walls in repair. Wasn't it simply because of their lack of anticipation that Chü was able to conquer three of their cities within the space of twelve days?

非：夫姦必知則備 If a conspiracy is sure to become known then it will be prevented.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方

技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

戰：欲決霸王之名不如備兩周辯知之士 If you want to keep the way open to being named ruler of all of China, you'd best be prepared against the most articulate and intelligent officers of both Chou states. 釋：笏忽也君有教命及所啟白則書其上備忽忘也 *muat* "writing tablet" is *muat* "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit, or something he wants to publicize, he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

左：險阻艱難備嘗之矣 As for dangers, hardships, troubles and reverses, he has experienced them all. 抱：偏知一事不能博備 Only able to deal with one kind of business, not able to be ready for all sorts of things.

孟：萬物皆備於我矣 All things are already complete within us.

史：三資者備而王隨之矣 If all three resources are present kingship will follow from that.

國：夫神以精明臨民者也故求備物不求豐大 Spirits look down at the folk with pure cognition, so they seek completeness of the sacrificial objects rather than abundance.

荀：堯禹者非生而具者也夫起於變故成乎修為待盡而後備者也 Yao and Yü were not perfect of their own nature. They began by altering precedents, developed by improving their conduct and only after that was finished were they complete.

釋：物皆成其體各申束之使備成也 Creatures all develop their bodies and limbs, extending and flexing them to get them to be completely developed.

荀：目視備色耳聽備聲 his eyes could look at all kinds of sights, his ears listen to all kinds of sounds [lit "his eye, when it looked, made-complete sights; his ear, when it listened, made-complete sounds"] 漢：發三十萬眾具三百日糧東援海代南取江淮然後乃備 To send out 300,000 men and assemble three hundred days' rations could only be fully done by taking from as far as the sea and the province of Tai on the east and as far as the Yangtze and the Huai on the south.

草：博士不以此講試四科不以此求備 Professors do not develop arguments in terms of this, nor do the four facets of conduct require it for their completion. 晉：今錄其推步尤精伎能可紀者以為藝術傳式備前史云 Here I record in accounts of thaumaturgy those of them whose predictions were especially precise and whose technical skill was noteworthy, in an attempt to bring up to date what previous scribes have said on the topic.

三：平生長戎旅手不能書其所識不過十字而口授作書皆有意理使人讀史漢諸紀傳聽之備知其大義往往論說不失其指 P'ing was born and raised among military expeditions. He could not write, and could recognize no more than about ten graphs He would write by oral dictation and it all made logical sense. He had someone read him the biographies in the *Shih Chi* and *Han Shu*, and he got the general significance of everything he heard. He would often discuss them, and never misunderstood.

b'æg enyoke, domesticate 備

b'æg 2.5 obstruct 543 否 痞

b'æg 1.6 爾雅：ko fish, prob bream 鮓

b'æg 1.6 粵 FL: pln 玃

b'æg 粵 方言：ko critter, = 貔 (*dial*) *stb sa* 狸子 *cf* 鼯 380 豨 豨

b'æg dried rice 精

漢：計一人三百日食用精十八斛非牛力不能勝 Calculating one man's food for three hundred days, that will take 18 *hu* of dried rice. Nothing but oxen can haul that load.

漢：多齋釜鍤薪炭重不可勝食精飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

b'æg 1.6 爾雅：山一成 ("eminence?") 岬

b'æg 粵 horse name 駢

b'æg 2.5 wither (sc trees & plants) 7 殍

b'æg 1.6 sko edged weapon 鉞 鉞

b'æg-b'æg sb so wild pigs & deer 豨 豨

b'ægglæg 爾雅：ko bird 鶻 鶻

b'ægglæg obstruct 543 否 滯

b'ægglæg 1.44 tread, trample; wade through *cf* 涉 405 馮

詩：不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他 We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho with no boat/ People recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others 論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, "If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?" The master said, "Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought."

b'æg 1.44 hide, conceal 543 馮 憑

左：八年春石言于晉魏榆晉侯問於師曠曰石何故言對曰石不能言或馮焉不然民聽濫也 In spring of the eighth year a stone spoke at Wei-yü. The Marquess of Chin asked Shih Kuang, "Why did a stone speak?" He replied, "Stones can't speak. Someone or something was concealed there. If not then people misheard noise for speech.

晉：真雖存矣偽亦憑焉 The real thing may exist, but frauds may be concealed in it.

b'æg 1.44 lean on 157 凭 馮 憑

b'æg 3.47 lean on table 157 凭

b'æg 1.44 maltreat 135 馮

b'æg abdominal distention 252 痲

b'æg so fire 594 烟

b'æg 粵 pln ("ford?") 馮

b'æg tree chopping sound 桴

b'æg 說文：horse go fast 馮

b'æg-b'æg sb onomat 馮 馮

b'æg-b'æg sb sound of thunder 廣韻 *ar* t3 轟 轟

b'ægglæg 粵 pln 馮 馮

b'ægglæg sko officer (stdw prec?) 馮 馮

藝：高陵龐勃為郡小吏東平衡農為書生窮乏容[銀→]假於勃家勃知其賢禮待酬直過常農曰為馮翊乃相報別七八年[累→]果為

馮翊勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Pang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery. Hêng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. Nung said, "When I get to be skeezix I will repay you." After being away for seven or eight years, Nung did indeed become skeezix. Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

b'jad 3.6 ^{nc} nose 394 12 鼻

新:鼻以聞芳 The nose is for smelling odors.

荀:目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦伏 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

非:刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carving, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.

淮:絡馬之口穿牛之鼻者人也 Binding the mouths of horses and piercing the noses of cattle are due to human agency.

戰:王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子為見王則必掩鼻子新人見王因掩其鼻 "The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

山:一臂一目一鼻孔 They have one arm, one eye and one nostril.

b. fig.

說:鈕印鼻也 "Knob" is the nose of a stamp.

b'jad 3.6 tears, snot 394 酒 酒 鼻

b'jad 3.6 ^{nc} 方言: trou w/o 祠 crotch? 禡

b'jad 3.6 to hit playfully, in jest 搥

b'jad 3.6 方言: fat 腩

b'jad 3.6 lattice 算

b'jad 3.6 ^{nc} head; firstborn 顛 鼻 顛

b'ien 1.17 ^{wt} be poor cf 類 貧

史:儀貧無行 Yi is a penniless nobody.

戰:貧乏不能自存 too poor to keep himself alive 禮:君子雖貧不粥祭器 Even if impoverished, a courtier does not sell his ritual vessels.

藝:同業等憐其貧給米資終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

漢:及建母死貧未有以發喪方假資服具 When Chien's mother died, he was too poor to afford a funeral. At that time he was trying to borrow or beg clothing and utensils.

史:家貧則思良妻國亂則思良相 If your family is poor, you wish for a good wife; if your state is disordered, you wish for a good right-hand man.

史:事末利及怠而貧者舉以為收拏 Those who made profiting from trade their business or who were poor out of laziness were all taken into slavery.

呂:以富貴有人易以貧賤有人難 To hold people while rich and powerful is easy; to hold them while poor and lowly is hard.

晏:貴不凌賤富不傲貧 The high-ranking did not lord it over the lowly; the rich did not snoot the poor.

史:地執饒食無飢餓之患以故皆窳偷生無積聚而多貧 The land is so abundantly fruitful they

have no worry of famine or shortage, and therefore they live carefree, hand to mouth, with no accumulated store and many are poor.

左:分貧振窮 Share with the poor and supply the destitute.

史:豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦長老曰苦為河伯娶婦以故貧 Pao went, and when he arrived at Yeh he met with some of the oldest men and asked them what the people suffered from most. They said, "The worst is we have to marry a woman to the River Boss, so we're all poor."

漢:使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏是以天下奢侈官亂民貧盜賊並起亡命者眾 He allowed criminals to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain. Thus the world became dissolute, the bureaucracy disordered and the people impoverished. Bandits arose everywhere and those who lost their lives were many.

b'ien 2.16 ^{nc} female critter 141 牝

b'iar ^{nc} ko wild critter cf 豕 獾 380 獬 豸

b'iar 2.5 ^{nc} mate 141 牝

b'iar 1.6 aid, strengthen 141 毗 毘

b'iar 1.6 large, enlarge 653 毗 臄 楸

b'iar ^{nc} ox's stomach 218 臄 臄 楸

b'iar tigerskin (sua 皮?) 304 比

b'iar ugly 141 佻

b'iar ^{nc} stepped terraces 141 陛

b'iar ^{nc} ko herb 苳

b'iar comb 452 篔 篔 枇

b'iar ^{nc} Barbus sp? 鮪

b'iar p'iar 3 join party [pron?] 141 比

b'iar p'iar back end of arrow 141 鈇 比

b'iar p'iar dense; side by side [pron?] 141 比

衡:府廷之內史舍比屬 Inside government buildings the bureaucrats' offices are together side by side.

釋:札櫛也櫛之如櫛齒相比也 tsat "writing-strip" is tsjət "comb"; when we bind them they look like the teeth of a comb, all level with each other.

淮:三人比肩不能外出戶一人相隨可以通天下 Three men shoulder to shoulder cannot go out through a doorway, but in tandem they can go anywhere in the world.

晉:比視已死吐黑血斗餘 He went up beside it and had a look; it was dead, having vomited over a tou of black blood.

晏:臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

b. fig.

漢:比年豐穀石五錢 For second year in a row the harvest was abundant. Grain was five cash a diaik.

漢:丁令比三歲入盜匈奴 Tingling raided the territory of the Hsiungnu in three consecutive years.

史:比三代莫敢發之至厲王之末發而觀之 For three consecutive dynasties no one dared to open it [ie the vessel containing saliva of magic dragons].

Near the end of the reign of the Cruel King they opened it and looked at it.

衡:比聞天之怒希聞天之喜 Again and again we hear of Sky being angry; seldom do we hear of Sky being pleased.

三:比明行百餘里 By morning he had traveled

over a hundred li.

漢:今天下遭陽九之厄比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of yang building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

b'iar p'iar admin unit "neighborhood" 141 比

b'iar! / b'ji- 3.6 overbearing cf 毗 巽 巽

b'iar! / b'ji- 3.6 overbearing cf 毗 巽 巽

b'iar! / b'ji- 3.6 overbearing cf 毗 巽 巽

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b'iar! / b'ji- 3.6 overbearing cf 毗 巽 巽

戰：寡人羞與中山並為王 We feel dishonored by having to share the title of king with Chung-shan.
 衡：并未享國之時皆出百二十四歲矣 Add on the time when they had not yet received the rule of the state and they will all have surpassed 120 or 140 years.
b'ienqđ'ienq bivalve (razor clam?) 229 蚌蜆
b'ienq? certainly, definitely 133 並
 抱：勿怪之並不能為害 Don't be alarmed by them: they definitely cannot do any harm.
 後：其所表貢並無珍異疑傳者過焉 The tribute recorded contains absolutely nothing rare or unusual, so the chronicler may be suspected of error in that regard.
b'iet ^{nc}爾雅: ko fish 鮓
b'iensian Kg: "walk with difficulty" 514 踽踽
b'ied/b'ji: 2.5 overthrow, destroy 138 圮 廢
b'iog ^{nc}reed 282 苞
b'iog 1.32 bottle gourd 316 瓢
b'iog 1.32 perh sko wasp? cf *prac* 虻
b'ioq **b'iovar** 2.30 fall, let drop; strike 138 標
b'ioq **b'ioweb** 3.35 high-spirited 593 驃
b'ioq 2.30 fish's air bladder 鰾
b'ioq 2.30 ko fish 鰾
b'ioqg'ia Han military officer 票騎 驃騎
b'ioq 3.35 brown & white horse 驃
b'ioq 2.30 white 鰾
b'ioq **b'ioweb** 1.32 duckweed (*dial*) 593 藻
b'ioq 1.48 frightened (sc horses) 驚
b'ioqsiog pupa of preying mantis 螻蛄
b'ioq 4^{re} return; restore; replicate (process or analysis) 143 復 復
 史：復就故官 Go back to your former office.
 呂：所謂死者無有所以知復其未生也 In what is called death, one has no means of cognizance; one returns to what one was before birth.
 漢：去彼昭昭就冥冥今既下新宮不復故庭今 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah! Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]
 衡：今察日之食西崖光缺其復也西崖光復 In fact, when we observe an eclipse of the sun, the light is diminished on the western edge, and when it ends, the light returns on the western edge.
 漢：其後復禁鑄錢云 It is said that after that the prohibition of coining of money was restored.
 國：復命 ?deliver one's message/discharge one's commission? *pron?* *vo* 報命?
 國：復事 ?report on the progress of one's task? *pron?* *vo* 報事?
 淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.
 呂：以為世無足復為鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.
 左：復惡已甚矣 His revenge was way over the top.

非：始鄭梁一國也已而別今願復得鄭而合之梁 Originally Chêng and Liang were one state; at a later time they separated. Now I wish to get Chêng and re-unite it with Liang.
 衡：獨為死人之聲能復自言惑也 To claim uniquely that a dead man's voice can again speak of its own is in error.
 衡：案火滅不能復燃以況之死人不能復為鬼明矣 Going by the fact that an extinguished fire cannot resume burning, by analogy with that it is clear that dead people cannot return to become ghosts.
 荀：雖有槁曝不復挺者輒使之然也 That it never straightens again even when it dries and sits in the sun is because the steaming made it so.
 左：在周府可覆視也 They are in the Chou repository and can be re-examined.
 說：雖巨復見遠流其詳可得略說 Although they cannot be re-examined and are scattered far and wide, their descriptions are available and can be given in general terms.
 衡：今日西轉不復見者非入也 In fact, that the sun rolls west and does not reappear is not because it has gone inside something.
 衡：從始立以來年歲甚多則天地相去廣狹遠近不可復計 It has been many, many years since it was first set up; therefore how broad or distant was the separation between sky and earth cannot now be re-computed.
 論：甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.
 國：伐木不自其本必復生 If you chop a tree above the root it will regenerate.
 衡：死則手不能復把矣 If one dies, the hands can no longer grasp anything more.
 左：吾不復見子矣 I will never see you again.
 絕：種復其前祝曰 Chung resumed his interrupted benediction, "..."
 左：覆使為政 He restored him to his office.
 列：由此穆王自失者三月而復 From then on the Splendid King was distracted; it was three months before he recovered.
 三：觀人圍棋局壞粲為[覆→]復之棋者不信以梃蓋局使更以他局為之用相比較不誤一道 He was watching some others play Go and the pieces got disarrayed on the board. Ts'an restored the state of play for them. The players did not believe it. They covered the board with a wide cloth and had him restore it again on another board. They compared the two and not one line differed.
 藝：異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行遙岫裏有二老翁相對樛蒲遂下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭渾然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍骸枯朽既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 The *Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi. He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed. When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

b. repeat the logic or procedure (*contrast* 覆 *pi'iq* "go against the logic")
 非：守株冀復得免 stood by the stump hoping to get another rabbit the same way
 搜：無所復憂 You need be concerned over nothing else in that line.
 衡：當復為鬼與已合會 Naturally [the victims] would become ghosts by the same process and encounter them.
 史：至禮畢復置法酒 When the arrival ceremony had been completed, in similar fashion the standard issue of wine was made.
 衡：謂宅有甲乙巢穴復有甲乙乎 If you claim dwellings have geomantic directionality, do nests and dens, by the same logic, also have it?
 衡：哭能崩城復能壞山乎 If crying can make a wall collapse, can it, by the same process, make a mountain fall?
 衡：謂人死有知是謂火滅復有光也 To claim that people have consciousness after death is to claim, by the same token, that a fire glows after going out.
 搜：汝復為誰 And for that matter, who are you?
 史：復以弟子一人投河中 He had another acolyte thrown into the river in the same manner.
 史：今茲效之明年又復求割地 If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land in the same way.
 後：夏殷周之禮所因損益可知者謂不相復也 "What the rituals of Hsia, Yin and Chou successively subtracted and added can be known" means that they did not follow each other's pattern.
 隋：日中正在上覆蓋人人當天陽之衝故熱於始出時又新從太陰中來故復涼於其西在桑榆間也 The sun at noon is directly overhead. It covers us. We face the onslaught of the *yang* of sky; thus we are hotter than at sunrise. Also when it has first emerged from the grand *yin*, by the same token it is cooler than when west among elms and mulberry.
 史：秦王怒伐取魏之曲沃平周復陰厚[?]張儀益甚 The king of Ch'in was angered. He attacked and captured Ch'ü-wo and P'ing-chou from Wei. He continued to support Chang Yi in secret even more lavishly. [*Some word meaning "support" or "serve" has dropped out here.*]
 史：乃召蘇代復善待之與謀伐齊 He then sent for Su Tai, again treated him well and plotted with him to attack Ch'i.
 漢：昭信曰兩姬婢且泄口復殺殺從婢三人 Chao-hsin said, "The slaves of both those ladies must have been running off at the mouth." She suited action to thought by strangling three of her slaves.
 莊：發之適矢復沓方矢復寓 As he shot them, just as each arrow hit in the same manner as its predecessor, at the same time its successor was emplaced in the same manner.
 後：而芳以自歸為功不稱匈奴所遣單于復恥言其計故賞遂不行 Fang, thinking it better if he turned himself in, made no mention of being dispatched by the Hsiung-nu, and the Shan-yü was likewise ashamed to admit his plot, so no reward issued.
 漢：後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having

transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to bum them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

後: 曹節王甫復爭以爲梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 Tsao Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wei family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.

b'íòk exemption from conscription? absolutism in general? (pron? the 復 of 變復) 復史: 僂力本業耕織致粟帛多者復其身 The corvee of those who produced the most grain and silk cloth by applying themselves to the primary tasks of agriculture and weaving was remitted.

後: 詔太山琅邪遇賊者[勿→]毋收租賦復更算三年 It was ordered by rescript that those who had encountered bandits at Mt. Tai or Lang-yeh were not to be assessed crop tax or poll tax and for three years were to be exempt from labor assessment.

b'íòk ^{nc} carriage frame part of 輅 7 輓

b'íòk 方言: illness 癩

b'íòk ^{mp} man name 馥

b'íòk abalone 316 鮑

b'íòk swirl around swa 汛 143 洄

b'íòk cicada pupa before shedding cf 蜉蝣 316 蜉蝣 復育

衡: 夫蟬之生復育也闔背而出 Now, the way a cicada is born from its pupa is by opening the back and emerging.

衡: 蟬之未蛻也爲復育已蛻也去復育之體更爲蟬之形 Before a cicada has cast off its pupal shell, it forms a pupa. After it has cast off the shell it leaves the pupal form behind and changes into the shape of a cicada.

b'íòk ^{nc} sko road 復道

b'íòk ^{nc} ko plant ac 蓊且菑苴 sb sa 襄荷 復菹

b'íòk ^{nc} ko bird 鷓鴣

b'íòg 2.44 big; fat 252 阜

國: 不義則利不阜 If you don't do things right you don't make much profit.

b'íòg ^{nc} 1.46 float cf 漂, 泡 189 浮

呂: 中江拔劍以刺王子慶忌王子慶忌掉之投之於江浮則又取而投之如此者三 When they got to the middle of the Yangtze he drew his sword to stab Prince Ch'ing-chi. Prince Ch'ing-chi took hold of him and threw him into the river. When he didn't drown he grabbed him again and threw him back, the same way three times.

說: 似蜥蜴長一丈水潛吞人即浮出日南 Resembles skink, eight feet long; goes under water, swallows people then floats. Comes from Indo-China. 淮: 舟在江海不爲莫乘而不浮 A boat on the river or the sea does not stop floating just because no one is aboard.

藝: 菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂垂蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥灌譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They

grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

b. launch a boat into a current

史: 令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 They had her get aboard and floated it out onto the Yellow River. At first it floated, but when it had gone a few dozen miles it sank.

國: [范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up.

史: 范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂鳴夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Chi. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tz'ü-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production

史: 蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days.

b'íòg ^{nc} 1.46 bubble up 142 浮

楚: 吸湛露之浮源兮[漱→]漱凝霜之[雰雰→]芬芬 I sip at a bubbling spring: the heavy dew, ah!/ I partake of a ritual feast: the hard frost.

選: 於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮 Then [the wind] urges more vigorously, and breaking waves surge up.

b. fig.

史: [跡→]跌其欲干孝公以帝王術挾[持↓]浮說非其質矣 When it got to where he wanted to meet the Filial Earl by wrapping the kingly way in frivolous sayings, he contravened his intelligence.

b'íòg ^{nc} drumstick 687 枹 桴

非: 至治之國君若桴臣若鼓技若車事若馬 In the best-ordered states the ruler is like the drumstick, the ministers like the drums, skill is like the chariots and the work to be done is like the horses.

禮: 黃桴而土鼓 They flourished their drumsticks while beating the drums. [V. note under 黃]

b'íòg 2.44 ^{nc} mound 134 阜

b'íòg 3.49 repeat, again 143 復

顏: 縱復俗行不宜追改六韜論語左傳也 Even if we follow the vulgar way of doing it, it is not proper to go back and alter the Liu T'ao, the Analects and the Tso Chuan.

非: 焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復 If you hunt by setting a forest fire, you will get many animals as a one-time windfall but afterward there will be no animals. If you treat the folk with deceit you will seize one occasion but later it will be unrepeatable.

呂: 詐僞之道雖今偷可後將無復非長術也 The way of deceit and pretense, though acceptable for the moment, will later be unrepeatable. It is not a long-term strategy.

左: 吾不復見子矣 I will never see you again.

荀: 雖有槁曝不復挺者槲使之然也 That it never straightens again even when it dries and sits in the sun is because the steaming made it so.

衡: 今日西轉不復見者非入也 In fact, that the

sun rolls west and does not reappear is not because it has gone inside something.

論: 甚矣吾衰也久矣吾不復夢見周公 It's got quite bad, how I've slipped; it's been quite long since I last dreamed of the Duke of Chou.

呂: 論其安危一曙失之終身不復得 To illustrate its precariousness, if you lose it for one morning, you will never get it back.

漢: 先王亡國賴皇帝得復國德流子孫秋豪皆帝力也 Our former king lost the state and relied on HIM to restore it. His grace extended to the son and grandson, all of it to the last iota due to HIM's power.

b'íòg ^{nc} bird net 罟

b'íòg ^{nc} 1.46 ko small boat 420 浮

b'íòg 2.44 ^{nc} ko bug (sko locust?) 蟲

b'íòg ^{nc} ^{nc} ^{nc} so falling snow 浮浮

b'íòg ^{nc} ^{nc} 爾雅: so steam rising 浮浮

b'íòg ^{nc} ^{nc} ko bird same as 鳩 鴉 鴉 鳩

b'íòg ^{nc} ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蝗 蟲

b'íòg ^{nc} ^{nc} cook (swa 庖人? r ^{nc} ^{nc} ^{nc}?)

浮人

b'íòg ^{nc} soo 浮淫

b'íòg ^{nc} ephemerida cf 蜉蝣 蜉蝣

淮: 蜉蝣不食不飲三日而死 Mayflies neither eat nor drink and die in three days.

b'íòg ^{nc} Buddha 浮屠 浮圖

後: 聞宮中立黃老浮屠之祠此道清虛貴尚無爲好生惡殺省慾去奢 I have heard that worship of Huanglao and Buddha has been established within the palace. In these doctrines simplicity and emptiness are valued; they exalt non-contriving, love to spare life and hate to kill, restrict desire and shun lavishness.

後: 或言老子入夷狄爲浮屠 Some say Laotz'ü became a barbarian and changed into Buddha.

b'íòg ^{nc} 蜉蝣 ephemerida 蜉蝣

b'íòg ^{nc} same bug as 負版? 283 負蝨

b'íòk 4.1 ^{nc} lie; crouch; hide, be hidden 7 伏 處

左: 夫鼠晝伏夕動 Now a rat hides by day and becomes active at night.

韜: 須其畢出發我伏兵擊其後 Wait until they have all gone out and then spring our ambush, violently attacking their rear.

釋: 伏覆也偃安也 **b'íòk** "lie down, hide" is **p'íòk** "fall down"; to crouch down and be safe.

山: [狴狴]伏行人走 [An ape] walks crouched over but runs like a man.

吳: 伏燒屋之下 lying under a burning roof

戰: 伏屍百萬流血千里 He leaves millions of corpses lying and makes blood flow for a thousand miles.

淮: 介鱗者蟄伏之類也 Creatures characterized by exoskeletons or scales are in the category that pupate or crawl on the ground.

晉: 伏諸酒池中牛飲者三千餘人 There were over three thousand people who lowered their heads to the wine pool to drink like cows.

戰: 得太公陰符之謀伏而誦之 He got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*. He bent over them and memorized them.

荀: 辟之是猶伏而喏天救經而引其足 Comparing it, it's exactly analogous to trying to talk to the sky while bent over or trying to rescue a hanging man by pulling on his feet

史: 諸侍坐殿上皆伏仰首以尊卑次起上壽

All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered “long life”.

左：伏劍而死 He fell on his sword and died.
 史：陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏[誅→]鉢以頸血汗地 if YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle, smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.
 史：大王之威行於山東敵邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b. *astron* hidden, occulted
 隋：與日相近而不見曰伏伏與日同度曰合 Being so close to the sun that it is not visible is called “hidden”. Being hidden at the same azimuth as the sun is called “coinciding”.
 左：公曰何時對曰童謠云丙之晨龍尾伏辰均服振振取號之旂鶉之賁賁天策焯焯火中成軍號公其奔其九月十月之交乎丙子旦日在尾月在策鶉火中必是時也冬十二月丙子朔晉滅號號公醜奔京師 The marquess asked when. He replied, “A children’s song says, ‘On the morning of a *ping*-day/ The dragon’s tail will hide in a syzygy/ The uniforms will be in formation/ They will seize the banner of Kuo/ The drumming of the partridge/ The Sky Whip cracks/ When Fire culminates the army forms up/ The Duke of Kuo will probably flee.’ Wouldn’t that be the juncture between the ninth and tenth months? At dawn on the day *ping*-*tzū* the sun will be in Tail and the moon in Whip. Partridge Fire will be at zenith. It must be at that time.” In winter, twelfth month, at dawn on the day *ping*-*tzū*, first of the moon, Chin extinguished Kuo. Ch’ou, Duke of Kuo, fled to the royal capital.

c. *fig.* humbly (cf 竊, 敢)
 漢：大用民力功不可必立臣伏憂之 To expend much of the people’s strength when success cannot be assured—I humbly object to that.
 後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后慮害恭懷安思閭后家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

b’iük 4.1 ^m serve, submit; subdue (cf **b’iüg**? *perh* 2 *uds*?) 7 服 服 伏
 非：民者固服於勢誠易以服人 The populace definitely submit to power, and that is genuinely easy to use to make people submit.

國：民以土服 the populace cedes its land in feaseance
 戰：夫賢人在而天下服一人用而天下從 With a competent man governing, the whole world submits; one man bears the burden and the whole world follows.
 史：不屯一卒不戰一士八夷大國之民莫不賓服效其貢職 Without Chou sending a single conscript to guard duty or a single soldier into battle, the people of both tribes and great nations all came to tender their goods and services and offer their submission in peaceful embassies.
 史：約四國爲一以攻趙趙服必四分其地 If the four nations cooperate as one in attacking Chao, when Chao surrenders they will surely divide up its territory four ways.

史：夫戰孟賈烏獲之士以攻不服之弱國無異[垂→]種千鈞之重於鳥卵之上必無幸矣 Sending soldiers like Mêng Pên and Wu Huo to attack an unsubmitive weak state is no different from crushing a bird’s egg with a thousand-*chün* weight. You would be completely out of luck.
 史：發教封內而巴人致貢施德諸侯而八戎來服 He taught the whole country, and the Pa sent tribute to him; he made all the barons obliged to him and the eight Jung came to submit.
 史：共執張儀掠答數百不服釀之 A gang of them grabbed Chang Yi and gave him several hundred stripes; he didn’t confess, and they let him go.
 漢：去與地餘戲得袖中刀管問狀服欲與昭平共殺昭信答問昭平不服以鐵鍼鍼之彊服 Ch’ü was sporting with Ti-yü and found a knife in her sleeve. He had her interrogated under whipping as to what she had intended to do with it, and she confessed that she and Chao-ping had meant to kill Chao-hsin together. He had Chao-ping interrogated under whipping and she did not confess. Jabbed with iron needles, she confessed under duress.

呂：法立則天下服矣 If the model is established then the whole world submits.
 釋：婦服也服家事也 *b’iüg* “wife” is *b’iük* “submit”; she is subordinated to the business of the household.

呂：義兵不攻服仁者食饑餓 Weapons are not rightly used to attack the submissive; the humane feed the starving.

周：服公事 on official business
 呂：善爲君者蠻夷反舌殊俗異習皆服之 One who is good at filling the role of ruler, whether jungle tribes or steppe hordes, those of outlandish tongues, heterodox customs and deviant practices, subdues them all.

晏：君身服之 The ruler himself submitted to it.
 管：皆要審則法令固賞罰必則下服度 If the tallies are verified exactly then the standards and orders will be firm. If the rewards and punishments are assured then the inferiors will submit and conform. [*nr*]
 戰：兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct will be strong within; if dominance is established above then the folk will submit below.

史：夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服羞社稷而爲天下笑無大於此者[矣→]已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch’in, folding your

arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.

楚：后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states. [*commentator suggests* 后 = 后土, 皇 = 皇天]
 呂：服性命之情 Accept the facts of one’s nature and one’s fate.
 淮：馬不可以服重牛不可以追速 A horse cannot be hitched to a heavy cart while an ox cannot be urged to run fast.
 搜：時受服者皆三百歲 All those who ate [pine nuts] in timely manner lived to age 300.

b’iük 4 ^{nc} clothing 316 服
 禮：雞初鳴而衣服 When the cock first crew he donned his clothing.
 史：叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun Tung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch’ü, and the Han king was pleased.
 藝：昭君怨恚日久乃便飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.
 國：夫服心之文也如龜焉灼其中必文於外 Now, clothing is the insignium of the mind; it is like a tortoise; if you burn its inside, it must show marks on the outside.

漢：誼以爲漢興二十餘年天下和洽宜當改正朔易服色制度定官名興禮樂乃草具其儀法色上黃數用五爲官名悉更奏之 [Chia] Yi took it that, Han having been in existence over twenty years, and the world united, it was time to change the start of the year, redo the system of clothing colors, fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music. So he assembled a rough draft of dynastic standards, making yellow the supreme color and five the normative number and totally revising the office titles, and submitted it.
 晉：天子素服臨弔詔曰公有濟世寧國之勳克定禍亂之功重之以死王事宜加殊禮 The emperor attended the funeral in mourning clothes. His rescript said, “His Honor had the distinction of having made the state secure over more than a generation, and had the merit of being able to settle a disastrous chaos, to which is to be added his death on royal business. It is fitting he should be granted extraordinary ceremonies.”

容服⇒容
b’iük 4.1 ^{nc} a quiver 316 箠 服 韜
 釋：其受之器以皮曰箠 [arrows] receiving-utensil if of leather is called *b’iük* “quiver.”
 史：宣王之時童女謠曰栗孤箕服實亡周國 In the time of the Perspicuous King there was a little girls’ song that went, “Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou.” [*v. 隳*]
b’iük 說文：fullness, abundance 252 畝
b’iük ko tree 榎
b’iük wear as clothes or decoration 316 服
 淮：蘭生幽谷不爲莫服而不芳 An orchid growing in a remote valley does not stop being fragrant

just because no one is going to wear it as a corsage.

西:武帝時西域獻吉光裘入水不濡上時服此裘以聽朝 In the time of the Martial Emperor, some central-Asians presented a Chi-kuang [horse-hide?] cloak. If immersed in water it would not absorb any. HIM sometimes wore this cloak when presiding over the imperial court.

非:齊桓公好服紫一國盡服紫 The Foursquare Marquess like to wear purple, and the whole capital wore purple.

後:服婦人衣諸于繡驢 dressed up in women's clothing, informal robes and embroidered surcoats

b. fig.

戰:辯言偉服戰攻不息 Clever talk was ever more grandiloquently flaunted/ aggressive war never stopped.

b'ziik sko carriage trappings 紘 鞞 鞞

b'ziik a landing-place on a river 552 汭 汭

b'ziik stdw front of carriage ar **b'ziag** 2wds? 鞞

b'ziik sko wrapper 316 袱

b'ziik name of a sacrifice aka 三伏 (summer & early fall) 伏

b'ziik nc part of a bridge; "small wood laid atop large wood"—pillar-cap? sua 樁? 248 杙

b'ziik swirl around sua 洑 143 洑

b'ziik surname 處

b'ziik? **b'ziig?** nc contain, possess (sua 備

b'ziag? or 畱 **b'ziik?** cf 被) 服

馬:一國而服六危者滅 A single state which contains all six totterings will perish.

b'ziikexia 𠄎 myth anc ruler name (pron?)

stdw 處戲 伏羲 必義 庖羲

隋:[天文]爰在庖犧仰觀俯察謂以天之七曜二十八星周於穹圓之度以麗十二位也 It (ie astronomy/astrology) can be traced to when Fu Hsi

observed above and scrutinized below. It refers to using how the seven luminaries and twenty-eight constellations cycle through the degrees of a complete circle, by which we calculate the twelve positions.

b'ziiktiog nc ko owl, wag: *Otus scops* 服鳥

鵬鳥

b'ziiklieng nc med fungus on pine roots 茯苓

b'ziiklieng root of 100-yr-old pine, said to confer immortality 伏靈

b'ziig **b'ziir** 2.44 nc woman, wife 141 婦 嬪

釋:婦服也服家事也 *b'ziig* "wife" is *b'ziik*

"submit"; she is subordinated to the business of the household.

釋:婦人謂嫁曰歸 A woman refers to marriage as "commitment."

晏:靈公好婦人而丈夫飾者 The Numinous Marquess liked women who got themselves up as men.

隋:須賤妾之稱婦職之卑者也 Hsü is a term for a low-ranking maidservant, whose wifely duties are of an inferior order.

史:當其時巫行視小女好者云是當爲河伯婦 When the time for it came, shamanesses would go about looking at low-ranking families who had pretty daughters and say, "This one should be the River Boss's wife."

藝:洛下有洞穴不測有一婦欲殺夫推夫下經多時至底 There was a pit near Loyang, immeasurably deep. There was a wife who wanted to kill her husband. She pushed him into it, and after a long time he reached the bottom.

b'ziig 2.44 turn back on, dismiss (pron?) 283 負

戰:負親 turn against those near to one

史:以耳目之所睹記臣何負於魏成子 From what you personally remember seeing, how am I to be rejected in favor of Wei Ch'eng-tzu?

淮:昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

史:蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them.

史:張儀至秦必負王 When Chang Yi returns to Ch'in he is sure to double-cross YM.

史:彼楚王怒子之負以商於之地是且甘心於子 That king of Ch'u is angry at your having double-crossed him about the land at Shang-wu. He wants to take out his anger on you.

史:至於邯鄲所見者絀於所聞於東周臣竊負其志 What I saw when I reached Hantan was overborne by what I had heard in East Chou, so that I considered abandoning my intention.

選:若其負穢臨深虛誓愆衍 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

漢:詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand li and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success.

b'ziig 2.44 vt carry on shoulders 283 負

左:古人有言曰其父析薪其子弗克負荷 The ancients had a saying, "The father has split firewood but the son can't carry it home."

戰:贏滕履蹏負書擔橐 He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder.

淮:伊尹之興土功也修脛者使之跼蹏強脊者使之負土 When Yi Yin set about building earthworks, he had men with long shanks thrusting shovels with their feet and men with strong spines bearing earth on their backs.

釋:負背也置項背也 *b'ziig* "carry on shoulders" is *puag* "back"; place it on the neck and back

史:上居甘泉宮召畫工畫工圖畫周公負成王也 The emperor was dwelling in Sweet Springs Palace. He summoned a painter to paint the Duke of Chou holding the [infant] Completion King on his shoulder.

漢:胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

b. fig.

莊:且夫水之積也不厚則其負大舟也無力

Moreover, if the accumulation of a body of water is not deep, it will lack the power to support a big boat.

b'ziig 2.44 mother (ex prec) 283 負

漢:常從王媪武負酒時飲醉臥武負王媪見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw uncanny manifestations over him.

b'ziig nc net cf 罟 罟

藝:上林令曰走狗逐兔張罟罟 The Shanglin superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game."

b'ziig reflect, represent cf 符 副 負 負

衡:何其怒氣前後不相副也 How is it that the force of their anger before does not match that afterward?

禮:禮樂負天地之情 Rites and Music match the realities of sky and earth.

b'ziig 2.44 nc cucumber 萢

b'ziig **b'ziab** nc box of a carriage 9 服

b. meton inner horse, next to carriage-box 列:命駕八駿之乘右服駟而左綠耳右驂赤驥而左白義主車則造父爲御泰丙爲右 He ordered harnessing of teams of the eight steeds. He made Hua-liu the right inner horse and Lü-ér the left. He made Ch'ih-chi the right outer horse and Pai-yi the left. As captains of the chariot Tsao-fu acted as driver and Tai-ping acted as his assistant.

b'ziig to hatch 316 孚 伏

b'ziig nc *Plantago* spp. (common plantain) 莽

b'ziig 2.44 nc ko fragrant plant 菩

b'ziig 𠄎 river name 涇

b'ziig 𠄎 river name 涇 涇

b'ziig 1.43 𠄎 pln 崩 崩

b'ziig rely on, lean on 107 負

淮:負宸而朝諸侯 By nothing more strenuous than leaning on the imperial chamber-screen, he brought the barons to his court in submission.

b. abut

史:使我有雒陽負郭田二頃吾豈能佩六國相印乎 Moreover, suppose I had two hundred *mou* of land near the outer wall of Loyang, how could I have ever worn the minister's seals of six states at my sash?

史:齊負海之國也地廣民眾兵彊士勇雖有百秦將無奈齊何 Ch'i is a maritime nation. Its land is broad, its people many, its arms strong, its soldiers brave. Though there were a hundred Ch'in, they could do nothing to Ch'i.

b'ziigymag 𠄎 pln 負海

漢:秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand li. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

隋:翼二十二星天之樂府主俳倡戲樂又主夷狄遠客負海之賓 The twenty-two stars of Wing are sky's music office. They govern performers, singers, games and music. They also govern the reception of barbarians, far travelers and those from the oceanside.

b'zūgg'ā ㄇ ㄆ ㄣ 負夏

b'zūgsjag ㄇ ㄟ 城 門 或 角 城 之 城 門
wall of 罽 罽 543 罽 罽

b'zūgts'iar ㄆ ㄩ 雌 伏 雌 負 養

b'zūgziang ㄆ ㄩ 雌 伏 雌 負 養
sutlers, food-carriers for army 283
史: 料大王之卒悉之不過三十萬而廡徒負
養在其中矣 Counting up YGM's troops, the total
doesn't exceed three hundred thousand, and that
includes service troops and sutlers.

b'zūggwan ㄇ ㄟ 蝨 蟻 負 養
"back"? (= 負 養?) 283 負 版 蝨 蟻

b'zūggwo ㄆ ㄩ 蝨 蟻 負 養
ko worm or caterpillar stb poisonous 蝨 蟻

b'zūng 1.1 ㄇ 馮 馮

戰: 馮公有親乎 Mr Fêng, have you family?

藝: 列異傳曰漢桓帝馮夫人病亡靈帝時有
賊盜發冢七十餘年顏色如故但小冷共姦通
之至鬥爭相殺竇太后家被誅欲以馮夫人配
食下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢
汗不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 The *Catalog of
Oddities* says, "The Fêng consort of the Foursquare
Emperor of Han perished of illness. In the time of the
Numinous Emperor there were bandits who dug up
her grave. After seventy years her appearance was as it
had been, only a bit cool. They gang-raped her in
such a brawl that they fell to killing each other. When
the family of the Tou empress dowager was suppressed
it was desired to give the Fêng consort her place in the
ancestral temple. The Honorable Mr. Ch'ên of Hsia-p'i
submitted a dissent to the effect that even though as
consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been
first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse
had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired
with the most honored one. So the empress dowager
Tou was enshrined." [This author has created a fictional
marvel by identifying the wrong Fêng consort. The one
mentioned in the following citation is the one. He also
imputes an unjustifiably lurid interpretation to the
word 汗 in the Han Shu. V. entry at 議 b.]

後: 有盜發馮貴人家 [In AD 169] some bandits
opened the grave mound of imperial consort of highest
rank Fêng.

b'zūm 1.1 ㄆ 焚 焚

b'zūm 1.1 ㄆ 焚 焚

b'zūm 1.1 ㄆ 焚 焚
heap?) 252 蠶 蠶

b'zūm b'zūm 1.1 ㄆ 汎 汎

藝: 因水以汎觴 They used the water to float wine
cups.

藝: 湯亢陽於七載兮堯汎汎乎九齡 Tang had
drought for seven years, ah/ Yao had floods for nine.

b'zūm b'zūm 1.1 ㄆ 鳳 鳳

漢: 麟鳳在郊藪河洛出圖書 Unicorns and
phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho
and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings.

抱: 鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受裝於雞鷄 If the roc and
the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard,
they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

b'zūmg'wāng b'zūmg'wāng ㄇ 鳳 鳳
鳳 鳳 皇 鳳 皇 鳳 皇

大: 有羽之蟲三百六十而鳳皇為之長 There
are 360 kinds of feathered creatures; the "phoenix" is
senior among them.

呂: 聽鳳皇之鳴以別十二律其雄鳴為六雌鳴

亦六 He listened to the calls of the "phoenix" so as to
distinguish the twelve musical keys; the cries of the male
made six and those of the female were another six.

衡: 儒者說鳳皇驥驎為聖王來以為鳳皇驥
驎仁聖禽也思慮深遠害遠中國有道則來無
道則隱稱鳳皇驥驎之仁知者欲以褒聖人也
非聖人之德不能致鳳皇驥驎此言妄也夫鳳
皇驥驎聖人亦聖人愛世鳳皇驥驎亦宜
率教聖人游於世間鳳皇驥驎亦宜與鳥獸會
何故遠去中國處於邊外豈聖人濁鳳皇驥驎
清哉何其聖德俱而操不同也如以聖人者當
隱乎十二聖宜隱如以聖者當見鳳亦宜見如
以仁聖之禽思慮深遠害遠則文王拘於里孔
子厄於陳蔡非也文王孔子仁聖之人愛世憫
民不圖利害故其有仁聖之知遭拘厄之患
Confucianists say the *fêng-huang* and *chi-lin* come
on behalf of Sage Kings. They take it that the *fêng-
huang* and *chi-lin* are benevolent and wise animals
which ponder deeply and give trouble a wide berth.
They come if the central states keep the way, and if
not they hide. In proclaiming the benevolence and
wisdom of the *fêng-huang* and *chi-lin* they want by
that to praise the Sage Kings. Nothing but the attrac-
tive power of a sage could bring the *fêng-huang* and
chi-lin. This talk is foolish. The *fêng-huang* and *chi-
lin* are wise and the sages are also wise. The sages
fluster themselves in worrying for their contemporaries;
the *fêng-huang* and *chi-lin* should also lead and in-
struct. The sages go around and about among their
contemporaries; the *fêng-huang* and *chi-lin* should
also flock with the other birds and animals. Why do
they stay out beyond the frontiers, so far away from the
central states? How could it be that the sages are muddy
and the *fêng-huang* and *chi-lin* alone are clear?

Why would it be that the surpassing draw of both is
complete but their conduct so very different? Do we sup-
pose sages ought to keep out of sight? Then these twelve
ought to have done. If we assume sages ought to be
seen then the *fêng* & *lin* ought to have been seen. If
we assume that benevolent and wise creatures are
deeply foresighted and avoid harm by a long margin,
then the Cynosure King's being captured at Yu-li and
Confucius's being in trouble in Ch'ên and Ts'ai were
wrong. The Cynosure King and Confucius, benevolent
and wise men, were troubled for the world and saddened
for the people without measuring their own profit and
loss, so even with the insight given by their kindness
and wisdom they still underwent the suffering of
imprisonment and straitened circumstances.

衡: 凡人操行能修身正節不能禁人加非於
己案人操行莫能過聖人聖人不能自免於厄
而鳳獨能自全於世是鳥獸之操賢於聖人也
Everyone can conduct himself to as to improve his
character and conform to limits; no one can prevent
others from lodging condemnations against himself.
Noting that no one's conduct can surpass that of a
sage, and that sages cannot free themselves from
straits but *fêng* & *lin* uniquely can keep themselves
unharmful in the world, that would mean that the
conduct of birds and animals is more competent than
that of sages.

衡: 且鳥獸之知不與人通何以能知國有道
與無道也人同性類好惡均等尚不相知鳥獸
與人異性能知之人不能知鳥獸鳥獸亦不

能知人兩不能相知鳥獸為愚於人何以反能
知之 Furthermore, the consciousness of birds and
animals is not interchangeable with that of humans.
How could they tell whether a state has or does not
have the way? Humans are all in the same life-category
and their likes and dislikes are equivalent, yet they still
misunderstand each other. Birds and animals have a
different kind of life from humans, so could they
understand them? Humans do not understand birds
and animals and birds and animals do not under-
stand humans. The incomprehension is mutual, and
birds and animals must be accounted less intelligent
than humans, so by what contradiction could they
understand us?

b'zū b'zūg ㄆ 腐 腐

非: 畜積有腐棄之財則人飢餓宮中有怨女
則民無妻 If some of the stores rot and are discarded,
some people go hungry. If some of the harem women
are frustrated, some men go unmarried.

史: 京師之錢累巨萬貫朽而不可校太倉之
粟陳陳相因充溢積積於外至腐敗不可食
Treasury funds had built to hundreds of millions; the
cash-strings had rotted so the amount could no longer
be verified. The grain in the main granary was packed
in tight, so much the stored grain was spilling over
outside so that it rotted and could not be eaten.

呂: 腐草化為蜉 Rotting weeds become millipedes.

語: 功棄而德亡腐朽而枯傷 [These trees']

efficacy is wasted and their potential lost; they rot and
wither away.

腐鼠 ⇒ 鼠

b'zū b'zūwāb ㄆ 筏 浮 附 附

b'zū 3.10 ㄆ 附 附 附
左: 衣服附在吾身我知而慎之 Clothing adjoins
my person; I am aware of it and careful of it.

說: 犬猶不附人也 A dog shies from a man
siak-siak-ly.

隋: 鉞一星附井之前主伺淫奢而斬之 The Ax
is one star, attached to the front of the Well. It governs
detecting the licentious and extravagant, and behead-
ing them.

b. fig.

左: 願附於子臧以無失 節 I would rather join
Tzū-tsang in not straying beyond bounds.

藝: 大漢承緒懷附遐鄰 Great Han received this
thread, drawing those both near and far to its bosom.

戰: 是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂
之名 Thus we do one thing and gain both substance
and name, and moreover get a name for having
stopped violence and brought order to chaos.

史: 南附楚楚西附秦秦重中附韓魏韓魏

重 If you adhere to Ch'u on the south, Ch'u will
become weighty. If you adhere to Ch'in on the west,
Ch'in will become weighty. If you adhere to Hán and
Wei in the center, they will become weighty.

史: 及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉風慕義懷
德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flour-
ishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned
into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance,
remembered good deeds and kept their adherence,
together serving the emperor.

史: 晏嬰乃薦田穰直曰穰直雖田氏庶孽然
其人能附眾武威敵顯君試之 Yen Ying
then presented T'ien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-

chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the Tien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

史：異時事有類之者皆附之蘇秦 happened in distinct eras and all got attributed to Su Ch'in
淮：所任者得其人則國家治上下和群臣親百姓附所任非其人則國家危上下乖群臣怨百姓亂 If he has got the right man for the task he assigns him then the state will be in order, superior and inferior will be in harmony, the civil service friendly and the populace loyal. If he has got the wrong man for the task he assigns him then the state will be parlous, superior and inferior at odds, the civil service resentful and the populace disorderly.

b'ju add newly dead to ancestor stock 157 附後：及將葬節等復欲別葬太后而以馮貴人配附 When they had got to the point of burying her, Chieh and the others still wanted to bury the empress dowager separately and put the first-rank consort of the Fêng family in the temple as wife.

b'ju 1.10 **nc** tally, contract memo 440 符
史：楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Chü heard it and said, "Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'i thoroughly enough?" Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'i.
隋：張平子既作銅渾天儀於密室中以漏水轉之與天皆合如符契也 After Chang P'ing-tzü had built a brass turning sky orrery, he timed it with a clepsydra in a sealed room. Its rotation matched that of the sky like paired tallies.

顏：吾見世人至無才思自謂清華流布醜拙亦[以→]已眾矣江南號為誇癡符 I have seen people nowadays, utterly without talent, calling themselves literary geniuses, circulating their ugly clumsiness, and there have been many of them. In Chiang-nan they call that "presenting fool's credentials."

b. *fig.*
藝：必信於神靈而符合於天地也 He must be seen by divine intelligence to be sincere and must match the tallies of sky and earth. [符合 *subj-nuc*]
晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

史：稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing, and natural signs respond in accordance with these.
後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing. [符命 *adj-head* "foretold destiny"]

b'ju **nc** wild duck 鳧

b'ju **nc** goldfish *Carassius auratus* 鮒

戰：宋所謂無雉免鮒魚者也 Sung is what they call a place without even pheasants, rabbits or goldfish.

呂：有人自南方來鮒入而鮒居使人之朝為草而國為墟 A man will come from the south who will arrive like a goldfish but stay to become like a whale. He will turn another man's court into a weed-patch and his capital into ruins.

b'ju **nc** additional horse 248 駙

b'ju **nc** guts 252 附

b'ju **nc** snake belly 252 蚘

b'ju **nc** river name? 澗

b'ju full suit of clothing? 附

b'ju castration as punishment 腐

b'ju 3.10 sko medicinal herb 附

b'ju 3.10 verifiable 157 附

b'juk 4.3 **nc** headband, kerchief 316 幘 襍

b'jukiu **nc** man name 鮒鮒

b'jug 2.9 **nc** get moldy 集韻 *ar p'jug* 236 瘳

b'jug 1.10 **nc** riv name 涓 涓

b'jug 1.10 patterns in stone 堉

b'jug 1.10 廣韻：mind clear 463 惛 涓

b'jug 1.10 so flying 142 襍

b'jugsang **nc** myth tree where sun rises 搏桑

b'jugsan **nc** mountain name 釜山

b'jung 1.3 to lace up, sew 133 縫 奉

呂：盛吾頭於笥中奉以託 Put my head in the basket and lace it up in a bag.

戰：至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them.

b'jung 3.3 **nc** a seam 133 縫

b'jung 3.3 pay, salary 229 俸

戰：今寡人息民以養士蓄積糧食三軍之俸有倍於前而曰不可其說何也 Now We have rested the folk so as to train soldiers, saved and stored grain for provisions and doubled the armies' pay over what it was, yet you say it can't be done. What is your explanation for that?

b'jung 1.3 meet with 592 逢 逢

漢：幸而逢虜又累輜重 If we should happen to run into the barbarians we would still be encumbered by our baggage train [累 *put cas fac*].

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The *Account of Peach Blossom Springs* by Tao Ch'ien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

b. *fig.*
楚：懷椒聊之葢葢兮乃逢紛以罹詬也 I long for the expansiveness of the wild thyme, ah! But, born in a disordered age, I have encountered calamity.

b'jung 1.3 great (cf 豐) 252 逢 捷

史：力田不如逢年善仕不如遇合 Better than hard work an abundant harvest, better than skilful service a well-placed patron.

國：夫神以精明臨民者也故求備物不求豐大 Spirits look down at the folk with pure cognition, so they seek completeness of the sacrificial objects rather than abundance.

b'jung 3.3 grasp w/both hands & separate (sc divination stalks) (cf 捧) 229 捷 擇

史：捷策 to separate stalks for Yi Ching divination
b'jung p'i 2.2 give/receive w/2 hands 229 奉

左：穆公不忘舊德俾我惠公用能奉祀於晉 The Awesome Earl did not forget old debts of gratitude; he caused our Kind Marquess to be able to present the state sacrifices in Chin.

漢：竭天下之資財以奉其政猶未足以濟其欲也 They took all the wealth of the world to provide his government and it still did not meet his wants.
搜：臨去謂班曰感君遠為致書無物相奉 When it came near time to leave he said to Pan, "I appreciate your coming a long way to deliver a letter for me, but I have nothing to present to you in return."
禮：凡奉者當心提者當帶 Carry a thing with both hands at heart level; with one hand, at belt level.
漢：邊既空虛不能奉軍糧內調郡國不相及屬此二難也 The frontierlands being uninhabited, they cannot supply food to the army. If it is requisitioned from the interior, no province is very near them. This is the second difficulty.

後：貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain].

史：大王誠能聽臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.
b. *fig.*

戰：皆願奉教陳忠於前 All want to get instruction and display their loyalty in your presence.
衡：法制張設未必奉行 Laws having been promulgated are not necessarily accepted and carried out.
漢：不舉孝不奉詔當以不敬論不察廉不勝任也當免 If they do not choose filial ones they have not accepted the rescript; they should be classified as disrespectful. Not to inquire about frugal ones is to fail in duty; they should be dismissed.

史：於是皇帝輦出房百官執[職→]幟傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.

隋：將有徭役之事氏先動星明大則臣奉度人無勞 If there is going to be some business involving *corvée*, *ti* will stir first. If its stars are big and bright, the ministers are accepting restraint and there won't be exhausted people.

漢：明主在上法令具於下吏人人奉職四方輻輳安有反者 With a clear-sighted ruler at the top, laws and decrees are kept intact below, officials accept their individual responsibilities and all around us converge like the spokes of a wheel. How could there be any rebels?

漢：壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If once they refuse an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.

漢：今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟 Now it has fallen to Us to uphold

the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

史：子為我陰奉之 Support him secretly for me.
露：號為諸侯者宜謹視所候奉之天子也 One who is styled “feudal lord” ought to meticulously attend the emperor whom he serves and upholds.
淮：有奉持於文王洞洞屬屬而將不能恐失之 When he had a presentation to make to the Cynosure King he shilly-shallied as if faced with what he could not do, afraid he would make a botch of it.
史：韓魏中山皆可使致湯沐之奉而貴戚父兄皆可以受封侯 Hán, Wei and Chungshan can all be made to submit assigned revenue, from which nobles and senior members of the royal family can receive enfeoffment.

b'izung 1.3 𠄎 river name 涿 澧

b'izung plant name 蕪

b'izung 3.3 cash record 229 𧇗

b'izung 1.3 hold up 134 捧

b'izung p'izung 1.3 knock against 592 拏

b'izungdiangkwæm 𠄎 title granted to 趙成 by 趙肅侯 奉陽君

史：趙肅侯令其弟成為相號奉陽君 The Solemn Marquess of Chao made his younger brother Ch'eng prime minister, with the title Lord Fêng-yang.
史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅綰事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, “In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.

b'izung-b'wət 𠄎 so flickering flames 燧 燔

b'izung'jəp tributary city as fief 奉 邑

史：吳予慶封朱方之縣以為奉邑以女妻之富於在齊 Wu gave Ch'ing-fêng the county of Chufang as fief and a daughter as wife. He was richer than he had been in Ch'i.

淮：秦齊之交合張儀乃朝謂楚使者曰臣有奉邑六里願以獻大王左右 With the rapprochement of Ch'in and Ch'i, Chang Yi went to court. He said to the Ch'u emissary, “I have a tributary town of six li; I wish to present it to the servants of your great king.”

b'izufizung edema [?] 252 附腫 府種

呂：身盡府種筋骨沈滯血脈壅塞 The body becomes bloated, the sinews & bones clogged, the blood vessels blocked.

b'izufizung to get dressed; general term for clothing 射 鞬 射 鞬

b'izuhjəg 𠄎 star name, in *Tamus* 附耳

隋：附耳一星在畢下主聽得失伺愆邪察不祥星盛則中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反鬥兵連年若移動候讖行兵大起邊尤甚 The lone star Jughandle is below Handnet. It governs correct and incorrect judging. It detects excess and perversity and differentiates ill omens. If the star grows, China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years. If it shifts, flattery and slader will succeed, great war will begin and the border situation will worsen.

b'izub'wad rotten (*prəm?*) 腐敗

b'izək 4.20 廣韻: lintel 樑

b'izək 4.20 廣韻: wall pillar 榑

b'izəng 3.43 flaw, weakness, disease 229 病

論：在陳絕糧從者病莫能興 In Ch'en he ran out of food. His followers were all so debilitated they could not get up.

非：兵甲頓士民病蓄積秦田疇荒困倉虛 their weapons and armor are blunted, soldiers and populace weakened, stores dispersed, fields worn out, granaries and storehouses empty

呂：天兩日夜不休武王疾行不輟軍師皆諫曰卒病請休之 It rained. Day and night they kept going fast, the Martial King allowing no letup. The officers keeping this discipline objected, “The men are tired. We want to give them some rest.”

左：冀之既病則亦唯君故 What Chi has suffered since then is all due to YM.

史：利則西侵秦病則東收地 If things go well for them, they encroach on Ch'in to their west; if things go badly, they draw on their holdings in the east.

晏：公喜遽起曰病猶可為乎 The marquess was happy and immediately got up and said, “Then the disease is still treatable?”

方：凡病少愈而加劇謂之不瘳 When a sickness has slightly alleviated and then there is a further relapse, they say, “It didn't serve.”

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

漢：忠言逆耳利於行毒藥苦口利於病 Loyal words may displease the ear, but are beneficial to conduct; strong medicine may be bitter in the mouth but is beneficial in illness. [*nr*]

衡：吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之為仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.
衡：魯公牛哀病化為虎搏食其兒同 Kung-niu Ai of Lu had a malady that changed him into a tiger, and he mauled and ate his elder brother.

淮：病偃僂脊管高于頂 His back became bent and hunched up, so that his spinal column was higher than his cranium.

衡：病者見鬼云甲來 Sick people see ghosts and say A is here.

衡：喪明之病孰與被厲之病 How does the affliction of losing eyesight compare with the affliction of being covered with leprous sores?

山：灌水...其中有流赭以塗牛馬無病 The Kuan river...in it is flowing red mud; if it is smeared on cows & horses they don't get sick.

淮：病熱而強之餐救喝而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

搜：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍兩安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢龍時背生大疽 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'eng saw it and said, “How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it.” The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time

developed huge abscesses on its back.

b'izəng 1.40 sbuf 平 **b'izəng** 248 便

b'izər pln (集韻 r) 鄱

b'izər b'izər braid; silk border band 髦 紕

b'izək open 229 闢 辟

國：一言而辟境 enlarged our territory by saying just one thing

吳：闢土四面拓地千里 opened up land on all four sides and expanded his territory a thousand li
漢：闢土殖穀曰農 If one opens land to cultivation and plants grain he is called a farmer.

鹽：昔太公封於營丘辟草萊而居焉 In ancient times the Grand Duke was enfeoffed at Ying Chiu. He cleared away the weeds and dwelt there.

b'izək 4.22 beat the breast 204 擗 擘 辟

b'izək 4.22 rule, regulate 107 辟

b'izək 4.22 raincoat 248 蓑

b'izək 4.22 lattice (← **b'izət?**) 算

b'izəg 3 𠄎 avoid 248 避 僻 辟 闢

禮：送葬不辟塗塗 In a funeral cortège, do not step away from a gutter.

搜：門有老嫗可八十餘頭白求寄避雨 At the gate there was an old woman, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain.

非：不辟親貴法行所愛 Do not avoid those near to you or high-ranking; the laws apply even to those for whom you have special regard. [*nr*]

國：無以避罪 I have no way to avoid being blamed.
衡：不擇吉日不避[歲→]穢月 They do not choose an auspicious day nor do they avoid an inauspicious month.

非：有與悍者鄰欲賣宅而避之 Someone who lived next door to a bully wanted to sell his house and get away from him.

淮：令民知所辟就 He got the people to recognize what to avoid and what to approach.

衡：避諱 to avoid a tabu

莊：其竝乎周以塗吾身也不如避之以絮吾行 Rather than associate with Chou and thereby dirty myself, it would be better to avoid them and thereby keep my conduct clean.

漢：其尤親幸者東方朔...司馬相如相如常稱疾避事 The ones especially personally favored by the emperor were Tung-fang Shuo...Szu-ma Hsiang-ju. Hsiang-ju often called in sick and shirked work.

呂：天使人有欲人弗得不求人使人有惡人弗得不辟 Sky makes people want things, and people cannot help but seek them; sky makes people dislike things, and people cannot help but avoid them.

史：吳太伯太伯弟仲雍皆周太王之子而王季歷之兄也季歷賢而有聖子昌太王欲立季歷以及昌於是太伯仲雍二人乃奔荆蠻文身斷髮示不可用以避季歷 T'ai Po of Wu and his younger brother Chung-yung were both sons of the Grand King of Chou and elder brothers of King Chi-li. Chi-li was a capable man and he had a son Ch'ang who was a genius, so the Grand King wanted to make King Chi-li the heir so as to pass the succession on to Ch'ang. Thereupon both T'ai Po and Chung-yung fled to the southern Briar barbarians, marked their bodies and cut their hair short to show their ineligibility, so as to avoid Chi-li.

莊：鳥高飛以避矰之害鼠深穴乎[神→] 坤丘之下以避熏鑿之患 Birds fly high to avoid

being injured by arrows; voles burrow deep into earth-mounds to avoid being smoked or dug out.

語：黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting roof-trees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

b'jæg 1.5 spleen; tripe 218 脾

管：曰五臟酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 They are called the five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

b'jæg 1.5 parapet 543 障 裨

b'jæg 1.5 augment 252 埤 裨 辟

釋：鑄溝也既割去壟上草又辟其上以壅苗根使壟下為溝受水潦也 *kūg* is *kūg*, namely to cut off the weeds on top of the paddy-dikes and also to build up their tops so as to wall in the roots of the sprouts and to make the foot of the dike into a ditch to take runoff water.

b'jæg low ground 135 埤 庠

淮：陂塘汙庠以鍾其美 [The forming of the world] made banks slanted and dug out low places so as to concentrate the good things [that grow there].

b'jæg low, short of stature 135 庠

呂：凡有角者無上齒果實繁者木必庠用智禩者無遂功天之數也 Creatures with horns lack upper incisors; trees prolific of fruit never grow tall; those who use their intelligence promiscuously never accomplish anything successfully. This is sky's method.

b'jæg to help 庠

b'jæg 2.4 方言：leaven (*dial*) 裨

b'jæg 1.5 卹 FL: pln 切韻 *ar b'jæg* 鄴 鞞

b'jæg 1.5 集韻: ko bug 蛭

b'jæg 卹 man name 狎

b'jæg 1.5 fire hot 裨

b'jæg 卹 pln 裨

b'jæg skirt border ornament (*sua* 障?) 裨

b'jæg 2.4 a hundred 畝 of land 埤

b'jæg female slave, servant 248 婢

史：妾願入身為官婢以贖父刑罪使得改行自新也 Your servant wishes to offer herself as a government slave to commute her father's sentence of mutilation and permit him to start anew, having reformed his ways.

漢：民以飢餓自賣為人奴婢者皆免為庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves on account of starvation are all released from bondage and will become commoners.

漢：是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民民日削月廢寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

b'jægkəg 卹 方言: ko bird 鸛 鶻

b'jægq'jæg 卹 方言: chicken (*dial*) 鸛 鶻

b'jægtiap 卹 ko fish 婢 鮓

b'jægtsiang assistant general 248, 270 裨 將

史：能斬捕大將者賜金五千斤封萬戶列將三千斤封五千戶裨將二千斤封二千戶 Who-

ever can behead or capture a chief general will be rewarded with five thousand *chin* of gold and enfeoffed with ten thousand households. For an ordinary general, three thousand *chin* and five thousand households. For an assistant general, two thousand *chin* and two thousand households.

b'jægtsiæg female slave, servant 248 婢子

左：若晉君朝以入則婢子夕以死夕以入則朝以死

If it is morning when the Lord of Chin enters then it will be evening when your servant will die; if it is evening when he enters, it will be morning when she dies. 禮：使吾二婢子夾我 Put my two popsies at my sides.

b'jæg'd'jær stdw lie of land 547 獬豸

b'jægmiðg embankment 543 障 泮

b'jæng 1.40 卹 level (*reg dev wd* be **b'jäng**; note 構 **b'jæle** *stb* 平入聲) 133 平 坪

a. normal to gravity vector

衡：平易無險 [The road] is level and easy and has no hollows.

戰：塞四平諸侯四通 Your land is flat all around; the other barons can get through on any side.

釋：地…廣平曰原 land...if broad and level is called "plain"

語：去高險處平土 to leave high constricted places and dwell on level land

釋：[地]高平曰陸陸澆也水流澆而去也下平曰衍衍漫衍也 If [land] is high and level it called "dry land"; *liðk* is *luk* "filter"; water filters away. If low and level it is called "spill"; referring to freely overflowing.

左：平地尺為大雪 If the ground is level and it amounts to a foot, it is considered a major snowfall. 史：魏地方不至千里卒不過三十萬地四平諸侯四通輻湊無名山大川之限 The territory of Wei is not even a thousand square *li*; its manpower does not exceed 300,000. Its land is level on all sides, other fiefs connected to it on all sides, converging like spokes in a wheel. It has no barriers of famous mountains or great rivers.

b. smooth and flat
黃：匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→]趕平[水→]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the inkline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares. 漢：筮長五尺其本大一寸其竹也末薄半寸皆平其節 The rod [for punishment] should be 45" long and 1" size at its base. The bamboo should have its tip thinner ½" and all its joints planed flat.

准：水雖平必有波衡雖正必有差尺寸雖齊必有詭 Water may be smooth yet it will ripple; a balance may be level yet it will tilt; foot-rulers may be equal yet they will deviate. [nr]

(1) 與 X 平 on the level of X
選：長城地勢嶮萬里與雲平 The terrain at the great wall is hilly; for 10,000 *li* it rises to cloud level.

(2) *fig*
呂：奚仲作車蒼頡作書后稷作稼桑陶作刑昆吾作陶夏鯀作城此六人者所作當矣然而非主道者故曰作者憂因者平 Hsi Chung invented carts, Tsang Chieh invented writing, Hou Chi invented agriculture, Kao Yao invented punishment, K'un-wu invented potting and Kun of the Hsia invent-

ed city walls. What these six invented was just what was needed, but it was not the Way of the ruler. Thus it is said, "For pioneering, the way is troubled; for following, the way is smooth."

衡：更嫁娶者平忽無禍 Those who remarry go on normally, oblivious, and no disaster ensues.

呂：公則天下平矣 If [the ruler] is impartial then the world will be run smoothly.

後：飲食言笑如平常 He drank and ate and talked and laughed just as he always had.

c. one of the traditional four tones

切：秦隴則去聲為入泉益則平聲似去 If it's in [the accent of] Ch'in and Lung, then "going" becomes "entering"; if in Hsüeh or Yi, "level" is like "going".

d. unbiased

史：平斗桶權衡丈尺 He regularized measures of volume, weighing balances and measures of length.

非：槩者平量者也吏者平法者也 Strickles are what make measures even; officials are what make laws even.

史：為田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.

管：人君御穀物之秩相勝而操事於其不平之間 The ruler of others steers the relative prices of grain and goods to dominate alternately and takes payment from the gap of their inequality.

史：齊中稱其廉平 All of Ch'i proclaim his honesty and impartiality.

隋：王者用法平則井星明而端列 If the kingly ruler applies the laws evenly then the stars of *ching* will be bright and laid out straight.

e. not at war or in civil turmoil

左：宋及鄭平 Sung and Chêng ceased hostilities.

衡：瑞雖未具無害於平 Even though the omens of glory are not yet complete, that in no way lessens the fact of tranquility.

衡：聖主治世期於平安 The sage ruler in ordering his era aims at tranquility and security.

隋：明則和平倉實動則有輸運事就聚則穀貴人流 If they are bright, there will be peace and granaries will be full. If they move, grain will have to be shipped to other regions. If they move into a cluster, then grain will be expensive and people will scatter.

f. 平生 the same all one's life

西：既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裘貴酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."

後：劉將軍平生見小敵怯今見大敵勇甚可怪也 How odd, General Liu, that all your life you have been afraid in encounter with a small enemy, while now you are brave in encounter with a big one.

後：母平生畏雷自亡後每有雷震順輒圍家泣曰順在此崇聞之每雷輒為差車馬到墓所 When she was alive the mother had been afraid of thunder; after she died, whenever it thundered Shun would immediately circle the grave mound crying, saying, "I'm here."

When Ch'ung heard of it, whenever it thundered he would immediately send a horse and carriage to the gravesite for him.

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b'jæng 1.40 卹 artemisia 葶

b'jæng 3.45 eliminate 屏 屏

b'jæng 1.40 方言: board on which game

counters are thrown 248 枰
b'jəng 1.40 ^{nc} smooth plank, bedboard 248 枰
 釋: 枰平也以板作其體平正也 *b'jəng* "bed-board" is *b'jəng* "level"; made of planks, its body is level and straight.
b'jəng 1.40 ^{nc} ko fish 鯽
b'jəng 1.40 ^{mp} 說文: valley; riv name 坪
b'jəng b'jəng 1.40 ^{mp} criticise, evaluate cf 量
 廣韻 *ar b'jəng*³ 446 評
 顏: 學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.
b'jəng 1.40 mutton or beef fat 252 膋
b'jəng 1.40 ko jade (*sua* 膋?) 玨
b'jəng crumpled, pushed down 135 併
b'jəng-b'jəng th onomat 呼呼
b'jəngkung ^{mp} marquis of 晉 平公
b'jənggiwəng ^{mp} king of 楚 平王
b'jənggiwəndəkwən ^{mp} title granted to 公子 勝 by 趙 平原君
 戰: 至於平原君之屬皆令妻妾補縫於行伍之間 This goes so far as the entourage of Lord Plains all sending their wives out to the route camps to mend the soldiers' clothing for them.
b'jəngtān morning twilight? 平旦
b'jəngd'jəng ^{nc} ko tree 枰仲
b'jət 4.5 support, aid 弼 弼 佛
 晉: 曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.
b'jət to beat 搥
b'jət ^{nc} robust horse 馱
b'jət 4.5 ^{mp} FL; pln 邲
b'jət fem department? (*ar b'jəd?*) 445 妣
b'jət to fill, to jam full (*cf* 畢) 8 悒
b'jət next, succession (集韻 r) 445 筵
b'jət 4.5 unintelligible, of speech 呒
b'jət 4.5 double 141 鈇 秘
b'jət 4.5 carriage harness 490 鞞 鞞
b'jət-b'jət th so drunk guests 悒悒
b'jət'xia ^{mp} worried 慮 戲
b'jət'xiət big, huge 腓 肱
b'jən wife, consort 141 嬪
 列: 穆王敬之若神事之若君推路寢以居之引三牲以進之選女樂以娛之化人以爲王之宮室卑陋而不可處王之廚饌腥蠅而不可饗王之嬪御醜惡而不可親 The Splendid King esteemed him as a spirit and served him as a master. He extended the Grand Chamber to accommodate him, had sacrificial animals brought to offer him and selected dancing girls to please him. The magician thought the king's palaces too crude and vulgar to live in, the products of his kitchen too putrid and maggoty to feast on and his hours and serving-wenches so smelly and ugly he couldn't bear to get near them.
b'jən 1.17 water-plant (*Marsilea* sp.?) 蘋
b'jən 1.17 ^{nc} river bank; brink 頻
b'jən Kg: knit brows 11 瞋 顰 嘖

草: 昔西施心捧捧胸而顰 Hsi Shih once got heartburn; she clutched her chest with both hands, her face contorted in pain.
b'jən ^{nc} kneecap 490 顰 顰
b'jən ko plant said to ease fatigue 蕢 蘋
b'jən be exigent *cf* 貧 瀕 頻
 太: 竈無薪黃金瀕 No fuel in the stove; gold urgently needed.
b'jən ^{nc} otter 132 獭
b'jən knit brows 顰
b'jən b'jən ^{nc} pearl-oyster 229 蟻 玼
b'jənts'jək screw up face in rejection (*rel to* 擯?) 11 顰 蹙 頻 蹙 嘖 蹙
 衡: 薄酒酸苦賓主顰蹙 When thin wine is sour and bitter both guests and host reject it in disgust.
b'jəg swirling flame 143 燿
b'jəg b'jəg 1.48 to flow 滂 灑
b'jəwak 4.18 bind, wrap 316 縛
 左: 乃弛弓而自後縛之 Then he unstrung his bow and tied him up from behind.
 左: 武王親釋其縛 The Martial King himself in person untied the bonds.
b'jəwəng 1.38 defend 134 防 墮
 國: 不防川 did not block streams
 史: 利誠亂之始也 夫子罕言利者常防其原也 Profit is surely the beginning of chaos. The master seldom spoke of profit, because he always blocked off that source.
 漢: 夫萬民之從利也如水之走下不以教化隄防之不能止也 The way everyone goes after profit is like how water runs downward. If you do not block it by instruction and enlightenment, it cannot be stopped.
b'jəwəng 1.38 ^{nc} dike, embankment 134 防 坊
 考: 善溝者水漱之善防者水 [淫→] 涅之 What makes a drain good is that water scours it; what makes a dike good is that water silts it up.
 考: 凡爲防廣與崇方其網參分去一大防外網凡溝防必一日先深之爲式里爲式然後可以傳眾力 When building dikes for canals, always measure the depth the day before to make a chart. Only after you have made a chart for each *li* of the length can you distribute the manpower by it. [一日→一月?]
b'jəwəng 1.38 side-room, chamber 248 房
 戰: 婦人爲之自殺於房中者二八 There were two eight of women who killed themselves in chambers for his sake.
 隋: 氏四星王者之 [宿→] 後宮后妃之府休解之房前二星適也後二星妾也 The four stars of *ti* are chambers of rest and storage of the wives in the harem of the kingly ruler, the front two stars are wives, the rear two concubines.
 後: 不正衣服不出於房 She would not leave her chamber until she had arranged her clothing and appearance properly.
 隋: 蓋天之三門猶房之四表 As it works out, the three gates of the sky are like the four outside faces of a house.
 史: 於是皇帝輦出房百官執 [職→] 幟傳警引諸侯王以下至吏六百石以次奉賀 At this, the emperor's sedan chair came out from his chamber and the corp of officials raised their banners to pass along the alert. From the imperial princes on down to

officials of six hundred *shih*, all offered their felicitations in rank order.
b'jəwəng 1.38 Kg: "food stand" 房
 詩: 犧尊將將毛毳載羹羹豆大房 The ureens of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded, roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.
b'jəwəng ^{mp} constell. name, part of *Scorpio* 房
 隋: 房四星爲明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也 The four stars of *fang* constitute the Ming T'ang. They are the palace building from which the emperor disburses his governance. They are also the four great officials.
b'jəwəng 3.41 廣韻: defend, block 134 防
b'jəwəng 3.41 ^{nc} dike, embankment 134 防 坊
b'jəwəng 1.38 ^{nc} beam 346 魴 鯿
b'jəwəng 1.38 ^{nc} ko bird (stork? heron?) 鳩
b'jəwəng 2.36 ^{mp} surname 駟
b'jəwəng'jəng 1.38 scarf, neck protector 方領
b'jəwəng'ziə ^{mp} 縣 name 方興
b'jəwət 4.8 Buddha 佛
 晉: 佛外國之神非諸華所應祠奉漢代初傳其道惟聽西域人得立寺都邑以奉其神漢人皆不出家 Buddha is a foreign deity, not one that ought to be worshipped by Chinese. His teaching was first propagated in the Han dynasty, and I have only heard of Central Asian people being allowed to erect temples in major cities to worship their deity; no Han people left their homes [*ie to enter monasteries*].
b'jəwət great 653 佛 翫
b'jəwət ^{nc} searobins, gurnards etc. 魴
b'jəwət 4.8 oppose; offend 339 拂 拂 佛 費
b'jəwət path on slope of mtn 崩 拂
b'jəwət ornament 鍔
b'jəwət 4.8 ko stone 佛
b'jəwət 4.8 so fire (sputter?) *ar p'wət* 佛 熨
b'jəwət 4.8 sko decoration 鍔
b'jəwət 4.8 玉篇: 理? grain lines? 鬻 鬻 敷
b'jəwət b'jəwəd Kg: grieved me: passionately (of anger) [*rel to* 忿? to 髮?] 142 佛
 非: 公佛然怒撫兵而授謁者曰殺之 The Duke waxed Roth and gripped a weapon and handed it to the page, saying, "Kill him."
 戰: 佛然怒 got futly angry
 莊: 佛然而怒 got futly angry
 莊: 佛然作色 got a futly angry expression
b'jəwət-b'wət ^{sth} dust rises in clouds 142 拂 埽
b'jəwət'jəwət irresolute 佛 鬱
 選: 我心何佛鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.
b'jəwəd dry 142 拂
 列: 視其前則酒未 [清→] 清肴未 [暍→] 拂 Looking at what was before him, he saw that the wine was still warm and the meat still moist.
b'jəwədgiwəd uneasy 142 佛 懼
b'jəwədb'jəwəd ko critter 鬻 鬻 拂 拂 鬻 鬻
b'jəwən 1.20 ^{ve} burn (*cf* 燔) 594 燻 焚 焚 灸
 淮: 不能予人不若焚之 If you can't bring yourself to give it away, better burn it.
 衡: 皮膚灼燻 The skin is burned off.
 左: 主人焚衝 The defenders burned the siege machines.
 搜: 仍取杵焚之 He pulled out the pestle and burned it.

苟:財貨渾渾如泉源汨汨如河海暴暴如丘
山不時焚燒無所藏之。Goods would flow as swiftly
as from a spring, in quantities vast as the Ho or the sea,
piled up like hills and mountains; if you did not occas-
ionally burn some you would have no place to store it.
淮:毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋熬五穀毋焚積聚
毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't
dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't
burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't
confiscate their livestock.

管:大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴
焚地焦草 Great floods will inundate islands and
wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break
trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

b'iwən 3.23 ^{nc} a share 11 分

淮:臨貨分財必探籌而定分 When goods come
into their hands for distribution they draw lots to
determine shares.

釋:貪探也探入他分也 *f'am* "covet" is *f'am*
"gripe"; groping around inside someone's else's lot.
史:以爲儒者所謂中國者於天下乃八十一
分居其一分耳 He took it that what the Confucians
called The Central States occupied only one portion of
eighty-one into which the world was divided.

b'iwən unit of length (meas) 11 分

莊:背遂巡是二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He
ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by
two inches. He bowed to Yü-K'ou and bade him come
forward.

考:葺屋參分瓦屋四分 For a thatched roof, 2.7";
for a tile roof, 3.6".

衡:蛭廣有分數長有寸度 A leech is over a tenth
of an inch wide and exceeds an inch long.

b. fig.

史:無有分寸之功 I hadn't even a bit of success.

b'iwən 1.20 ^{nc} tumulus 687 墳 隕 賁 漬

左:毒而獻之公祭之地地墳與犬斃與小臣小
臣亦斃 She poisoned it and had it presented to the Mar-
quess. He poured some on the ground as a libation and
the ground swelled up. He gave some to a dog and it
died. He gave some to a small servant, who also died.
選:淵潰淪而滄潔 Flowing along, [waves] swell
up and accumulate in mounds.

漢:下遺詔不起山墳 His will said no tumulus
should be built.

後:宿昔葬於城東土自成墳 When he had been
buried east of the city for a long time, the earth of
itself formed a mound.

b'iwən 2.18 hot & bothered 憤 賁

釋:嗚舒也氣憤滿故發此聲以舒寫之也 *o*
"wow" is *šio* "relax;"; the vapor gets excited and pletho-
ric, so one utters this sound to relax and release it.
後:球曰陳寶既冤皇太后無故幽閉臣常痛
心天下憤歎 Ch'iu said, "Chên and Tou having
been given cause for resentment, when the empress
dowager was banished for no reason, I have often
been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed
aloud for it.

b'iwən vapor, clouds 142 氛

楚:侯時風之清激兮愈氛霧其如塵 I await the
fresh gusts of the seasonal wind, ah! The mist gets
thicker, like dust clouds.

b'iwən great 賁

b'iwən 1.20 river bank 132 濱

b'iwən grasp, join hands with 327 扮

b'iwən ^{nc} elm 粉

b'iwən 1.20 aromatic wood *ar* **b'iwən** 枋 棗

b'iwən 1.20 ko tree (*swa* *prec?*) 枏

b'iwən grain in sheaves 327 粉

b'iwən 1.20 demon in shape of sheep 687 羴

國:土之怪曰羴羊 oddities from the earth are
called 羴羊 ["buried sheep"]

b'iwən 1.20 well-set (fruit) 422 蕢

b'iwən 1.20 hemp seeds 賁 蕢

淮:夫胡人見廣不知其可以爲布也越人見
毳不知其可以爲旂也故不通於物者難與言
化 Consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed
could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or
how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never
guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to
discuss changes with those who are unfamiliar with
things.

b'iwən ^{nc} hemp 莽

b'iwən 1.20 ^{nc} gelded pig 獶 獶

b'iwən ^{nc} ko war chariot 輶

b'iwən ^{nc} big drum 422 鼗

b'iwən ^{nc} hill 弁

b'iwən big 422 頡

b'iwən ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent 說文: mouse or
mole (ex 扶偃? or *swa* 墳?) 687 鼯

說:地行鼠伯勞所[作→]昨也一曰偃鼠 ground-
going mouse, what shriek sacrifices; others say mole

b'iwən 1.20 ^{mp} river name 汾

b'iwən 1.20 廣韻: decoration 鎮

b'iwən 3 ^{nc} rich (sc earth) (cf 肥 **b'iwər?**) 墳

書:下土墳壤 the lower soil is rich and black

b'iwən 2.18 cut up raw meat 11 膾

b'iwən stingray 142 鱧

b'iwən 1.20 ^{mp} river name 漬

b'iwən 1.20 bird w/white body, red tail, 3 eyes

& 6 legs 鷩

b'iwən 2.18 ^{nc} ko sheep 獶

b'iwən 1.20 gush forth 142 漬

b'iwən ^{mp} pln 蚡

b'iwən *p'i* bit-plaque 490 幘

b'iwən *p'i* trouble, disorder 莽

b'iwən? 釋名: hoarfrost *r* **piwən?** 39 氛

釋:氛粉也潤氣著草木因寒凍凝色白若粉
之形也 *b'iwən* "hoarfrost" is *piwən* "flour"; the
nourishing vapor adheres to plants and trees and
freezes due to cold; its color becomes white like the
appearance of flour

b'iwən? ^{nc} 說文爾雅: ram 扮

b'iwəng'o ^{mp} pln 蚡胡

b'iwənxiən 3.23 "puffed-fieri" corymbelae 瘡

疥

b'iwənniəm ?forky & jagged? 蚡嶮 岔嶮

b'iwənts'o cut up cooked meat 11,600 膾臠

b'iwəndz'i ^{mp} pln 蚡泉

b'iwəndz'io 1.20 troubled in bowels 瘡沮

b'iwəndz'idk ^{nc} stm records, writings 墳籍

b'iwənmdg ^{mp} man name 蚡冒 盆冒

b'iwən'iwən fragrant 饋 醞 益 盞 醞 醞

b'iwər 1.8 ^{rst} be fat (also so land; cf 墳) (of

meat: fatty or plenty? cf 厚酒) 653 肥

禮:天子以犧牛諸侯以肥牛大夫以索牛士

以羊豕 The emperor uses an unblemished ox,

feudal lords a fattened ox, great officials a selected ox,

ordinary officials a sheep or pig.

禮:牲不及肥 It is not crucial for the sacrificial
animals to be fat.

太:脂牛正肪不濯釜而烹則歐歐之疾至
When the fat ox is just fat enough, if you cook it
without washing the pot you will get the vomiting
sickness.

釋:剛吮也吮得山肥潤也 *kiwən* "irrigation
ditch" is *d'iwən* "suck"; because it sucks up the
mountain's fertile nourishment.

釋:壤濃也肥濡意也 *niang* "good soil" is *niang*
"dew-soaked"; fertile and damp is the sense.

b'iwər 2.7 ^{nc} straw sandal 501 屣 菲 葩

b'iwər 1.8 ^{nc} calf of leg 501 腓

非:腓大於股難以趣走 If the calf is larger than
the thigh that makes it hard to run fast. [nr]

b'iwər 1.8 weaken, decay (cf 弊 斃?) 138 腓

b'iwər 1.8 follow on foot 501 腓

b'iwər **b'iwər** 3.8 cut the feet 95 剝 跣

b'iwər hidden, obscure 8 腓 腓

b'iwər hold between legs 8 腓

b'iwər 2.7 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蟻

b'iwər ^{mp} mtn name 腓

b'iwər 1.8 spring source of many streams (cf
沛) 653 肥 淝

b'iwər **b'iwəg** 3.8 turn the back on, turn
away from [swa 背, 悖?] 283 肥

b'iwər 2.7 watery stew 集韻 *ar* t1 膾

b'iwər 2.7 boat side board 積

b'iwər 2.7 rice, stalk dark, non-glutinous 穞

b'iwər **piwər** 2.7 ^{nc} cockroach 蜚

史:令言如循環用兵如刺蜚 He said ingratiating
things as easily as fondling a ring; he saw the resort to
arms as no more than killing cockroaches.

b'iwər-b'iwər ^{rb} go hither thither 142 斐斐
斐斐 菲菲

b'iwərgiwed ^{nc} ko bird std partridge, brown
body red beak eats bugs 肥遺

b'iwərts'iwəd ^{nc} kingfisher *Halcyon coro-*
manda 翡翠

選:裳以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金
釘銜璧是爲列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘
夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery,
connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems
are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain
jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-
green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their
internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and
Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

b'iwərtziək subtle, mysterious? 腓仄

b'iwəm 3.1 ^{nc} phoenix 鳳

b'iwə **b'iwug** 3.10 approach 10 傅

史:秦之攻韓魏也無有名山大川之限藉蠶
食之傅國都而止 In the case of Ch'in attacking
Hán and Wei, there being no barriers of famous moun-
tains or great rivers, they would nibble away bit by bit,
not stopping until they approached the capitals.

釋:扶傅也傅近之將救護之也 *b'iwə* "support"
is *b'iwə* "approach"; to approach near him with the
intent of saving and guarding him.

b'iwə **b'iwəg** 2.9 ^{nc} father 7 父

左:人盡夫也父一而已胡可比也 All men are hus-

bands; a father is unique. How are they comparable?

孟:爲民父母 He acts as father and mother to his folk.

史：親昆弟同父母尚有爭錢財 Actual brothers with the same father and mother may vie for money.
釋：父之世叔父母曰從祖父母言從己親而祖別而下也 Those who were uncles and aunts in the father's generation are called "following grandparents;" it refers to their following a separate line of descent from one's own grandparents.

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

晏：殺妾父孤妾身 to kill your servant's father and make an orphan of herself

釋：無父曰孤 If they lack fathers, call them "orphans."
非：人爲嬰兒也父母養之簡子長而怨 When one is still a child, if his parents treat him shabbily, when the child grows up he resents it.

史：令民父子兄弟同室內息者爲禁 He ordered that ordinary people keeping offspring at home, father and son, elder and younger brothers dwelling in one household, was to be prohibited.

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

b'iwə b'iu he; him; his; that one 132 夫

國：夫爲其君動也 He was moved to act on behalf of his ruler.

b. *typ as adj*

史：夫天下之不可一亦明矣 It has now become clear that the world cannot be united his way.

左：夫子爲王子圍 That gentleman is the king's son Wei.

c. (*much like* 其 B.1 *except that deictic ref is newly introduced*) the

呂：子獨不爲夫詩乎 Are you the only one who does not hold with what the ode says?

國：夫婚姻禍福之階也 Now marriage is the stairway of good and ill fortune.

淮：夫國非其有也而欲有之可謂至貪也 Now the state was not his property; in wishing to own it he can be called utterly greedy.

呂：夫水之性清土者扣之故不得清 Now, water is of its nature clear, but dirt tends to muddy it so it does not get to be clear.

淮：夫有形埒者天下訟見之 Those things with distinct form, everyone sees them.

莊：汝不知夫螳螂乎怒其臂以當車轍不知其不勝任也 Don't you know about mantises? They will raise their arms to block a cart-track, not knowing they cannot accomplish it.

史：陳軫對曰夫秦之所以重楚者以其有齊也今閉關絕約於齊則楚孤 Chên Chên said, "The reason Ch'in considers Ch'u important is the adherence of Ch'i to Ch'u. Now if you close the borders to Ch'i and break the treaty Ch'u will be isolated." *The rhetorical force of 夫 as contrasted with 今 is neatly shown here. "That case", the former one in which Ch'u was allied with Chi, is 夫. "This case", the present one in which Ch'u repudiates Chi, is 今.*

史：夫以大王之賢與齊之彊天下莫能當今乃西面而事秦臣竊爲大王羞之 YGM's talent and the wealth of Ch'i are such that no one in the world could stand against you, yet you would face west and serve Ch'in. [*another example of 夫 contr w/ 今*]

且夫⇒且

今夫⇒今

b'iwə ʈp [= 否+乎 or 非+乎] 夫

淮：有以也夫平公之不霸也 There were reasons, weren't there, for the Level Marquess not becoming overlord.

衡：孔子自牖執其手曰亡之命矣夫 Confucius took his hand through the window and said, "It is fated, is it not, that we will lose him?"

b'iwə b'iu 2.9 support 10 輔 輔

書：皇天無親惟德是輔 Sovereign Sky adheres to no one; it only assists those who deserve it.

後：譚先奏書於賢說以輔國保身之術賢不能用遂不與通 T'an first sent a memo to Hsien, recommending techniques for assisting the nation while keeping oneself safe, but Hsien could not make use of them, so had no contact with him.

隋：右四方二十八宿并輔官一百八十二星 Above are the twenty-eight stations of the four quarters, as well as the supporting offices, one hundred eighty-two stars. [*右 put caus fac || 寧 etc*]

隋：軫四星主冢宰輔臣也主車騎主載任 The four stars of *chên* are the assistants of the gravemound-steward. They govern chariots and horsemen. They govern transporting and bearing burdens.

b'iwə 1.10 support, lift 10 扶 傅

釋：扶傅也傅近之將救護之也 *b'iwə* "support" is *b'iwə* "approach"; to approach near him with the intent of saving and guarding him.

釋：拜於丈夫爲跌跌然折下就地也於婦人爲扶扶而上下也 To bow in greeting to one's husband is *d'iet*; stumblingly [*d'iet*] she bends and descends toward the ground. To one's wife is *b'iwə*; he extends himself to support [*b'iwə*] her and they bob up and down like Punch and Judy.

淮：今乘萬民之力而反爲殘賊是爲虎傅翼曷爲弗除 In those cases, they took advantage of the power of myriad people and contrarily did deeds of slaughter and plunder. Thus they became auxiliaries of tigers—why not get rid of them?

b'iwə b'iu 3.10 burial money 賻

b'iwə b'iu 2.9 cookpot; cont meas 316 釜 鬲
呂：或遇之山中負釜蓋登 Someone happened to come across him in the mountains; he bore a cookpot on his back and held up a parasol.

太：脂牛正肪不濯釜而烹則歐噉之疾至 When the fat ox is just fat enough, if you cook it without washing the pot you will get the vomiting sickness.

漢：多齋釜鍤薪炭重不可勝食精飲水以歷四時師有疾疫之憂 If we tried to provide a lot of pots and pans and firewood and charcoal it would be too heavy to carry. If they eat only dried rice and drink water, passing four seasons in that manner would lead to pestilence among the expedition.

b'iwə b'iwə 1.10 look toward, hope for 6 眎

b'iwə 𣎵 ko tree 樽 扶

b'iwə b'iu 2.9 𣎵 jaw 248 輔 輔 輔

左：諺所謂輔車相依脣亡齒寒者其虞虢之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.

釋：輔骨 jawbone

釋：輔車其骨強所以輔持口也或曰牙車牙所載也 Mandible: its bone is strong, what is used to support the mouth. Some call it "tooth-cart": where the teeth are carried.

b'iwə b'iu 2.9 𣎵 sides of carriage 248 輔

b'iwə 𣎵 兩雅: ko plant 苻

b'iwə 𣎵 山海經: river name 滄

b'iwə kosps 硤

b'iwə ko semi-pr stone 玦

b'iwə 2.9 stack of sheaves *ar p'iwə*¹ 589 輔

b'iwəoxiwəng senior male relatives 父兄

左：一二父兄 several uncles

國：非官守則皆王之父兄甥舅也 The ones not office-holders are all senior male relatives of the king.
史：大臣父兄殷眾富樂 Your great officers and senior male relatives are great and numerous, rich and happy.

左：民死亡者非其父兄即其子弟 Of the common people killed or missing, if they weren't someone's father or elder brother then they were someone's son or younger brother.

史：韓魏中山皆可使致湯沐之奉而貴戚父兄皆可以受封侯 Hán, Wei and Chungshan can all be made to submit assigned revenue, from which nobles and members of the royal family can receive enfeoffment.

孟：若殺其父兄係累其子弟毀其宗廟遷其重器加之何其可也 If you are going to kill their fathers and elder brothers, make bound captives of their sons and younger brothers, destroy their ancestral temples and make off with their heavy ceremonial vessels—how could that be acceptable?

b'iwəog'io lotus 芙蕖 芙蕖

b'iwəog'iwə 𣎵 方言: ko bug 蚨 蚨

b'iwəod'ia 𣎵 方言: granpa? (dial) 父 媯

b'iwəosāng 𣎵 ko myth tree *aw* 搏桑 扶桑

b'iwəosāng 𣎵 pln stb Japan 扶桑

b'iwəosieng b'iwəsieng 𣎵 star name 輔星

b'iwəoso 𣎵 ko tree 扶蘇

詩：山有扶蘇隰有荷華 In the mountains there are foosoo/ In the lowlands there are lotus flowers.

b'iwəoso 𣎵 eldest sone of Ch'in 1st emp 扶蘇

史：秦以不蚤定扶蘇令趙高得以詐立胡亥自使滅祀此陛下所親見 By not firmly establishing Fu-su early on, the Ch'in allowed Chao Kao to install Hu-hé by trickery, themselves bringing about the termination of their sovereignty, a thing YIM saw for yourself.

衡：李斯趙高譏殺太子扶蘇 Li Szü and Chao Kao traduced and murdered the heir-apparent Fu-su.

b'iwəots'ad 𣎵 吳王 495-473 BC 夫差

絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, T'ai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed T'ai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-ch'ai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

史：越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui.

b'iwəod'io 𣎵 north barbie tribe 扶餘

b'iwəod'io 𣎵 *b'iwəug'io* violent whirlwind

(*dimid form of 颶?*) 143 颶 颶 扶搖

b'iwəod'iwəng 𣎵 lotus 芙蓉 夫容

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂重蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They

grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

漢：衿芰茄之綠衣兮被夫容之朱裳 Donning a green upper garment of water chestnut stalks/ Wearing a vermilion lower garment of lotus.

史：外發芙蓉華內隱鉅石白沙 Without, it manifests lotus and water-chestnut flower/ Within, it conceals huge rocks and white sand.

b'ivozjo carry (sc another person) 扶輿

史：戰而扶輿死者盡得死者家財 [A Hsiung-nu] who carries home the body of another killed in battle gets all his household property.

後：均自扶輿詣闕謝恩 Chün dragged himself to the palace and expressed his gratitude.

b'ivozjo flourishing (r **piwozjo**?) 扶疏

b'ivotōg **b'ivāggōg** 2.9 ^{nc} village elders 父老

b'ivop'uo crawl 扶伏 扶服

b'ivāt 4.10 beat (sc drum) 687 伐 拔

詩：伐鼓淵淵 They beat the drums yüan-yüan.

b'ivāt 4.10 ^m attack; punish (orig sacrificial slaughter?) 687 伐 罰

a. *military*

詩：保右命爾變伐大商 I shall protect and help you and appoint you, to march and attack the great Shang.
左：我以伐君在此矣 I am here [in exile] now on account of attacking my ruler.

國：獻公卜伐驪戎史蘇占之曰勝而不吉 The Exemplary Marquess by scapulimancy divined attacking the Li Jung; the scribe Su interpreted the omen, "Victory, but inauspicious."

左：假道於虞以伐虢 asked permission to pass through Yü so as to attack Kuo

左：隨之見伐不量力也 That Sui was attacked was because they did not measure the strengths [of the armed forces].

漢：合從連衡轉相攻伐代為雌雄 They formed vertical and horizontal alliances, attacked each other in turn and alternated being stronger and weaker.

國：桓公曰吾欲南伐何主管仲對曰以魯為主 The Foursquare Marquess said, "I want to subdue what lies southward; what should I consider most important?" Kuan Chung replied, "Consider Lu most important."

非：齊伐魯索讒鼎魯以其隔往 Ch'i attacked Lu and sought the Ch'an cauldron; Lu sent a replica instead.

國：王降狄師以伐鄭 The king subordinated himself to the Ti barbarian army so as to attack Chêng.

淮：人主有伐國之志邑犬群噪雄雞夜鳴庫兵動而戎馬驚 When a ruler intends to attack a state, dogs in the city howl as a pack, roosters crow at night, weapons stir in armories and warhorses become alert.

左：公使如楚乞師欲以伐齊 The ruler sent an emissary to Ch'u to request an expeditionary force by which he wanted to attack Ch'i.

左：杞侯來朝不敬杞侯歸乃謀伐之 The Marquess of Ch'i came to court; he was disrespectful, so when he left plans were laid to attack him.

(1). *tronic*

漢：直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之 All you do is go hunting and

shooting with them every day, attacking rabbits and punishing foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

b. *criminal*

史：夫棄灰薄罪也而被刑重罰也 Throwing ashes is a petty infraction, while suffering mutilation is a heavy punishment.

非：事急不及以賞救火者盡賞之則國不足以賞於人請徒行罰 Things are desperate. We can't take time to reward those who put out the fire, and if we reward all then the state will lack means to reward the other people. Let me use only punishment.

史：不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

戰：秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政政不順者不可以煩[大]臣今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, "We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day."

A few examples in 戰國策 show 伐 being treated as an ergative verb:

戰：齊秦交爭韓魏東聽則秦伐矣 If, when Ch'i and Ch'in are struggling with each other, Hân and Wei take orders from the east, then Ch'in will be attacked.

I don't see a semantic distinction here like that between 居 "lodge" and 居 "occupy" (see above, p. liii). I think we have the same word in two different dialects. Regional usage of different words for the same thing has been a staple of Chinese dialectology all along. Differences in word frequency were noted by sinologists as clues to dialect differences in the twentieth century. I have suggested differences in pronunciation of close comparands as another sort of clue to dialect differences. Rare examples of disparate word-class membership like this one are also usable as clues.

b'ivāt 4.10 chop down (a tree) 687 伐 拔

呂：禁止伐木 Absolutely prohibit chopping trees.

國：伐木不自其本必復生 If you chop a tree above the root it will regenerate

史：伐柯者其則不遠 If you're cutting an ax handle, the pattern isn't far to seek.

晏：今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬伐以徧山林羨飲食多畋漁以徧川澤 Now YL's government is against the people and your conduct disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace, overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods. You enliven your food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.

語：天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

漢：民食魚稻以漁獵山伐爲業果蔬贏蛤食物常足故嵒窳生而亡積聚 The folk eat fish and rice and make their living by fishing, hunting or forestry. Fruit, shellfish and edible things are always sufficient, so they live carefree, hand to mouth, and have no savings.

b'ivāt furrow, sillion (r **b'ivāt**?) 142 伐 墾

國：王耕一墾 The king plows one furrow.

b'ivāt ^{nc} shield 8 戢 伐 戢 戣

史：韓卒之劍戟...皆陸斷牛馬水截鵠鴝當敵則斬堅甲鐵幕革拔戣芮無不畢具 The swords and spears of the Hân soldiers...all cut through cows or horses on land, swans or geese [?] on water. Faced with the enemy they slice through hard armor and iron shinguards. Leather armguards and shield handles are all provided.

b'ivāt ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 薔

b'ivāt 4.10 raft 棧 筏 筏 棧

b'ivāt ^m constell. name 伐 罰

隋：中央三小星曰伐天之都尉也主胡鮮卑戎狄之國故不欲明 The three small stars in the center are called *fā*. They are sky's colonels. They govern *hu*, *hsien-pei*, *jung* and *ti*. Thus for them to be bright is undesirable.

b'ivāt ^{nc} ko plant 拔

b'ivāt 4.10 accomplishment; sko badge of merit? 闕 伐

淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後爲復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

b'ivāt 4.10 正韻: door on left 闕

b'ivād 3.20 ^m to bark 141 吠 狔

戰：狗固吠非其主也 Dogs inevitably bark at anyone who is not their master.

戰：夜行者能無爲姦不能禁狗使無吠已也 One who goes out at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.

淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

非：楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing.

When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

b'iwād ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent 鼠

b'wād-b'wād th so fluttering flags 旃旃

b'iwān 2.20 to feed; to feed on 235 飯 反

呂:甯威飯牛居車下望桓公而悲擊牛角疾歌 Ning Ch'i remained dismounted after feeding the oxen, gazing at the Foursquare marquess. He sang loudly while beating mournful time on an ox's horn. 非:昔者堯有天下飯於土簋飲於土鋤 Of old, Yao controlled the whole world. He ate his meals from a daub stew bowl and drank from a daub beaker. 禮:及其死也升屋而號告曰皋某復然後飯腥而直孰故天望而地藏也體魄則降知氣在上故死者北首生者南鄉皆從其初 When the time came that one died, they mounted a roof and proclaimed loudly, "Awake, So-and-so, and return!" Not until then did they fill the mouth with uncooked meat and set out cooked food. Thus it was to the sky they looked while it was the earth that held the body. The corporeal animator then sank while the sentient vapor remained above. Thus a dead man's head points north while the living face south. All of this has been thus from its beginning.

史:巧沐沐我請食飯我 If I asked for shampoo she washed my hair; if I asked for food she fed me.

戰:大抵豆飯藿羹 For the most part they feed on beans and broth made of bean leaves. [豆飯 *fac-obj*]

非:黍者非飯之也以雪桃也 The millet is not to be eaten; it is used to wipe the peach. [use chopsticks]

禮:飯黍毋以箸 When your meal is millet, don't use chopsticks. 衡:彊大食細弱知慧反頓愚 The strong and big eat the little and weak; the smart and clever feed on the dull and stupid.

疏飯→疏

b'iwān 3.25 steamed grain 235 飯 飴

衡:蒸穀為飯 We steam grain to make porridge.

b'iwān 1.22 ^{nc} fence 11 樊

b'iwān 1.22 bother *cf* 瀦 422 煩

釋:煩繁也物繁則相雜撓也 *b'iwān* "hassle" is *b'wān* "complicated"; when things get complicated, they get mixed up and interfere with each other.

孟:何許子之不憚煩 Why doesn't Hsü-tzū spare himself the fuss?

禮:祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

草:但責剛難省煩煩復為單務取易為易知非常儀也 They only valued eliminating difficulty and minimizing trouble; they reduced double forms to single; they made it a point to choose what was easy to make and easy to recognize. That was not meant as a permanent standard.

漢:以為不居之地不牧之民不足以煩中國也 I consider the land uninhabitable, the folk ungovernable and none of it worth any trouble to China.

戰:秦王曰寡人聞之毛羽不豐滿者不可以

高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政教不順者不可以煩[大臣]今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之願以異日 The king of Ch'in said, "We have heard that birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it. Now, sir, you in your dignity have not thought a thousand *li* too far to come to teach me those things in court. I would rather do it some other day."

b. *fig.*

草:蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急速耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

b'iwān 1.22 roast; burn (*cf* 焚) 142 燔 燔 煩 楚:蹇蹇之煩冤兮陷滯而不發 My repressed burning resentment, ah! Is entrapped and does not emerge.

新:燔百家之言以愚黔首 He burned the writings of all the experts, so as to stultify ordinary folk.

禮:夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而抔飲 Now when ritual first began, they started it in drinking and eating. When they parched millet and cooked pork at an open fire, tilted the jug and drank from cupped hands.

漢:後昭信病夢見昭平等以狀告去去曰虜乃復見畏我獨可燔燒耳掘出尸皆燒為灰 Later Chao-hsin got sick and dreamed of Chao-p'ing and the others. She informed Ch'ü, who said, "Having transpired, they will now reappear to haunt me. All that can be done is to bum them up." They exhumed the corpses and burned them to ashes.

詩:椒聊之實蕃衍盈升彼其之子碩大無朋椒聊且遠條且椒聊之實蕃衍盈匊彼其之子碩大且篤椒聊且遠條且 As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the upheld hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great beyond compare/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh!/ As wild thyme fills ground/ Flourishing and overrunning, filling the cupped hands/ That ruler of ours/ Grows great and strongly-rooted/ Wild thyme, oh!/ Extending on and on, oh! [Ref not negligible fruit but habit: *invasive, quick-spreading dense ground cover. As ruler image, has many referents, most prominently aggrandizement of his territory and enrichment of his retinue.*]

b. *fig.*

漢:侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋滋葉碩茂 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and proliferates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing. [nr]

b'iwān 1.22 ^{nc} paw 蹠 蹠

史:宰夫膾熊蹠不熟 The steward boiled bear

paws and did not cook them thoroughly.

b'iwān 1.22 burn a field 燹

b'iwān mixed, confused 422 樊

b'iwān 1.22 ^{nc} undyed garment 袞

b'iwān 1.22 luxuriant, numerous 422 蕃

b'iwān ^{nc} fence, hedge 11 林

b'iwān ^{nc} chickweed *Stellaria* spp. 繁

詩:春日遲遲卉木萋萋倉庚啾啾采繁祀祔

The days of spring grow longer now/ Shrubs and trees grow apace/ Orioles cry *ga-gay ga-gay*/ They gather chickweed, baskets full.

b'iwān ^{nc} 爾雅: ko sheep w/yellow belly 藩

b'iwān 1.22 broad-bladed axe 687 鐮

b'iwān ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蟊

b'iwān 2.20 ^{nc} hood of carriage? 集韻 *ar*

b'wān 輻 輻

b'iwān burial mound 687 墳

孟:卒之東郭墠間之祭者乞其餘 At last he went to some people who had sacrificed to their dead among the burial mounds at the east wall of the city, and begged their leftovers.

b'iwān ^{nc} 說文: ko plant 蘋

b'iwān ko tree 類篇: hard wood, fruit but no flower +p 楸

b'iwān 說文: sko rodent 鼯

b'iwān 1.22 mealybug, 辭海: *Porcellio* spp. 蟬

b'iwān *p'iwān* confuse, tangled 422 緇

b'iwān *b'ī* 2.20 ^{nc} basket for serving light

refreshment 235 笄

b'iwān *glāg* ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 繁露

b'iwān *īōg* 1.22 bird *Gallinula chloropus* 鶉

b'iwān *īāak* ^{nb} NS: kalinite $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ 礬石

b'iwān *īāen* ^{nc} crowd of servants 132 藩臣

b'iwān *īāed* to boggle (sc horse) 樊駘 驥駘

b'iwān *īāak* to proliferate 142 蕃息

b'iwān *īāog* luxuriant, numerous 蕃孳

b'iwān *īāūg* 廣韻: ? (*var* of 蝨) *of* 蝨 蝨?) 蝨負

b'iwān *īāwo* luxuriant, numerous 蕃廡

b'iwān *īāwān* passionately agitated 551 煩懣

b'iwān *īāwān* ko stocking? 襠 襠

b'iwāp 4.34 lack 229 乏

左:夫民神之主也...今民各有心而鬼神乏主 The folk are the host medium of the spirits...now the folk have each their own minds but the ancestral spirits lack a host medium.

國:然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 Therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

戰:貧乏不能自存 too poor to keep himself alive 藝:東平衡農為書生窮乏容[銀→]假於勃家 Hêng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po.

戰:資用乏絕去秦而歸嬴滕履躡負書擔囊形容枯槁面目犁黑狀有歸色 When his funds ran out he left Ch'in and went home. He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame was withered, his countenance darkened and he had a handgog air about him.

後：資用乏以販馬自業往來燕薊間所至皆交結豪傑 When his funds ran low he supported himself by horse-trading, traveling in Yen and Chi. Wherever he went he made friends of the bravest men.

漢：胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

b'jwǝp 4.34 archers' shelter 107 乏

b'jwǝp 4.34 唐韻：amiable, ingratiating *ar p'jwǝp* 9 姪

b'jwǝp 4.34 廣韻：water sound 泛

b'jwǝp 4.34 ^{rst} emaciated, exhausted 229 疴

b'jwǝm 2.55 ^m run into, offend 592 犯

左：干國之紀犯門斬關 He violated a great principle of the state, attacking a gateway and breaking its gates.

衡：雷電...時犯殺人 Thunder and lightning...at times strike and kill people.

抱：初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之。When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a gadfly, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle.

非：人無毛羽不衣則不犯寒 Men have no fur or feathers; unless they wear clothes they can't face cold weather.

史：大王知其所以然乎夫燕之所以不犯寇被甲兵者以趙之為蔽其南也 Does YGM see why that is so? That Yen does not experience incursions nor suffer the weight of arms is because Chao forms a protective screen to your south.

b. fig.

晏：是先犯我今 This one first violated my order.

史：衛鞅曰法之不行自上犯之 Wèi Yang said, "When the laws are ineffectual, that comes from their being violated by those in high places."

新：臨制不犯謂之嚴反嚴為軟 If in carrying out orders one permits no exceptions it is called being stern; to invert sternness is weakness.

漢：刑輕於它時而犯法者寡 Punishment is lighter than in other eras, so there are fewer offenders.

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.

論：其為人也孝弟而好犯上者鮮矣 Those whose behavior is such that they are filial and fraternally submissive but love to contradict their superiors are rare indeed.

漢：昔在唐虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾 Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient.

淮：是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his

goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrow-hawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

左：不度德不量力不親親不微辭不察有罪犯五不韙而以伐人其喪師不亦宜乎 He did not estimate good will nor measure strength; he did not treat relatives as family; he did not demand an explanation nor did he inquire who was guilty. Having blundered into these five errors, in that condition he attacked someone else. No wonder his army was destroyed.

b'jwǝm 1.57 ^{rst} all, whatever 446 凡

多：凡人 everyone; anyone

草：凡人各殊氣血異筋骨 Everyone has different vitality and constitution.

逸：凡民生而有好有惡 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes.

左：凡我同盟之人言歸于好 All of us who join this compact will hereupon return to amicable relations.

左：凡晉楚無相加戎 Chin and Ch'u will always refuse to send troops against each other.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Chin, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory. [凡 *fac*]

呂：凡為君非為君而因榮也 In no case of becoming a ruler is it true that one is made glorious simply by becoming a ruler.

後：所著賦誄書奏凡二十六篇 The *fu*, eulogies, essays and memorials he wrote came to 26 *p'ien* altogether.

漢：凡殺無辜十六人 Altogether he killed sixteen innocent people.

隋：冬夏二之間晝夜長短凡差二十刻 Between the winter and summer solstices, the day and night grow and shrink, the total difference being twenty notches.

史：凡天下戰國七燕處弱焉 There are a total of seven warring states in the world, and Yen stands as weakest among them.

史：凡天下疆國非秦而楚非楚而秦兩國交爭其勢不兩立 The strongest states in the world, if not Chin then Ch'u, or if not Ch'u then Chin, cannot both win in a struggle.

釋：事傳也傳立也凡所立之功也故青徐言立曰傳也 *dz'iaŋ* "business" is *ts'iaŋ* "erect a post"; any success established; thus in Ch'ing and Hsü they say *ts'iaŋ* for *gliap* "stand up."

釋：凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases of this nature in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

山：自天虞之山以至南禺之山凡一十四山六千五百三十里 From T'ien-yü mountain to Nan-yü mountain, altogether fourteen mountains, 6530 li.

禮：王者之制祿爵公侯伯子男凡五等 How those who rule as kings order stipends and ranks: they make five grades altogether, duke, marquess, earl,

viscount, baron.

淮：凡事人者非以寶幣必以卑辭 Whenever one pays tribute to another, if it is not paid in treasure then it must be paid by acknowledging deference.

淮：凡日甲剛乙柔丙剛丁柔以至于癸 For all days, first is odd, second is even, third is odd, fourth is even and so all the way to tenth.

b'jwǝm disperse (*rel* to 凡?) 593 汜

淮：汎論 Wideranging Discussions [chapter title]

b'jwǝm 2.55 ^{nc} a frame, a mold; rule, law 9 範 范 範

藝：矩坤度以範物規乾則以陶鈞 using the framing-square of the measurements of earth to standardize things as if in a mold and the drawing-compass of the laws of sky to regularize as if on a potter's wheel

b'jwǝm 2.55 ^{nc} bee cf 蜂 436 范 蠶

b'jwǝm 1.57 sail (cf 汎) 252 帆

選：維長綯挂帆席 Belaying the long furling-lines, we haul up the sail-mat.

b'jwǝm 1.57 light (weight) 593 凡 侃

b'jwǝm 3.60 ^{nc} 方言：cup 盃 盃

b'jwǝm 1.57 boat's railing 9 紀 柁

b'jwǝm chatter, natter 593 訊

b'jwǝm ㄇ 凡

b'jwǝm 2.55 ^{nc} horiz xpiece afront car 9 范 軛 軛

b'jwǝm 1.57 ㄇ surname 凡

b'jwǝm 1.57 ㄇ surname (*stb orig* 凡, *changed early* 漢) 汎

b'jwǝm ^{nc} ko tree 柎

b'jwǝm 1.57 ㄇ ko boat 420 帆 帆

b'jwǝm 3.60 uf translit 梵

b'jwǝm 3.60 floating 593 汎

b'jwǝm 2.55 ㄇ 晉 clan before partition 范

史：范中行氏反伐公公擊之范中行敗走丁未二子奔朝歌 The Fan and Chung-hang clans rebelled and attacked the ruler, who struck at them. Fan and Chung-hang were defeated and fled. On *ting-wei* the two family heads fled to Chao-ko.

b'jwǝm 1.57 ^{nc} ko tree bark cbutm rope 柎

b'jwǝm 1.57 horse go fast 593 颯

b'jwǝm 3.60 go fast (sc horse or boat) 593 颯

b'jwǝm 3.60 to sail downwind 252 帆

b'jwǝm-b'jwǝm 3.60 ^{rb} so floating 范 范

b'jwǝm *mbj'etd'ik* ㄇ man name 范 吉射

b'jwǝm *ml'j'ar* ㄇ man name 范 蠡

國：[范蠡]遂乘輕舟以浮於五湖莫知其所終極 [Fan Li] then boarded a light boat and floated out on the Wu Hu in it, and no one knew where he finally ended up.

國：王命金工以良金寫范蠡之狀 The king ordered the bronzesmiths to cast an image of Fan Li in fine bronze.

後：追周棄之遺教分軼范蠡之絕跡 To pursue the handed-down teaching of Chou Ch'i, ah! To go beyond where the trail of Fan Li ends.

史：范蠡浮海出齊變姓名自謂夷子皮耕于海畔苦身戮力父子治產居無幾何致產數十萬齊人聞其賢以為相 Fan Li floated away on the sea to Ch'i. He changed his name, calling himself Ch'ih-yi Tzù-pi. He farmed by the seaside. He did hard physical labor, father and son both engaged in production. Before very long he had brought in a crop

of empty thousand. The Chì heard how competent he was and made him premier.

史：范蠡喟然嘆曰居家則致千金居官則至卿相此布衣之極也久受尊名不祥盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨而懷其重寶乃歸相印盡散其財以分與知友鄉黨而懷其重寶 Fan Li sighed aloud and said, "Staying home, I amassed a thousand ducats. In office, I became chief minister. That is as far as a commoner can go. To continue to accept an honored reputation for a long time points to misfortune." He distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents. He then returned the premier's seal of office, distributed all his possessions, dividing them among his business associates, friends, and local adherents, but held on to the most valuable.

史：閒行以去止于陶以[為此→]此為天下之中交易有無之路通為生可以致富矣於是自謂陶朱公 He left, traveling at his leisure, and wound up at T'ao. He decided that place was a crossroads of the world. All the roads for exchange between surplus and need connected there. For earning a living, it was a place to get rich. Then he called himself Old Man Chu of T'ao.

b'wàng: 1.4 ㄇ surname ex pln 龐 龍
藝：高陵龐勃為郡小吏東平衡農為書生窮乏容[鍛→]假於勃家勃知其賢禮待酬直過常農曰為馮翊乃相報別七八年[累→]果為馮翊勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 P'ang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery. Hêng Nung of Tung-p'ing was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. Nung said, "When I get to be skeezix I will repay you." After being away for seven or eight years, Nung did indeed become skeezix. Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

b'wàng? **b'wung** 說文: high roof 260 龍

b'wâ **b'wag** 1.36 grandmother 7 婆 嬰

b'wàng 1.39 broad, general 7 旁

戰：旁行 go everywhere [cf 衡行]

顏：學為文章先親親友得其評裁可知施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

b'wàng 1.39 side 248 旁 旬

釋：其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to fit the string.

釋：在頰耳旁曰髻 [Hair] on the cheek beside the ear is called "whiskers."

藝：絕巖上有一桃樹旁生石壁 Above a vertical cliff was a single peach tree. It grew sideways out of a stone wall.

史：中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying

and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

釋：其旁曰羽如鳥羽也 [Arrows'] side-pieces are called "feathers" because they are like birds' feathers.

釋：珥耳也言似人耳之在面旁也 *niag* "ear-ornament" is *niag* "ear"; referring to its resembling the ear in being at the side of the face.

梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons.

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者為驂乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop. [傍 方]

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

b'wàng 1.39 at side of [2 t] 248 傍

史：左右恐死偷諛於傍國危於累卵皆曰無傷 With his servants deathly afraid, with heedless flatterers by his side, the state is more precarious than a pile of eggs, but all say, "Don't be troubled." 語：道傍之枯楊蠟蠟結屈 Dried-up poplars along roads are gnarled and stunted.

史：見道傍有褊田者 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields.

隋：今置火於地從傍與上診其熱遠近殊不同焉 If we light a fire on the ground, it comes together from the sides and goes upward. If we take its temperature, that is entirely different far from near.

b. element at side of graph

顏：[吳人]呼蓋為竹簡反故以木傍作展代蓋字 [Wu people] pronounce *tsân* as [tsak s]ân, so they add a 木-flank to 展 to substitute for the graph 蓋.

b'wàng tossed about 593 方

b'wàng walk beside 248 傍

b'wàng forceful, overbearing 252 彭

b'wàng 1.39 sifter, winnowing sieve 142 筭

b'wàng (prtn) 傍

b'wàng 1.39 a mound, a raised boundary (吳楚 dial) 134 傍

b'wàng 1.39 bowlegged 跂

b'wàng 1.39 ㄇ 亭 name 邲

b'wàng 1.39 surname 傍

b'wàng 3.42 at side of 248 傍

b'wàng 1.39 說文: near 248 傍

b'wàng **b'â** 1.39 onomat 駢

b'wàngkwàng ㄨㄛ bladder 316 膀胱 膀胱

史：膀胱重九兩二銖縱廣九寸盛溺[九]升九合 The bladder weighs nine ounces two scruples

and is 9" across. It holds 1.9 *sheng* of urine.

釋：胞囊也囊空虛之言也主以虛承水沟也或曰膀胱言其體短而橫廣也 "bladder" is "gourd", referring to a gourd's being hollow. Its prime function is to receive the discharge of the water-drains into its emptiness. It is also called *b'wàngkwàng*, referring to its being short vertically but broad laterally.

b'wàngg'èg ㄋㄜ ko small crab ("sideways-crab"?) 248 螃蟹

b'wàngg'zèg ㄋㄜ fiddler crab 248 螃蟹 蟛蜞

b'wànglâg ㄋㄜ ko plant, 爾雅: 蔡叔繁露

b'wàngziang irresolute, hesitating 248 彷徨 仿伴 方羊

釋：翔伴也言仿伴也 *ziang* "fly back & forth" is *ziang*; it means *b'wàngziang* "undecided."

淮：逍遙仿伴於塵埃之外 to roam and saunter beyond the realm of the mundane

b'wât trample & destroy 142 發 跋

抱：新雨後及晨暮前跋涉必著人 Just after rain or at dawn and dusk if you tramp through you are sure to get them on you.

b'wât drought demon 魃

藝：韋曜毛詩問曰雲漢之詩旱魃為虐傳曰魃天旱鬼也箋云旱氣生魃天有常神人死為鬼不審旱氣生魃奈何答曰魃鬼人形眼在頂上天生此物則將旱也天欲為災何所不生而云有常神者耶 *Inquiries about the Mao Odes* by Wei Yao says, "In the ode Yün Han [#258] the drought demon causes suffering. The gloss says the demon is the drought demon of Sky. The scholium says that the energy of drought brings the demon into existence. Sky has unchanging spirits; when people die they become ghosts. I can't make out what the point would be of drought energy generating demons." Reply: "The drought demon has human shape. Its eyes are atop its head. When Sky generates this creature then there is going to be drought. When Sky wishes to bring disaster, what does it not generate? Yet do you speak of unchanging spirits?"

b'wât 4 to halt, pause for rest 芟 廢

b'wât expel 142 友

b'wât ㄋㄜ nock of arrow cf 幡 拔

b'wât woman (羌 language) 媛

b'wât 4.13 玉篇: bundle of arrows 棧

b'wât wind blows hard 颯

b'wât fragrance 馥

b'wât ㄋㄜ threadfins 鯁

b'wât 4.13 bowl-shaped bells 鈸

b'wât 4.13 aroma of wine 142 醖

b'wât 4.13 pull weeds 142 薅

b'wât 4.13 flame, smoke 142 焮

b'wât **b'wât** to plow, furrow 142 垆

b'wât **b'wâd** one for the road 輶

b'wâtziung ethno group 跋踵

b'wâtsât walk in a flurry 514 跋蹻

b'wât-lât ㄆㄨ flipflap sound of jumping fish or rising birds 142 跋刺

b'wâsâ saunter & skip along 514 婆娑

b'wâsâ growing luxuriantly (sc plants) 514 婆娑

b'wâd 3.14 steamer 142 旃 旆

左：使乘車者左實右僞以旃先與曳柴而從之 He had the chariot crews comprise a real man on the left and an imitation on the right, and had the

banners go first and the carriages dragging brush-wood follow them.

b'wâd thinned (forest) 142 拔

b'wâd (prn) 嫻

b'wâd 3.14 tree brings forth 柯葉 leaves directly from trunk 拔

b'wâd-b'wâd 𠄎 so flags 142 葳葳 筴筴

b'wâd'â uneven, rough (sc terrain) 陂陁 陂池 陁陀 陁陀

樂: 地勢窳隆丘墟陁陀 The terrain is hummocky and the mounds convoluted.

b'wân 3.29 𠄎 go away; be alienated, remove allegiance 11 叛 叛 迂

左: 六人叛楚即東夷秋楚成大心仲歸帥師滅六 They of Lu repudiated Ch'ü and joined the eastern Yi; in the autumn, Ch'eng Ta Hsin and Chung Kuei of Ch'ü led a force that extinguished Lu.

左: 子盍求事於齊以臨民不然將叛 Why don't you ask to become the vassal of Ch'i and use that as your grounds for subordinating these folk; otherwise they will revolt.

隋: 日暈者軍營之象周環匝日無厚薄敵與軍勢齊等若無軍在外天子失御民多叛日暈有五色有喜不得五色有憂 Solar halo: image of army camp. If it goes all around the sun with unvarying thickness, the enemy's situation is equal to ours. If there is no army outside then the emperor has lost control and many of the populace will revolt. If the halo has five colors there will be rejoicing. If it lacks five colors there will be sorrow.

絕: 句踐之時天子微弱諸侯皆叛 In the time of Kou Chien, the emperor was weak and negligible and the barons all went their own ways.

呂: 說義不稱師命之曰叛 If in explaining the right thing to do, one does not cite one's own teacher, we term that "schism."

b'wân 1.26 swirl around; ramified, multiplex 184 繁 潘

釋: 煩繁也物繁則相雜撓也 *b'wân* "hassle" is *b'wân* "complicated"; when things get complicated, they get mixed up and interfere with each other.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡為之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之間不厭詐偽君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it."

b'wân turn around 184 般 洧

b'wân joy 般

b'wân 2.24 comrade 141 伴

b'wân 2.24 集韻: go side by side (*swa* 伴?) 扶 **b'wân** tray 364 样

b'wân 1.26 fat, tubby 422 胖

b'wân 1.26 𠄎 basin 364 盤 鑿 槃

禮: 沐用瓦盤捫用巾 He washes his hair in a pottery basin and dries it with a towel.

隋: 天似蓋笠地法覆槃天地各中高外下 The sky is like a superposed coolie hat; the earth resembles

an overturned basin. Sky and earth are each higher in center and lower outside.

b'wân swirl, circulate 364 盤 鑿 蟠

b'wân 𠄎 name of a spring 繁

b'wân 𠄎 belly-band, cinch cf 鞞 繁 夔

b'wân 2.24 rice flour cakes 11 餠 餠 板 料

b'wân 2.24 to sit with legs crossed 141 跽

b'wân 2.24 pestle? hoe? 11 鉞

b'wân (prn) 嬀

b'wân 𠄎 girdle-satchel 327 鞶

b'wân 說文: a surcoat; a headcover 幣

b'wân 𠄎 pln 鄱

b'wân ramified, multiplex cf 煩 184 灤

b'wân 2 集韻: pair things to match 141 稗

b'wân 1.26 to remove 擊 擻

b'wân 1.26 𠄎 plant name 葭

b'wân-b'wân 𠄎 coming & going 嬖 嬖

b'wânkäng 𠄎 man name 盤庚

b'wânk'ieg 𠄎 river name 潘溪

b'wânkiwo **b'wânkiwâr** curl 139 盤 盪

b'wânsân walk oddly in smoo 514 蹒跚

b'wânmaik 𠄎 pln 蟠木

b'wânmiðk ko bird (集韻 *r mög* but cf *rime*

in 山海經圖讚) 鶯鶯

b'wân'wân move as snake, dragon 514 蟠蜿

b'wâr huge, bulging 653 蟠

b'wâr 𠄎 surname 夔

b'wâr 1.36 clear out 擊 擻 擻

b'wâr 1.36 spread, broadcast 擊 擻 擻

b'wâr 1.36 collect 擊 擻

b'wâr ko stone of dart points cf 拔 礮

b'wâr 𠄎 white artemisia 藜

b'wâr 1.36 surname 繁

b'wâr 1.36 writhe (sc dragon) 蟠

b'wâr 𠄎 pln 鄱

b'wâr-b'wâr **b'wâ-b'wâ** 𠄎 streaked? 11 幡

幡 番香

b'wârngo 𠄎 pln 蒲吾 番吾

史: 秦甲渡河踰漳據番吾則兵必戰於邯鄲之下矣 If Ch'in armor crosses the Yellow River, passes the Chang and captures P'o-wu then arms must clash near Hantan.

史: 秦趙戰於河漳之上再戰而趙再勝秦戰於番吾之下再戰又勝秦 Ch'in and Chao fought near the Yellow River and the Chang and Chao twice defeated Ch'in. They fought again near P'o-wu and Chao again defeated Ch'in.

b'wâliäd pln stb Borneo 婆利

b'wâb'wâ ko fruit 懶懶

b'wangdjo soo 𠄎 嘮喻

b'wât **b'ëg** 3.17 rot, go bad, become

ineffective (*swa* 廢?) 229 敗

b'wât **b'ëg** 3.17 onomat 𠄎

b'wan 2.25 ko fish perh porgy? 𩚑

b'wan 2.25 𠄎 pln 阪

b'wan 3.31 𠄎 all round, complete cf 扁 133 辨

衡: 辨四海之外 went around the outside of the terra incognita on all sides

b'wan **pwân** 2.25 great 422 坂

b'wan-b'wan 𠄎 great, grand +p 422 板板

b'wäg 2.15 𠄎 double; multiple 廣韻: 子本等

也 "amount of seed equal to original" 229 倍

非: 其子所以反者倍其所以嫁 What her daughter brought back was double the dowry she took with her. 淮: 是猶王孫綽之欲倍偏枯之藥而以生死死之人 This is like Wang-sun Ch'ü wanting to revive a corpse by giving it double the dose of medicine for hemiplegia. 國: 吾倍其室 I will double his estate.

史: 民有二男以上不分異者倍其賦 Those with two men or more were to split and separate or have their poll taxes doubled.

隋: 春秋分之日正出在卯入在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也

At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

史: 齊紫敗素也而賈十倍 The purple dye of Ch'i weakened the cloth, but raised its price tenfold.

戰: 今王發軍雖倍其前臣料趙國守備亦以十倍矣 Now even if YH sends out twice as many troops as before, I calculate the state of Chao will have multiplied its defense by ten times.

管: 百倍其本 multiply their basis by a hundred 史: 諸侯之地五倍於秦秦度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 The territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in.

漢: 高祖每酤留飲酒數倍倍 Whenever the High Ancestor would buy wine and tarry while he drank it, their wine sales would go up many-fold.

絕: 斷長續短一歲再倍其次一倍其次而反 Averaging out, in a year we get a fourfold return, or else twofold, or at least we recoup our investment.

漢: 人君不理則畜賈游於市乘民之不給百倍其本矣 If the ruler does not impose order on this then merchants with stored goods will do as they please in the market, taking advantage of people's needs to multiply prices by a hundred times their original amount.

b'wäg 3 turn one's back on 283 背 背

釋: 背背也在後稱也 *pwäg* "back" is *b'wäg* "turn from"; a term for what is behind.

莊: 背逡巡足二分垂在外揖御寇而進之 He ran around backward. His feet overhung the edge by two inches. He bowed to Yü-kou and bade him come forward.

b. *fig.*

左: 口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you broke the agreement.

國: 入而背外內之賂 when he regained his state, he repudiated the bribes he had offered both denizens and foreigners

草: 余懼其背經而趨俗 It worries me that they turn their backs on the classics and scurry to the current vogue.

史: 呂后與陸下[攻→]改苦食啖其可背哉 YIM and empress Lü soothed his distress, fed his hunger; how can you ignore that?

孟: 今也南蠻駮舌之人非先王之道子倍子之師而學之亦異於曾子矣 But now this southern barbarian, this man with the tongue of a shriek, denies the doctrines of the former kings, and you turn your back on your own teacher and imitate him. How different from Tsêng-tzü!

漢：安廢法度行邪辟有詐偽心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies.

b'wag 2.15 pile up dirt 543 培 陪

b'wag **b'wad** 3.18 belt pendant, wear at belt 佩 珮

詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

山：佩玉璜 He wore a jade semicircle at his belt.

列：佩玉環 to wear jade rings at their sashes

禮：立則磬折垂佩 Standing, he should be bent over so that the belt-tassel hangs free.

選：攝鳥號佩干將 Holding strong bows, wearing fine swords.

b'wag **b'war** accompany; augment 141 陪

b'wag fill up, block 543 坏 坯

b'wag 卍 FL: pln 鄱 邶

b'wag 2.15 說文: ko plant 菩

b'wag 1.15 early fetus, one-month fetus 316 坯

b'wag back wall of house 283 陪 培 坏 坯

呂：其室培墜守狗死 The back wall of their house is water-logged [for "low?"] and their watchdog is dead.

衡：陪廁 the privy at the rear

b'wag 1 to clot, coagulate 236 坏

b'wag 1.15 廣韻: weak; 博雅: pimple 瘡

b'wag 1.15 mountains rising in one tier 543 坏

b'wag 1.15 pottery before firing 坏

b'wag 1.15 replete w/food, drink 醅

b'wag 1.15 unfiltered spirits 醅

b'wag 3.18 dry over fire 焙

b'wag 3.18 說文: girdle pendant, wear at belt 排

b'wag 2.15 ko plant 蒔

b'wag **d'ien** 說文: servant's self-ref to master's master 543 陪 臣

左：陪臣干弑有誣者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.

禮：列國之大夫入天子之國曰某士自稱曰陪臣某 When the officers of a subordinate state enter the city of the emperor, they are called "so-and-so, knight." They refer to themselves as "sub-servant so-and-so."

b'wagsar **b'warsar** how birds flap on takeoff 142 穉 穉

b'wagswar **b'warswar** how birds flap on takeoff 142 穉 穉

b'wagd'ig stm "frustrated" (楚 dial) 桮 治

b'waglwar burgeoning, first flowering 蓓 蕾

b'wat confused, misled, rebellious (as **b'wad** ex name-tabu) 107 悖 悖 悖 悖

晏：今君政反乎民而行悖乎神大宮室多斬伐以偏山林羨飲食多畋漁以偏川澤 Now YL's government is against the people and your conduct disobedient to the spirits. You enlarge your palace, overcutting timber thus pinching the hills and woods. You enliven your food and drink, overhunting and overfishing thus pinching the streams and marshes.

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

淮：知人之性其自養不勃知事之制其舉措不惑→[惑] 惑 If one discerns human nature, one's self-nurture is not turbulent. If one discerns the pattern-setters of affairs, one's tactics are not misguided. [nr] 尉：夫心狂目盲耳聾以三悖率人者難矣 Now if the mind is disordered, the eyes blind and the ears deaf, those three failings make it very difficult to lead others.

b. also of *nan*

漢：星辰不季日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞 The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked.

b'wat quarrel 142 勃 勃 uf 渤

b'wat dust, blowing dust 埽

b'wat burst forth, grow vigorously 142 淳 渤

選：爾其枝岐潭淪渤蕩成汜乖蠻隔夷迴互 萬里 Consider how its estuaries and inlets overflow and sluice, bursting roisterously through to form intra-coastal channels; through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and twine for thousands of li.

b'wat 4 ample 653 悖 悖

b'wat ufois 方言: strong, quarrelsome 142 悖

b'wat 方言: threshing flail 142 悖

b'wat sthg stars do, rel to 孛星? 142 悖

b'wat pull (*swa* 拔?) 142 悖

b'wat 4.11 rising (ground) 郭

b'wat 4.11 ACG: contradiction (非+之?) 悖

b'wat 4.11 sko baked goods 餠

b'wat **p'iwat** annoyed looks 142 艱

b'watsieng comet 142 孛 星

隋：孛星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰孛 孛者孛然非常惡氣之所生也內不有大亂則外有大兵天下合謀間蔽不明有所傷害晏子曰君若不改孛星將出彗星何懼乎由是言之災甚於彗 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwad* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wat* comet. *b'wat* is "sudden", things suddenly go abnormal. It is a source of evil energy. If there is not a massive rebellion within then there will be massive military operations without. The whole world plots together obscurely in secret and they will harm someone. Yen-tzu said, "If YL does not change, a *b'wat* comet will appear. Why do you fear a *dziwad* comet?" From that we can say that it is more disastrous than a *dziwad*.

b'wat-b'wat 卍 hidden, vague 孛 孛 勃 勃

b'wat'wat swirl around (sc wind) 184 勃 鬱

b'watko 說文: ko bird (wood-pigeon?) 孛 姑 鶻 鶻 姑

b'watymag 說文: gulf of Chihli 渤海 郭海

b'watqian so rising wind 142 勃 焉

藝：既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興陽侯沛以奔驚 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

b'watg'ig 說文: gulf of Chihli 郭 澗 渤 澗

b'watqian sudden, esp sc anger 142 勃 然

史：於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天 太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hán got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, "I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Ch'in."

b'watdz'ig 說文: ko plant 葶 薺

b'wat-swat 說文: so moving slowly 勃 窳

b'wan 1.23 so hands waving wildly 擗

b'wan 1 說文: shallow bowl, basin 364 瓮 盆

考：盆實二鬴厚半寸脣寸 A basin has a volume of two *fu*, a thickness of half a *ts'un* and a lip of one *ts'un*.

b'wan mtn shaped like bowl 364 嶠

b'wan 2.21 guard dog 132 獐

b'wan "boat basket" (?) 364 楫

b'wan 3.26 說文: dust 11 坩 盆

b'wan 3.26 join, group together 133 盆

史：堯無三夫之[分→]盆 Yao had not three adherents.

選：長殺短兵直髮馳騁儂盆並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimble they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

b'wan 2.21 stdw bamboo (廣韻: *ar pwan*) 笨

b'wan 2.21 so spring bubbling up 142 汴

b'wan 1.23 說文: river name 溢

b'wan 舟篷 boat awning; 車弓 cart bow 棹

b'wandijet 1.23 overflow banks 瓮 溢 溢 溢

b'wanpiwo pallbearers, hearse-drivers 体 夫

b'war 1 卍 surname 裴

b'war 2.14 爾雅: disease 11 痲

b'war 1.15 so long garment 裴

b'war 2.14 multiple strings of beads 141 珮

b'war? 說文: stdw boat (*pron?*) (2 wds?) 棹

b'war-g'war 說文: sb roam around (*pron?*) 142 徘徊 徘徊 裴 回

選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand li it looks back and hesitates.

選：水深橋梁絕中路正徘徊 The river is deep and the bridge is out/ We stand in the middle of the road and do nothing but mill around.

藝：明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.

b'weg 3.16 exhausted 236 億

選：太子曰億 The crown prince said, "I feel weary."

b'wag **b'ig** to seize cf 搏 **piwo** 131 捕

山：捕魚水中兩手各操一魚 When they grab fish from the river each hand takes a fish.

淮：夫釋大道而任小數無以異於使蟹捕鼠 蟾蜍捕蚤不足以禁姦塞邪 Now to discard the great Way and depend on petty techniques cannot be distinguished from sending a crab to catch mice or a toad to catch fleas. It is insufficient to prevent treachery or block wrongness.

說：鱈魚名出樂浪東曉神爵四年初捕收輪 *ngiung*: name of fish, comes from Tung-yi in Lelang. First caught & sent in as tribute in 4th year of Shên-chüeh (58 BC).

藝：陶潛桃花源記曰晉太康中武陵人捕魚從溪而行忽逢桃花林夾兩岸數百步無雜木 The Account of Peach Blossom Springs by Tao Ch'ien says that in the Tai Kang era of Chin a man of Wu-ling went fishing. Going up along a glen he suddenly came upon a forest of peach blossom lining both banks for several hundred paces with no other trees intermixed.

b'wag **b'ig** 3.11 have food in mouth 589 哺

b'wag **b'ig** 3.11 sko confection 589 餠

b'wag **b'ig** 1.11 malevolent deity 271 醜

b'wag **b'ig** 1.11 說文: reeds [cattails?] 蒲 蒲

b'wo 1.11 ㄇ ㄉ 山名 蒲
b'wo 1.11 ㄇ ㄉ 山名 蒲
b'wo 1.11 ㄇ ㄉ 山名 蒲
b'wo-sōg b'āgsōg ㄇ famous horse name 蒲
 捎蒲錯
b'wodziang 1.11 ㄇ ㄉ 山名 蒲陽 **b'wots'āt b'āg**
 ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ ㄉ ㄌ ㄌ ㄍ ㄉ 莎雞 子華與張儀圃蒲陽降
 之 In the tenth year of the Benevolent King of Ch'in
 史: 秦惠王十年使公 昌 往 以 besiege P'u-
 yang. They reduced it. 葡萄
b'wōlōg b'āglōg 1.11 ㄇ ㄉ pussy willows, *Salix*
b'wōl'āt b'āgb'āg crawl 7 蒲服 蒲伏
 ㄆ ㄉ ㄍ. *purpurea, gracilistyla* 蒲柳
b'wōg 3.39 part of undercarriage 316 縛
b'wōngwōn relaxed cf 伴 矣 101 畔援
b'wāt 4.14 ㄇ ㄉ woman name 𦉰
b'wāt b'wāt 4.14 ㄇ ㄉ pull out; rise from; take, be
 taken (mil) (cf 發) (swa 挈?) 142 拔
 釋: 髮拔也拔擢而出也 *piwāt* "hair" is *b'wāt*
 "pull out"; it comes out if you pull it out.
 衡: 龍髯拔 The dragon's whiskers were pulled out.
 史: 拔劍切而啗之 drew his sword, cut it up and
 ate it.
 漢: 夫十圍之木始生如櫟足可搔而絕手可
 擢而拔 Take a tree of ten spans circumference: when
 it begins to grow it is like a sprouting sucker. It can be
 scraped away with the foot or pulled up with the hand.
 衡: 夫采玉者破石拔玉 A jade prospector breaks
 stone to extract jade.
 選: 挾拔五嶽竭涸九州 It let the five great peaks
 emerge and dried up the nine regions.
 b. fig.
 1. remove from possession or existence (cf 擽)
 戰: 秦攻宜陽周君謂趙累曰子以為何如對
 曰宜陽必拔也 Ch'in attacked Yi-yang. The Chou
 ruler asked Chao Lei, "How do you think it will be?"
 He replied, "Yi-yang will surely be taken."
 非: 名息拔拂 His name and his progeny would
 have been plucked out and swept away.
 2. select from a group
 衡: 拔人越次 pick someone out of turn
 衡: 拔進 be selected for advancement
b'wātkwāt ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ ㄉ plant root utm a drink 拔菹
b'wātk'āt 4.14 ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ *Smilax* sp 菹蓐
b'wātk'iat ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ ㄉ plant (pron?) 菹挈
b'wātk'āt ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ ㄉ 切韻: root utm drink 拔劫
b'wād 3.16 bellows 142 排 鞴 鞴 鞴
b'wād 3.16 water making waves 142 澗
b'wādkiēk 3.16 cleave 排擊
 漢: 屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所
 排擊剝割皆[眾→]從理解也 That Tan the
 butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single
 morning without dulling his butcher knife is because
 he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines.
b'wādk'er 3.16 bump roughly 排指
b'wām separate 11 畔
 戰: 常仗趙而畔楚仗齊而畔秦 He has often
 adhered to Chao in defecting from Ch'u or adhered to
 Ch'i in defecting from Ch'in.
 漢: 湯數醉醺羌人羌人反畔卒如充國之言
 T'ang frequently got drunk and shouted abuse at the
 Chiāng. The Chiāng rose in revolt and it turned out
 just as Ch'ung-kuo had predicted.
 衡: 四國篡畔 the four states took it on themselves

to go their own ways
 史: 故竊爲大王計莫如一韓魏齊楚燕趙以
 從親以畔秦 Thus if I may be permitted to plan on
 YGM's behalf, the best would be to unite Hán, Wei,
 Ch'i, Ch'u and Yen into a vertical alliance, drawing
 them out of Ch'in's orbit.

m

māk 4.19 in no case 107 莫
 詩: 不敢暴虎不敢馮河人知其一莫知其他
 We don't dare go at tigers barehanded, nor cross the Ho
 with no boat/ People recognize the one [application]
 but none recognizes the others
 史: 莫如從親以孤秦 It would be best to join a
 vertical alliance, thereby isolating Ch'in.
 史: 故竊爲大王計莫如一韓魏齊楚燕趙以
 從親以畔秦 Thus if I may be permitted to plan on
 YGM's behalf, the best would be to unite Hán, Wei,
 Ch'i, Ch'u and Yen into a vertical alliance, drawing
 them out of Ch'in's orbit.
 國: 擇福莫若重擇禍莫若輕 In choosing among
 felicities, the heaviest is best; in choosing among
 calamities, the lightest is best.
 國: 公曰臣殺其君誰之過也大夫莫對 The
 duke said, "When a servant kills a ruler, whose fault is
 it?" None of the great officers replied.
 史: 燕欲報仇於齊非蘇氏莫可 Yen wants to
 requite the enmity of Ch'i; with no one but Mr. Su is
 that possible.
 呂: 莫不爲利莫不爲害 none does not bring
 about profit, none does not bring about loss
 史: 念莫可使用於秦者 He thought about the fact
 that no one could be installed in office in Ch'in.
 國: 使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 causing all of
 the people to have concealed hatred in their hearts
 衡: 事莫明於有效 Matters are never easier to under-
 stand than when they are provided with evidence.
 墨: 夫好美者豈曰吾族人莫之好故不好哉
 It's absurd to suppose that a man who loves a beau-
 tiful woman would say, "None of my clan loves her, so
 I don't either!"
 呂: 所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所
 甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the
 six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.
 非: 主令所加莫敢不聽 No one to whom a ruler's
 order applies would dare to ignore it.
 國: 莫敢言道路以目 none dared speak; they
 pointed out the road with their eyes
 史: 群臣皆莫敢言 None of the servants dared say
 anything.
 非: 刻削之道鼻莫如大目莫如小 In the art of carv-
 ing, noses are best made too large and eyes too small.
 呂: 三皇先教而後殺故事莫功焉 The three
 great ones put teaching first and killing last, so no
 one's affairs were more successful than theirs.
 人: 夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴
 莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire,
 nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they
 esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.
māk ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ tent 107 幕 幙
 三: 乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌
 其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲
 降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled
 them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil

into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They
 hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao
 a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.
 史: 臨菑之塗車輦擊人肩摩連衽成帷舉袂
 成幕 The streets of Lin-tzū are so crowded with
 vehicles and people that if they conjoined their lapels
 they would form a tent wall and if they raised their
 sleeves they would form a tent roof.
 戰: 樂羊爲魏將而攻中山其子在中山中山
 之君烹其子而遺之羹樂羊坐於幕下而啜之
 盡一盃文侯謂諸師贊曰樂羊以我之故食其
 子之肉贊對曰其子之肉尚食之其誰不食樂
 羊既罷中山文侯賞其功而疑其心 Yao Yang
 was a general in Wei and attacked Chung-shan. His
 son was in Chung-shan. The ruler of Chung-shan
 boiled his son and sent him some of the broth. Yao
 Yang sat down in his tent and gulped down the whole
 bowlful. The Cynosure Marquess said to Tsan, the
 army's inspector-general, "Yao Yang ate his son's
 flesh on account of me." Tsan replied, "If he would
 eat even his son, whom would he not eat?" Yao Yang
 finished putting down Chung-shan. The Cynosure
 Marquess rewarded his accomplishment but remained
 doubtful of his reliability.
māk suffering, distress 104 瘼
māk 4.19 quiet, still 107 莫 漠 寞
 莊: 游心於淡合氣於漠順物自然而無容私
 焉 Let the mind wander in tranquility, harmonize the
 spirit with silence, follow nature's own way of being
 and allow nothing individual in it.
 淮: 傷死者其鬼媿時既者其神漠 Those who
 die violently, their ghosts are bound; those whose span
 is fulfilled, their spirits are at rest.
māk 4.19 plan, plan for 104 莫
māk ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ 爾雅: ko critter (panda?) 380 貌
māk connective tissue, membrane 107 膜
māk exertion 104 勛
māk blind *swa* 眊? 107 瞶
māk ㄇ 漢縣 name 鄠
māk 4.19 look for, seek 104 覓
māk 4.19 sko biting gnat or small mosquito (cf
 虻) 蠛
 呂: 有[蠛→?]蠛集其國其音匈匈 There are
 swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise
hung-hung.
māk-māk ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ so leaves 莫莫
māk'g'lāk ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ mantis 莫貉
mākngog high title in Ch'u 莫敖
māksāk fondle, push 摸捺
mākziā ㄇ name of a sword 莫邪 莫耶 鏌
 鈇 鏌 鏌
māk'v'āk densely packed 7 漠泊 嶼 嶼
māk'miwang ㄋ ㄌ ㄍ fishing net 107 幕網
māg long for; admire 104 慕 悞 莫
 孟: 巨室之所慕一國慕之 What the great houses
 admire the whole state admires.
 史: 慕蘭相如之爲人 He admired Lin Hsiang-ju's
 character.
 史: 湯萬久遠兮邈不可慕也 T'ang and Yü are in
 the distant past, ah/ They are too distant to long for.
 後: 嘗於陳梁間行遇雨巾一角墊時人乃故折
 巾一角以爲林宗中其見慕皆如此 Once while
 traveling in the area of Chên and Liang he was caught
 in rain and a corner of his hat drooped. His contempo-

raries then purposely bent one corner to make "Linsung hats." Such was the extent to which everything about him was admired.

史：及周之盛時天下和洽四夷鄉慕義懷德附離而並事天子 When Chou came to be flourishing, the world was united. All the barbarians turned into the wind, looked to the standard for guidance, remembered good deeds and kept their adherence, together serving the emperor.

草：於是後學之徒競慕二賢守令作[篇→]偏人撰一卷以為秘玩 Their younger followers vied with each other in admiration for their competence. They would hold back a decree until they could make a copy, and when any of them had filled a scroll he would keep it as a closely-held curio.

草：夫杜崔張子皆有超俗絕世之才博學餘暇游手於斯後世慕焉 Now, Tu, Ts'ui and Chang all have talent far beyond the ordinary, surpassing all their contemporaries. In what time they spare from their broad studies, they dabble in such calligraphy, and younger men give their admiration to it.

mâg kneel 7 膜

mâg 3.11 ^{nc} grave (cf 埋) 107 墓

衡：初死藏尸於棺少久藏棺於墓 When people are recently dead we enclose the corpse in a coffin, and after a while we enclose the coffin in a grave.

廣：一守墳墓 One stayed to care for the grave mound.

呂：樂水齧其墓見棺之前和 Leaking water ate away the burial site and exposed the memorial tablet in front of the inner coffin.

後：仲尼喪母冢高四尺遇雨而崩弟子請修之夫子泣曰古不修墓 When Confucius buried his mother the grave mound was made one meter high. Rain got at it and it collapsed. His disciples asked to be allowed to repair it. The master, weeping, said, "In ancient times they did not repair graves."

淮：毋伐樹木毋扶墳墓毋熟五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock. [nr]

mâg to model, lay out pattern 104 摸 摹

列：王開恆有疑置亡變化之極徐疾之間可盡模哉 YM is at ease with what is permanent but suspicious of what is transient. But how could the entire range of changes, slow or fast as they may be between one extreme and the other, be conformable to some standard?

mâg mwo abrade 375 摸 摹 莫

詩：白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可為也無易[由→]油言無曰苟矣莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with/ Do not let your words flow freely/ Do not say, "It was unintended./ Polish up what I said."/ What is said can no longer be withdrawn. [A metaphor this plainly expressed might as well be called a simile. The tongue is compared to the [roughly] tongue-shaped jade tablet. A ruler having uttered some casual insult tells his nuncio to rephrase it as one might polish a flaw out of jade.]

mâg 1.11 plan, counsel 104 謨 謨

mâg summon, command 募

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.

mâg 3.11 evening 107 暮 莫

mâg 1.11 model 104 模 樞

mâg 3 ^{nc} ko plant (Kg: a Rumex?) 107 莫

mâg coarse raw silk 齊 dial 107 縞

mâg mwo 1.11 grind, polish 104 摸

mâg 1.11 observe 摹

mâg-mâg ^{rb} straining, energetic 悻悻

mâg-mâg ^{rb} unkempt 107 莽 莽

mâgxiwâ ko critter cf 魔鬼 獠 獠

mâgxiwâ epitaph 墓誌

藝：梁簡文帝中書令臨汝靈侯墓誌銘 epitaph inscription of the Numinous Marquess of Lin-ju, head palace librarian to the Observant Cynosure Emperor of Liang

mâgto mâglâg confused 107 悻悻

mâgmæg ^{wp} fourth wife of Huang Ti 嫫母

呂：故嫫母執乎黃帝黃帝曰厲女德而弗忘與女正而弗衰雖惡奚傷 Thus Mu-ma was taken up by Huang Ti. He said, "If I attach my attraction to you and you do not forget it, if I give the governance [of the household] to you and you do not damage it, though you are ugly what could that hurt?"

衡：使醜如嫫母以子日沐能得愛乎 Suppose she were as ugly as a hag, if she washed her hair on the first day of a ten-cycle, would she become lovely? 衡：從當今至千世之後人可長如英英色如嫫母壽如朝生乎 A thousand generations after the present time, might people be the size of seed pods, ugly as Ma-mu and live as long as mayflies?

mâng 3.42 senile 107 旨

mânglâng vast wilderness 107 莽 浪

mâm 1.51 old woman 290 媪

mâm 2.49 pln 媪

mâm 2.49 廣韻 feed, eat (吳 dial baby talk) 90 餽

mâ **mvar** 1 hemp 239 麻

淮：綵麻索縷 twiddle fibers out of hemp with the finger tips to spin thread

mâg ^{nc} 爾雅：huge cow (name of breed?) 107 摩

ma 1.37 sko malady 癩

man 3.30 ^m disrespect 101 慢 慢 慢

新：接禮肅正謂之敬反敬為慢 If one greets others with strict correctness it is called respect; to invert respect is to be insulting.

國：上下有序則民不慢 When there is difference of rank between superiors and inferiors, the folk do not behave disrespectfully.

man 3.30 ^m neglect 101 慢

新：期果言當謂之信反信為慢 If one's promises are kept and one's words borne out it is called reliability; to invert reliability is to be slack.

孟：夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of humane government must commence from field

boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the well fields are not equal and the return of grain not equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt officials will surely be careless about field boundaries. Once the boundaries have been put right, the division of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with no trouble.

man 3.30 ^m to hit 375 擣

man 3.30 horse disease *ar mǎ* 癘

mâg 1.36 peck surreptitiously 104 瞞

māk 4.25 ^{vt} silent 107 默 嘿 嘿

國：三年默以思道 Was silent for three years in contemplation of the Way.

列：左右曰王默存耳 His servants said, "YM has only been sitting still.

後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only T'an kept to himself, saying nothing.

漢：及孝文即位躬脩玄默勸趣農桑減省租賦而將相皆舊功臣少文多質懲惡亡秦之政論議務在寬厚恥言人之過失 When the Cynosure emperor acceded, he cultivated quietude in his person; he encouraged farm production and reduced taxes and levies. His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adornment but much substance. They execrated the government of the destroyed Chin; they laid out the case for emphasizing lenience and generosity; they were embarrassed to speak of others' faults and failures. [皆 fac]

māk 4.25 ink; congealed inkstuff 107 墨

釋：硯研也研墨使和濡也 *ngian* "inkstone" is *ngian* "grind fine"; grind the ink fine so it will be evenly moistened.

衡：截竹為筒破以為牒加筆墨之跡乃成文字大者為經小者為傳記 We trim bamboo to make tubes; they are broken to make strips. Lay tracks of brush and ink on them and they become writings. Great ones become classics, small ones accounts and records.

衡：夫天安得以筆墨而為圖書乎 Now, how would Sky find it possible to make drawings and writings with brush and ink?

草：月數丸墨 using several pellets of inkstuff each month

b. *on stretched cord, marks straight line*

荀：猶繩墨之於曲直也 like the relation of cord-and-ink to straightness

黃：匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→] 趕平[水→]木也工人不能置規而為圓去矩而

為方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the inkline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.

māk 4.25 ^{wp} Mohism, short for 墨者 墨

非：世之顯學儒墨也儒之所至孔丘也墨之所至墨翟也 The most eminent doctrines in the world are Confucian and Mohist. The Confucians can be traced back to Confucius and the Mohists can be traced back to Mo Ti

非：自墨子之死也有相里氏之墨有相夫氏

之墨有鄧陵氏之墨故孔墨之後儒分爲八墨離爲三。Since the death of Motzū there have been the Mohists of the Hsiangli clan, those of the Hsiangfu clan and those of the Têngling clan. Thus in the wake of their founders, the Confucians split into eight and the Mohists divided into three.

非：取舍相反不同而皆自謂真孔墨孔墨不可復生將誰使定世之學乎孔子墨子俱道堯舜而取舍不同皆自謂真堯舜堯舜不復生將誰使定儒墨之誠乎殷周七百餘歲虞夏二千餘歲而不能定儒墨之真今乃欲審堯舜之道於三千歲之前 Their tenets are contradictory and different, yet each calls itself genuine. Confucius and Mo-tzū not being returnable to life, whom are we going to get to make determinations about contemporary scholarship? Confucius and Mo-tzū both cited Yao and Shun, yet their tenets were different and both called themselves genuine Yao and Shun. Yao and Shun not returning to life, whom are we going to get to determine the sincerity of the Confucians and the Mohists? The Yin and Chou go back more than seven hundred years; the Hsia go back more than two thousand years, yet, unable even to determine the genuineness of Confucians and Mohists, they now want to get the details of the way of Yao and Shun three thousand years ago.

非：意者其不可必乎無參驗而必之者愚也弗能必而據之者誣也故明據先王必定堯舜者非愚則誣也愚誣之學雜反之行明主弗受也。On the other hand, perhaps we can't be sure of such things? If they are sure of such things with no evidence to go by, they are fools, while if they use them as proof without being sure of them, they are impostors. Thus those who explain and expound from the ancient kings or who are sure they have pinned down Yao and Shun, are either fools or impostors. The doctrines of fools and impostors are confused and contradictory, and a clear-sighted ruler does not accept them.

非：墨者之葬也冬日冬服夏日夏服桐棺三寸服喪三月世主以爲儉而禮之儒者破家而葬服喪三年大毀扶杖世主以爲孝而禮之夫是墨子之儉將非孔子之侈也是孔子之孝將非墨子之戾也今孝戾侈儉俱在儒墨而上兼禮之。In Mohist funerals, they wear winter clothes if it is winter and summer clothes if summer, the softwood coffin is three inches thick and mourning is worn into the third month. People nowadays consider them frugal and do honor to them. The Confucians break up the household for a funeral; they wear mourning into the third year and get so emaciated they have to hobble along on sticks, and rulers nowadays consider them filial and do honor to them. Now if you accept the frugality of the Mohists you ought to reject the extravagance of the Confucians, while if you accept the filiality of the Confucians, you ought to reject the callousness of the Mohists. In fact, filiality and callousness, frugality and extravagance, are juxtaposed in Confucianism and Mohism, yet superiors do honor to them equally.

māk measure 104 墨

māk cover; covered *ar mōg* 107 冒

māk ^{nc}爾雅: ko bug 蝶

māk angry (*ar māk?*) 嫫

māk-māk ^{nb}soo 墨墨 嘿嘿

後：嘿嘿不得意 suffered frustration in silence

史：武王諤謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Chòu of Yin brought about his own ruin.

māk-māk ^{nb}so fire 燬燬

mākjiā ^{nc}Mohist 墨者

史：墨者亦尚堯舜道言其德行曰堂高三尺土階三等茅茨不翦采椽不刮食土簋噉土刑糲梁之食藜藿之羹 The Mohists also praise the way of Yao and Shun and speak of their ethical deportment, they say, "Their halls were 27" high and had three tiers of stair steps. The cogon thatch was not trimmed nor the oak rafters planed. They ate from daub stew bowls and drank from daub beakers. Coarse grain was what they ate and chenopod was what they used for soup." 荀：故儒者將使人兩得之者也墨者將使人兩喪之者也是儒墨之分也 Thus Confucians are ones who will get others to succeed in both ways; Mohists are ones who will get others to fail in both ways. Such is the distinction between Confucians and Mohists.

māktsiag ^{mp}Motzu (man) 墨子

非：是孔子之孝將非墨子之戾也 If you accept the filiality of Confucius then you ought to reject the callousness of Mo-tzū.

呂：墨子見染素絲者而嘆 Motzū saw some people dyeing silk and sighed.

淮：墨子...不肯以兵知 Mohtzū...was unwilling to be known for military prowess.

荀：墨子雖爲之衣褐帶索嚼菽飲水惡能足之乎 Though Motzū wear kudzu-cloth with a rope belt and eat beans and drink water for it, could he make that enough?

荀：夫不足非天下之公患也特墨子之私憂過計也 Now this insufficiency does not trouble the generality of mankind in the whole world, but is rather the personal vexation of Motzū at the failure of his plan.

māktsiag ^{mp}Mo Tzu (book) 墨子

māg mēb 2.45 ^{nc}mother 90 姆

呂：曰何故而乞與之語蓋其母也 He said, "How did you come to be begging?" He spoke with her for a while and it turned out she was his mother.

顏：共叔之死母實爲之 As to the death of the Reverend Sibling, it was his own mother who caused it. 左：武王之母弟八人 The Martial King had eight full brothers.

後：球曰皇太后以盛德良家母臨天下宜配先帝是無所疑 Ch'iu said, "It is assuredly beyond dispute that the empress dowager, of her abundant personal goodness and being of an estimable family, oversaw the world in a motherly way, and ought to be enrolled with our former emperor.

māg someone; something 某 厶

戰：從某至某廣從六里 From such-and-such to so-and-so, in width and length six li.

戰：郢人某氏之宅臣願之 The house of Mr. X of Ying—I want it.

月：先立春三日太史謁之天子曰某日立春 Three days before Li-ch'un the Grand Scribe reports it to the emperor: "Such-and-such a day: Li-ch'un."

禮：列國之大夫入天子之國曰某士自稱曰陪臣某 When the officers of a subordinate state enter the city of the emperor, they are called "so-and-so, knight." They refer to themselves as "sub-servant so-and-so." 左：凡師敵未陳曰敗某師皆陳曰戰 Always in

speaking of forces, if the other is not yet in formation, it says "defeated such-and-such a force." When both forces were in formation, it says "did battle."

māg 2.45 "acre" 104 畝 畝 畝 畝 畝 畝 左：使齊之封內盡東其畝 He bade Ch'i orient all fields within its borders to the east.

戰：使曹沫釋其三尺之劍而操鈹鋤與農夫居壟畝之中則不若農夫 Let Ts'ao Mo lay aside his three-*ch'ih* sword and take up digging-stick and hoe and dwell among the embanked fields with farmers: then he would not be the equal of the farmers. 搜：少偏孤與父居肆力田畝鹿車載自隨 He was half-orphaned while young, and lived with his father. He applied all his labor to his fields, carrying him around with him in a wheelbarrow.

b. field of specific size; measure of land area

孟：五畝之宅 a homestead of five *māg*

管：起一人之繇百畝不舉 Levy one man and one hundred acres will not be taken up.

漢：今一夫挾五口治田百畝歲收畝一石半爲粟百五十石除十一之稅十五石餘百三十五石 Now one farmer having a family of five works 100 *māg* of fields. In a year he harvests 1½ *d'iak* from each *māg*. That amounts to 150 *d'iak* of grain. Take away a 10% tax of 15 *d'iak* and that leaves 135 *d'iak*.

搜：有梓樹巨圍葉廣丈餘垂柯數畝 There was a catalpa tree with a trunk of vast circumference. Its leaves were over a *d'iang* in breadth and its branches hung down over several acres. 左：初稅畝非禮也 For the first time acreage was taxed, contrary to usage. 漢：魯宣公初稅畝春秋譏焉 The Perspicuous Marquess of Lu first taxed acreage; the Ch'un-ch'iu condemned that.

māg mēb 3.50 harem nanny 90 姆

māg ^{nc}big toe or thumb 拇

māg 2.15 方言：avarice *ar māvag* 拇

māg consider, plan *sua* 謀 104 姆

māg 2.15 rain damaged grain 204 標

māg 3.19 rain damaged grain 204 標

māg 1 ko edible plant 某

māg 2.45 ^{nc}so walking 踣

māg 2.45 ^{nc}ko cow 犗

māg 2.45 weeds 107 莽

māgdia ^{nc}方言：gramma? (*diā*) (=母翁? cf

社) 母媯

māgd'iar ^{nc}yobro w/same mother? 母弟

mer-mer ^{nb}sheep noise 嘍嘍

mā ^{nc}mā'ār 2.4 small, tiny (cf 微) 112 靡

非：物之幾者非所靡也 Things that are nearly

finished are not to be taken lightly on that account.

漢：泰山之雷穿石單極之紈斷幹水非石之鑽

索非木之鋸漸靡使之然也 The rain-gutters of Mt.

T'ai cut through rock; a well-rope let out to its bitter end

cuts through the shaft. Water is not a rock-drill, nor is

rope a wood-saw. This happens by gradual tiny bits.

漢：連日夜靡盡 They continued for days and nights

together until it was all turned to mush.

列：簡鄭衛之處子娥媯靡曼者施芳澤正娥

眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He

chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of

Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed

oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins

and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked

with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

mia mijär 1.5 rice gruel 334 糜 饘

選: 擔囊行取薪斧冰持作糜 Shoulder a sack and go for firewood/ Chop ice to melt for gruel.

mia mijär 2.4 not be, lack, lose (cf 微) 112 靡

准: 譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

mia miä 1.5 share, join 327 糜 靡

非: 厚者虧之薄者靡之 The affluent ones—take from them; the impoverished ones—share with them. [nr]

mia where you hit bell 攏

mia (prn) 靡

mia 1.5 tether (animal), tie up (boat) 327 糜

mia 1.5 scatter 靡

mia mijär 1.5 overcook 112 糜

mia 1.5 destroy 605 糜

mia mijär 2.4 bent 骹 靡

左: 吾視其輻亂望其旗靡故逐之 I saw their chariot tracks were chaotic, and observed from afar that their flags were drooping, so I pursued them.

苑: 東風則草靡而西西風則草靡而東 In an east wind the weeds bend down to the west; in a west wind the weeds bend down to the east.

後: 順風激靡草 bend down the weeds in the direction the wind is strongly blowing

選: 綽約閑靡機迅體輕 Beautiful, elegant and supple, their limbs are light and trigger-quick.

mia-mia mijär-mijär 骹 langorous 靡靡

釋: 篋篋師延所作靡靡之樂[器]也後出於桑間濮上之地蓋空國之侯所[存]好也師涓為晉平公鼓焉鄭衛分其地而有之遂號鄭衛之音謂之淫樂也 The instrument on which Shih Yen composed enervating music. It later came to light among mulberries [cf 桑中 苒] on the bank of the P'u river. It turned out to be favored by the ruler of a deserted land. Shih Chiian played on it for the Level Marquess of Chin. Chêng and Wèi divided that territory and kept it. Then the music of Chêng and Wèi was called licentious music.

miak cover 107 幕 幕

miaglân mijärglân 𠵹 boil to mush 112 糜 爛 糜爛 糜爛

漢: 昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻脣斷其舌謂去曰前殺昭平反來畏我今欲糜爛望卿使不能神與去共支解置大鑊中取桃灰毒藥并煮之召諸姬皆臨觀連日夜靡盡 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed its tongue. She told Ch'ü, "Before, when I killed Shao-ping she came back to haunt me. This time I want to boil Wang-ching to pulp to deny her the power to do that." She and Ch'ü working together cut up the body and put it into a large pot, boiling it together with peach ashes and poisons. They summoned the harem ladies and had them go up to the rim and look into it. They boiled it for days and nights together until it was all turned to mush.

b. fig.

孟: 梁惠王以土地之故糜爛其民而戰之大敗 The Benevolent King of Liang, for the sake of

territory, sent his folk to war after having enervated them, and was soundly defeated.

miat 4.16 fatigue eyestrain 142 蔑 苜 曠 苜

miat 4.16 covering 112 曠

miat 4.16 destroy (cf 滅) 605 蔑 篋 蔑 蔑

准: 一指篋之 crush it with a finger

國: 十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.

藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡藏煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames/ All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 苒]

miat 4.16 Kg; despise 406 蔑

miat 4.16 說文: grain, corn 穉

miat 4.16 culm sheath 109 篋 篋 篋

miat 4.16 rope of plaited wood 327 機

miat 4.16 nose bleed 406 曠

miat 4.16 smear 406 曠

miat 𠵹 pln in 魯 pron? 昧 蔑

miat 4.16 未+之? [曰 counterex] 蔑

miat 4.16 rice gruel 334 糗

miat'xiap bar of precious metal 鑲 鏢

miat'xiwet 𠵹 overwhelming ("wiping out obstructions?") 605 濺 濺

miatsiat tiny 306 機 楔

miatsiat not square, irregular 機 楔

miatsiat 廣韻: 淨 pure 605 儼 儼

miatsiat 廣韻: so water 濺 濺

miattsiam deceitful 儼 儼

miatmwät 爾雅: work hard 羸 沒

miatsiet fine particles (pron?) 306 靡 屑

miad 3.12 small pot 鏹

mian look askance at 112 眴

選: 昭藐流眴 Constantly looking around with wide-open eyes.

史: 明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投人於道路人無不按劍相眴者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

mian 2.27 hidden 說文 *ed r mijwan* 112 𠵹

mian ko plant 苒

miam 2.51 說文: cranium 王仁昫切韻 *ar mijwäm* 107 𠵹 𠵹

miam 2.51 廣韻: open the mouth 𠵹

miam 1.53 集韻: jade 琇 琇

miamiwät ko plant 靡 蕪

mian 1.29 shut eyes, sleep *ar mian* 184 眠

mian 1.29 droop (sc plants) 184 眠

mian 2.27 blind 112 殛

mian'iwän groggy from medicine 184 眠 眩

mian'd'ian hoodwink, cheat 184 眠 姪

mior 2.11 rice 米

民: 凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.

藝: 同業等憐其貧給米完終不受 Others of his calling took pity on his poverty and tried to supply

him with meat and rice, but he never accepted.

b. *indiv grains*

藝: 神農時民食穀釋米加燒石上而食之 In the time of Shên Nung, people ate grain. They separated the grains, put them on a fire-heated stone and ate them.

搜: 一石穀搗得三斗米非康七乎 Getting three pecks of grain by threshing one bushel—doesn't that mean the other seven were chaff?

mior 1.12 go astray 112 迷

漢: 舜入于大麓烈風雷雨不迷堯乃知舜之足授天下 When Shun entered Ta-lu and did not lose his way despite strong wind and thundering rain, Yao recognized that he could be given governance of the world.

藝: 既出白太守太守遣人隨而尋之迷不復得路 After he emerged he reported to the grand administrator who sent people to follow him and find it. But they got lost and could not find the road again.

露: 不仁而有勇力材能則狂而操利兵也不智而辯慧[猥]→選給則迷而乘良馬也 To have courage, strength, talent and skill without compassion is to wield a sharp weapon while insane; to have poor powers of discernment, but be persuasive, clear-thinking and a ready speaker, is to drive a swift horse in the wrong direction.

b. fig.

戰: 今之嗣主忽於至道皆昏於教亂於治迷於言或於語沈於辯溺於辭 Rulers who have acceded to power in our time are oblivious to the perfect way. They are all dimmed by instruction, mixed up about governance, misled by words, misguided by sayings, sunk in glibness and drowned by phrases. 列: 意迷精喪請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

mior 𠵹 a fawn 麋

mior get speck in eye 112 眵

mior 𠵹 爾雅: ko plant 蕪

mior 3.12 speech of which the meaning is hidden (rel to 迷) 112 謎 謎

mior 𠵹 riv name 沘

mior 1.12 fuddled with drink 112 醺

miek 4.23 𠵹 river name ("smooth?") (澗 cuo

澗?) 汨 澗 澗 澗 冥

miek 4.23 smooth: cover 107 幕 幘 汨

miek carpet (smooth cover) 107 覆

miek 𠵹 carriage arm-rest cover 107 篋

miek 4.23 covering 107 曠

miek 4.23 𠵹 covering on carriage 107 臂

miek 4.23 𠵹 kettle-lid 107 甬

miek 說文: 覆也 a cover 107 𠵹

miek 4.23 說文: fine silk thread 107 糸

miek 4.23 𠵹 說文: white tiger 麴 麴

miek 4.23 廣韻: seek 104 覓 覓 覓

miek 𠵹 ko plant 蕪

miek ko bug 蠅

miek go through & come out 229 汨

miek 4.23 broad 幘

miek make smooth: to plane 107 幘

miek 4.23 fine rain 107 溼

miek 4.23 make smooth: to plaster 107 埴

miek mwëk 𠵹 方言: vehicle cover 107 篋

miek-miek 𠵹 onomat 𠵹 *xiët-xiët*: 汨汨

miēkdīāk ko stone good for inkstones 硯石
miēng 1.43 dark, darken 107 冥 暝

淮: 王子慶忌足躡麋鹿手搏兕虎置之冥室之中不能搏龜繫勢不便也 Prince Ching-chi could not outrun deer on foot and take rhinos and tigers barehanded; put him in a lightless house and he couldn't catch a turtle, conditions being so unfavorable.

淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Chou, crossing at Meng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

b. fig.

晉: 曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

miēng inscription 銘

藝: 梁簡文帝神山碑銘 inscription of the Observant Cynosure Emperor of Liang on a stele at Spooky Mountain

藝: 梁簡文帝中書令臨汝靈侯墓誌銘 epitaph inscription of the Numinous Marquess of Lin-ju, head palace librarian to the Observant Cynosure Emperor of Liang

miēng 1.43 terra obscura; ocean 107 溟

miēng 1.43 𠄎 FL: pln, city in Chin 鄴

miēng cold 溼

miēng 3.46 night 107 暝

miēng 1.43 tea picked late 槁

miēng 1.43 small pig 猥

miēng 1.43 玉篇: identical 133 𠄎

miēng go to sleep *ar miēn* 112 暝

miēng 1.43 vko plant-eating caterpillar 螟

呂: 蝗螟農夫得而殺之奚故為其害稼也

Locusts and cutworms: when a farmer catches them he kills them. Why? Because of their harm to crops.

miēng-miēng 𠄎 so carriage's dust 冥冥

漢: 去彼昭昭就冥冥兮既下新宮不復故庭 今 I leave the brightness and go to the darkness, ah! Having gone down to the new hall I will never return to the old court. [nr]

風: 蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據推當今以覽太古自昭昭而[本→]求冥冥乃欲審其事而建其論董其是非而綜其詳[矣言→] 豈也實為難哉 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely. Extrapolating the present to examine the past, starting from what is clear in search of what is obscure, and so wishing to get all the facts and construct a rational arrangement of them, to bring truth and falsehood under control and make a large-scale arrangement of the small-scale accounts, is really very hard!

史: 是故明主外科其敵之強弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈揜於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them

is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

miēng-miēng 1.43 misty, drizzly 107 溟溟

語: 浮於山水之流出於冥冥之野因江河之道而達於京師之下 Floated on the current of mountain rivers, emerging from mist-shrouded wilderness, on the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.

miēngkiap ko myth plant 莫莢

miēng-g'iēng 𠄎 inchoate 107 溟溟

miēngtsā **miēngtsāg** ko fruit like quince 辭

海: *Cydonia sinensis* 榲桲

miēngts'iēng 3.46 glossy black 107 黓黓

miēngd'āk 𠄎 ko crop-damaging bug 螟蟥

螟蟥

miēngliēng 𠄎 ko crop-damaging bug 螟蟥

miēnglwā C. Asian tribal camp 螟蠡

miēnglwā 𠄎 mtn name 螟蠡

miēngmuk 1.43 misty, drizzly 107 溟沐

miēn 1.29 be dizzy 112 暝

miēn 2.27 plaster w/mud 溷

mok-mok 𠄎 distant 藐藐

mog 1.34 𠄎 vegetable 107 茼

mog mlog 3.37 very old 205 耄

mog 1.34 pennon 107 旄

淮: 武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而搗之 The Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them.

隋: 昴畢間為天街天子出旄頭罕畢以前驅此其義也 The space between *māo* and *pi* functions as the main street of the sky. When the emperor goes out, a hand-net at the head of his banner means to press forward at speed. This is his guidon.

選: 擁旄為漢將汙馬出長城 Commissioned as general of Han, he pushed his army hard beyond the Great Wall.

mog 1.34 𠄎 sidetufts; long hair, mane 107 髦

淮: 故牛歧蹠而戴角馬被髦而全足者天也 Thus it is due to nature that a cow has split hooves and horns while a horse has a mane and solid feet.

mog 1.34 𠄎 hair; vegetation 107 毛 旄

荀: 西海則有皮革文旄焉然而中國得而用之

The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them.

山: 其狀如豚而白毛毛大如筭而黑端 [The porcupine's] shape is like a pig but with white fur; the fur is as big as women's hairpins and has black tips.

荀: 人之所以為人者非特以二足而無毛也以其有辨也 As to that by which humans are human, it is not solely by means of having two legs and no fur; it is by means of their having the power of discrimination.

釋: 體第也骨肉毛血表裏大小相次第也 *t'liar* "members" is *d'iar* "sequential order"; bone, flesh, hair, blood, whether internal or external, large or small arrange an order with each other.

山: 其毛如毳豪 Its fur is like a boar's bristles.

西: 天子筆管以錯寶為附毛皆以秋兔之毫 Of the emperor's writing-brush, the calyx of the tube is made with precious decoration applied, and the hair is all the fur of rabbits in autumn.

語: 民人食肉飲衣皮毛至於神農以為行蟲走獸難以養民乃求可食之物嘗百草之實察酸

苦之味教人食五穀 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs. When Shēn Nung came along, his opinion was that critters that crawled and ran were not an easy source of nutrition for the folk, so he sought edible things. He tasted the fruit of all sorts of plants, discriminating their sour or bitter tastes, and taught people to eat the five grains.

b. 毛羽

戰: 毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛 Birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it.

mog 𠄎 oxtail 107 耄

mog 3.37 pluck, select 104 現 茼 茼

mog 1.34 𠄎 ko bovine (sko yak?) 107 牝

山: 其狀如牛而四節生毛 ts shape is like an ox, but its four joints sprout fur.

mog 3.37 切韻: ugly (ie hairy?) 107 現

mog mōk **mōk** 3.37 poor sight 107 眊 眊

新: 纖微皆審謂之察反察為旄 If the fine and the small are all made out clearly it is called clear discrimination; to invert clear discrimination is to be dim-sighted.

mog-mog 𠄎 so white hair 耄耄

mogd'ōg spifflicated, very drunk 酩酊

mogd'u 𠄎 constell. name 髦頭

mōg 3.37 cover; covered *ar māk* 107 冒

說: 卯冒也二月萬物冒地而出象開門之形

故二月為天門 *mōg* [cyclical] is *mōg* "cover." In

the second month everything springs forth, covering the ground. [The graph] looks like an open door.

Thus the second month is a door to the sky.

釋: 毛貌也冒也在表所以形貌也且以自覆

冒也 *mog* "hair" is *mōg* "appearance"; it is *māk*

"cover." On the outside it is what is used to disting-

uish appearances; also, it is used to cover the self.

mōg 3.37 look [down] at 7 冒 冒 覓

mōg 2.32 廣韻: husb jealous of wife 107 媚

mōg 2 𠄎 male critter 102 牡

mōg 𠄎 winter peach tree 楸 杼 耗 旄

mōg 3.37 cap of jade tablet 107 瑁

mōg 方言: stdw length or shape? 袤

漢: 秦始皇不忍小恥而輕民力築長城之固延袤萬里轉輸之行起於負海 The First Emperor of Ch'in would not tolerate minor slights and cared little for the people's exertions. He had the fastness of the long wall built, extending on and on for ten thousand *li*. The supply road along it began at the eastern seashore.

mōg N-S (not E-W); long, vertical 袤

mōg 𠄎 說文: horiz beam for door's pivot

("cap?") 107 楣 楣

mōg 說文: 重覆也 double hat 107 冱

mōg 3.37 說文: child's barbarian hat 107 冱

mōg 3.37 hat 107 帽 帽

宋: 行者見羅敷下擔捋頰須少年見羅敷脫帽著帽頭耕者忘其犁鋤者忘其鋤來歸相怒怨但坐觀羅敷 When a passerby sees Lo-fu/ He sets down his carrying-pole and smoothes his beard/ When a youngster sees Lo-fu/ he doffs his schoolcap and dons a man's kerchief/ Plowmen drop their plows/ Gardeners drop their hoes/ Antagonists who came to quarrel/ Just sit and stare at Lo-fu.

mōg 3.37 cut apart, flay 229 髡

詩: 犧尊將將毛毳載羹豆大房 The tureens

of sacrificial meat are in a formal array/ Scalded,

roasted, carved meat and broth/ Serving-trays, footed dishes, large sideboards.

mōg 2.32 𦉰 𦉰 𦉰 務

mōg 2.32 small plants growing thickly together 104 菘

mōg 3.37 ko plant 菘

mōg **mōvâr** 3.37 brush with hand (*âu* ← *wâ*) 375 攄攄

mōg 3.37 receive, encounter, suffer 107 冒 覓

mōg 2.32 ko plant 務

mōg 3.37 envy 104 攄 攄

mōgsog sko psych disturbance 𦉰 𦉰

mōgb'îəng zealous? daring? 204 帽 憑

mōng 2.2 𦉰 ko bird 廣韻 *ar mōng* 鳥

mōng 2.2 overgrown, swollen 107 𦉰

mōg 1.33 𦉰 Imperata etc. grasses 107 茅

史: 茅茨 grass thatch

後: 昔聖王宰世茅茨采椽而萬人以寧 Of old, when the sage kings ruled the world, they had rafters of oak and thatch of cogon grass and everyone was at ease.

mōg'îər ko bird 107 茅 鷗 鷗

mā mōg 2.35 𦉰 horse 102 馬

左: 鸚鵡之羽公在外野往饋之馬 The feathers of the mynah/ The marquess is in the wilderness/ Go give him a horse. [*nr*]

淮: 人不弛弓馬不解勒 Men's bows are never unstrung nor horses' reins undone.

非: 其一人舉蹠馬 One of the men chose a kicking horse.

淮: 假輿馬者足不勞而致千里 Who rides in a horse-cart goes a thousand *li* without tiring his legs.

詩: 陟彼高岡我馬玄黃我姑酌彼兕觥維以不永傷 I climb that high hill/ My horses are sweaty and dusty/ I will pause and drink from that rhinoceros vessel/ Let me not suffer long.

呂: 孔子行道而息馬逸食人之稼野人取其馬 While Confucius was traveling he paused for rest, his horse strayed and ate someone's grain, and the rustic seized his horse.

非: 此其爲馬也蹠肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and gouty knees.

衡: 使御者飲馬 He had the driver water the horses.

管: 衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬 He wears yellow clothes and a yellow hat and drives a carriage with a yellow canopy drawn by small horses.

管: 失轡則馬焉制 If you lose grasp of the reins, how will the horse be controlled?

隋: 作馬上漏刻以從行辨時刻 He made a horse-back clepsydra, to accompany travel and tell time by notches.

國: 子爲魯上卿相二君矣妾不衣帛馬不食粟人其以子爲愛 Sir, you have been chief minister of Lu serving two rulers now, and still your maids do not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain; people might think you are stingy.

史: 令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質刳白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

左: 殺而埋之馬矢之中 killed him and buried him in a pile of horse dung

公: 匹馬隻輪無反者 there was not a single horse

nor single wheel that returned.

衡: 世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When ordinary people paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail. [*nuc sent w/* 馬, 蛇 *caus fac*]

釋: 御言職卑尊者所勤御如御牛馬然也 *ngio* "attendant"...speaks of humble duty; ones whom the boss drives in their labor, like driving an ox or a horse.

mā 3.40 ko ceremony 禡

mā mōg 3.40 revile 切韻 *ar t.2.35* 136 嗎 罵 罵 史: 意怒罵曰生子不生男緩急無可使者 Yi got angry and cursed, "Siring children without siring sons, whether in easy circumstances or dire, I have no one to depute as my representative."

衡: 人奴之道得不答罵足矣 In the way of being another man's slave, it is enough to avoid being whipped and cursed.

史: 楚王聞之曰儀以寡人絕齊未甚邪乃使勇士至宋借宋之符北罵齊王 The king of Ch'ü heard it and said, "Does Yi think I haven't broken with Ch'ü thoroughly enough?" Then he sent a brave officer to Sung to get temporary credentials from them and then go north and revile the king of Ch'ü.

史: 弟子皆竊罵曰事先生數歲幸得從降漢今不能進臣等專言大猾何也 The students secretly complained, "We followed our teacher for years, and he had the good fortune to surrender to Han and enter its service. Now he can't advance our careers. He says nothing but grandiose falsehoods. Why is that?"

mā 𦉰 river name 馮

mā mōg 3.40 方言: increase, profit; skill, cleverness 104 馮

mā mōg 2.35 𦉰 cave name 107 馮

mā mōg 3.40 廣韻: lots of talk 136 馮

mā 3.40 𦉰 切韻: 縣 name *ar t.2* 馮

mā 3.40 𦉰 廣韻: 齊大夫 name 馮

mā 3.40 𦉰 *x*piece at head of bed 馮

mā 2.35 ko bird 馮

mā 2.35 ko fish 馮

māg'ân 𦉰 one of three ethnic groups in Han-era Korea 馬韓

māg'am sko sea monster 馬銜

If the structure of this word is parallel to examples like 布衣, 肉食 etc. then it may refer to the 龜 (*qv.*) mentioned in 晏子春秋, 搜神記 et al.

But any large estuarine carnivore could have served as inspiration for this bogle.

māg'îəg 𦉰 ko leech 馬基

māg'îəg **māgd'îg** 𦉰 river wharf (or pier?) for loading ships 552 馬頭 碼頭

māndō 𦉰 agate 馬腦 瑪瑙 碼腦

māliək 𦉰 stable 馬廄

māliəng 𦉰 pln (齊 defeated 魏 in great battle here 341 BC) 馬陵

戰: 五國約以伐齊昭陽謂楚王曰五國以破齊秦必南圖楚王曰然則奈何對曰韓氏輔國也好利而惡難好利可營也惡難可懼也我厚賂之以利其心必營我悉兵以臨之其心必懼我彼懼吾兵而營我利五國之事必可敗也約絕之後雖勿與地可楚王曰善乃命大公[事一]使之韓見公仲曰夫牛鬮之事馬陵之難親王之所見也王苟無以五國用兵請效列城五請悉楚國之眾也以庸於齊齊之反趙魏之後而楚果弗與地則五國之事困也 Five nations made

a treaty with Ch'in to attack Ch'ü. Chao Yang said to the king of Ch'ü, "When the five nations have been its instrument of smashing Ch'ü, Ch'in is sure to turn its attention south to Ch'ü." When the king asked what to do about it, he replied, "The Hân family grip the state; they are self-aggrandizing but wary of conflict. That means they can be corralled by greed and controlled by fear. If we offer them a huge bribe so as to fill their minds with thoughts of what they stand to gain we will certainly rein them in, and if we then overawe them with the full extent of our military might they will surely be afraid of us. With them afraid of our might and governed by our wealth, anything the alliance of five do can be brought to nothing. And after they have broken the treaty, we need not even cede them any land." The king approved and sent Ta Kung as envoy to Hân. He met with Kung-chung and said, "The business at Niu-lan and the trouble at Ma-ling are things your king himself has seen. If the king would refrain from taking any military action on account of the alliance of five, we would like to cede certain territory of ours to you, to wit five cities, and we would also like to mobilize our full power in defense of Ch'ü." After Ch'ü had repulsed Chao and Wei, Ch'ü did not cede the territory after all; thus was the alliance of five con-founded.

mādz'ân 𦉰 ko creepy-crawly 馬蟻

māmijwər seaweed *Sargassum siliquastrum* (*Halochloa macracantha*) *ac* 蓬 馬尾

māik 4 deep, dark eyes 104 晶

māig māik bad sight; not look at 107 瞽

māing 1.4 great, ample (*rel to* 孟?) 252 龐 龐

māing 1.4 soo 牠

māing 1.4 particolored, variegated, shaggy, motley 107 駮 駮

詩: 無使虬也吠 Don't make Shaggy bark.

māing 1.4 hung over ("hair of dog?") 癩

māing 1.4 方言: private 107 黠

māing 1.4 name of a goddess 媯

māing weeds of 莽 亡 107 媯

māing 1.4 𦉰 river name 洩

māing 2.3 fleshy, fat 252 臙 龐 臙

māing 1.4 confused, mixed 107 龐 龐

國: 管子對曰四民者勿使雜處雜處則其言嘵其事易 Kuan Chung replied, "Don't permit the four orders of populace to dwell intermingled, or their speech will mingle and their jobs interchange."

māing 1.4 name of a goddess 媯

māing? 康熙補遺 says = 蚌 229 蚌

māing? big? sua 龐? 媯

māingk'ing displeasing *ar t.1* 媯 媯

māingglu 𦉰 爾雅: ko bug 螻 螻

māik 4.1 𦉰 tree; wood 216 木

孟: 緣木求魚 to climb a tree looking for fish

淮: 林木無材而可以爲材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.

語: 天下之名木也生於深山之中 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains.

孟: 爲巨室必使工師求大木 If you build a large building, you will certainly have the builder supervisor find large timbers.

淮: 今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big

beam, the front shout, “Yo ho!” and the rear answer them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy lifting.

史：令既具未布恐民之不信已乃立三丈之木於國都市南門募民有能徙置北門者予十金 When the orders were complete but had not yet been promulgated, he feared that the populace might not take him seriously. He then had a three-*d'iang* log stood at the south gate of the market in the capital and proclaimed that if someone were able to move and place it at the north gate, he would give him ten ducats.
荀：木直中繩輅以為輪其曲中規 A piece of wood may be so straight as to align with a cord, but steam it to make a wheel and its curve will align with compasses.
管：先傳曲木曲木又求曲木曲木已傳直木無所施矣 If you weave the crooked wood first, the crooked wood calls for more crooked wood, and when the crooked wood has been woven there is no place to put straight wood.

b. wood as a cosmological principle
史：五行一曰水二曰火三曰木四曰金五曰土 The five elements: first is called water, second fire, third wood, fourth metal, fifth earth.

c. the graphic el 木
顏：[吳人]呼蓋為竹簡反故以木傍作展代蓋字 [Wu people] pronounce *tsän* as [ʔok i]än, so they add a 木-flank to 展 to substitute for the graph 蓋.

muk 4.1 ^{nc} goose; duck 鶩
抱：鸞鳳競粒於庭場則受襲於雞鶩 If the roc and the phoenix fight for stray grains in the threshing-yard, they will be treated disrespectfully by domestic fowl.

muk 4.1 to wash, sc the hair 107 沐
衡：沐者去首垢也洗去足垢盥去手垢浴去身垢 Shampooing is to remove dirt from the head. Footwashing takes dirt from the feet, handwashing from the hands, bathing from the body.

釋：禿無髮沐 If bald one has no hair to shampoo.
官：共王之沐浴 He supplies the king's shampoo and bath.

禮：沐用瓦盤掬巾 He washes his hair in a pottery basin and dries it with a towel.

左：叔孫將沐聞君至喜捉髮走出 Shu-sun was about to wash his hair when he heard that the ruler had arrived. He was happy. He wrung out his hair and ran out.

左：求見公辭焉以沐謂僕人曰沐則心覆心覆則圖反宜吾不得見也 He sought an audience but the marquess declined as he was washing his hair. He said to the attendant, “When one washes one's hair, one's heart is turned upside-down. If one's heart is upside-down, one's estimates are backward. It is best that he not be permitted a meeting.”

史：洗沐之為治新繒綺縠衣 They bathed and shampooed her, and had clothing specially made for her of satin, silk lace and gossamer.

衡：沐書曰子日沐令人愛之卯日沐令人白頭 The Shampoo Book says if you wash your hair on the first day of a ten-cycle it makes people love you, and if you wash your hair on the fourth day it makes your head turn white.

衡：使十五女子以卯日沐能白髮乎 Suppose a fifteen-year-old girl washed her hair on the fourth day; could it make her hair turn white?

史：[石]建為郎中令每五日洗沐歸謁親入子

舍竊問侍者親中幫廁踰身自浣滌復與侍者不敢令萬石君知以為常 When Shih Chien was commandant of household troops, every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents. When he entered the sons' apartment, he would secretly inquire of the servants, and have them fetch his parents' inner garments from the soil pipe of the privy. He would wash and rinse them himself and give them back to the servants for use as lower garments taking care not to let the Wan-shih Lord learn of it.

b. *meton.* lotions used for washing hair
史：丐沐沐我請食飯我 If I asked for shampoo she washed my hair; if I asked for food she fed me.
禮：五日則燂湯請浴三日具沐其間而垢澤潘請禩足垢澤湯請洗 Every fifth day, heat water and invite them to bathe, and every third day provide shampoo. When they get dirty in those intervals, heat rice water and invite them to wash their faces. If their feet get dirty heat water and invite them to wash.

c. *part of hospitality owed visitors (v. 湯沐)*
左：子我夕陳逆殺人逢之遂執以入陳氏方睦使疾而遣之潘沐備酒肉焉饗守囚者醉而殺之而逃 Tzu-wo was en route to court in the evening. Chên Ni had killed a man. He happened to meet him, took him captive and brought him in. The Chên clan having then no ill-will, and they having caused him distress, they sent him face lotion and shampoo and provided him fully with wine and meat. He set a banquet for the prisoner guards, got them drunk, killed them and escaped.

muk 4.1 drizzle 107 霖

muk 4.1 ^{nc} ornament band on carriage 鞶 鞶

muk 4.1 hair wrapper (*swa* 鞶?) 107 髻

muk 4.1 ko plant (*cf* 沐 “shampoo”) 蒹 蒹

muk 4.1 ko bird (*swa* 鶩?) 鶩

muk 4.1 ^{nc} knife for pruning mulberry 杙

muk 4.1 ^{nc} wick 沐

muk 4.1 集韻: bird feather moisture 電

muk-muk ^{nb} little and cute 翬翬

mukkiçen ^{nc} hibiscus 697 木槿

mukg'wã ^{nc} “tree-grain” ko giant graminifer,

sd Johnson grass? ko acacia? 木禾

mukhiçag ^{nc} tree fungus 木耳 木枹

mukt'o ^{nc} ko bird 木兔 木鷓

muksiar ^{nc} ko flowering shrub 辭海: Osman-

thus fragrans 木犀

muknân ^{nc} sko gem stone 木難

mug try hard 104 懋

國：先王之於民也懋正其德 In their relation to the folk, the early kings worked at deserving their respect.

mug 3 ^{nt} stem 5 戊

mug? ^{nc} 爾雅: ko bug 蚌

mugm'wawg ^{nc} ko bug 蟪蛄

淮：夫蝦蟆為鵝水蠶為蟪蛄皆生非其類唯聖人知其化夫胡人見麇不知其可以為布也越人見蠶不知其可以為旃也故不通於物者難與言化 Consider how frogs turn into partridges or water-scorpions become dragonflies; neither reproduces according to its kind. Only the wisest know about these transformations. Or consider how a Hu barbarian seeing a hemp seed could have no idea that it could be made into cloth, or how a Yüeh barbarian seeing fine hair could never guess that it might make felt. Thus it is difficult to discuss changes with those who are

unfamiliar with things.

mung 1.1 cover; deceive 107 蒙
詩：葛生蒙楚蔕蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

mung 1.1 ^{np} pln, mountain name 蒙

mung 1.1 blind 107 矇

mung 2.1 ^{nc} Kg; mosquito, no-see-um (*rel* to 虻 gaddy?) 107 蠓

mung 1.1 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko net *ar* **môg** 107 罟

mung 1.1 full (food vessel) 252 饜

mung 1.1 方言: big *swa* 龐? 廣韻 *ar* t2 252

朦 朧

mung 1.1 wear on head 107 蒙 幪

淮：使之銜腐鼠蒙蝟皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

史：被甲蒙冑以會戰 don armor and helmet to join battle

mung 1.1 方言: yeast for fermenting? 252 麪

mung 1.1 ^{nc} plant chutn brooms 蒙

mung 1.1 protrude *ar* **mæk muk mok** 覓

mung 1.1 receive, encounter, suffer 107 蒙

史：漢王方蒙矢石爭天下諸生寧能鬥乎 When the king of Han was fighting for the world while arrows and stones came at him, would you gentlemen have then preferred that you be able to fight?

b. *fig.*

新：蒙故業因遺策 acceded to the existing strategy and continued the inherited tactics

mung 3.1 ^{nc} large kerchief, headband 107 幪

mung 1.1 darkening 107 濛 蒙

mung 3.2 misty drizzle *cf* 霧 淞 107 濛 霧

mung darkness (= 1/2 夢 夢?) 107 夢

mung 1.1 ko tree 檬

mung 3.1 sound of thunder 蒙

mung-mung ^{nb} so fog & rain 107 蒙蒙 儻儻

夢夢

mung-mung ^{nb} so crops 幪幪

mungu 2.45 ^{np} mtn name 誨 偶

mungkiçog ^{nc} ko bird 蒙鳩

荀：南方有鳥焉名曰蒙鳩以羽為巢而編之以髮繫之葦苕 In the south there is a bird, called *mêngchiu*; it builds its nest with feathers, plaited with hair, and fastens it to a reed.

mungkiçwãd 1.1 ^{nc} mongoose? 獾 獾 蒙 貴

mung-çung ^{sb} muddled 龐 頽 濛 頽 顛 頽

mungç'ung copiously flowing 107 濛 頽

mungç'ung 1.1 ko warship 107 蒙 衝 蒙 衝
釋：狹而長曰蒙衝以衝突敵船也 If long and narrow, call them *mungç'ung*; they are for rushing through the enemy ships.

後：黃祖在蒙衝船上大會賓客 Huang Tsu held a big meeting of guests on a warship.

三：乃取蒙衝門艦數十艘實以薪草膏油灌其中裹以帷幕上建牙旗先書報曹公欺以欲降 They then chose several dozen warships and filled them with firewood and weeds; they poured fat and oil

into them and covered them with tarpaulins. They hoisted the ensign, having beforehand sent Lord Ts'ao a letter falsely reporting their willingness to surrender.

mungd'iam ^{np} pln, mountain name 蒙恬

mungd'ung ^{nc} armored warship (equipt for ramming?) ^{+p} 107 蒙艦 蒙嗣

mungd'ung white pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 鸚鵡

munglung blind 107 蒙矔

munglung light of moon just setting 107 蒙朧

munglung 1.1 predawn twilight 蒙朧

munglung thickly overgrown 107 蒙籠

語: 樹蒙籠蔓延而無間 The trees are overgrown so rankly that the creepers leave no space.

mungp'eg ^{nc} small flying insect 107 蒙蜉

mungung ^{nc} 方言: wasp (*dial*) 蒙螞

方: 蠶燕趙之間謂之蒙螞其小者謂之蠶螞

In the Yen and Chao area, wasps are called *méngwèng*; the small ones are called *viwèng*.

māk ⁴ ^{np} a northern tribe 380 貉 貉 貉

māk ^{nc} E-W field path 陌

史: 為田開阡陌封疆而賦稅平 He managed the farm fields, opening N-S and E-W paths to be boundaries and collecting taxes evenly.

māk still, silent [*cf* 莫 **māk**] 107 嘆

māk 4.20 tie band around head *dial form* of 絡? of 帽? 107 陌 紱 帟

māk hundredfold 佰

管: 故游商得什佰其本也 Thus traveling merchants get the means to multiply [the price of grain] by ten or a hundredfold of its basis.

māk to settle 7 貉

māk ^{nc} panda 380 貍

māk shallow (water) *ar* **pāk** *cf* 552 涸 涸

māk 說文: good horse (*rel to* 馬?) 102 驀

māk 說文: pass, exceed 驀

māk 4.20 ko mil weapon 鉞

māk-māk ^{nb} so wives 莫莫

māk'ixū 2.29 belly-band 107 陌服

māg 3.40 name of a sacrifice (*stb* 貉) 貉

māg 3.40 說文: decorative band 107 髮

māg 集韻: ascend 驀

māng 3.43 ^{nc} eldest, senior (opp 季) 332 孟

官: 及四時之孟月吉日則屬民而讀邦灋以糾戒之春秋祭祭亦如之 When the date of the auspicious day of the first month of a season has arrived, he assembles the populace and reads the laws of the land, so as to warn them collectively. On days of sacrifice and ceremony during the year he does the same.

māng 1.40 ^{vb} be blind 切韻: no eyes 廣韻: no pupils 107 盲 眇

鹽: 日月之光而盲者不能見雷電之聲而聾人不能聞 The blind cannot even see the light of the sun and moon; the deaf cannot even hear the noise of thunder and lightning.

衡: 望遠目睛不任宜盲眇 If in staring at the distance his eyeballs couldn't take it then he ought to have gone blind.

淮: 毋貽盲者鏡 Don't give a blind man a mirror.

越: 猶覺者不忘走盲者不忘視 Like a lame man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind man never forgetting sight.

māng 1.41 sprout (*cf* 芒) 萌

史: 愚者闇於成事知者見於未萌 Stupid ones are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones see into what has not yet begun to emerge.

風: 蓋天地剖分萬物萌毓非有典藝之文堅基可據 We find that since sky and earth first parted and the myriad things were born and grew, there has not been a standard canon of writings, a solid base on which to rely.

淮: 萌芽卵胎而不成者處之太半矣 Shoots, eggs and embryos that never develop amount to more than half of them.

māng 1.40 ^{nc} gaddy (*cf* 蟆) 107 虻 蟲 芒

抱: 初著人便入其皮裏其所在如芒刺之狀小犯大痛可以針挑取之 When they first get on people they go right inside the skin. The site looks like the bite of a gaddy, a minor injury with a major irritation. They can be picked out with a needle.

māng 2 fierce 104 猛 勦

淮: 山有猛獸林木為之不斬 In the mountains are fierce animals; on account of them, the trees of the forest are not cut.

戰: 犬猛不可叱叱之必噬人 The dog was too fierce to be scolded; if one scolded it, it would bite him.

衡: 塗有狂夫投刃而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravaging tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

b. *fig.*

禮: 苛政猛於虎也 An officious government is fiercer than tigers.

衡: 天地為鑪大矣陽氣為火猛矣雲雨為水多矣 As a furnace, sky and earth are really big. As fire, Yang vapor is really fierce. As water, clouds and rain are really a lot.

māng 1.41 population (*cf* 民?) 106 氓 萌 眇

晏: 令柏巡氓家室不能禦者予之金 The marquess ordered a nationwide canvass of the populace; to those whose households could not withstand it he gave money.

非: 何謂民萌曰為人臣者散公財以說民人行小惠以取百姓使朝廷市井皆[勸→]歡譽已以塞其主而成其所欲此之謂民萌 What do I mean by the populace? One who should be his minister dissipates the ruler's wealth to please the people. He does small benefices to make ordinary people joyously praise him in court and at the marketplace well, so as to eclipse his master and accomplish what he wants. This is called the populace.

māng 1.40 ^{nc} fritillaria 蠶

māng ^{nc} 字彙: 甌帶 sling for lifting hot pot? : 淮南子註 *ar* /**meng**: (*dial* 嗎?) 甌

māng 1.40 ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant 107 苗 苗

māng 1.40 ^{np} pln 耶

māng 2 look at 104 瞽

māng 1.41 tree name 榭

māng 1.41 heartwood 榭

māng-māng ^{nb} 茵茵 茵茵

māng'ā 1st month of summer 孟夏

māng'ixō ^{np} a huge marsh in Honan 孟諸

māng'iwōn 1st month of spring 孟春

māng'dianghiwōn ^{np} title granted to 薛公 田文 by 齊 孟嘗君

戰: 孟嘗君將入秦止者千數而弗聽蘇秦欲止之孟嘗曰人事者吾已盡知之矣吾所未聞者獨鬼事耳 Lord Mēng-ch'ang intended to enter

Ch'in. More than a thousand tried to talk him out of it but he paid no attention to them. When Su Ch'in wanted to talk him out of it, Lord Mēng-ch'ang said, "As to human affairs, I know it all already. What I haven't heard is nothing more than ghost stories."

戰: 蘇秦曰臣之來也固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君孟嘗君見之謂孟嘗君曰今者臣來過於淄上有土偶人與桃梗相與語桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也[挺→]挺子以為人至歲八月降雨下淄水至則汝殘矣土偶曰不然吾西岸之土也土則復西岸耳今子東國之桃梗也刻削子以為人降雨下淄水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳 Su Ch'in said, "In approaching, I assure you I would not dare speak of human affairs. I assure you I wish to have audience to speak of the affairs of supernatural beings." Lord Mēng-ch'ang granted him audience. He said to Lord Mēng-ch'ang, "As I approached along the Tzū, there was a clay statue conversing with a peachwood idol. The peachwood idol said to the clay statue, 'You are the clay of the west shore. They patted you into shape to seem like a man. When the eighth month of the year comes and the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and you will be no more.' The clay statue said, 'Not so. I am the clay of the west shore. That will only be returning to the west shore.' Now you are a peachwood idol from an eastern land. They carved and scraped you to seem like a man. When the rains pour down, the Tzū river will rise and float you off. Then where will you go, swirling away?"

戰: 今秦四塞之國譬若虎口而君入之則臣不知君所出矣孟嘗君乃止 Now Ch'in, a country blockaded on all sides, is like a tiger's mouth. If YL enters it, YS could not say where YL might get out."

Lord Mēng-ch'ang was talked out of it.

māngtōng 1st month of winter 孟冬

māngso ^{np} man name 孟蘇 [公 孟子

māngtsiāg ^{np} woman name, 1st wife of 魯惠

māngtsiāg ^{np} Mencius (man) 孟子

風: 孟軻受業於子思既通游於諸侯 Mencius was trained by Tzū-szū. When he passed he went traveling among the courts of the barons.

孟: 孟子見梁惠王 Mencius appeared at the court of the Benevolent King of Wei.

孟: 孟子見齊宣王 Mencius appeared at the court of the Pious King of Ch'i.

孟: 問曰燕可伐與孟子曰可 "May Yen be attacked?" Mencius said, "It may."

孟: 或問曰勸齊伐燕有諸曰未也 Someone asked, "Urging Ch'i to attack Yen—did that happen?" "Never."

māngtsiāg ^{np} Mencius (book) 孟子

māngtsiū ^{nc} first month of year 孟陬

māngtsiēn ^{np} a ford on the Ho 孟津

史: 武王伐紂不期而會孟津之上八百諸侯皆曰紂可伐矣遂滅殷 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, eight hundred barons met him at Mēng Ch'in without prearrangement. [八百 *put caus fac* + 諸侯 *obj = nuc*] They all said it would be fitting to attack Ch'ou. They went on to destroy Yin.

淮: 武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見 When the Martial King attacked Ch'ou, crossing at Mēng-ch'in, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind

strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other.

mǎngts'ídog 1st month of autumn 孟秋

mǎngd'äng look directly at 104 眈眈

mǎngziang confused 集韻 *ar* ʔwǎngziang 107 眈眈

mǎngpwan 𠵹 man name 孟賁

衡: 五尺童子與孟賁爭童子不勝非童子怯力少之故也 If a boy five *ch'i ih* tall fights Měng Pên, that the boy doesn't win is not because he is a coward but because his strength is inferior.

mǎngmwan 𠵹 mtn name 孟門

mǎng/liei- and who might they be? 萌隸

mǎm 2.26 look at ismoo 眈

mǎb 2 mom 90 媽

mǎm 1.54 博雅: filth 反切士 *sef* 亡 107 菱

mǎng 2.39 𠵹 toad 423 𠵹

mǎng 2.39 說文: dark 107 𠵹

mǎng 2.39 𠵹 looking happy 104 𠵹

mǎk 4.4 far-reaching, extensive 107 邈 藐

史: 湯禹久遠兮邈不可慕也 Tang and Yü are in the distant past, ah! They are too distant to long for.

mǎg 3.36 manner, appearance 104 兒 貌

戰: 睹貌而相悅者人之情也其錯之勿言也 Seeing their appearances and being pleased with each other is a natural human reaction. Drop the matter and say no more of it.

史: 人貌榮名豈有既哉 How could there be a relation between a man's appearance and reputation?

淮: 遺腹子不思其父無貌于心也 A

posthumous child is not nostalgic for its father, having no image of him in its mind.

史: 貌言華也至言實也苦言藥也甘言疾也 Mannered speech is flowers, direct speech fruit; bitter talk is medicine, sweet talk disease.

釋: 毛貌也冒也在表所以形貌也且以自覆冒也 *mog* "hair" is *mög* "appearance"; it is *māk* "cover." On the outside it is what is used to distinguish appearances; also, it is used to cover the self.

淮: 古者民童蒙不知東西貌不羨乎情而言不溢乎行 In ancient times the people were simpletons who didn't know east from west; their appearance did not go beyond their inner reality, nor did their speech exceed their actions.

衡: 何子居之高視之下儀貌之壯語言之野也 How is it, sir, that what you see is so low when you stand so high, and that your language is so vulgar while your appearance is so fine?

漢: 呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

mǎg 2.31 attractive 88 媼

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設筓珥衣阿錫曳齊紵粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wei and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

mǎg 2.31 ko thread *ar* ʔ 107 緇

mǎg 2.31 ko banner *ar* ʔ 107 緇

mǎg 3.36 head ornament 107 幌

mǎg 1.33 to hit 搗

mǎg 3.36 to throw 搗

mǎgts'iat 𠵹 方言: ko bug 蠹 蠹

mǎa slaunchwise (sc eyes) 乜

mǎat 4.17 𠵹 extinguish (*swa* 蔑?) 605 滅

戰: 所營者水皆滅表 Everywhere they had camped, streams washed away the standards.

釋: 電殄也乍見則殄滅也 *d'ien* "lightning" is *d'ian* "vanish" because it suddenly appears then vanishes and is no more.

衡: 謂人死有知是謂火滅復有光也 To claim that people have consciousness after death is to claim, by the same token, that a fire illuminates after going out. 隋: 今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

b. *fig.*

莊: 湯武爭而王白公爭而滅 Tang and Wu fought and became kings; Pai Kung fought and was destroyed.

顏: 史之闕文為日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書典籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Ch'in and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

c. *of social or political entities* be disbanded

淮: 請與公僂力一志悉率徒屬而必以滅其家 I ask you, sir, to join forces and unite aims with me, to lead all your retinue and then we can surely destroy their household.

淮: 與高辛爭為帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued.

戰: 今秦破趙軍於長平不遂以時乘其振懼而滅之 Now Ch'in has smashed the Chao army at Changping but did not go on to seize the occasion to take advantage of their panic and destroy them.

史: 秦滅燕屬遼東外徼 Ch'in abolished Yen and made it part of the border territory east of the Liao. 馬: 一國而服六危者滅 One state with all six totterings will perish.

史: 后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

mǎat 4.17 pluck out 142 滅 滅

晏: 景公獵休坐地而食晏子後至左右滅葭而席 The Glorious Marquess went out hunting. When they stopped for a rest, he sat directly on the ground to eat. Yen-tzü arrived later and his servants pulled up reeds to lay out as a mat.

b. *fig.*

國: 國之良也滅其前惡 In the case of men who

are of high value to the state, one wipes out their past transgressions.

c. conquer (sc enemy city) (*cf* 拔)

左: 遂起師夏晉里克荀息帥師會虞師伐虢滅下陽 So they raised an invasion force and in the summer Li K'o and Hsün Hsi led the force and joined with a force from Yü to reduce Hsia-yang.

史: 陸攻則擊河內水攻則滅大梁 If I attack over land I will strike He-wei; if I attack on the river then I will reduce Ta-liang.

戰: 前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

mǎat hit 滅

mǎat wave, brandish 滅

mǎat lay hand on 滅 滅

mǎatog ko fish *cf* 鮓刀 鱖刀

mǎatmung 𠵹 ko bug 蝮 蠹 蠹

mǎatmung 𠵹 ko bird 滅 蒙

mǎad 3.13 sleeve (*ar* *mǎad*?) 142 袂

mǎan 2.28 𠵹 escape, be excused, resign; let off; take off (sc hat) 103 免

論: 人之[生→]性也直[罔→]妄之生也幸而免 Man's natural development goes straight; if one distorts it and lives that way, it is only by chance that he gets away with it.

淮: 孔墨之弟子皆以仁義之術教導於世然而不免於備 Confucians and Mohists all teach the doctrine of kindness & rightness to the world, but they do not avoid trouble.

史: 孝昭以骨肉之親不忍致法寬赦旦妻子免為庶人 The emperor could not bear to apply the law to her as his own kinsfolk; he mercifully let Lady Tan and her children off with being reduced to commoner status.

淮: 斷指而免頭則莫不利焉也 If by cutting off a finger one could save one's head, anyone would consider it beneficial to do that.

左: 得敵無存者以五家免 Whoever finds Pi Wu-tsun will be excused, along with his squad-mates, from further service.

荀: 此五綦者人情之所必不免也 These five extremes are naturally what human nature necessarily cannot avoid.

論: 道之以政齊之以刑民免而無恥道之以德齊之以禮有恥且格 If we guide the people by regulations and govern them by mutilating punishments, they will shamelessly weasel out of it. If we guide them by gaining their hearts and govern them by established custom, they will have a sense of shame and will be constrained.

國: 中立其免乎 If I remain neutral, would I be able to stay out of it?

孟: 凶年免於死亡 After a bad harvest they escape dying or becoming refugees.

呂: 是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's the same as how blind people care for their children; they don't avoid laying their heads on chaff.

左: 武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 Warriors captured them in the field by their strength; a wife has released them in the capital by her wile.

戰: 狡兔有三窟僅得免其死耳 A clever rabbit

has three holes, and still may barely escape death.
 漢:通已出反舍諸生曰生何言之誤也通曰公不知我幾不免虎口乃亡去之薛薛已降楚矣 When Tung had finished he left and returned to the dormitory. The scholars said, "How could you speak such flattery?" Tung said, "You gentlemen just don't get it. I barely avoided the tiger's mouth." Then he fled to Hsüeh, which had already surrendered to Ch'u.
 禮:臨財毋苟得臨難毋苟免 If what you oversee prospers, don't help yourself from it; if it goes bad, don't take an easy way out of your responsibility.
 漢:民以飢餓自賣為人奴婢者皆免為庶人 Those people who sold themselves as slaves on account of starvation are all released from bondage and will become commoners.
 漢:不舉孝不奉詔當以不敬論不察廉不勝任也當免 If they do not choose filial ones they have not accepted the rescript; they should be classified as disrespectful. Not to inquire about frugal ones is to fail in duty; they should be dismissed.
mĭan 2.28 exert oneself 104 勉 黽 黽
 衡: 諸言毋者教人重慎勉人為善 All these "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.
mĭan 3.33 ^{nc} face 面 面
 山: 以袂蔽面 to cover the face with the sleeve
 非: 古之人目短於自見故以鏡觀面 The men of old, since eyes have the shortcoming of not seeing themselves, used mirrors to inspect their faces.
 山: 一目中其面而居 They have one eye which sits in the middle of the face.
 釋: 珥耳也言似人耳之在面旁也 *hiag* "ear-ornament" is *hiag* "ear"; referring to its resembling the ear in being at the side of the face.
 史: 太后明謂左右曰復言長安君為質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Ch'ang-an becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."
 史: 臣竊為大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池而相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-ch'ih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.
 戰: 君之楚將奚為北面 If you are going to Ch'u, sir, then for what reason are you heading north? [*lit* "turn your face northward"]
 史: 悉梁之兵南面而伐楚勝之必矣 Concentrate the force of Wei, point it south to attack Ch'u, and their victory over them will become assured.
 史: 夫以韓之勁與大王之賢乃西面事秦交臂而服社稷而為天下笑無大於此者矣[-]已 Now if, with Hân so powerful and YGM so competent, you were to face west and serve Ch'in, folding your arms and submitting, there simply would be no worse case of shaming the state altars and looking a fool to the whole world than that.
 史: 魯有兩生不肯行曰公所事者且十主皆面諛以得親貴 There were two scholars in Lu who would not go. They said, "You have served nearly ten rulers, sir, and in every case you raised your own rank by open flattery."
 b. 面目 facial features
 公: 面目與頃公相似衣服與頃公相似 His

facial features were similar to the ruler's; his clothing was similar to the ruler's.
 戰: 資用乏絕去秦而歸贏滕履躡負書擔橐形容枯槁面目犁黑 When his funds ran out he left Ch'in and went home. He girded his loins, put on straw sandals, hoisted his books on his back and slung his sack over his shoulder. His frame was withered and his countenance darkened.
 (1) in psychological or social sense
 呂: 若死者有知吾將何面目以見仲父哉 If the dead have consciousness, how am I going to have the face to meet Kuan Chung?
 c. of *in* obj side, surface
 吳: 闢土四面拓地千里 opened up land on all four sides and expanded his territory a thousand *li*
 漢: 兵者凶事一方有急四面皆從 Weapons make baleful business: when one region has an emergency, it goes the same on all sides.
 史: 湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫盡之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."
mĭan 2.28 sink [into] 112 涵 沔
mĭan 2.38 ^{mp} part of 漢 river 沔 沔 沔
 藝: 兼漢沔之殊名 It has at once the distinct names of Han and Mien.
mĭan 3.33 ^{nc} cheekpiece of bridle 鞞 鞞
mĭan ceremonial cap 冕 統 幌
mĭan ^{ve} bend forward 俛
 戰: 六足四翼飛翔乎天地之間俛啄蚊虻而食之仰承甘露而飲之 It has six legs and four wings. It flies about between sky and earth. It bends down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.
 淮: 日出暘谷入于虞淵莫知其動須臾之間俛人之頸 The sun rises from Yang valley and sets in Yü pool. No one notices its motion but in a short time it will make you bend your neck. [*ie* to look at its changed position]
mĭan 1.30 string, cord 101 綿 絛
 史: 遂與所徵三十人西及上左右為學者與其弟子百餘人為綿叢野外 He then took the thirty men he had invited west, where with over 100 of his followers working together with those of the emperor's servants who had taken the role of learners, they laid out cords and bales in outlying country.
mĭan 1.30 ^{vt} fine-drawn 101 綿 絛
 逸: 綿綿不絕蔓蔓若何末末不掇將成斧柯 If you do not sever it while it is still delicate, how will you deal with it after it has become rank? If you do not pluck it while it still the size of a hair-tip, it will grow to the size of an ax-handle.
mĭan 3.33 turn from, abandon (*cf* 免) 112 偃 楚: 偃規矩而改錯 They set aside the rules and change things for the worse.
 法: 假則偃焉 If it is false they turn away from it.
mĭan 1.30 說文: hidden, invisible 112 曛 曛

mĭan 1.30 ^{nc} eaves support 檣
mĭan richly flowing 101 沔 沔
mĭan 1.30 ^{nc} cicada *Cryptotympana pustulata* 蚺 蚺 蚺
mĭan pair, twins *cf* 孿 孿 孿 孿
mĭan 3.32 fine-ground flour 375 麪 麪 麵
mĭan 1.30 pawn-ticket 王仁晦切韻 *ar* **mĭan**² 327 苜
mĭan attractive 媼
mĭan jealous 112 媼
mĭan (prn) 媼
mĭan cotton plant 棉 幅
mĭan 2.28 ^{ve} 說文: ko fish from 邪頭 (part of Korea?) 鮓
mĭan unspeaking 啞
mĭan 1.30 ko tree 榲 棉
mĭan 1.30 ko tree, seeds like chestnuts 榲
mĭan 1.30 kapok tree, *Ceiba pentandra* flowers yield textile fiber 榲
mĭan-mĭan ^{fb} free-flowing 涵 涵
mĭan-mĭan ^{fb} so something endless? 327 絛 絛
mĭan-mĭan ^{fb} so growing plants 靡 靡
mĭan-mĭan ^{fb} low 靡 靡
mĭanngiang rock back & forth 俛仰
 選: 俛仰內傷心淚下不可揮 I rock back and forth in agony of mind/ My tears descend, not to be brushed away.
 後: 忠省球議作色俛仰畫球曰陳廷尉建此議甚健 Chung examined Ch'iu's critique. His expression changed and he rocked back and forth. He twitted Ch'iu, "Chief magistrate Ch'ên composed this critique with great force."
 漢: 以大為小以彊為弱在俛仰之間耳 To diminish what is large or weaken what is strong takes no more time than to bow and straighten up.
mĭand'ia ^{mp} river name *ar* **mĭwand'ia** 澠 池 池
 史: 秦發兵攻商君殺之於鄭澠池 Ch'in sent troops to attack Lord Shang and killed him at Min-ch'ih in Chêng.
 史: 今秦有敝甲凋兵軍於澠池 Now Ch'in has worn-out armor and used-up weapons. We are drawn up for battle at Min-ch'ih.
mĭan'ier garment worn for long-distance traveling ("surface-garment?") 面衣
mĭar 2.35 sheep's cry *ar* **mĭar** 咩
mĭam 3.57 plants growing rankly 集韻 *r* **mĭwām**³ 107 菱
mĭak 4.24 look closely at 窺
mĭag 3.6 廣韻: husband jealous 107 媼
mĭag-mĭag ^{fb} troubled, uneasy 嚶嚶
mĭagtwer ^{nc} ko cap 107 母追 母頤
mĭagnĭag? 方言: playfully deceitful (*dial*) 集韻: 嚶 *ar* **mĭðk** 尿 *ar* **tĭag** 107 嚶尿
mĭad 3.6 sleep; lie down to sleep 112 寐 寐
 漢: 夙興以求夜寐以思 We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder.
mĭad bogle 彪
mĭadngio ^{nc} ko fish *sb* 鮒 寐魚
mĭæn 1.17 austere, bleak 378 旻 旻
 釋: 秋曰旻天旻閔也物就枯落可閔傷也 [The sky] in autumn is called *mĭæn't'ien* "bleak sky." *mĭæn* is *mĭwen* "distress"; as things proceed to wither and

fall it is distressing and mournsome.

mj̄ən 1.17 chaotic, ruined (*χmj̄ən?*) 184 泯

mj̄ən 1.17 suffering 瘡

mj̄ən 1.17 wrap hand around 327 摺 緝 緝 緝

mj̄ən 1.17 kosps 珉 玳 瑁 璠 璣 玳 玳

mj̄ən 1.17 violent 恣 忒

mj̄ən 1.17 sharp 鉞

mj̄ən 1.17 ^{np} tribes of southeast (ex their word for "people?") 106 閩

mj̄ən tire of cart wheel 132 輅

mj̄ən skin of bamboo 103 莨

mj̄ən (prn) (*swa* 珉?) 媿

mj̄ən cut off 103 刈

mj̄ən ^{nc} ko bird 鷓

mj̄ən 1.17 internode sheaths of bamboo, bamboo skin 篔

mj̄ən 1.17 ^{nc} fishing line, twine, cash string 緝

mj̄ən 1.17 ^{np} pln, later surname 緝

mj̄ən 1.17 small game net; 說文: fish net 罟

mj̄ən 1.17 ^{np} district name 閩

mj̄ən 1.17 way of looking 暗 瞽 眈 眈

mj̄ən 1.17 way of looking (廣韻: 眈又音眈 must be a difference !)

mj̄ən 2.16 so water 101 泯

mj̄ən 1 to string cash 327 緝

mj̄ən 1.17 excise? profit? interest? 鐸 鐸

mj̄ən ^{np} river name in 巴 澗

mj̄ən *χmwən* 1.17 suffering 瘡

mj̄ən *mj̄ən* 1.17 populace (*cf* 氓) 106 民

國: 余不愛衣食於民不愛牲玉於神 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people, nor do I begrudge sacrificial animals and jades to the spirits. 左: 將酌於民者也 [You] are one who ought to draw from the folk [here ref to the lower-ranking officers in the army].

官: 各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them. [Here prob not entire populace but family heads & other notables.]

左: 君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide the folk into standard ways and symbolic things.

左: 民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear about.

左: 無生民心 Don't stir the minds of the folk.

淮: 聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

淮: 靈王好小要而有殺食自飢也 The Numinous King loved small waists so some of his people went on diets or starved themselves.

mj̄ən-mj̄ən ^{nb} lotsover 莨莨

mj̄ən-mj̄ən ^{nb} so gents' talents 眈眈

mj̄ər 2.5 ^{rst} beautiful 110 美 嫩

國: 美哉 You lookin good, my man!

詩: 葛生蒙楚蔽蔓于野子美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone

away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

管: 楚王好小要而美人省食 The king of Ch'u loved small waists so the beauties all went on diets.

戰: 王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子為見王則必掩子鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 "The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

戰: 夫晉獻公欲伐郭而憚舟之僑存荀息曰周書有言美女破舌乃遣之女樂以亂其政府之僑諫而不聽遂去因而伐郭遂破之又欲伐虞而憚宮之奇存荀息曰周書有言美男破老乃遣之美男教之惡宮之奇宮之奇以諫而不聽遂亡因而伐虞遂取之 Now when the Exemplary Marquess of Chin wanted to attack Kuo but was deterred by the presence there of Chou-chih-ch'iao, Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says beautiful women destroy voices." So they sent a present of singing girls to disrupt their governance. Chou-chih-ch'iao objected but was not listened to. So he departed and they then attacked Kuo and went ahead and destroyed it. Then he also wanted to attack Yü but was deterred by the presence there of Kung-chih-ch'i. Hsün Hsi said, "In Chou writings it says handsome men destroy seniority." So they sent him a handsome man who induced him to hate Kung-chih-ch'i. Kung-chih-ch'i objected but was not listened to, so he exiled himself and they then attacked Yü and went ahead and seized it.

b. *fig.*

戰: 美名 splendid reputation

後: 天下之士莫不競褒稱德美 All of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance.

人: 偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德為目兼德之人更為美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

語: 質美者以通為貴才良者以顯為能 Of people with promising ability, I honor those who were successful; of people of high talent, I consider those who became eminent to have been skilled.

淮: 今以人之小過擯其大美則天下無聖王賢相矣 If we were to let a man's minor faults overshadow his great virtues then there would never be a sage king or great minister in the world.

人: 夫聖賢之所美莫美乎聰明聰明之所貴莫貴乎知人 Of what highly talented men admire, nothing is more so than clear perception; of that they esteem nothing more highly than assessing people.

淮: 博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.

漢: 公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.

mj̄ər 3 ingratiate, -ing 110 媚

論: 王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner?'"

The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 草: 趙女善舞行步媚蟲學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo".]

後: 士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiation to grasp at their master.

後: 當王莽居攝篡弒之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譎獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only Tan kept to himself, saying nothing.

mj̄ər 1.6 ^{nc} eyebrow 142 眉 詹 麋

非: 目失鏡則無以正鬚眉 If the eye loses its mirror then it has no way to put the beard and eyebrows aright.

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設笋珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He chose the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Chêng and Wèi and had them anointed with perfumed oils, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and eyebrows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

mj̄ər 1 river bank 132 湄 麋

mj̄ər 1 ^{np} pln (秦 capital 710? - 677 BC) 鄜

mj̄ər ^{nc} lintel; front beam 楣

mj̄ər 2.5 ^{rst} wave patterns 澨

mj̄ər ^{nc} fragrant plant 麋

mj̄ər hot & dry? 媚

mj̄ər ^{nc} ko bamboo 簾

mj̄ər 1 wait & watch 廣韻 *or* *mj̄ər* 瞰

mj̄ər 1 stamped earth field-borders 塿

mj̄ər 3.6 ^{np} 縣 name 鄜

mj̄ər 1.6 sko animal 獮

mj̄ər 1.6 kosps 璫

mj̄ər 3.6 ko critter like shrimp, lives inside turtle shell 蝟

mj̄ərkwat ko bird 鷓鴣 麋 鷓

mj̄ərts'iar ^{nc} part of building's framing 楣 椽

mj̄ərliwat bluff, high stream bank 湄 浮

mj̄ərliuk ^{nc} ko deer 麋 鹿

衡: 山林中麋鹿野豬牛象熊羆豺狼蝮皆復殺人 In the mountains and forests, deer, wild pigs, buffaloes, elephants, bears, wolves and apes all sometimes kill people.

淮: 王子慶忌足躡麋鹿 Prince Ching-chi could outrun deer on foot.

mj̄ərziən official concubine rank 美人

後: 又置美人宮人采女三等並無爵秩歲時賞賜充給而已 They also created the three grades

of beauty, harem-inmate, and selectwoman, none of these to have any official rank but only to be given enough at harvesttime to meet their needs.

mjərpia 𠄎 river name 漢陂
mjog 3.35 𠄎 temple 107 廟 庙

釋：廟貌也先祖形貌所在也 “ancestral temple” is “appearance”; where the depictions of the ancestors are. 左：民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds—all have places where they are at home.

禮：君牽牲既入廟門麗于碑 The ruler leads the tethered sacrificial animal; after they have entered the door of the ancestral temple it is tied to a pillar.

史：先王廟或在西雍或在咸陽 Some of the tombs of the former kings are in Yung, in the west, and some are in Hsienyang [the present capital]. 漢：中山王即皇帝位謁高廟大赦天下 The prince of Chungshan acceded to the imperial throne. They announced it in the high temple. A grand universal amnesty was given.

非：公請自刃於廟 The Marquess begged to commit suicide with his sword in the ancestral temple.

左：郟鼎在廟章孰甚焉 The cauldrons of Kao are in your ancestral temple; what could be more obvious than that?

戰：擢閔王之筋懸於其廟梁 pulled out the Min king's tendons and hung him up from the rafters in his own ancestral temple

史：亢為疏廟主疾 [Constell] Kang constitutes a separated ancestral temple; it is responsible for sickness.

禮：春秋脩其祖廟陳其宗器設其裳衣薦其時食 Year round they keep up the ancestral temple, display the ancestral vessels, set out their clothing and present the food appropriate to the season.

mjog mjəwar 1.32 𠄎 sprouts 306 苗

淮：故聖人之用兵也若櫛髮耨苗所去者少而所利者多 Thus when a great man resorts to arms, it is like combing hair or thinning seedlings. Those done away with are few; those benefited are many.

民：凡穀成熟有早晚苗稈有高下收實有多少質性有強弱米味有美惡粒實有息耗 All grain varies as to whether it ripens early or late, its sprouts' stalks are tall or short, the amount of grain harvested is more or less, its body is strong or weak, the grain taste is good or bad and whether its yield is a net profit or loss.

mjog mjəwar 2.30 dim-eyed; blind 306 眇 眇 眇

易：眇能視跛能履 Though near-sighted, one can look at things; though lame, one can take some steps.

衡：望遠目睛不任宜盲眇 If in staring at the distance his eyeballs couldn't take it then he ought to have gone blind.

後：陟隴山以踰望兮眇然覽於八荒 I climb Mt. Lung to gaze farther, ah! Viewing the dim distances in all directions.

淮：小馬大目不可謂大馬大馬之目眇可謂之眇馬 If a small horse has large eyes it can't be called a large horse. If a large horse's eyes are blind, we accept calling it a blind horse.

mjog mjəwar 3.35 mysterious 306 妙

選：眇閭易以卹削 marvelously long & elegant & swirling

史：妙音美人必充後宮 Your private apartments

will be filled with enchanting music and beautiful women.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由侘日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

隋：若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

mjog mjəwar 2.30 utmost 142 杪 杪

衡：[杪一]杪升樓臺 to climb high buildings and towers to the highest point

mjog 2 vast waters cf 漭 107 淼

mjog 1.32 spring hunt 苗

露：田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *mjog*, in fall we *siüü*, in winter we *siög*, in summer we *siän*.

mjog 爾雅：small tube 筍

mjog pheasant's cry 眇

mjog 1 vast waters cf 淼 漭

mjog mjəwar silkworms just hatched 306 眇

mjog 1.32 𠄎 廣韻：ko bug 蜉

mjog mjəwar 2.30 beard of grain 306 杪

mjog 1.32 ko bamboo ++p 筍

mjog mjəwar 1.32 to depict, delineate 11 描

mjog small 107 貌

mjog 1.32 anchor 錨

mjog mög 𠄎 wild cat 貓 貓

mjog-mjog 𠄎 contemptible 107 藐藐

mjog-mjog 𠄎 vast waters 渺渺

mjog-mjog 𠄎 soo 眇眇

mjogmjəwət mjəwarwət indistinct 眇忽

漢：眇眇忽忽若神之髣髴 They are mysterious, as hard to discern as spirits.

mjog-g'jog 𠄎 vast waters 107 渺漭

mjogd'jad stcw descendants 苗裔

越：吳之前君太伯者后稷之苗裔也 The old-time king of Wu, Tai Po, was a descendant of Prince Millet.

mjogd'jog mjəward'jəwar 2.30 306 眇眇

mjogmjəwər 𠄎 vast waters 渺瀰

mjətk mjəðk 4.1 𠄎 eye 104 目

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

管：目之所以視 how the eye sees

淮：目見百步之外不能見其眦 The eye sees beyond a hundred paces but cannot see its own socket.

隋：縱人目可奪水與影不可奪也 Given that human eyes can be fooled, the water-level and gnomon-shadow cannot be fooled.

隋：日始出時色白者雖大不甚始出時色赤者其大則甚此終以人目之惑無遠近也 When the sun is white at sunrise, even though big, it isn't extremely so. When it is red at sunrise, its bigness is extreme. In the end this is a confusion of the human eye, not depending on distance.

隋：西南大星所謂天豕目亦曰大將欲其明 The big star in its southwest, the one called “eye of the sky pig”, is also called “supreme general.” It is desirable for it to be bright.

b. loop

淮：得鳥者羅之一目也 What catches the bird is only one loop of the net.

面目⇒面

mjəðk 4.1 to herd; to pasture 104 牧

衡：牧豎 herd boy

國：牧協職工協草場協入廩協出 In herding, they kept track of assignments; in construction, they kept track of substitutions; at the threshing-floors, they kept track of assessments; at the granaries, they kept track of disbursements.

隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as courtroom to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.

史：地名雖小然而田舍廬廡之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

b. fig.

史：令民為什伍而相牧司連坐 He ordered the folk to form groups of five and ten, keeping each other under control on pain of group punishment.

漢：以為不居之地不牧之民不足以煩中國也 I consider the land uninhabitable, the folk ungovernable and none of it worth any trouble to China.

mjəðk 4.1 term, call, denominate 目

穀：段鄭伯弟也何以知其為弟也殺世子母弟目君以其目君知其為弟也段弟也而弗謂弟公子也而弗謂公子貶之也段失子弟之道矣賤段而甚鄭伯也何甚乎鄭伯其鄭伯之處心積慮成於殺也于鄢遠也猶曰取之其母之懷中而殺之云爾甚之也 Tuan was the Earl of Chêng's younger brother. How do we know he was a younger brother? He killed the younger full brother of the successor-son and they called him “ruler.” By his being called “ruler” we know that had the status of younger brother. Tuan was a younger brother but he is not called “younger brother” because he was the ruler's son. And not calling him “ruler” is to blame him. Tuan abandoned the way of the son and younger brother. It is to degrade Tuan but also to call the Earl of Chêng even worse. What do they find even worse about the Earl of Chêng? That he cold-bloodedly developed his plans that led to the killing. “At Yen” is distant. It is like saying, “He took him from his mother's embrace and killed him,” and so forth. It is to call him even worse.

顏：凡避諱者皆須得其同訓以代換之桓公名白博有五皓之稱厲王名長琴有修短之目 In observing name-tabu, we always need to get a word with the same meaning to substitute for it. Thus the personal name of the Foursquare Marquess was *White*,

and in the game of *po* there is the appellation “five pales.” The personal name of the Cruel King was *Long*, and of the cithern there are the terms “extended” and “short.”

人：偏至之材以材自名兼材之人以德爲目兼德之人更爲美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

miətə *miətək* splendid (?) [$\frac{1}{2}$ *binome*?] (n. *alt* 繆, *q. final*) (pheap) 104 穆

miətək? look at in *sko* marked manner 104 目

miətək-miətək *nb so* 天子 104 穆穆

miətəkəkung *mp* earl of 秦 穆公

miətəkəwəng *mp* king of 周 穆王

miətəkhiəng silent (張宴 *scrys* 穆 *r* 默 *mək*, *q*) 穆然

衡：穆然深惟 He remained silent while he pondered deeply.

miətəkšəg be responsible for behavior of (*cf* 務) 104 牧司

miətəkšətk *nc* 方言: small 舸 *ac* 艇 船 船

miətəkšətg *nc* ko plant 苜蓿 苜蓿 牧蓿

miətəkšəjə *mp* pln *ac* 母野 牧野

史：越王句踐戰撤卒三千人禽夫差於干遂 武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh.

miətəkšəjəp ko plant 苜蓿

miətək mēb 3.50 flourish (*Cdes r t2*) 107 茂 林 詩：種之黃茂實方實苞 He planted them in great abundance/ They swelled, they thickened

左：民有寢廟獸有茂草各有攸處 People have bedrooms and family temples, animals have thickly-growing weeds—all have places where they are at home.

漢：形氣發于根柢兮柯葉榮而靈茂 Form and vitality spring from the trunk and roots, ah! and stems and leaves all mysteriously prosper.

b. *fig.*

詩：子之茂兮遭我乎貓之道兮並驅從兩牡 兮揖我謂我好兮 How flourishing you are, sir! You encountered me on the Nao road/ In company we pursued two male animals/ You bowed and complimented my amiability. [*nr*]

漢：侯王之祉祚及宗子公族蕃滋支葉碩茂 The benefits of noble rank/ Their blessing goes to the inheriting son/ The lord's clan multiplies and proliferates/ Its branches and leaves vastly flourishing. [*nr*]

漢：其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可爲將相及使絕國者 Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders.

miətək encroach, extort 569 牟

miətək mug 1.46 lance 矛 鉞

非：楚人有鬻矛與楯者 There was a man of Ch'u

who sold spears and shields.

史：君之出也後車十數從車載甲多力而駢脅者爲駟乘持矛而操闔戟者旁車而趨 When you go out, you have over ten following chariots, your accompanying chariots have armored men, men of great strength and doubled ribs are in your chariot, and chariots with men holding all sorts of spears go at your side, all at a gallop.

miətək 1.46 barley (*cf* 麥) 牟 斝

miətək *nc* helmet 107 鑿

miətək *sidetufts* [*cf* 髦] 髦

miətək avid (*cf* 務) 104 擘

miətək heap, mound 壘

miətək Kg: ko clay vessel 牟

miətək 3.50 diffuse brightness 瞽

miətək miəwar indistinct 306 牟

miətək exertion (*cf* 務) 104 勃 [R. *tokkara*] 莓

miətək 3.49 ko bramble *Rubus chingü* (辭海:

miətək 1.46 fog 107 霧

miətək mug alike, uniform 侔 牟

西：文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of the Cynsure Emperor, T'eng T'ung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

史：哭泣之聲未絕傷痍者未起而欲比隆於成康之時臣竊以爲不侔也 Weeping has not yet ceased, the wounded have not yet recovered, yet you want to compare your stateliness with that of the time of Ch'eng and Kang. In my humble opinion there is no comparison.

miətək mug *mp* star name 矛

miətək 1.46 sword point 436 鉞

miətək t'wər *mät'wər* *nc* ko cap (*cbw* 整堆 “piled-up?”) 107 牟 追 无頤

miətək t'šəg pupil of eye (ex 目+子 “spot”?

why voicing of -k?) 104 眸子

miətək d'ə'ək *nc* ko crop-damaging bug 螽賊

miətək d'ə'iat *nc* crop-damaging insect 蝻疾

miətək mæg *nc* 爾雅: quail 鷓母

miətək g'xiətək 3.1 walk in exhausted manner 104 蹇 蹇

miətək d'ə'ia *mp* pln *ac* 牧野 母野 母野

miətək 1.46 plan, plot against *cf* 嗎 *mæg* 104 謀

左：一國謀之何以不亡 If an entire state plots against him, how would he not perish?

淮：陰謀逆德 You plan in secret to do what will turn people against you.

戰：以謀人爲利 They assume they will benefit by plotting against others.

非：恐夢言而使人知其謀 He was afraid he would talk in his sleep and let someone know of his plan.

國：夫謀必素見成事焉而後履之 With a plan, one must plainly see how it can succeed before proceeding.

戰：謀泄者事無功 Those whose plans leak out accomplish nothing. [謀泄 *subj-nuc*]

晉：達聞其謀漏泄將舉兵 When Ta heard that his plan had leaked out, he was about to take arms.

非：不在所與居在所與謀也 It doesn't depend on who you sit with. It depends on who you make plans with. [*nr*]

史：論至德者不和於俗成大功者不謀於眾

Assessing supreme influence, one does not match it with what is ordinary; bringing about a great accomplishment, one does not plan it with a crowd.

淮：讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family left bones in the open. [*nr*]

漢：天戒若曰與楚所謀傾國覆家 Sky warned them as if saying, “What you are plotting with Ch'u will topple your state and overturn your house.” [*nr*]

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory.

戰：陳篋數十得太公陰符之謀 He rummaged several dozen boxes and got a book of schemes, *The Secret Tallies of the Grand Master*.

史：故夫謀人之主伐人之國常苦出辭斷絕人之交也 Thus, for example, if one plots against a ruler of others or will attack another's country, one always bitterly regrets having said something that severs relations with foreigners.

史：諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

論：子路曰子行三軍則誰與子曰暴虎馮河死而無悔者吾不與也必也臨事而懼好謀而成者也 Tzu-lu said, “If you went as supreme commander, who would you take with you?” The master said, “Ones who would go at a tiger barehanded or cross the Ho with no boat, who would die without regret—I would not take them. I would insist on ones who feel anxiety when put in charge of something and who succeed by their love of forethought.”

顏：學爲文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

miətək 1.46 廣韻: lark 鷓

miətək 1.46 *nc* fog 107 霧

miətək 3.10 hair wrapper 107 髻

miətək 3.10 hill 134 壘

miətək 3.10 ko bird 鷺

miətək 3.10 *vb* catch fire, come alight 焚

miətək 3.10 maltreat 569 務

miətək g'liətək consider carefully *cr* *miətək* 104 瞽 婁

miətək *vn* 3.1 dream 107 夢 夢 夢

左：夜夢之 That night he dreamed of him.

左：夢天使與己蘭曰余爲伯儵余而祖也 She dreamed a sky messenger gave her a cymbidium and said, “I am Po Yü. I am your ancestor.”

莊：昔者莊周夢爲胡蝶 Once upon a time, Chuang Chou dreamed he had turned into a butterfly.

莊：夢之中又占其夢焉 One might dream that one was having another dream interpreted.

非:恐夢言而使人知其謀 He was afraid he would talk in his sleep and let someone know of his plan.

衡:前所夢見在帝側者 the one he had previously dreamed of seeing next to the ancestor-god

衡:人之夢也占者謂之魂行 As to people's dreams, the fortune-tellers call them "mind-stuff journeys."

晉:逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'iu-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tzu-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

非:衛靈公之時彌子瑕有寵專於衛國侏儒有見公者曰臣之夢踐矣公曰何夢對曰夢見竈為見公也公怒曰吾聞見人主者夢見日奚為見寡人而夢見竈對曰夫日兼燭天下一物不能當也人君兼燭一國一人不能壅也故將見人主者夢見日夫竈一人燭焉則後人無從見矣今或者一人有燭焉者則臣雖夢見竈不亦可乎 In the time of the Numinous Marquess of Wèi Mi Tzu Hsia was favored and did as he pleased throughout Wèi. One of the court dwarves saw him and said, "My dream is fulfilled!" "What did you dream of?" asked the marquess. "I dreamed of a stove, on account of seeing YL," he replied. The marquess said angrily, "I have heard that one who is to see a ruler dreams of the sun. Why would you dream of a stove before seeing me?" "The sun shines on the whole world equally, and no one person can block it. A ruler shines on his whole country equally and no one person can shut him up. So if you're going to see a ruler you dream of the sun. But a stove—one man soaks up its warmth and the others behind him get no look at it. Now perhaps some one man is soaking up YL's warmth; if so then wouldn't it be right for YS to dream of a stove?"

mǐjūng 1.1 darkened, downcast 107 瞢瞢

mǐjūng 1.1 卍 city name 鄆

~~mǐjūng~~ **mǐjūng** 2.9 vs^t insult, despise *sua* 殺侮

侮

詩:不侮矜寡 does not scorn the poor & widowed

左:扞禦侮者莫如親親 To ward off being humiliated, the best thing is to stick by your kin.

國:兄弟讒鬪侮人百里 When brothers bicker and fight, people are scandalized for a hundred *li*.

荀:刑威者強刑侮者弱 Those whose penalties are fearsome are strong; those whose penalties are derisory are weak.

漢:及壯試吏為泗[上→]水亭長廷中吏無所不狎侮 When he grew up he was given a provisional appointment as headman of the *t'ing* of Szu-shui. There was not one of the officials in the hall whom he did not treat with contemptuous familiarity.

非:衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以我為君子也君子安可毋敬也以我為暴人也暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wèn-tzu of Wei went to visit Tsêng-tzu. Tsêng-tzu did not get up, but stretched himself out on the mat and then straightened up in the corner. Wèn-tzu said to his driver, "Tsêng-tzu is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I

was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tsêng-tzu hasn't been put to death."

mǐjūg 3.10 vs^m be responsible for 104 務

釋:如草木枝條務上行也 like the imperative need of branches of plants and trees to tend upward

呂:出則以車入則以輦務以自佚 When they go out they take carriages and when inside [their palaces] they take rickshaws, intending by these vehicles to make things easy for themselves.

呂:為師之務在於勝里在於行義 The prime duty of teaching lies in mastering reason, lies in carrying out right action.

史:去稷不務 They shifted away from growing grain, not making it a priority.

衡:聖賢之業皆以薄葬省用為務 Among the tasks the wise and capable take on, in every case they make it a point to economise funerals and minimize expenditure.

國:吾何德之務而有是臣也 What have I been doing right in order to have such a servant?

左:周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."

淮:為智者務於巧詐為勇者務於鬪爭 Those whose metier is cleverness will focus on sly deceptions; those whose metier is valor will focus on belligerence.

史:兄弟媿妹妻妾竊皆笑之曰周人之俗治產業力工商逐什二以為務 His brothers, sisters and wives all secretly ridiculed him. "By custom in Chou one manages a productive enterprise or applies oneself to artisanry or commerce, taking as goal to gain twenty percent."

草:夫務內者必闕外志小者必忽大俯而捫盪不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great. Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky. [nr]

史:義救亡國威卻彊秦之兵不務為此而務愛粟為國計者過矣 We would put ourselves in the right by saving a doomed state, and would show ourselves strong enough to drive off the armed force of powerful Ch'in—but you don't focus on that; you focus on hoarding grain. That is indeed a blunder of strategic planning.

史:衡人日夜務以秦權恐恫諸侯以求割地 Advocates of horizontal alliance focus on constantly brandishing the power of Ch'in to frighten the barons into ceding land.

淮:如此不報無以立務於天下 If I don't revenge something like this I'll have no way to found a career for myself anywhere in the world.

史:夫取秦厚交也伐齊正利也尊厚交務正利聖王之事也 Now, getting Ch'in on your side is a firm connection and attacking Ch'i is properly beneficial. To value firm connections and aim at proper benefit is what a sage king does.

晉:載籍既務在博聞筆削則理宜詳備晉謂之乘義在於斯 Given that the point of keeping records is to be inclusive, the principle governing their editing should be detailed completeness. The reason the Chin referred to them as "vehicles" is to be found in that.

呂:辨而不當論信而不當理勇而不當義[法→]

決而不當務惑而乘驥也狂而操吳干將也 To speak persuasively but miss the point of the discussion, to be factually correct but for the wrong reasons, to be courageous but act wrongly, or to act decisively but not do what you set out to do is to drive Chi in the wrong direction. It is to wield Kan Chiang of Wu in madness. 草:專用為務鑽堅仰高忘其疲勞夕惕不息 仄不暇食 They make it their sole concern, work as if drilling adamant, aiming high, forgetting fatigue, lying fretfully awake at night, not pausing to eat at dinnertime.

漢:是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己已迫躡民日削月朘寢以大眾 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

mǐjūg 3.10 fog 107 霧 霧

mǐjūg 2.9 maltreat *sua* 侮 569 殺

mǐjūg hasty, rush about 104 驚

圖:迅驚流沙 [The camel] runs swiftly on the Flowing Sand.

藝:既乃風焱蕭瑟勃焉並興侯沛以奔驚 Then the wind rises, sighs and moans, abruptly building in a sequence of gusts. On the flood of Lord Yang we rush madly along.

mǐjūg 3.10 maltreat 569 務

mǐjūg? 說文爾雅: care for 惓

mǐjūgsūng dew on leaves *ar mǐjūgsūng* 258 霧 淋

mǐjūgnjō 卍 constellation name 婺女

mǐjūng 1.40 vs^t bright; evident 321 明

左:六氣曰陰陽風雨晦明 The six energy vapors are called Yin, Yang, wind, rain, darkness and light.

史:中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

釋:景境也明所照處有境限也 *kliàng* "shadow" is *kliàng* "boundary"; the place illuminated by the brightness has a border.

b. 明月 full moon, to which gems are compared 藝:明月照高樓流光正徘徊 The full moon shines on the high tower/ The shifting light just drifts around.

選:裹以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列鏡翡翠火齊流耀含英懸聚垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

宋:日出東南隅照我秦氏樓秦氏有好女自名為羅敷羅敷喜蠶桑采桑城南隅青絲為籠係桂枝為籠鉤頭上倭墮髻耳中明月珠網綺為下裙紫綺為上襦 The sun rises in the SE corner/ It shines on the big house of our Ch'in family/ The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter/ Who calls herself Lo-fu/ Lo-fu likes silkworms' mulberry leaves/ She

plucks mulberry leaves at a bend in the road south of the city wall/ Of black silk is the basket's shoulder-band/ Of cassia-twigs are the basket's carrying-loops/ Her long hair is coiled and piled/ Her earrings are full-moon pearls/ Her skirt is of pale yellow silken lace/ Her jacket of the same in lavender.

c. fig.

新：論物明辯謂之辯反辯為訥 If one explains things clearly when discussing them it is called being articulate; to invert articulate is hobble-tongued.

史：寡人不肖未嘗得聞明教 I'm not very smart. I've never had the chance to hear clear teaching.

史：虎之與羊不格明矣 It is clear that tigers overmatch sheep.

史：發明商君之少恩 reveal Lord Shang's deficiency of kindness [發明 *res comp*]

史：有一人徙之輒予五十金以明不欺 One man moved it and he immediately gave him fifty ducats to make it clear that he would keep his word. 人：善喻者以一言明數事不善喻者百言不明一意 Those who are good at illustrating by analogy make many things clear with one utterance, while those who are not good at it may say a hundred things and not make one idea clear.

露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Ch'un-Chiu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.

荀：然則能不能之與不可其不同遠矣其不可以相為明矣 That being the case, the relation of "able or not" to "doable or not" is certainly a wide disparity, and the fact that they cannot be substituted for each other has been made quite clear.

國：圖在明訓明訓在威 Plans depend on setting a clear example, and setting a clear example depends on having the aura of power.

衡：韓子之術明法尚功 Hán Tzū's way makes the laws patent and promotes for accomplishment.

漢：往者不可及來者猶可待能明其世者謂之天子 What is gone cannot be regained, but what is to come can be anticipated. If one can understand his own era, we call him emperor. [3rd 者 *prob intrusive*]

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

史：太后明謂左右曰復言長安君為質者老婦必唾其面 The queen mother said openly to her servants, "The next one who talks to me of Lord Ch'ang-an becoming a hostage, I will spit in their face."

史：作琅邪臺立石刻頌秦德明得意 He built the Lang-yeh tower and erected a stele with an inscription praising the deservings of Ch'in and expatiating on its success.

史：大王誠能聽臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之 If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit.

mǐng 1.40 1st intelligent (cf. 靈) 321 明

衡：濫故知新之明 The insightfulness of recog-

nizing the new by retaining the old.

國：聽和則聰視和則明 If listening harmonizes, hearing is acute; if looking harmonizes, vision is acute.

多：明主 the clear-sighted ruler [ie he who sees his own real interests]

史：燕王曰子所謂明王者何如也對曰臣聞明王務聞其過 The king of Yen said, "Describe what you mean by 'intelligent king'." "I have heard that an intelligent king makes it a point to be told of his errors."

呂：明君者非徧見萬物也明於人主之所執也 "Clear-sighted ruler" doesn't mean he sees all things, but that he is clear-sighted about what a ruler of others should hold fast to.

史：主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded.

漢：狂夫之言而明主擇焉 An intelligent ruler finds things to agree with even in a madman's talk.

國：古之明王不失此三德者故能光有天下 The intelligent kings of old did not lose grasp of these three generators of good will; thus they were able to possess the whole world.

漢：賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

大：參女以明主為勞乎昔者舜左禹而右皋陶不下席而天下治夫政之不中君之過也政之既中令之不行職事者之罪也明主奚為其勞也

Shên, do you suppose a clear-sighted ruler needs to work hard at it? In ancient times, Shun had Yü on his left and Kao Yao on his right. The world was kept in order without his ever leaving his seat. Now if the government is off the mark, that is the fault of the ruler, but when it has been properly aimed and the orders are not carried out, that is the fault of those whose responsibility is the business of governing. Why ever would a clear-sighted ruler work hard?

神明⇒神
精明⇒精

mǐng 1.40 1st make treaty, contract 6 盟 明

左：十三年...冬盟于柯 In the thirteenth year...in winter they made a treaty at Ko.

國：諸侯之大夫盟于宋楚令尹子木欲襲晉師 When the great officers of the barons made a treaty at Sung, the Ling-yin of Ch'u, Tzū-mu, wanted to make a surprise attack on the army of Chin.

淮：昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

史：令天下之將相會於涇水之上通質賈白馬而盟 Get the generals and premiers of the whole world to meet on the banks of the Huan river, exchange hostages, slaughter a white horse and make a pact.

mǐng 1.40 visual acuity 321 明

管：周聽遠近以續明 He listens everywhere, far and near, so as to supplement his eyesight.

史：反聽之謂聰內視之謂明自勝之謂彊 Lis-

tening in reverse is what I call good hearing; looking inward is what I call clear vision; conquering the self is what I call being strong.

mǐng 2.38 1st dish (generic term?) 107 皿

國：夫文蟲皿為蟲 In writing, *chung* and *min* make *ku*.

mǐng close the eyes 107 斂

mǐng 3.43 to name 15 命

呂：說義不稱師命之曰叛 If in explaining the right thing to do, one does not cite one's own teacher, we call that "schism."

mǐng 3.43 order; charge 15 命

非：未命而唯唯未使而諾諾 Saying, "Yes, sir," before he has given orders and, "Certainly, sir," before he has told them what to do.

左：君命瑤非敢耀武也 The ruler's giving me orders was not because he is so arrogant as to parade his military power.

晏：公命柏遽巡國致能歌者 The marquess ordered a nationwide urgent search for those able to sing.

左：陪臣干擻有淫者不知二命 Your servant's servants are to arrest an adulterer. We recognize no other orders.

國：子以君命鎮撫弊邑 On your ruler's orders you soothe our poor city. (tChf)

戰：臣竊矯君命 I have taken it upon myself to forge an order in YL's name.

釋：夫受命於朝妻受命於家 The husband accepts orders at court; the wife accepts orders at home.

史：僕不肖故不敢受命 I am incompetent, so I dare not put myself at your disposal.

史：吾終以子受命於天矣 It has turned out that I receive a mandate from Sky through you, sir.

釋：笏忽也君有教命及所故白則書其上備忽忘也 *shu-wat* "writing tablet" is *shu-wat* "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

戰：鄭袖曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令劑之無使逆命 Chêng Hsiu said, "Well, it would seem that she dislikes your body odor." The king said, "How arrogant!" He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countermand the order.

國：荀息曰吾聞事君者竭力以役事不聞違命君立臣從何貳之有 I have heard that one who serves a ruler exhausts his strength in his service. I have never heard of disobeying orders. While the ruler is in place, the servant follows. How could there be any departure from that?

草：以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

多：臣聞命矣 I have received my orders.

多：奔命 to rush about on orders

國：復命 ?deliver one's message/discharge one's commission? *pron?* 報命?

b. decree of a deity

國：帝命曰使晉襲於爾門 Ancestor has ordered: Chin will be allowed to invade to your gate.

左：天命不祐 Sky ordains that the cause not be furthered.

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason

the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

史：及文王爲西伯斷虞芮之訟始受命呂望伯夷自海濱來歸之 When the Cynosure King came to be Overlord of the West, judging disputes in Yü and Jui, they first received the command. Lü Wang and Po Yi came from the seaside to adhere to him. 藝：臣等以爲天命不可稽神器不可黷昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號以建舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位所以祇承天命者若此之速也故無固讓之義不以守節爲貴必信於神靈而符合於天地也 We take it that the command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied. Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the portent of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship. When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne. So swift as that is the manner in which the mandate of Sky is reverently received. Thus there is no standard of firmly refusing. Adhering to restrictions is not what is most highly valued. One must be seen by divine intelligence to be sincere and must match the tallies of sky and earth.

(1) *not nec any specific one*

漢：夫積貯者天下之大命也 Accumulation and storage are the most important principle in the world. 楚：后皇嘉樹橘徠服兮受命不遷生南國兮 The most pleasant tree in the world, the orange came to offer its submission/ It acceded to a decree not to go anywhere, and grows in the southern states.

c. *legitimacy of rule*

左：周治既服將命 Chou and Yeh were in full dress to take up their mandates.

詩：周雖舊邦其命維新 Though Chou is a former *pūng*/ Its mandate is new.

藝：天命不可稽神器不可黷 The command of Sky is not to be sought; magic vessels are not to be sullied.

呂：令者人主之所以爲命也賢不肖安危之所定也 *Command* is that by which the master of others carries out his mandate. It is that by which relative competence and relative security are fixed.

後：當王莽居攝篡弑之際天下之士莫不競褒稱德美作符命以求容媚譚獨自守默然無言 At the time when Wang Mang, usurper and assassin, had seized control of the world, all of the officer class vied with each other to praise him and proclaim him worthy of their allegiance, inventing omens of destiny so as to ingratiate themselves; only Tan kept to himself, saying nothing. [*符命 adj-head "foretold destiny"*]

d. *fate, destiny*

呂：命也者不知所以然而然者也 "fate" is defined as what is so although we do not know how it comes to be so

衡：夫遭遇幸偶或與命祿并或與命祿離 Now, coincidence and lucky chance in some cases parallel destiny and fortune, and in some cases depart from destiny and fortune.

衡：人命稟於天則有表候於體 The predetermination of a human life is supplied by Sky, and so

there are indicia of it in the body members.

漢：數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

隋：中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十爲星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

衡：信命者則可幽居俟時不須勞精苦形求之也 One who knows the reality of destiny therefore accepts the possibility of dwelling obscurely, waiting for the opportunity to come, not needing to wear out one's essence or labor one's frame in seeking it.

莊：知不可奈何而安之若命 recognize its ineluctability and feel as untroubled by it as if it had been natural

衡：屋老崖瀕命凶之人遭尸立適履 A roof might be old or a cliff water-logged and an unfortunate man might come along to rest under it or just happen to walk past it.

漢：使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏是以天下奢侈官亂民貧盜賊並起亡命者眾 He allowed criminals to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain.

Thus the world became dissolute, the bureaucracy disordered and the people impoverished. Bandits arose everywhere and those who lost their lives were many.

衡：生有高大之命其時身有尊貴之奇 When one is born with a grand high destiny, at that very time his body will have oddities foretelling honor and high rank.

衡：孔子自牖執其手曰亡之命矣夫 Confucius took his hand through the window and said, "It is fated, is it not, that we will lose him?"

衡：人生性命富貴者初稟自然之氣 When people are conceived, those who are destined to become rich and high-ranking initially are provided with the stuff that makes it so all by itself.

衡：凡人遇偶及遭累害皆由命也有死生壽夭之命亦有貴賤貧富之命自王公逮庶人聖賢及下愚凡有首目之類含血之屬莫不有命命當貧賤雖富貴之猶涉禍患矣命當富貴雖貧賤之猶逢福善矣故命貴從賤地自達命賤從富位自危故夫富貴若有神助貧賤若有鬼禍 Whenever men meet good luck or encounter trouble and harm, it always comes from destiny.

There is the destiny of life or death, long life or short, and there is also the destiny of high rank or low and wealth or poverty. From kings and dukes to commoners, whether supremely competent or utter dolts, whatever is of the class of things that have heads and eyes, the family of creatures of flesh and blood, none is without destiny. If destiny assigns one lowliness and poverty, then even if we were to enrich and ennoble him he would still blunder into misfortune and suffering. If destiny assigns one wealth and high rank then even if we were to degrade and impoverish him, he would still bump into good fortune and felicity. Thus destined high rank will advance itself from lowly ground; destined low rank will topple itself from a high position. Thus such men

become rich and high-ranking as if there were spirits helping them, or become poor and lowly as if there were haunts plaguing them.

衡：命貴之人俱學獨達并仕獨遷命富之人俱求獨得并爲獨成貧賤反此難達難遷難成獲過受罪疾病亡遺失其富貴貧賤矣是故才高行厚未必保其必富貴智寡德薄未可信其必貧賤或時才高行厚命惡廢而不進知寡德薄命善興而超逾故夫臨事知愚操行清濁性與才也仕宦貴賤治產貧富命與時也命則不可勉時則不可力知者歸之於天故坦蕩恬忽 One whose destiny is to high rank studies with a class but he alone gets through, is appointed with a cohort but he alone is promoted. One whose destiny is for wealth may seek in company but he alone gains, may strive with others but he alone prospers. For poverty and lowliness it is the reverse of this: he finds it hard to get through, hard to be promoted, hard to prosper. He incurs correction, attracts blame, gets sick, loses things, and what wealth and rank he had slips away and he becomes poor and lowly. Thus it is that high talent and grand deeds do not necessarily ensure that one will be rich and high ranking, nor do sparse knowledge and slim deserts reliably ensure that he will be poor and lowly. Sometimes though one's talent be high and deeds grand, one's destiny is bad and one is dismissed or not promoted, or though one's knowledge be sparse and his deserts slim his destiny is good and he prospers and leaps ahead. Thus the intelligence of one's conduct of affairs and the clarity of one's sense of purpose are due to nature and talent. One's appointment to high rank or low and one's profit on the management of his business are due to destiny and occasion. If things are due to destiny, they cannot be avoided; if dependent on occasion they cannot be forced. The wise relegate them to sky, letting it smoothly make one rich and high despite one's poverty and lowliness.

衡：雖其貧賤使富貴若鑿溝伐薪加勉力之趨致強健之勢鑿不休則溝深斧不止則薪多無命之人皆得所願安得貧賤凶危之患哉然則或時溝未通而遇湛薪未多而遇虎仕宦不貴治產之富鑿溝遇湛伐薪逢虎之類也有才不得施有智不得行或施而功不立或行而事不成雖才智如孔子猶無成立之功 In digging a ditch or chopping wood if one applies one's efforts to working hard and puts all one's strength into the task, unwearied digging will make the ditch deep and ceaseless chopping will make the wood pile up. Those without destiny can all get what they want; how could they incur the suffering of poverty, lowliness, hard times and peril? But sometimes when a ditch has not yet been put through one strikes boggy ground, or before one has much wood one encounters a tiger. Not rising high in office nor enriching one's estate are of the same class as hitting boggy ground while digging a ditch or running into a tiger while chopping wood. One had the talent but does not get to apply it; one has the knowledge but does not get to put it into effect. Or else one applies talent but without success, puts knowledge in effect without accomplishment. Even talent like that of Confucius was without lasting accomplishment. 衡：世俗見人節行高則曰賢哲如此何不貴見人謀慮深則曰辯慧如此何不富富有命

福祿不在賢哲與辯慧故曰富不可以籌策得貴不可以才能成智慮深而無財才能高而無官 The common man sees someone's highly disciplined conduct and says, "With skill like this, why hasn't he high rank?" He sees someone's deeply foresighted plans and says, "With intelligence like this, why isn't he rich?" Rank and wealth are destined. Luck and fortune do not depend on skill and intelligence. Thus we say, "You never get rich by stratagems nor gain high rank by talent." One's plans are far-reaching but one lacks capital; one's talent is high but one is out of office.

衡: 懷銀紆紫未必稷契之才積金累玉未必陶朱之智或時下愚而千金頑魯而典城故官御同才其貴殊命治生鈞知其富異祿祿命有貧富知不能殺性命有貴賤才不能進退成桓受尊命而周管稟卑秩也案古人君希有不學於人臣知博希有不為父師然而人君猶以無能處主位人臣猶以鴻才為庸役故貴賤在命不在智愚貧富在祿不在頑慧 Hoarded silver and stored purple cloth may not imply the talent of a Chi; piled gold and heaped jade may not imply the knowledge of a Hsieh. Sometimes a low-grade moron has a thousand gold pieces or a pig-headed dolt is in charge of a fortified city. Thus in official life those of identical talent can be destined disparate ranks, while in private life those of equal intelligence may be destined differing wealth. There are degrees of wealth and poverty granted that intelligence cannot increase or decrease; there are degrees of high and low rank destined that talent cannot promote or demote. The talent of Ch'eng Wang was not equal to that of Tan, Duke of Chou; the intelligence of the Foursquare Marquess was not up to that of Kuan Chung. But Ch'eng and Foursquare had the destiny to be honored while Tan and Kuan were ordained to be of lower rank. Looking at antiquity, few are the cases in which the rulers did not learn from their ministers, few the cases in which those of broad understanding were not tutors and teachers. Nonetheless, the rulers still with their incompetence occupied the ruling position and the ministers still with their vast talent acted as flunkies. Thus high or low rank depends on destiny, not on whether one is intelligent or stupid; wealth or poverty depends on fortune, not on whether one is frivolous or serious.

e. lifespan (ex "fate")

衡: 人之命有長短 People's destined lives may be long or short.

語: 使靈巫求福請命對扁鵲而咒病者卒死靈巫不能治也 They employed a psychic medium to bring good fortune and plead for the patient's life. He directed curses at P'ien Ch'üeh. In the end the patient died, the psychic medium having been unable to cure him.

非: 智性也壽命也性命者非所學於人也 Intelligence is innate and lifespan is pre-ordained. What is innate or pre-ordained is not learned from others.

衡: 是故德令降於殿堂命長之囚出於牢中 Thus the pardon is issued in the audience hall and the prisoner whose fate is to live longer is released from jail. 淮: 是故聖人得志而在上位讒佞姦邪而欲犯主者譬猶雀之見鷓而鼠之遇狸也亦必無

餘命矣 Thus when the great wise man reaches his goal and is on the throne, anyone who is slanderous, ingratiating, treacherous or evil and means to go against the ruler is like a sparrow meeting a sparrowhawk or a mouse meeting a raccoon-dog: he would have no longer left to live than they.

衡: 何以知不滿百為天者百歲之命也 How can we tell that not reaching a hundred is to be considered dying young and that one hundred is the destined span? 衡: 故厲氣所中必加命短之人 Thus where the pestilence strikes is to infect people whose allotted lives are short.

史: 湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰噫盡之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."

mjàng-mjàng 爾雅: 察也 明明

mjàngg'o 穴 cave dwelling 107 窟戶

mjàngt'iu 盟主 treaty president, wtm 盟主

mjàngs'iapp'ium E wind assoc /w early spring 明庶風

藝: 春分明庶風至雷兩行桃李華 At the vernal equinox the east wind rises, thunderstorms become active, and peaches and cherries flower.

mjàngt'iet next day 明日

mjàngs'iwad next year 明歲

mjàngd'ang ceremonial hall of palace 明堂 隋: 房四星為明堂天子布政之宮也亦四輔也 The four stars of *fang* constitute the Ming Tang. They are the palace building from which the emperor discharges his governance. They are also the four great officials.

淮: 古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅→]鬪差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming Tang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

呂: 周明堂外戶不閉示天下不藏也唯不藏也可以守至藏 The outer door of the Ming Tang of Chou was not closed, so as to demonstrate to the world that nothing was concealed. It was only by being unconcealed that they could maintain the ultimate concealment.

淮: 昔者神農之治天下也神不馳於胸中智不出於四域懷其仁誠之心甘雨時降五穀蕃植春生夏長秋收冬藏月省時考歲終獻功以

時嘗穀祀于明堂明堂之制有蓋而無四方風雨不能襲寒暑不能傷 Long ago when Shên Nung ruled the world, his spirit did not gallop within his breast nor did his cognizance go beyond the four bounds. He held his humane pure heart within and the gentle rain fell on time and all the crops sprang up flourishing. In spring they came up, in summer they matured/ In autumn they were harvested and in winter they were stored/ By month he inspected, by season he examined; at year's end he presented fruits/ Tasting the grains in their season, making *ku*-sacrifice in the Ming T'ang./ The pattern of the Ming T'ang has a cover but no sides. Wind & rain cannot invade it nor heat & cold harm it.

mjàngnien next year 明年

mjàng'ioh treaty, contract *uw* 盟 明約 史: 奉[明→]盟約在大王詔之 I present a treaty of alliance which it is up to YGM to promulgate.

mjàr 1.5 increase 101 彌 彌 采 采

呂: 皆死久矣從屬彌衆弟子彌豐天下 [Confucius and Mohtzü] have long been dead, but their factions grow more numerous and their adherents more abundant, so as to fill the world.

呂: 其虧彌甚者其尊彌薄 The greater the deprivation, the less respect it is worth.

衡: 威施彌妬 The ugly are most jealous.

mjàr 2.4 ko bow 弭

mjàr 2.4 stop, cease 弭

國: 吾能弭誇矣 I can put a stop to complaints.

呂: 有豕生而彌雞卵多[假→]毀有社遷處有豕生狗 There will be pigs that shrivel at birth; chickens' eggs will be mostly rotten; there will be land-altars changing their location; pigs will give birth to dogs.

mjàr 2.4 to wash 375 泚

mjàr achieve 休 救

mjàr 爾雅: ko plant 莠

mjàr 卍 tribe name → surname 吁 芈

mjàr 2.4 sheep noise 咩 咩

mjàr 爾雅: ko monkey 狝 獼 狝

衡: 獼猴者畏鼠也 The *mjar* monkey will fear a rat.

mjàr 卍 pln 麓

mjàr 1.5 long-lasting 彌 彌

mjàr 1.5 廣韻: 王名 璽

mjàr 1.5 mother (齊 *dial*) *ar mjar* 249 嬰

mjàr 1.5 集韻: beautiful eyes 110 撫

mjàr 2.4 ko weevil infests grain 蚌 蚌

mjàr mjar rich & full flow 101 瀾 瀾 沔

mjàr-mjàr 卍 +p 瀾 瀾

mjàr-mjàr 卍 弭 弭

mjàrku 卍 mtn name sa 句 欄? 攔 攔

mjàrnjak 卍 river name 瀾 浩

mjàrmjar mantis (*dial*) 蚌 蚌

mjàng 1.42 name; reputation 名

a. personal name

史: 屈原名平楚之同姓也 Ch'ü Yüan, named

P'ing, was of the same surname as the house of Ch'ü.

衡: 其立字也展名取同義名賜字子貢名予字子

我 In settling on a nickname, they extend the given

name and choose a synonym to give a nickname.

Tzü-kung was named Yü, nicknamed Tzü-wo.

衡: 匈奴之俗有名無姓字 By custom the Hsiung-

nu have given names but no surnames or nicknames.

史: 商君者衛之諸庶孽公子也名鞅姓公孫氏其祖本姬姓也 Lord Shang was one of the off-

spring of the ruler of Wèi by a concubine. His given name was Yang and his surname was Kungsun. His ancestors were originally of the Chi surname.

b. of places or things proper name

多:地名 name of a place

官:遼師掌四方之地名 The plainmaster takes charge of placenames everywhere.

釋:凡若此類郡國之名取號於此則其餘可知也 All other cases in which a commandery or a principality gets its name from this principle [ie topography] can be recognized.

c. general name, term of reference

國:我君是事非事土也名曰君臣豈曰土臣 The ruler is the one whom I serve; it is not the case that I serve the land. The term is "ruler's servant." How could it be "servant of land"?

山:其名曰頌胡其鳴自設 Its name is *ling-hu* and its cry is its name.

淮:頭蚤與空木之瑟名同實異也 A head louse and a cithern of hollow wood: same name, different things.

漢:定官名興禮樂 fix the titles of offices and revitalize ritual and music

露:田之散名春苗秋搜冬狩夏獮 Particular words for hunting: in spring we *mìog*, in fall we *süög*, in winter we *sìog*, in summer we *sian*.

d. reputation

漢:亡所知名 He had made no reputation. [Lit "In no place did they recognize his name."]

呂:汝天下之國士也幸汝以成而名 You are the finest knight in the world. I will spare your life so that you can make your reputation.

淮:彼直求名耳 Those ones are merely seeking reputation.

史:疑行無名疑事無功 No reputation is made by timid acts, nor success by timid undertakings.

史:非其位而居之曰貪位非其名而有之曰貪名 Having a status not one's own is called grasping for status; have a reputation not one's own is called grasping for reputation.

搜:子孫宦學並有才名 Sons and grandsons studied for official careers, and all got reputations for talent.

後:及董賢為大司馬聞譚名欲與之交 When Tung Hsien became Grand Marshal he heard of Tan's reputation and wanted to get in touch with him.

呂:一父而[載→]再取名焉 He had one father but made two reputations from him.

非:名息拔拂 His name and his progeny would have been plucked out and swept away. [I think "reputation," not "personal name."]

後:歷四郡太守所在有能名 He was grand administrator of four commanderies in succession and wherever he was he made a reputation for capability.

史:名山大川之限 barriers of famous mountains and large rivers

語:天下之名木也生於深山之中 They are the best-known trees in the world, and they grow in remote mountains.

漢:其季父梁梁父即楚名將項燕者也 His father's youngest brother was Liang, and Liang's father was none other than the famous Chü general Hsiang Yen.

(1) *paired w/實*

呂:非夸以名也為其實也 It was not so as to boast of it on account of reputation; it was for the sake of the reality.

戰:是我一舉而名實兩附而又有禁暴正亂之名 Thus we do one thing and gain both substance and name, and moreover get a name for having stopped violence and brought order to chaos.

史:楚雖有富大之名而實空虛其卒雖多然而輕走易北不能堅戰 Though Chü has a reputation for wealth and size, it is actually a hollow one. Its troops may be numerous but they desert as if it meant little and retreat as if it were no big thing. They cannot be resolute in battle.

姓名⇒姓

mìeng 1.42 ^ㄞ give name to, call by name 名 釋:或曰丫丫杖轉於頭故以名之也 Some call it 'a "fork", because the forked sticks turn at the head, so that gives it its name.

史:更名少梁曰夏陽 He changed the name of Shao-liang to Hsia-yang.

左:莊公[寤→]悟生驚姜氏故名曰寤生 The Dignified Earl was born obstructly, frightening the Lady Chiang, so as personal name he was called "Reverse-born."

釋:三百斛曰綱綱[貂→]貂也[貂→]貂短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

人:偏至之材以材自兼材之人以德為目兼德之人更為美號 To men with limited talents we give the same name as that of their talent; to men of unlimited talent we take an appellation from the particular sort of resonant influence they have; to men of unlimited resonant influence we give an even more laudatory title.

史:明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

宋:秦氏有好女自名為羅敷 The Ch'in family has a pretty daughter. She calls herself Lo-fu.

禮:士不名家相長妾 A gentleman does not address by given name either his major domo or the most senior of his secondary wives.

藝:九處地仙名九館大[夫]羊為螭龍 The immortal at the nine dwelling sites is called the official of the nine hostels. The goat I take to be a magic dragon.

mìeng 1.42 ^ㄞ cry, call (of birds etc.) 鳴

呂:聽鳳皇之鳴以別十二律其雄鳴為六雌鳴亦六 He listened to the calls of the "phoenix" so as to distinguish the twelve musical keys; the cries of the male made six and those of the female were another six.

山:其狀如馬而長臂善投其名曰頌胡其鳴自設 Its shape is like a monkey but with long arms; it is good at throwing things. Its name is *lièngg'o* and its call is its name.

說:鸞鸞鳳屬神鳥也从鳥獄聲春秋國語曰周之興也鸞鸞鳴於岐山 *ngük: ngükdz'ük*, magic

bird of the type of fern. From 鳥, 獄 phon. The *States' Dialogues* of the *Ch'ün-ch'iu* says, "When Chou was on the rise, a goosoo cried at Ch'i mountain." 非:玄鶴...延頸而鳴舒翼而舞 The cranes... stretched out their necks and called, unfolded their wings and danced.

衡:夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蟬啼 At the end of summer, the crickets sing and the X cry.

說:其鳴詹諸其皮龜龜其行充充 Its call: *liamlio*. Its skin is warty. Its gait is hop-hop.

禮:雞初鳴而衣服 When the cock first crew he donned his clothing.

藝:鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.

b. also of *in*

選:胡笳關下思羌笛隴頭鳴 The Tartar pipes were plaintive at the gate; the Tangut flutes called out atop the berm.

衡:夫盛夏太陽用事雲雨干之太陽火也雲雨水也火激薄則鳴而為雷 Now at the height of summer the supreme Yang is in command and clouds and rain run into it. Supreme Yang is fire and clouds and rain are water. The fire flares up and makes the noise of thunder.

尉:古者士有什伍車有偏列鼓鳴旂麾 In ancient times, when the troops formed ranks and the chariots formed arrays, the drums sounded and the flags signalled...

衡:鶩不能鳴鐘而螢火不爨鼎者何也鐘長而篙短鼎大而螢小也 A straw cannot ring a bell nor can a firefly's light boil a cauldron. Why? The bell is long, the straw short; the cauldron is great, the firefly small.

淮:為之撞大鐘擊鳴鼓吹竽笙彈琴瑟 to have the big gongs struck, the sounding drums beaten, the reed-organs blown and the citherns plucked for them

mìeng 2.40 space btw brow & eyelid 眇

mìeng 2.41 ^ㄞ mountain name 茗

mìeng 2.41 爾雅: old leaves? 茗

mìeng pretty 姘

mìeng broth of boiled grain 餲 醪

mìeng 1.42 ^ㄞ river name 洺

mìeng 2.41 ^ㄞ soo stb swa 澗 *prob baloney* 107 澗

mìeng 3.45 ^ㄞ distinguish (by name?) 詔 名

mìengtieng 2.41 dead drunk 醪 酌 茗 芋

mìengt'ìeng frustrated 集韻 ar t1 愞 愞

mìet 4.5 dense, close, secretive; fine-meshed (sc net) (opp 疏) 8 密 宓

左:以隨之辟小而密邇於楚楚實存之 Given the remoteness and smallness of Sui and its being very near to Chü, it is Chü that has preserved it.

語:密緻博[通一]迤蟲蝸不能穿水溼不能傷在高柔軟入地堅彊 On minute scale or immense, worms and beetles cannot bore into them, nor water or dampness harm them. Used aloft they are flexible; in the earth they are stiff and sturdy.

釋:密蜜也如蜜所塗無不滿也 "dense" is "honey"; like what we smear with honey, it goes all over everywhere.

隋:張平子既作銅渾天儀於密室中以漏水轉之與天皆合如符契也 After Chang Ping-tzu

had built a brass turning sky orrery, he timed it with a clepsydra in a sealed room. Its rotation matched that of the sky like paired tallies.

b. *fig.*

草：心有疏密手有巧拙 There are vague minds and precise ones; there are clever hands and clumsy ones.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有麤密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.
草：蓋秦之末刑峻網密官書煩冗戰攻並作軍書交馳羽檄紛飛故為隸草趨急耳示簡易之指非聖人之業也 It seems that at the end of the Ch'in dynasty punishment was exalted and the legal net fine-meshed, official documents multiplied troublesomely, wars erupted everywhere at once, military documents sped back and forth, and HQ orders flew around in chaos. So they devised *li-shu* grass writing. It only was to speed things to their utmost pace and convey simple, easily-understood meanings. It was no project of the sages.

mjēt gentle, mild 謐

mjēt wipe a vessel clean 375 盪

mjēt 爾雅: lotus root 密

mjēt so overflowing (≠ *binome*?) 406 溢

mjēt 𠃉 mountain name 峯

mjēt 𠃉 ko bird 鴟

mjēt dirty 406 汙

mjēt 4.5 honey 406 蜜

衡：蜜為蜂液 Honey constitutes the exudate of bees.

衡：治邊用蜜丹 Cure collie marbles with honey and cinnamon.

mjēt 4.5 to smear 406 搽

mjēt 4.5 ko fragrant southern tree 檣

mjēt 4.5 ko tree 檣

mjētkjor 𠃉 爾雅: ko bug 密肌 密虬

mjētd'jæg 𠃉 Ch'in sacrifice 密時

mjēn 1.17 𠃉 mtn stb source of 江 汶 岷 漫

家：夫江始出於岷山其源可以盪觴→觴盪 When the Yangtze first emerges at Mount Min its spring can be scooped up in a shallow cup.

藝：背岷流面彭蠡 It has its back to the flow from Min and its face to the P'eng-li marsh.

史：秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If large boats are laden with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, they can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand *li* away.

史：蜀地之甲乘船浮於汶乘夏水而下江五日而至郢 The armored troops of the land of Shu will board boats and launch at Min, and, taking advantage of the summertime river flow, will descend the Yangtze and get to Ying in five days.

mjēn 1.17 disordered 悞

mjēn 1.17 sko frog or toad 423 雷

mjēwang 3.41 𠃉 look (at) 6 望 望 盲 望

釋：觀輪也望之延頸輪輪也 *kwân* "observe" is *g'ân*; looking at it one stretches one's neck *g'ân-g'ân*.

衡：望望倉卒安能致此 How could briefly peering in a hurry bring this about?

戰：暴骨草澤頭露僵仆相望於境 Bones lie

exposed in weeds and marshes; skulls lie where they fell, staring at each other across the frontier.

衡：人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不意疑也 People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.

衡：望遠目睛不任宜盲眇 If in staring at the distance his eyeballs couldn't take it then he ought to have gone blind.

山：是山也西望日之所入 From this mountain one looks west to where the sun sets.

荀：吾嘗跂而望矣不如登高之博見也 I have tried standing on tiptoe and looking afar; one doesn't get as broad a view as climbing a height.

史：商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨望者 Lord Shang acted as premier in Ch'in for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment.

隋：今日西轉不復見是火滅之類也日月不圓也望視之所以圓者去人遠也夫日火之精也月水之精也水火在地不圓在天何故圓 In fact, how the sun rolls westward and is no longer seen is exactly analogous to a fire going out. It is not true that the sun and moon are round. That they appear round when we look at them is because they are so far away from us. The sun is the essence of fire, the moon that of water. Water and fire are not round on the ground; why should they be round in the sky?

b. observe expectantly

衡：塗有狂夫投刀而候澤有猛虎厲牙而望 In the road a madman flips his knife and waits; in the swamp a ravening tiger sharpens its fangs and watches.

選：望濤遠決 Catching the tide we go a long way without stopping.

後：怪公卿以下各相顧望 I marvel at how from the highest ministers on down you all just look at each other.

後：善風角星筭六日七分能望氣占候吉凶 He was good at divining by wind direction, astrology, six-day and seven-division, and could predict good or ill fortune by examining *chi*.

藝：將軍出兵有所討伐引兵出城門望見白雲及白水者舉白牙旗五色牙旗隨天氣四時 When a general sends forth a military force, having someone to punish, he leads it away through the gate of the fortress and looks about. If he sees white clouds and white water he raises a white ensign. Ensigns of all five colors are to accord with the vapor-energy of the sky and with the four seasons.

c. *fig.*

戰：予日望之 I hope for it more every day.

衡：望絕 His hopes were cut off.

史：方是時我困故望子深 At that time I was in straits and so was depending on you heavily.

後：匈奴聞漢購求盧芳貪得財帛乃遣芳還降望得其賞 The Hsiung-nu heard that Han would pay to get Lu Fang. Greedy for goods and money, they dispatched Fang to return and surrender, hoping to get the reward.

詩：顯顯印印如圭如璋令聞令望望弟君子四方為綱 Prominent and lofty, like scepters and gorgets, are the excellence of your reputation and inspiration. Beneficent gentleman, all around you are at your service.

漢：今從豪俊之臣方正之士直與之日日獵射擊兔伐狐以傷大業絕天下之望臣竊悼之

Now you slacken control of your magnificent ministers and your upright officials, only using them as companions in your hunting and shooting, attacking rabbits and waging war on foxes, to the detriment of the grand design and the curtailment of the hopes of the world—YS ventures to concern himself with that.

mjēwang 1.38 𠃉 vanish; flee or be driven out as refugees 107 亡 忘 妄 迄

詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [nr]

史：書曰恃德者昌恃力者亡 It is written that those who rely on good will flourish, and those who rely on force perish. [nr]

詩：葛生蒙楚薺蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

左：亡鄭國者必此人也 The one who causes the ruin of the state of Ch'eng will surely be this man.

國：令聞不忘 Their excellent reputations have not perished.

禮：祭不欲數數則煩煩則不敬祭不欲疏疏則怠怠則忘 Sacrifices should not be frequent or they become troublesome and thus disrespected. They should not be infrequent or they become neglected and thus ignored.

呂：人有亡鈇者意其鄰之子 There was a man who lost an ax and suspected his neighbor's son.

戰：世有三亡而天下得之 There are three dooms in our time and all the world has got them.

戰：攻魏者亡趙之始也 Attacking Wei is the first step toward destroying Chao.

衡：亡秦過泊於王莽 The faults of the vanished Ch'in were less than those of Wang Mang.

孟：凶年免於死亡 After a bad harvest they escape dying or becoming refugees.

淮：亡者不敢夜揭炬 A fugitive dares not carry a torch at night.

史：武王謂謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objections by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was silence by which Ch'òu of Yin brought about his own ruin.

國：負羈言於曹伯曰夫晉公子在此君之匹也不亦禮焉曹伯曰諸侯之亡公子其多矣誰不遇此 Fu Chi spoke to the Earl of Ts'ao. He said,

"The ruler of Chin is here. He is YL's peer. You really ought to accord him honors." The earl said, "There are so many fugitive sons of rulers. Who among them has not passed this way?"

戰：田忌亡齊而之楚 T'ien Chi fled Ch'i and went to Ch'u.

淮：楚王亡其猿而林木為之殘 The Ch'u king's monkey escaped and a whole forest of trees was cut down because of it.

漢：民苦兵事亡逃者必眾隨而誅之不可勝盡盜賊必起 When the folk find military service burdensome, surely many will abscond. If you pursue them to punish them, you won't be able to get them all, and some will become bandits.

漢：百姓散亡不得從耕織之業 Honest folk [ie not slaves or vagabonds] flee in all directions and do not get to follow their livelihood of plowing and

weaving.

方：自關而西秦晉之間凡志而不得欲而不獲高而有墜得而中亡謂之溼 West of the passes in the area of Ch'in and Chin, any case of ambition unfulfilled, desire unobtained, a fall from high status or a gain prematurely lost, they call it *f'ap*.

戰：晉人亡曹 They of Chin destroyed Ts'ao [ie conquered it and absorbed the territory].

風：楚雖三戶亡秦必楚 Were Ch'u reduced to three households, they would still be the nemesis of Ch'in.

戰：韓且坐而胥亡乎 Is Hán going to sit and wait to be destroyed?

戰：為蛇足者終亡其酒 The one who put legs on his snake wound up forfeiting the drink.

史：居頃之會燕太子丹質秦亡歸燕 A while later, it happened that at that time the heir-apparent of Yen was acting as hostage in Ch'in; he escaped and returned to Yen.

淮：非以亡存也將以存亡也 It is not in order to do away with those who would otherwise survive; it is in order to preserve those who would otherwise perish. 史：陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃疾謝吳 The Marquess of Ch'ên wanted to go, but his great officers said, "Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch'u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Ch'ên, and may not be ignored." The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu's invitation, pleading illness.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

史：嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'u. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, "He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet."

míwáng 1.38 ^{ve} refuse to do 107 亡

漢：是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民民日削月朘寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

míwáng 3.41 forget 107 忘

戰：人之有德於我也不可忘也吾有德於人也不可不忘也 When someone has given me cause for gratitude, that should not be forgotten. When I have given someone cause for gratitude, that should not be kept in mind.

孟：其三人則予忘之矣 As to the other three men, well then, I've forgotten them.

藝：勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po.

左：汝忘君之為孺子牛而折其齒乎 Have you forgotten the time when the ruler was pretending to be an ox for the little child and broke his tooth?

論：其為人也發憤忘食 He is the sort of man who gets so enthusiastic about something he forgets to eat.

越：猶蹙者不忘走盲者不志視 Like a lame man never putting running out of mind, nor a blind man never forgetting sight.

釋：笏忽也君有教命及所故白則書其上備忽忘也 *χmwał* "writing tablet" is *χmwał* "careless"; when the ruler has orders he wants to transmit or something he wants to publicize he writes them down on this lest he absent-mindedly forget.

戰：不敢忘先生之言未得聞也 I wouldn't think of forgetting what you told me, sir, but I have had no opportunity to put it into practice.

後：然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.

míwáng 3.41 reckless, crazy 妄 望 望 非：微幸妄舉之人起 reckless, thoughtless people become active

論：人之[生→]性也直[罔→]妄之生也幸而免 Man's natural development goes straight; if one distorts it and lives that way, it is only by chance that he gets away with it.

淮：或解搆妄言而反當 Some concoct wild talk and contrarily hit the mark.

衡：推人道以論之虛妄之言也 If we reason by analogy from the ways of humans, this is an idle, frivolous tale.

晉：詭託近於妖妄迂誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

史：且今時趙之於秦猶郡縣也不敢妄舉師以攻伐 Moreover, at the present time Chao is to Ch'in as a province or county; they would not dare raise a force and attack capriciously.

史：罷而孝公怒景監曰子之客妄人耳安足用邪景監以讓衛鞅 When they had finished, the Filial Earl berated Ying Chien, "Your visitor is nothing but a blatherskite. How could he be useful?" Ying Chien took Yang to task for that.

史：群臣飲酒爭功醉或妄呼拔劍擊柱高帝患之 When his ministers drank they quarreled over merits, got drunk and sometimes shouted gibberish, and would draw their swords and hack pillars. The High Emperor was displeased at that.

史：諸辨士為方略者妄作妖言諛諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

漢：安廢法度行邪辟有詐偽心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies.

míwáng interlace 107 罔

míwáng 2.36 ^{nc} a net 107 罔 網 网 罔

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之 A fish net was what they set out/ A goose blundered into it.

非：善張網者引其綱不一一攝萬目 A skilful

netsman pulls the drawstring; he does not set each of the myriad loops one by one.

漢：臨川羨魚不如歸而結罔 Rather than looking down into a stream and coveting the fish, it is better to go home and make a net.

史：湯出見野張網四面祝曰自天下四方皆入吾網湯曰嘻盡之矣乃去其三面祝曰欲左左欲右右不用命乃入吾網諸侯聞之曰湯德至矣及禽獸 Tang went out and saw the setting of nets to all four directions in the wilds. They prayed, "From everywhere in the world, all enter our nets." Tang said, "Hey! That gets all of them!" He then took down three sides and prayed, "If you want to go left, go left. If you want to go right, go right. If you are tired of life, enter our nets." The barons heard of it and said, "Tang's good will is perfect; it extends even to birds and beasts."

míwáng 2.36 ^{nc} to fish w/ net 107 罔 網 网

míwáng 1.38 ^{vt} sharp 436 鉞 鋸 芒

漢：屠牛坦一朝解十二牛而芒刃不頓者所排擊剝割皆[罔→]從理解也 That Tan the butcher was able to cut up twelve oxen in a single morning without dulling his butcher knife is because he always cleaved or sliced along natural lines.

抱：削瓦石為芒鉞 whittle pottery or stone into sharp needles [example of futility]

míwáng full [of moon] 260 望 望 望

衡：月三日魄八日弦十五日望 The moon is crescent on the third day, half full on the eighth day and full on the fifteenth day.

淮：月望日奪其光陰不可以乘陽也 When the moon is full the sun steals its radiance, because Yin cannot overcome Yang.

míwáng beard of grain (cf 萌) 107 芒 筓

晉：時有長星色白有芒笁自襄平城西南流于東北墜於梁水城中震懼 Then there was a long meteor, white in color, with a wispy beard, that flew from the southwest of Hsiang-ping to the northeast. It landed in a fishpond and shook the entire city. 隋：彗星彗之屬也偏指曰彗芒氣四出曰彗 A type of comet. If it points one way it is a *dziwəd* comet. If beardlike emanations go out all around, it is a *b'wəl* comet.

míwáng 2.36 dejected 惘

míwáng 3.41 說文：blame, criticise 望 諱

史：秦國莫敢望焉 No one in Ch'in dared to criticize him.

míwáng vain [?] 罔

míwáng *míwáng* ^{nc} roof beam? *rel* to "sharp point"? 107 杗

míwáng plant utm rope, sandals 107 惹

míwáng 2.36 tire of cart wheel 罔 輞

míwáng 2.36 ^{nc} edible grain, grows in water 藭

míwáng 2.36 ^{mp} river name 反切方 *sef* 万 潤

míwáng ordinary, unexceptional (?) 妄

míwáng 2.36 slander 619 罔

míwáng 2.36 ^{nc} not have, not exist 107 亡 罔

漢：亡所知名 He had made no reputation. [Lit "In no place did they recognize his name."]

漢：賦斂亡度 There is no limit to their exactions.

漢：發御府金賜大臣宗族亡不被澤者 We issued gold from Our personal funds as grants to the clans of high officials; none were excluded.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興亂罔不亡 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad

and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who initiate disorder invariably perish of it.

mǐwang-mǐwang ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ 悞悞 悞悞

mǐwang'zhek evil, opp of 有極 罔極

mǐwang'zhuang ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄓㄨㄤ ㄓㄨㄥ 1 of 24 氣 periods 芒種

mǐwang'siag sko medicinal powder (powdered nitre?) 砒硝

mǐwang'd'io gold-spot octopus *Octopus*

fangsiao 望潮

mǐwang'd'io fiddler crab *Uca arcuata* 望潮

mǐwang'liang ko demon 魍魎 罔兩 罔兩

國: 木石之怪曰魍魎 罔兩 oddities of trees and rocks are called XYZ

mǐwang'liog ridgepole of roof 梁廡

mǐwang'zhang ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄓㄨㄥˊ ㄓㄨㄥˊ look up; wry neck 望佯

mǐwang'd'ziang ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄉㄜㄥˊ ㄉㄜㄥˊ ko demon 罔象

國: 水之怪曰龍罔象 oddities of water are called dragon and X

mǐwan 2.28 thin, tenuous 101 緬

mǐwan 2.28 turn from (cf 免?) 112 徧

mǐwan 2.38 a curtain 帷

mǐwan 2.38 exert oneself 勗

mǐwan 2.38 exert the mind; concentrate 愔

mǐwan 2.38 ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ reins 鞫 韉

mǐwan 2.38 flood 沔

mǐwan 2.38 ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ region name 沔 沔 沔

mǐwan'ku ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄨ ㄨ pln, where 漢 enters 江 沔口

mǐwat do not + it 勿

國: 莫能勿從 None can refuse to follow him.

國: 勿令遠聞 Don't let it become widely known.

戰: 不信王勿與爲約 If he is dishonest, let YM make no agreements with him.

戰: 約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the territory.

新: 思惡勿道謂之戒反戒爲傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.

淮: 神蛇能斷而復續而不能使人勿斷也 A magic snake can reconnect itself if severed but it cannot prevent people from severing it.

史: 願君慎勿出於口 I would like YL to be

scrupulous about letting no such words pass your lips.

國: 弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

b. *enditic obj gone by 6th CAD; then chuf* 無顏:

學爲文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

mǐwat 4.8 thing, esp natural thing *v* note

under 氣 109 物

釋: 熱如煮物 hot like boiled things

呂: 凡物之然也必有故 Everything necessarily has some reason for being what it is.

漢: 數者一十百千萬也所以算數事物順性命之理也 Being numbered is being one, ten, hundred, thousand and ten thousand. It is used to

enumerate acts and objects and to accord with the principles of nature and life.

呂: 物物而不物於物 Treat things as things but don't let things treat you as a thing.

戰: 物固有勢異而患同者 Surely there are cases when the situations are different but the trouble arising from them is the same.

新: 論物明辯謂之辯反辯爲訥 If one explains things clearly when discussing them it is called being articulate; to invert articulate is hobble-tongued.

莊: 景不爲曲物直響不爲惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

莊: 無物不然無物不可 There is no such thing as an object of which nothing is true, an object to which nothing is applicable.

釋: 几廢也所以廢物也 "table" is "lay down"; it is what we lay things down on.

非: 物之幾者非所靡也 Things that are nearly finished are not to be taken lightly on that account.

釋: 基據也在下物所依據也 "base" is "grasp"; it is below, what things lean on and grasp.

淮: 世以爲裘者難得貴賈之物也 Everyone considers fur cloaks to be things that are hard to get and high-priced.

禮: 人心之動物使之然也 When the human heart starts, it is because an external thing made it so.

b. particular creatures of nature

衡: 夫物不求而自生 The creatures of nature come to life of themselves without seeking to do so.

國: 夫利百物之所生也 Now the produce is what all the creatures of nature yield.

衡: 蝗時至蔽天如雨集地食物不擇穀草 Locusts arrive in season, filling the sky like rain, swarming on the ground, eating all, crops and weeds regardless.

釋: 夏假也寬假萬物使生長也 *g'ā* "summer" is *hā* "copious"; it is open-handed with everything, making things sprout and grow.

官: 春秋獻獸物 In spring and fall they offer animal produce.

釋: 貴歸也物所歸仰 *kiwād* "high-ranking" is *kiwār* "turn to"; what things look up to and turn to.

國: 夫山土之聚也藪物之歸也川氣之導也澤水之鍾也 Hills are aggregations of dirt, thickets places of refuge for creatures, streams channels for vapor-energy and marshes accumulations of water.

衡: 夫物不求而自生 The creatures of nature come to life of themselves without seeking to do so.

國: 夫利百物之所生也 Now the produce is what all the creatures of nature yield.

漢: 食謂農殖嘉穀可食之物 "Food" refers to edible things, good grain planted by farmers.

衡: 仁聖之物至天下將爲仁聖之行矣 When a benevolent and wise creature appears, the world is going to perform benevolent and wise deeds.

漢: 胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by what has already happened, before the army is a

hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up

to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This is the third difficulty.

c. things as symbols of spiritual qualities

左: 君將納民於軌物者也 A ruler is one who is supposed to guide his people into standard cart-tracks and symbolic things.

左: 有得神以興亦有以亡虞夏商周皆有之王曰若之何對曰以其物享焉其至之日亦其物也王從之 There are cases of flourishing by getting a spirit visit, but also cases of perishing by that.

It happened each time in the cases of Shun, the Hsia, the Shang and the Chou." The king said, "What should be done about it?" "Offer to it its particular thing. The day on which it arrived, that is its thing."

The king followed that advice.

隋: 若夫法紫微以居中擬明堂而布政依分野而命國體眾星而效官動必順時教不違物故能成變化之道合陰陽之妙 If you imitate the Purple Palace in remaining in the center, hold to the Bright Hall in dispensing governance, give orders to states on the basis of the Assigned Fields, distribute offices by collating the many stars, always meet the occasion when you act, never depart from symbols in your teaching, then you will be able to accomplish the Way of vicissitude and accord with the mysteries of Yin and Yang.

人物⇒人

萬物⇒萬

mǐwat eagerly 297 勿

mǐwat variegated pennon (*rel* to 文?) 109 物

mǐwat-mǐwat ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ ㄇㄧˋ ㄨㄤˊ powdery 11 物物

mǐwatmǐōk deep & mysterious 沔穆

mǐwād 3.8 未 not yet happened 306 未

左: 君之齒未也 YL's age is incomplete.

左: 懼其未也 They feared it would not be enough.

孟: 或問曰勸齊伐燕有諸曰未也 Someone asked, "Urging Chi to attack Yen—did that happen?"

"Never."

左: 將立州吁乃定之矣若猶未也階之爲禍 If you have decided to make Chou Yü your successor, settle it now. If you haven't yet, to elevate him will bring about calamity.

抱: 得之未咲者 one who gets things before there are any indications

多: 治之其未亂爲之其未有 Order things before they go awry, take of charge of matters before they come about.

左: 口血未乾而背之 Before the blood had dried on your mouths you broke it.

管: 廩吏未對管仲對曰 Before the stable master replied, Kuan Chung replied, "..."

藝: 舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

衡: 夫少都之言實也然猶未也 The junior bliptor's words were true, and yet they were still not all of it.

呂: 所謂死者無有所以知復其未生也 In what is called death, one has no means of cognizance; one returns to what one was before birth.

楚: 知前轍之不遂兮未改此度 Aware that the track that has brought me here will go no further, ah! I have not altered this course.

漢: 及建母死貧未有以發喪方假資服具

When Chien's mother died, he was too poor to afford a funeral. At that time he was trying to borrow or beg clothing and utensils.

漢：今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟 Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

b. *may ref future* never

莊：爭讓之禮堯稷之行貴賤有時未可以為常也 Whether contending or yielding is customary, whether to act like Yao or Chieh—high and low rank have each their season, and never can be taken for granted.

未必⇒必

mjwəd 3.8 taste 味

史：寡人臥不安席食不甘味 I cannot sleep in comfort nor enjoy my food.

左：食不二味 his food did not have two tastes [ie was unspiced? just one dish?]

荀：目欲綦色耳欲綦聲口欲綦味鼻欲綦臭心欲綦佚 The eye wants extreme sights, the ear extreme sounds, the mouth extreme flavors, the nose extreme scents, the mind extreme ease.

國：厚味寔腊毒 Lavish flavors SOO spoil.

論：三月不知肉味 For three months he failed to recognize the taste of meat.

b. *stdw* human organism

管：三月如咀咀者何曰五五味五味者何曰五藏酸主脾鹹主肺辛主腎苦主肝甘主心 What is like X in the third month? Call it five tastes. What does five tastes mean? Call it five viscera. Sourness governs the intestines, saltiness the lungs, pepperiness the kidneys, bitterness the liver and sweetness the heart.

人：雖體變無窮猶依乎五質故其剛柔明暢貞固之徵著乎形容見乎聲色發乎情味各如其象 Though the manifestations may vary infinitely, they still depend on the five substances. Thus the evidence of their hardness, insightfulness and integrity are proclaimed in their physical appearance, noticeable in their voice and expression and evidenced in their slorbity, each according to its image.

人：凡偏材之人皆一味之美故長於辦一官而短於為一國 Everyone whose abilities are skewed in one direction has excellence of a single flavor, and is thus good at sorting out a single office but poor at governing an entire nation.

mjwəd 3.8 ^{nt} branch 8 末

穆：癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wei* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btfsplk.

mjwəd 3.8 ^{mp} river name 沫

mjwəd 3.8 ^{nc} 說文爾雅：ko plant *Schizandra chinensis*? 葍

mjwəd 3.8 ^{nc} ko fish *stb sa* 寐魚 鮒

mjwən 3.23 ^{vk} ask 109 問

多：善哉問 Good question!

晏：願終其問 Let me finish my question.

淮：筮者端策以問於數安所問之哉 The Yi Ching diviner counts the sticks to inquire of the numbers. Of whom/what do they inquire about it?

衡：人或問之何為泣乎 Someone asked about it, "Why do you weep?"

國：昔君問臣事君於我 The ruler once asked me

about servants serving rulers.

國：晉侯使人問焉 The marquess of Chin sent a herald to ask him [to explain his behavior].

戰：請問楚人謂此鳥何 May I inquire, what do Ch'u people call this bird?

非：或問儒者方此時也堯安在其人曰堯為天子然則仲尼之聖堯奈何 Object by asking the Confucian where Yao was at that time. If he says Yao was emperor, then how does he deal with Chung-ni's having considered Yao a sage?

呂：白公問於孔子曰人可與微言乎 Pai Kung asked Confucius, "Can men be spoken with in secrecy?"

衡：請問姓字 politely inquired his name

呂：君問可非問臣之讎也 YL asked about acceptability, not about YS's enemies.

史：出行游國中問善為方數者事之久矣 I wandered throughout the nation, asking for skilful practitioners and apprenticing myself to them, for a long time.

管：問廩吏曰廩何事最難 He asked the stable officer, "What job in the stable do you find most difficult?"

淮：牛躡犛顛亦骨也而弗灼必問吉凶於龜者以其歷歲久矣 A cow's foot or a pig's skull is also a bone, but nobody burns them; they always refer questions of good and ill fortune to the tortoise, because it has passed through so many years.

史：豹往到鄴會長老問之民所疾苦 [Hsi-men] Pao traveled to Yeh and convened the council of elders. He asked them what folk suffered most from.

漢：賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉 The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person.

學問⇒學

mjwən 1.20 cynosure (pheap) 142 文

It is always a froward undertaking to limn the contours of a word's semantic field from its etymology, the more so in a language in which a proper basis for determining etymologies is yet to be shown. But, for this word, plausible comparands are worth mention. Some are mjwər words like 武 and 舞 (p). Others are mjwər-mjwər words like 徽 and 麾. I think of this set of words as connected with the need of a hunting party armed with bows and spears to make clear signals to avoid injury while keeping silent to avoid startling game. (A war party could have a similar need.) Hand signals can meet this need, but are more efficient if augmented with artifacts of cloth, fur, animal tails, bird wings and the like. Distinctive garments and headgear also help. If this set has a single etymon, a plausible one might be 尾 mjwər "tail" or a related word. Some uses of 物 mjwət also call to mind this set of words.

Reanalysis and blending seem, as often, to have complicated the development of these words. It can be hard to distinguish this set from others meaning "flicker, as fire" or "fly, as bird" or "flap, as blown by wind", nor can confusion with a word like 聞 mjwən be ruled out. Until we can reliably trace individual words through eras and dialects, I prefer not to attempt such distinctions. And of course we cannot take it for granted that all words now written

with the graph 文 had a common origin.

We should not let our opinion of a word's origin bend our understanding of it in a specific context, but neither should we allow a word as important as this one to be represented in translation with blurry generalities like "cultured," "literary" or the like. As pheap, for example, as first applied to the wild-west bandido whose son broke the hegemony of Shang, I suggest it referred to his success in organizing and leading smash-and-grab raiding parties. My "Cynosure" reflects that interpretation: the one to whom others look to get direction. But a 文王 of the 12th C BC would not necessarily have had much in common with a 文公 of the 7th C BC, nor either with a 文帝 of the 2nd C BC.

mjwən 1.20 海篇：tail 142 尻

mjwən 1.20 ^{vt} mark, make pattern 11 文 國：如龜焉灼其中必文於外 [clothing] is like a tortoise; if you bum its inside, it must show marks on the outside

荀：西海則有皮革文旒焉然而中國得而用之 The western wilderness has skins, hides, and variegated furs, but the central states get the use of them. 莊：虎豹之文來田 The patterned fur of tigers and leopards causes them to be hunted.

莊：宋人資章甫而適諸越人斷髮文身無所用之 A Sung man laid in a stock of *chang-fu* caps and took them to Yüeh; the men of Yüeh cut off their hair and mark their bodies, and had no use for them.

釋：水小波曰淪淪也小文相次有倫理也 Small waves on a river are called *liwən*; *liwən* "ripples" is *liwən* "relationship"; small patterns succeeding each other have a logical relationship.

釋：文者會集衆綵以成錦繡會集衆字以成辭義如文繡然也 By marking we mean to assemble colored threads into an embroidered brocade or to assemble written graphs to make the meaning of phrases like the patterned brocade.

山：有鳥焉其狀如烏文首白喙赤足。There is a bird there shaped like a crow, with a variegated head, white beak and red feet.

山：有獸焉其狀如鼯鼠而文題 There is an animal there. Its shape is like a blorch-mouse but with a patterned forehead.

漢：越方外之地鬻髮文身之民也 The lands of the Yüeh are beyond our neighboring states and their peoples among those who shave off their hair and mark their bodies.

淮：其衣致煖而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation. Crying was sad but soundless.

淮：古者明堂之制下之潤溼弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斲金器不鏤衣無[隅一]謁差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming T'ang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall

was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

b. 天文 constellations, planets etc.

語：知天者仰觀天文知地者俯察地理 Those who knew about the sky looked up to observe the patterns in the sky; those who knew about earth looked down to make out the regularities of the earth.

c. 節文 a prescriptive pattern

孟：禮之實節文斯二者是也 The content of ritual to be a prescriptive pattern to these two is its proper role. 准：先王之制法也因民之所好而為之 節文者也 As to how the first kings established laws, they made prescriptive patterns going by what people like. 史：禮者因時世人情為之 節文者也 Rites are things that make a prescriptive pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of the age.

mjwän 1.20 writing 11 文

左：仲子生而有文在其手曰為魯夫人 Chung-tzu was born with writing on her hand saying she would be wife to Lu.

國：夫文蟲皿為蟲 In writing, *ch'ung* and *min* make *ku*.

漢：鑄大錢文曰寶貨肉好皆有周郭 He cast large coins. Their legend was *High Value*. They had a raised rim around both outer and inner edges.

史：春秋文成數萬其指數千 The graphs in the *Ch'ün-ch'iu* add up to several tens of thousands, the topics to several thousands.

露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Chün-Ch'iu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its principles are clear.

史：張儀既相秦為文檄告楚相曰始吾從若飲我不盜而璧若答我若善守汝國我顧且盜而城 After Chang Yi became premier of Ch'in, he wrote a message-board warning the premier of Ch'u: "At first, when I was at a drinking party of yours, I did not steal your jade circlet. You had me beaten. Guard your state well, you! I mean to rob you of your fortresses." [為文 I think means "in his own hand"]

孟：說詩者不以文害辭不以辭害志 In construing Odes, one does not take a word against the sense of the phrase, nor a phrase against the sense of the passage.

草：孔達寫書以示孟穎皆口誦其文手楷其 [篇→] 偏無怠倦焉 Whenever Mêng-ying was shown a piece of writing by Kung-ta he would recite it aloud and then copy it out side by side imitating the calligraphy, nor did he ever tire of doing this.

衡：坑殺儒士者言其皆挾經傳文書之人也 Burying Confucian scholars alive means because they all were men who upheld the classics and transmitted literary writings.

漢：所以順陰陽備寇賊習禮文也 That's how to accord with Yin and Yang, be prepared for banditry and be well-rehearsed in rites and literature.

史：夫子之為方也若以管窺天以鄰視文 Sir, your method of prescribing is like looking at the sky through a tube or trying to read through a crack.

衡：著文垂辭辭出溢其真 They stick down words and pour out phrases, and the phrases overflow reality. 衡：董仲舒 [揚→] 揚子雲文之鳥獲也 Tung Chung-

shu and Yang Hsiung were the Wu Huo of writing.

戰：繁稱文辭天下不 With florid declamation of literary phrases/ the world was never put in order.

衡：屈原生時文無不作 When Ch'ü Yüan was alive, there was no kind of literature he did not create.

衡：王莽無道漢軍雲起臺閣廢頓文書棄散 Wang Mang was evil; Han armies gathered like clouds; towers and pavilions were abandoned and collapsed; literary writings were discarded and dispersed.

顏：史之闕文為日久矣加復秦人滅學董卓焚書典籍錯亂非止於此 For a long time now the histories have had missing passages. Add to that the destruction of scholarship by the Ch'in and the burning of the library by Tung Cho; nor is that the end of the confusion and corruption of documents.

顏：也是語已及助句之辭文籍備有之矣 *dia* is a final particle and punctuating particle. All literary writings have it.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

戰：文士 courtiers skilled in rhetoric to act as policy advocates, envoys etc.

mjwän 1.20 civil (opp 武 "military") 11 文

呂：用武則以力勝用文則以德勝 Military victory is by force; political victory is by winning minds.

史：晏嬰乃薦田穰直曰穰直雖田氏庶孽然其人能附眾武能敵敵願君試之 Yen Ying then presented T'ien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the T'ien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

衡：為文 work in civilian administration

漢：海內安寧興文偃武 All the civilized world is at peace/ We have raised up the civil and cast down the military

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之此所以亂也 Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy. This is how disruption happens.

衡：夫文吏之學學治文書也當與木土之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

准：古者明堂之制下之潤澤弗能及上之霧露弗能入四方之風弗能襲土事不文木工不斷金器不鏤衣無 [隅→] 闕差之削冠無觚贏之理堂大足以周旋理文靜潔足以享上帝禮鬼神以示民知儉節 The pattern of the Ming Tang in ancient times: below, puddles and dampness could not get to it. Above, mist and dew could not get in. The four winds could not invade it. The earthenwork was not patterned nor was the timbering carved. The bronze vessels had no engraving. The garments had no distinctive tailoring; the caps had no melon-patterning. The hall

was large enough to permit the explication of civilization by circular procession. The cleanliness of it sufficed to entertain an emperor and do honor to the spirits of the dead, so as to show the folk that they knew how to be frugal and abstemious.

戰：由此觀之惡有不戰者乎古者使車轂擊馳言 [語] 相結天下為一約從連橫兵革不藏文士並飭諸侯亂惑萬端俱起不可勝理科條既備民多偽態書策稠 [濁→] 濁百姓不足上下相愁民無所聊明言章理兵甲愈起辯言偉服戰攻不息繁稱文辭天下不治舌弊耳聾不見成功行義約信天下不親於是乃廢文任武厚養死士綴甲厲兵效勝於戰場 Looking at it like this, how could there be anyone who never goes to war? Of old, they sent so many diplomatic embassies that their wheel hubs knocked. Their urgent words never paused/ all the world was the same. They aligned vertically, combined horizontally/ and weapons and armor were always in use. Eloquent officers vied in putting their cases/ and the barons were muddled and misled. A million variations all arose/ and could never be sorted out. When ranks and grades had all been established/ many people put on false airs and pretenses. Books crammed the shelves/ most people suffered want. Superiors and inferiors blamed each other/ the people had no one to look to. The more that clear speech made reason obvious/ the more arms and armor went into action. Clever talk was ever more grandiloquently flaunted/ but aggressive war never stopped. With florid declamation of literary phrases/ the world never was put into order. But stilling of tongues and stopping of ears/ never met with success either. With doing right and keeping promises/ the world became no more brotherly. At that point they laid aside civil measures and employed military ones. They lavishly supported warriors willing to die; sewn-plate armor and sharp weapons delivered victories on the field of battle. [Each couplet rimes.]

mjwän (prn) 奴

mjwän 1.20 figure in pattern 11 紋 文

漢：銅錢質如周錢文曰半兩重如其文 Copper coins had background like those of Chou, with legend reading *Half Liang*. Their weight was as the legend stated.

藝：神鼎者質文精也 The material and decoration of magic cauldrons are of fine quality.

竹：背甲刻書赤文成字周公援筆以世文寫之 On its carapace was engraved writing, red patterns forming graphs. The Duke of Chou took pen and copied it in contemporary style.

b. *fig.*

漢：好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

陳：殷朴周文固無恆格 Yin was plain and Chou fancy; there is certainly no constant pattern.

衡：夫人有文質乃成 Only a man with both ground and figure is complete.

漢：將相皆舊功臣少文多質 His generals and ministers were all experienced old-timers, men of scant adornment but much substance.

史：文理未明不可以并兼 If the policies of an administration have not been made consistently clear it may not set about annexation.

非：為人臣者求諸侯之辯士養國中之能說

者使之以語其私爲巧文之言流行之辭示之以利勢懼之以患害施屬虛辭以壞其主 One who should be his minister gets rhetors from other states and supports persuasive ones in his own, having them make artful speeches and phrases expressing his private interests that will become common talk, so as to display advantages to him and frighten him with dangers, piling on empty words so as to drag his ruler down.

mjwən 1.20 cloud patterns 11 雯

mjwən 1.20 ^{nc} ko fish w/markings 斂

mjwən 1.20 ^m hear 109 聞

多: 臣聞命矣 I have received my orders.

史: 故不敢聞命 Thus I dare not do as you say.

左: 民不見德而唯戮是聞 The folk do not perceive any good will; it is only punishment that they hear about.

衡: 耳不聞宮商曰聾 If the ear does not hear *kung* and *shang*, one is called deaf.

呂: 孔子聞之曰去其荊而可矣 Confucius heard of it and said, "If you took away [the word] *Ching* from it, it would become acceptable."

國: 願有聞於王 want to hear something from the king [ie want him to tell me something]

荀: 視乎不可見聽乎不可聞爲乎不可成 looking at what can't be seen, listening to what can't be heard, striving at what can't be accomplished
禮: 檀弓曰何居我未之前聞也 Tan Kung said, "What is this? I never heard of such a thing."

荀: 不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大也 If you do not hear the handed-down words of the ancient kings, you do not recognize how great learning can be.

史: 常人安於故俗學者溺於所聞 Ordinary people feel safe with precedent and custom; scholars are drenched in what they have learned.

淮: 博聞強志口辯辭給人智之美也而明主不以求於下 Broad learning, firm dedication, facile oral argument with phrases ready at hand—these are glories of the intelligence, but a clear-sighted ruler does not use them to make demands on his inferiors.
論: 四五十而無聞焉斯亦不足畏矣 If at forty or fifty he has made no reputation, he is not worthy of respect.

淮: 魯君聞陽虎失夫大怒 When the Lu ruler heard that Yang Hu had got away he was very angry.

非: 道穴聞之 heard it through a gap (in the wall)
國: 臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天子不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

衡: 至濮水之上夜聞鼓新聲者 When they camped at the Pu river, that night he heard someone playing an unfamiliar tune.

衡: 不案圖書不聞人言吹律精思自知其世 Without consulting charts or books or getting any information from anyone, by pure contemplation while tootling a pitch-pipe he discovered his ancestry.
禮: 夫子爲弗聞也者 Confucius pretended he hadn't heard it.

呂: 徐言則不聞疾言則人知之 If I speak softly you won't hear me; if I speak loudly, others will overhear.

漢: 夜戰則其聲相聞晝戰則其目相見 if they fight at night they know each other by their voices, if

by day they recognize each other by sight.

mjwən 1.17 ^m smell 142 聞

淮: 聞酒臭 smelled the odor of wine

新: 鼻以聞芳 The nose is for smelling odors.

mjwən 3.23 ^{we} be known 109 聞

莊: 彭祖乃今以久特聞 And yet even P'êng Tsu nowadays is especially known for longevity.

國: 居處好學慈孝於父母聽惠質仁發聞於鄉里者 ones who have made a reputation in their villages for living quietly, loving study, being kind and filial to their parents, attentively gracious and substantially kind

史: 布聞在下 spreads their fame here below

國: 令聞不忘 Their excellent reputations have not perished.

淮: 孔子勁杓國門之闕而不肯以力聞 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate but was not willing to be known for his strength.

史: 當此之時名聞天下 At that time his name was famous throughout the world.

藝: 顏色皎潔聞於國中獻於孝元帝 Her beauty was radiant; her reputation spread throughout the principality and she was presented to the Reinvigorating Emperor.

史: 願渡河踰漳據番吾會邯鄲之下願以甲子合戰以正殷紂之事敬使使臣先聞左右 We mean to cross the Ho, pass the Chang, capture P'o-wu and meet near Han-tan. We will join battle on the first of a sixty-day cycle, just as when Ch'ou of Yin was dealt with. We respectfully sent a messenger to inform those around us.

mjwən entangle *cf* 累 184 紊

mjwən separated (*dial*) (*cf* 刳?) *ar mjwət sp* pron? 11 勿

mjwən ^{nc} mosquito 306 蚊 蚤 閩 蟲 蚤

mjwən cut the throat 勿

mjwən 2.18 corner of lips 481 吻 吻

mjwən mourning clothes *cf* 晚 378 統 免

mjwən wipe off 103 拭 拭

mjwən ^m river name (3 in Shantung) 汶 汶

mjwən shut the lips 481 吻

mjwən ^{nc} 爾雅: ko rodent 鼯

mjwən ^{nc} 爾雅: partridge chick 鷓 鷓

mjwən 方言: cracked not broken 109 豐

mjwən warm 炆

mjwən 集韻: ko plant 莛

mjwən new growth of foliage (*ar mjan?*) 莛

mjwən 唐韻: to cover (?to brood?) (*I sus sus* this r!) 493 匄

mjwən 1.17 說文: look w/ lowered eyes 闕 闕

mjwən cap or hairdo of mourning 378 晚

mjwən 公羊: hearse-rope 327 統

mjwən 說文: look at w/eyes lowered 闕

mjwən 1.2 one of Wen Wang's horses 駮

mjwən mjan shut the lips 481 脣 脣

mjwənkwəŋ ^m marquess of 晉 634-626

BC 文公

國: 晉人殺懷公於高梁而授重耳實爲文公 Chin killed the Remembered Marquess at Kao-liang and handed over to Ch'ung-er. He was the one who became the Cynosure Marquess.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡爲之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之聞不厭詐僞君其

詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it." 非: 文公辭舅犯因召雍季而問之曰我將與楚人戰彼眾我寡爲之奈何雍季對曰焚林而田偷取多獸後必無獸以詐遇民偷取一時後必無復文公曰善辭雍季 The Cynosure Marquess dismissed Chiu Fan and summoned Yung Chi. He asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Yung Chi replied, "If you set fire to the forest and capture the animals you'll get lots of them but later there won't be any. If you deal deceptively with the populace, you'll win the day but you won't ever be able to do that again." The Cynosure Marquess said, "Good," and dismissed Yung Chi.

非: 以舅犯之謀與楚人戰以敗之歸而行爵先雍季而後舅犯羣臣曰城濮之事舅犯謀也夫用其言而後其身可乎文公曰此非君所知也夫舅犯言一時之權也雍季言萬世之利也仲尼聞之曰文公之霸也宜哉既知一時之權又知萬世之利 He used Chiu Fan's scheme to do battle with the Ch'u, and by means of it he won. Having returned, in toasting the victory he put Yung Chi first and Chiu Fan after. One of his court said, "The affair of Ch'eng P'u was Chiu Fan's plan. To adopt his plan but low-rate the man himself—can that be done?" The Cynosure Marquess said, "You don't know what you are talking about. Chiu Fan spoke of getting the advantage in a particular situation. Yung Chi spoke of the eternal benefit of posterity." Chung-ni's judgment on it was, "How appropriate that the Cynosure Marquess became overlord. Having perceived where the advantage lay in a particular situation, he also perceived the eternal benefit of posterity."

mjwənxiən writing, documents; education, refinement 文獻 文軒

論: 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也殷禮吾能言之宋不足徵也文獻不足故也足則吾能徵之矣 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Ch'i lacks evidence to verify it. The rituals of Yin I can talk about, but Sung lacks evidence to verify it. The reason is that their documents are insufficient. If they were sufficient I would be able to adduce them as evidence.

mjwəŋkwəŋ ^m father of tribal leader who destroyed Yin hegemony 69 文王

衡: 武王伐紂下車追王大王王季文王 When The Martial King attacked Ch'ou, the very first thing he did afterward was to apply the title king retroactively to Tai Wang, Wang Chi and Wen Wang. 史: 自伏羲作八卦周文王演三百八十四爻而天下治 After Fu Hsi invented the eight diagrams and Wen Wang extended them into 384 changes, the whole world became orderly.

詩: 文王在上於昭于天周雖舊邦其命維新有周不顯帝命不時文王陟降在帝左右 The Cynosure King is above/ Oh! he is manifest in the sky/ Though Chou is a former *püŋg!* Its mandate is new/

The rulers of Chou are eminent/ Was not the command of the Ancestor timely?/ The Cynosure King ascends and descends/ He is in the personal entourage of the Ancestor.

左:文王之所辟風雨也 It is where Wen Wang sheltered from wind and rain

mjwəŋ'ŋk textual study 文學

論:德行顏淵閔子騫冉伯牛仲弓言語宰我子貢政事冉有季路文學子游子夏 For personal conduct, Yen Yüan, Min Tzū-ch'ien, Jan Po-niu and Chung Kung. For rhetoric, Tsai Wo and Tzū-kung. For conduct in office, Jan Yu and Chi Lu. For learning, Tzū-yu and Tzū-hsia.

b. *official designation under Han*

史:叔孫通者薛人也秦時以文學徵待詔博士 Shu-sun Tung was from Hsüeh. In the Ch'in era he was summoned on account of his scholarship and appointed as "widely learned" pending assignment. 漢:是時征伐四夷開置邊郡軍旅數發內改制度朝廷多事妻舉賢良文學之士 At the time we were punishing barbarians on all sides, establishing new commanderies on the frontiers, sending out many military expeditions and altering our forms of administration. The court was very busy, and frequently selected gentry of talent or education.

mjwəŋ'ŋang decorative pattern 文章

莊:瞽者無以與乎文章之觀聾者無以與乎鐘鼓之聲 A blind man has no way to participate in the viewing of decorations, nor has a deaf man any way to partake of an orchestra's sounds.

語:無膏澤而光潤生不刻畫而文章成 Their brilliant gloss emerges without polish [varnish?].

Their decorative patterns form without carving or painting.

衡:草木之生華葉青蔥皆有曲折象類文章 When plants first come to life their flowers and leaves are verdant; they all have tortuosities that resemble decorative patterns. [m]

藝:叔母謂曰鳥有文章汝後必有文章 His aunt told him, "The bird had elegant plumage; you, too, will have literary talent later in life." [This pun defies translation.]

b. *meton for insignia*

戰:毛羽不豐滿者不可以高飛文章不成者不可以誅罰道德不厚者不可以使民政教不順者不可以煩[大]臣 Birds with incomplete plumage may not fly high on it, one whose emblems and insignia of power are not perfected may not use them as grounds for punishing others, one whose reputation for doing the right thing is not very deep may not use it to make people work for him and one whose doctrine of government is contrarian may not busy his servants on behalf of it.

語:改之以災變告之以禱祥動之以生殺悟之以文章 It corrects us with disaster and anomaly, notifies us with auspicious omens. It bestirs us with life and death, awakens us with its patterns and emblems.

mjwəŋ'ŋang literary composition 文章

後:能文章尤好古學數從劉歆楊雄辯析疑異 He had ability for original composition and particularly loved to study the ancients. He often analyzed dubieties and variants with the guidance of Liu Hsin and Yang Hsiung.

南:約郊居宅時新構閣齋香為贊二首并以

所撰文章呈約即命工書人題其贊於壁 When [Shên] Yüeh lived in the suburbs, he had a new pavilion built to house his study. Yu composed two poems about it and showed his literary compositions to Yüeh. Yüeh immediately had skilled calligraphers copy his poems for display on a wall.

顏:學為文章先謀親友得其評裁知可施行然後出手慎勿師心自任取笑旁人也 When you study literary composition, first take counsel of your relatives and friends to get their criticism and editing. Only after you know that it is worth doing should you let your hand be generally seen. Be sure not to go it alone, indulging your personal notions, because that will draw ridicule from the public.

隋:東壁二星主文章天下圖書之秘府也主土功 The two stars of East Wall govern literary composition. They are a secret repository of all the pictures and books in the world. They govern earthworks.

mjwəŋ'ŋangŋia 𠄎 man name 文之儀

mjwəŋ'ŋangŋiōng 𠄎 constell. name 文昌宮

mjwəŋ'ŋiēng 𠄎 漢縣 name 文成

漢:遼西...縣十四...文成 Liao-hsi...has forty hsien...Wên-ch'êng

mjwəŋ'ŋiēng 𠄎 man name 文成

晉:漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取龍榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions.

mjwəŋ'ŋiēn literatus 文人

mjwəŋ'tiēg emperor 179-163 BC 文帝

西:文帝時鄧通得賜蜀銅山聽得鑄錢文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 In the time of the Cynosure Emperor, Têng Tung obtained Copper Hill in Shu as a gift. His influence got him the coining of money; its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

mjwəntso 𠄎 anc temple of 堯? 文祖

mjwənd'ŋag graphs 文字

史:車同軌書同文字 Carts were to have a common track-width and all writing to be in the same characters. 西:文字肉好皆與天子錢同故富侔人主 Its inscription, thickness and hole were all the same as those of imperial coins, so he got to be as rich as a ruler.

mjwənd'iēng 𠄎 pln 閹亭

mjwənd'ŋag civil servant, civil (acw military?) officer 文史

衡:夫文史之學學治文書也當與木土之匠同科安得程於儒生哉 Now as to what civil officials study, they study books on civil administration. They ought to be classified together with carpenters and earthworkers; how could they be ranked together with Confucian scholars?

衡:歸非於儒生付是於文史也 They blame the Confucians for being wrong and praise the officials for being right.

mjwənd'ŋiēn 𠄎 ko pig-like animal (r *mjēnd'ŋiēn*?) 聞豨

mjwənməg 𠄎 ko caprimulgid bird 蟲母

mjwənməg 𠄎 ko shrub 蟲母

mjwənmāng 𠄎 biting insects as pests? 蚊虻

戰:六足四翼飛翔乎天地之間俛啄蚊虻而食之仰承甘露而飲之 It has six legs and four wings. It flies about between sky and earth. It bends down to peck mosquitoes and gadflies and eat them; it looks up to receive sweet dew and drink it.

漢:其視戎狄之侵譬猶蚊虻之螫敲之而已 Their view of barbarian incursions was to compare them to bites of mosquitoes or flies: just drive them away, that's all.

mjwəŋ 2.7 𠄎 a tail 142 尾

呂:使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力勤而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.

衡:世俗畫龍之象馬首蛇尾 When the vulgar paint a picture of a dragon they give it a horse's head and a snake's tail.

藝:昔容成氏有季子好淫白日淫於市帝放之西南季子妻馬生子人身有尾蹄 In ancient times the family of Jung Ch'êng had a youngest son who loved bawdry. He committed it in broad daylight in the marketplace. The emperor banished him to the southwest. The youngest son married a horse and sired children with human bodies and tails and hooves.

(1) handle

史:乃令工人作為金斗長其尾令可以擊人 Then he had an artisan fashion a golden ladle, making its handle long so that it could be used to hit a man.

b. *graphic element*

漢:書馬者與尾而五今乃四不足一獲譴死矣 In writing the graph 馬, there are five including the tail. Here there are only four—one is missing. We are liable to the death penalty!

mjwəŋ 2.7 𠄎 end of stick 142 棍

mjwəŋ 2.7 𠄎 constell. name, part of *Scorpio* 尾

隋:尾九星後宮之場妃后之府 The nine stars of *wei*: the grounds of the harem and the wives' storage.

呂:孟春之月日在營室昏參中旦尾中其日甲乙其帝太皞其神句芒其蟲鱗其音角 The first month of spring: the sun is in Ying-shih. At sunset Shen is at zenith; at dawn Wei is at zenith. Its days: first and second of the ten-day cycle. Its ancestral spirit: Tai Hao. Its bogle: Kou-mang. Its critter: scaly ones. Its note: *chiao*.

mjwəŋ 1.8 tiny, obscure; secret 306 微散 荀:所失微而其為亂大者禮也 The thing that makes great trouble when it is mishandled a small amount is ritual.

衡:微雷薄雨不至 Not even the tiniest thunder or the thinnest rain came.

新:纖微皆審謂之察反察為旻 If the fine and the small are all made out clearly it is called clear discrimination; to invert clear discrimination is to be dim-sighted.

絕:句踐之時天子微弱諸侯皆叛 In the time of Kou Chien, the emperor was weak and negligible and the barons all went their own ways.

史:夫高祖起微細定海內謀計用兵可謂盡之矣 The High Ancestor arose from obscurity to put the civilized world in order. In plotting and planning the use of arms he can be said to have got it all.

史:呂太后高祖微時妃也 Empress Lü was the

founding emperor's wife when he was still a nobody.
新：周室卑微 The house of Chou had become degraded and negligible.

隋：中國微有盜賊邊候驚外國反鬥兵連年 China will be weakened, there will be bandits, border watchers will be frightened, surrounding states will revolt and the clash of arms will go on for years.

西：有吳錢微重 There were Wu coins; they were a trifle heavier.

隋：中外之官常明者百有二十可名者三百二十為星二千五百微星之數萬一千五百二十庶物蠢動咸得繫命 Of the inner and outer constellations, there are 120 constantly bright. There are 320 namable. They amount to 2500 stars. The number of faint stars is 11,520. As the many creatures wriggle about, each has its fate attached.

b. hidden, in secret (cf 陰)

戰：申子微視王之所說以言於王 Shên-tzû secretly observed which of them the king was pleased with and said that to the king himself.

呂：微扣之 [graverobbers] secretly excavate it

呂：白公問於孔子曰人可與微言乎 Pai Kung asked Confucius, "Can men be spoken with in secrecy?"

非：齊桓公微服以巡民家 The Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i donned a disguise and went around to common people's houses.

史：秦國之所以收君者豈其微哉 The manner in which you were accepted by Ch'in is surely no secret!

~~mīwər~~ *mīwəg* dark face; dirty face 525 黹

mīwər 1.8 ^{nc} ko edible plant 薇 蔽

mīwər 2.7 flowing water 101 湍

mīwər vigorous (夔壽 in bronzes ~ *mīwər*?) 69 眉 鬣

mīwər water chestnut? 攢

mīwər 2.7 fine, good *ar mīwər* 110 媿

mīwər not exist 63 微

左：微禹吾其魚乎 If not for Yü wouldn't we all be acting like fish?

國：微子吾幾不為人矣 Had it not been for you I would have come near acting in an inhuman way.

呂：微二人寡人幾過 If not for you two, We came near making a mistake.

國：以晉國之克也為己實謀之曰微我晉不戰矣 You assume the victory of the state of Chin to be that it was you who planned it, saying, "If not for me, Chin would not have fought."

非：微君言臣故將謁之 Even if YL had not spoken, I firmly intended to mention that.

呂：微召公虎而絕無後嗣 If not for Hu, Duke of Shao, his line would have been extinguished.

mīwər 2.7 vigor, vigorous 69 豐 齶

mīwər 2.7 ^{mp} man name "vigorous" 豐

mīwər 爾雅：ditch drains to valley 101 澍

mīwər 1.8 方言：hangup hook (dial) 鐮

mīwər ^{nc} ko plant *ar mīwət*? 萋

mīwər 1.8 wait & watch cf 寐 廣韻 *ar mīər* perh *r mīwəg*? cf 望 瞰

mīwər 1.8 leg ulcer 101 癩 微

mīwər 1.8 drizzle 306 霂 霂

mīwər 2.7 ^{nc} small, minute 306 轔

mīwər 2.7 ko bamboo 篔

mīwər 2.7 red 406 棍

mīwərsəng ^{mp} proverbial paragon of block-headed fidelity 尾生 微生

史：信如尾生與女子期於梁下女子不來水至不去抱柱而死 As reliable as Wei Sheng; he made a date to meet a girl beneath a bridge. She didn't show up but he didn't leave when a flood came; he hung on to a pillar and died.

藝：蘇子曰微生與婦人期不來水至抱梁柱而死 Mr. Su says Wei Sheng made an appointment with a woman. She didn't come and there was a flood and he held on to a pillar of the bridge and died.

mīwən 2.16 grieved 184 愷 閱 憫

漢：夫士修之於家而壞之於天子之廷臣竊愷之 Now when those of the officer class are trained aright in their homes but are then spoiled in the emperor's court—YŠ ventures to be troubled by that.

禮：不恩君王不累長上不閔有司 They do not disgrace their rulers nor do they get their superiors into trouble nor do they hassle those in office.

mīwən 2.16 perceptive, clever 104 敏 劬

論：我非生而知之者好古敏以求之者也 I am not one naturally cognizant of things, but one who, loving history, is diligent in seeking them out.

史：帝紂資辨捷疾聞見甚敏材力過人手格猛獸知足以距諫言足以飾非 The emperor Ch'òu was naturally articulate and clever, extremely alert to notice things; his talent exceeded others'—he had the strength to face wild animals bare-handed, the intelligence to fend off criticism and the verbal power to make wrong seem right.

戰：鄙人不敏竊釋鉏耨而干大王 This bumpkin, dull as he is, ventures to lay aside his hoe and mattock and seek audience with YGM. [tChf]

漢：朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也 That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen.

mīwən 2.16 ^{nc} 敏 ko mountain cow 犛

mīwən 2.16 strong 賢 啟

mīwən 2.16 ko ocean fish 鰲

mīwən-mīwən ^{sb} so heart 閱 閱

mīwən-mīwən ^{sb} flow freely 101 潤 潤

mīwən 爾雅：ko bamboo 簡

~~mīwə~~ *mīwər* 2.9 ^m dance 142 舞 舞 舞 無

Some have suggested a connection between dancing and shamanism in ancient China. Early forms of the graph 舞 like 𠄎 seem to show a man waving flames or scarves or something, although the trance or ecstatic state associated with shamans does not seem to be indicated. I see no reason to suppose shamans did not dance, but I also see no evidence that they did, at least not as part of their craft or art. We are told that they spoke enchantments and prophecies, some in the voice of a spirit that possessed the shaman's body. I have not seen grounds to assign *mīwə* 巫 "shaman" to a set of companions, but if forced to choose one I incline toward 306 obscure rather than 142 flutter.

I view the activity this verb denotes as consisting in its early forms, of coordinated pantomimes of stylized warfare. In a society in which warfare is mostly the province of aristocrats, the value of coordinating the efforts of these hot-headed show-offs cannot be overstated. It can mean literally life or death, for example, to have all chariot-drivers

turn at once when the war drums beat the signal to do so. Many words associated with warfare seem to me to belong to this complex that means "give signals" and "accept signals". Pantomimes of this being done, presented as lively entertainment at drinking parties, seem to me an effective way of emphasizing the importance of coordination. (V. note under 文 "cynosure".)

晏：鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀 When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the shields & spears present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching.

史：奏陶唐氏之舞聽葛天氏之歌千人唱萬人和山陵為之震動川谷為之蕩波 He had the dance of T'ao-t'ang-shih performed and heard the song of Ko-t'ien-shih; a thousand men sang in chorus, ten thousand sang in response. It made mountain ranges quake and raised waves in deep-banked rivers. 草：趙女善舞行步媚蠱學者弗獲失節匍匐 The women of Chao are good dancers; they walk with a very alluring gait. One who tried to imitate them didn't master it, got tanglefooted and crawled. [nr] [失節 lit "mismanaged the tempo".]

b. also of birds etc.

非：玄鶴...延頸而鳴舒翼而舞 The cranes...

stretched out their necks and called, unfolded their wings and danced.

衡：天且雨商羊起舞使天雨也 When it is about to rain the shangyang begins to dance. It is announcing that sky will rain.

c. also of man

選：岑嶺飛騰而反覆五嶽鼓舞而相噍 Long steep banks [of water] spring up and then fall back. The five peaks drum and dance and then knock each other down.

mīwə ^{mp} music name 武

~~mīwə~~ *mīwər* 2.9 martial valor (pheap) 142 武

左：君命瑤非敢耀武也 The ruler's giving me orders was not because he is so arrogant as to parade his military power.

左：武非吾功也 Military success has not been one of my accomplishments.

呂：用武則以力勝用文則以德勝 Military victory is by force; political victory is by winning minds.

衡：為武 work in military administration

淮：此為人而必為天下勇武矣 If this [mantis] were a man, it would surely be considered the bravest in the world.

史：主明以嚴將智以武 The ruler is clear-sighted and stern; the generals are intelligent and warminded.

非：儒以文亂法俠以武犯禁而人主兼禮之 此所以亂也. Confucians disrupt the law with their humanism. Braves violate prohibitions with their swagger. Yet rulers treat all of them with courtesy.

This is how disruption happens.

~~mīwə~~ *mīwər* 2.9 military (acw 文 civilian) 142 武

呂：用武則以力勝用文則以德勝 Military victory is by force; political victory is by winning minds.

史：晏嬰乃薦田穰苴曰穰苴雖田氏庶孽然其人文能附眾武能威敵願君試之 Yen Ying then presented T'ien Jang-chü, saying, "Though Jang-chü is only one of many collateral offspring of the T'ien clan, personally he can attract people as a civilian

and overawe the enemy as a soldier. I would like YL to try him.

衡：爲武 work in military administration

漢：海內安寧興文脩武 All the civilized world is at peace/ We have raised up the civil and cast down the military

miwo miwǎg 1.10 refuse [to do] 107 無 毋
戰：令劓之無使逆命 He gave orders to cut off her nose, and refused to countermand the order.

左：吾與而盟無入而封 I will make a pact with you to refrain from entering your borders.

史：子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?

史：夫身中大創十餘適有萬金良藥故得無死 Fu had sustained a dozen serious wounds all over his body, but since he then had a wondrous medicine worth ten thousand ducats, he was able to avoid dying.
非：無棄灰人之所易也 Not dumping ashes is something people find easy to do.

史：人主賢其辯而牽其說豈得無眩哉 If a ruler takes their glibness to be real ability and lets himself be led by their persuasion, how could he keep himself from being dazzled?

史：妾請子母俱遷江南毋爲秦所魚肉也 I would like to move, with all my children, to Chiang-nan, so as to prevent our being treated as mere beasts by Ch'in.

漢：高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.

史：秦攻楚之西韓梁攻其北社稷安得毋危 If Ch'in attacks the west of Ch'u and Hán and Liang attack its north, how could the nation avoid danger?
戰：夜行者能無爲盜不能禁狗使無吠已也 One who goes out at night can refrain from doing anything dishonest but he cannot force the dogs to refrain from barking at him.

呂：必無受利地 You must refuse to accept land that yields profit.

非：楊朱之弟楊布衣素衣而出天雨解素衣衣緇衣而反其狗不知而吠之楊布怒將擊之楊朱曰子毋擊也子亦猶是曩者使女狗白而往黑而來子豈能毋怪哉 Yang Chu's younger brother Yang Pu left home wearing undyed clothing. When it began to rain he removed the undyed clothing and put on dark clothing, which he wore home. His dog didn't recognize him and barked at him. Yang Pu got angry and was about to whip the dog when Yang Chu said, "Don't beat him for what you would do yourself. If your dog had gone out white a while ago and returned black, you would certainly be startled!"

b. *the standard negative imperative* don't
淮：毋貽盲者鏡 Don't give a blind man a mirror.
詩：黃鳥黃鳥無集于桑 Sparrow, sparrow, don't perch in the mulberry.

史：子亟去無污我 Begone at once, sir! Do not insult me!

國：臣聞之得時無怠時不再來天不予不取反爲之災 I have heard it said, "If one gets an opportunity he must not be lazy about it; opportunities do not come twice. If Sky gives and one does not take, it turns

round and becomes disaster for him." [nr]

管：毋代馬走 Don't run in place of your horse. (ie don't keep a dog and bark yourself) [a *chang-fu* cap.
淮：毋賞越人章甫 Don't reward a Yueh man with
衡：毋偃寢爲其象屍也 Don't lie down flat, because of the resemblance to a corpse.

史：寧爲雞口無爲牛後 Better be a chicken's mouth than a cow's arse. [nr]

晏：若接之功可以食桃而無與人同矣 Feats like mine entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another.

史：臣竊爲大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池面相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-ch'ih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.

衡：諸言毋者教人重慎勉人爲善 All these "don'ts" teach people to be grave and circumspect and urge people to do good.

miwo miwǎg 1.10 not exist | have 107 無 无 毋

This word is the direct opposite of 有 qiúg qv, but some idioms w/有 have no parallel w/無.

法：學行之上也言之次也教人又其次也咸無焉爲眾人 As for learning; putting it into action is highest. Discussing it is next. Teaching it is even lower, and to do none of these qualifies one as common. [咸無焉 "if all non-exist in him"]

抱：吾亦不必謂之有又不敢保其無也 I feel no compulsion to claim they exist, yet cannot confidently guarantee that they do not exist.

2. *as fac* not contain

A. 無 Y "Y does not exist" ie the universe does not contain it

藝：無敢視者 No one dared to look.

淮：豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉 Surely there is no lack of sophisticated tunes from Chêng and Wèi.

1. 無 + sent it did | does not happen (that)

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政爲也 When the Stern King of Ch'u took power, for three years no orders were issued nor any governing done.

戰：無忠臣以掩蓋之也 He had no faithful retainer to shield him from it.

莊：無物不然無物不可 There is no such thing as an object of which nothing is true, an object to which nothing is applicable.

隋：凡軍營上十日無氣發則軍必勝 Whenever no vapor emerges above an army camp for ten days, the army will surely win.

淮：今爲一目之羅則無時得鳥矣 But if one were to make a net with only one loop, on no occasion would one get a bird.

B. X 無 Y "Y does not exist in X"

1. location X lacks Y

莊：非德也而可長久者天下無之 There is no such thing as one who is able to last a long time by any other means than strong popular support.

淮：天下無粹白[之]狐而有粹白之裘 There are no pure white foxes in the world, but there are pure white fur cloaks.

淮：林木無材而可以爲材 There is no lumber among the trees of the forest, but they can be used to make lumber.

史：地不過九百里無二歲之食 Your land does

not exceed nine hundred li. You lack the food of two harvests.

呂：以爲世無足復爲鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

太：竈無實乞于鄰 Nothing in the stove; beg from a neighbor.

管：官無邪吏朝無姦臣下無侵爭世無刑民 In office there are no devious officials; at court there are no treacherous servants; below there is no aggression and fighting; throughout the reign there is no one punished by mutilation.

非：奔車之上無仲尼覆舟之下無伯夷 A fleeing chariot would have no Confucius aboard, nor an overturned boat shelter a Po-yi.

衡：空腹無一牒之誦 He has an empty belly [thought to be site of memory] with not even a single page to recite.

淮：無鄉之社 a land-altar with no village

2. aggregate X lacks individual[s] Y

史：所當無敵 Among those matched against it, its equal did not exist.

史：罪無過此者 Among crimes none exceeds this.
公：匹馬隻輪無反者 there was not a single horse nor single wheel that returned.

史：西周武公之共太子死有五庶子毋適立 When the Reverent Heirson of the Martial King of West Chou died, there were five other sons, none in the proper line to made heirson.

衡：屈原生時文無不作 When Ch'u Yüan was alive, there was no kind of literature he did not create.

非：溺者一飲而止則無逆者以其不休也 If when a man had swallowed once drowning were finished then no one would ever revive; it works by being unceasing.
史：明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投入於道路人無不按劍相眄者 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about.

史：臨菑甚富而實其民無不吹笙鼓瑟彈琴擊筑鬥雞走狗六博蹋鞠者 Lin-tzu is very rich and full. Among its populace are none who do not either play the reed-organ or some type of cithern, or have cockfights or dog races, or play at parcheesi or football.

3. X lacks friend, relative, adherent etc Y

衡：無所師友[有→]又不學書 He took no one as teacher or companion, nor did he study writings.

釋：無妻曰鰥 If they lack wives, call them "widowers."
衡：虛居卜筮前無過客猶得吉凶 If you conduct a divination with regard to nothing, there having been no customer come by, you will still get an auspicious or inauspicious result.

史：禹無百人之聚以王諸侯 Yü had no more than a hundred men; with them he ruled the barons.

4. X lacks attribute, characteristic, etc Y

國：夫狄無列於王室 Now the Ti barbarians have no assigned position in the royal household.

淮：螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞壤下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

衡：吞藥養性能令人無病不能壽之爲仙 Swallowing medicine to nourish life can keep one

from illness but cannot extend one's lifespan to become an immortal.

國：我有卿之名而無其實 I have the title of minister but not the reality.

晏：上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme ancestor is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

衡：煩勞人體無益於人身 troubling and wearying men's limbs with no benefit to their bodies

呂：所殘殺無罪之民者不可為萬數 The innocent people whom they killed and exterminated cannot be counted by tens of thousands.

呂：堅白之察無厚之辯外矣 Subtleties of hardness and whiteness and cleverness about zero thickness become irrelevant.

衡：雷之所擊多無過之人 There are many innocent people among those struck by lightning.

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚戾 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

衡：瑞雖未具無害於平 Even though the omens of glory are not yet complete, that in no way refutes the fact of tranquility.

非：鏡無見疵之罪 A mirror commits no crime by showing flaws.

衡：更嫁娶者平忽無禍 Those who remarry go on normally, oblivious, and no disaster ensues.

衡：神恍惚無形出入無間 Spirits are nebulous and formless and go in and out where there is no gap.

國：然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

圖：厥理至微言之無況 The logic is recondite; if you would discuss it, you find nothing else by which to analogize it.

衡：匈奴之俗有名無姓字 By custom the Hsiung-nu have given names but no surnames or nicknames.

莊：體盡無窮而遊無朕 Entirely exhaust the infinite and roam in what is boundless.

荀：粹而王駁而霸無一焉而亡 Have it in pure form: become king; have it in impure form: become overlord; have none of it: perish.

淮：四足者無羽翼 Four-legged ones lack plumage. 釋：牛羊之無角者曰童 Hornless cows and sheep are called "youths."

b. X 無 Y not-Y Y does not matter in X

隋：日無小大而所存者有伸厭厭而形小伸而體大蓋其理也 The sun does not get smaller or bigger; its surroundings are expanded or compressed. Compressed, its form get smaller; expanded, its body gets larger. That turns out to be the logic of it.

史：太史公曰女無美惡居宮見妒士無賢不肖入朝見疑 The History Supremo says, "All women, it does not matter if they are beautiful or ugly, meet jealousy when the come to dwell in the harem. All men, it does not matter if they are capable or blunderers, meet suspicion when they enter the court."

人：夫人初甚難知而士無眾寡皆自以為知人 Now people are basically very difficult to assess, but regardless of how ordinary or extraordinary they may be, all take it for granted that they can assess people.

(2) also w/o not-Y

衡：此欲言堯以精誠射之精誠所加金石為虧蓋誠無堅則亦無遠矣 This means to say that Yao shot it with total concentration. What is hit with

total concentration, even if metal or stone, is damaged. If hardness actually is irrelevant to concentration then so would distance be.

5. X lacks possession of Y

國：賞女以爵罰女以無肴 I award you the drink and penalize you with forfeiture of the meal.

戰：無梁孰與無河內急 Which is more critical, to have lost Liang or to have lost Ho-nei?

C. 無[所] *fac*, *erog obj*

衡：無所遭遇虛居困劣短氣而死 Without anything happening to them, idiopathically enfeebled, they run out of energy and die.

衡：陸賈之論兩無所處 Lu Chia's version refuses to choose between the two.

左：有加無瘳 Things were applied [to the rash] but they alleviated nothing.

淮：大制無割 The great pattern-cutting cuts nothing.

戰：與人無爭也 because it is not disputing anything with anyone.

莊：歸休乎君子無所用天下為 Return and be at ease, milord. I have nothing to accomplish by [ruling] the world. [無 *erog obj* of 為; 用天下 is *co-nuc*]

越：利之無害成之無敗生之無殺與之無奪 Benefit them while harming none; prosper them while ruining none; let them live while killing none; give to them while taking nothing away.

左：無入為也 You have no business entering here.

淮：無為為之而合于道無[為→]言言之而通乎德 It contrives things by contriving nothing, so it harmonizes with the Way. It says things by saying nothing, so it penetrates to the Power.

史：有所附則無不重南附楚楚重西附秦秦重中附韓魏韓魏重 If you adhere to others, any of them would become more weighty. [無不重 = 無所不重] If you adhere to Ch'u on the south, Ch'u will become weighty. If you adhere to Ch'in on the west, Ch'in will become weighty. If you adhere to Hán and Wei in the center, they will become weighty.

2. 無 X/*fac* 於 Y/*obj* "does X to none of Y"

草：無損於治 It detracts nothing from good order.

國：無卜焉 There's nothing in that to divine about. 論：三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 If in the three years [of mourning] he changes none of his father's ways, he qualifies to be called filial.

論：四五十而無聞焉斯亦不足畏矣 If at forty or fifty he has made no reputation, he is not worthy of respect.

呂：始生人者天也人無事焉 What first engenders people is sky; people have nothing to do with it.

左：妖由人興也人無讐焉 Omens arise from people without their having willed them.

3. also w/*co-nuc fac*

呂：非辭無以相期 There is no means of making agreements except by words.

非：韓昭侯曰吹竽者衆吾無以知其善者田嚴對曰一一而聽之 The Manifest Marquess of Hán said, "When there are many pipers I have no way to tell which ones are good." T'ien Yen replied, "Listen to them one by one."

墨：盜何遽無從入 How could robbers have nowhere from which to enter?

衡：無為取也 There would be no purpose for plucking them.

國：危事不可以為安死事不可以為生則無

為貴智矣 If a precarious situation could not be made secure nor a deadly one made survivable then we would have no grounds for valuing intelligence. 呂：以為世無足復為鼓琴者 In his opinion, there was no one else left in his time who was worth playing the cithern for.

4. also w/所=所於

商：無所於食則必農 If they have no source of food then they must farm.

莊：天之蒼蒼其正色邪其遠而無所至極邪 The cerulean of the sky, is that its true color or is it because it is so far away it nowhere reaches a limit?

呂：萬人操弓共射其一招招無不中 If ten thousand men raise their bows and all shoot at the same target, no part of the target would not be hit.

衡：古天與今無異 The ancient sky differed in no way from the present one. [無異 = 無所於異]

國：禍敗無已 Disasters and defeats have never ceased. [無已 = 無所於已]

釋：治事能斷割爰刈無所疑也 In managing affairs he is able to be sharply decisive, cutting things off abruptly and not doubting anything.

左：以險微幸者其求無厭 The demands of those who seek to bring a fortunate result from a perilous situation are never satisfied.

非：楚莊王蒞政三年無令發無政為也 When the Stern King of Ch'u took power, for three years no governing was done nor any orders issued.

淮：家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無貴 Their household was bulging with goods, immensely rich; they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond measure.

選：王風哀以思周道蕩無章 The *feng* odes of the royal domain are sad and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and nowhere manifest.

淮：周公事文王也也行無專制事無由己 When the Duke of Chou served the Cynosure King, in none of his actions did he decide on his own, nor in any of his doings did he suit himself.

史：大王之地有盡而秦之求無已以有盡之地而逆無已之求 YGM's land has limits but Ch'in's demands have no end. You would be responding to endless demands with limited land.

D. 無為, 無以...為 *et al* (v also under 為)

多：無為 refrain from contriving things [無 *erog obj* of 為]

衡：天亦無用為也 nor would Sky have anything to accomplish by using them [無 *erog obj* of 為]

呂：將奚不有為也而無以為為己 How could he not have had things to contrive; only he had nothing to contrive by contriving. [無 *erog obj* of last 為]

E. 無 *obj fac* have none to

釋：禿無髮沐 If bald one has no hair to shampoo.

搜：臨去謂班曰感君遠為致書無物相奉 When it came near time to leave he said to Pan, "I appreciate your coming a long way to deliver a letter for me, but I have nothing to present to you in return."

無道→道 B.3

無窮→窮

mjwo 1.10 magus 巫

淮：戰兵死之鬼憎神巫盜賊之輩醜吠狗 The ghosts of those killed in war hate the shaman with magic powers [who can exorcise them]; the cohorts of burglars and assassins hate barking dogs.

衡：巫咸能以祝延人之疾愈人之禍 All shamans can extend people's illnesses or alleviate their misfortunes by incantation.

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empirics. This has got to be forestalled.

衡：鬼神用巫之口告人 Spirits use the mouth of the medium to warn people.

藝：群祠地多雨潦俗好巫鬼禁忌 The land of Tsangke has many rain gullies. Their customs incline toward shamans, demons, sacred sites and tabus.

b. fig.
非：此說者之巫祝有度之主不受也 This is just mumbo-jumbo by the advocates, and a sensible ruler ignores it.

miwo miwǎŋ slander; lie 619 誣

史：后妾不和適孽誣爭陷于不義以滅國 The queen and the concubines are in discord, the sons in the direct and collateral lines vie in slander and lapse into misdeeds that may be the ruin of the state.

漢：出之未死答問愛自誣與醫姦 They got her out and she was not dead. Questioned under whipping she denounced herself for adultery with the doctor.

非：意者其不可必乎無參驗而必之者愚也弗能必而據之者誣也故明據先王必定堯舜者非愚則誣也愚誣之學雜反之行明主弗受也 On the other hand, perhaps we can't be sure of such things? If they are sure of such things with no evidence to go by, they are fools, while if they use them as proof without being sure of them, they are impostors. Thus those who explain and expound from the ancient kings or who are sure they have pinned down Yao and Shun, are either fools or impostors. The doctrines of fools and impostors are confused and contradictory, and a clear-sighted ruler does not accept them.

miwo miwǎŋ 1.10 overgrown 107 蕪

miwo advise 譏

miwo 2.9 numerous (?) 撫

miwo miwug 2.9 feet prints of 跬 7 武

miwo miwug nc a jar 316 甌 甌

miwo nc 爾雅: ko plant 葦

miwo miwǎŋ 1.10 nc tumulus 7 塹

miwo miwǎŋ 1.11 nc burial ground *ar p'ǎŋ* 316 塹

miwo nc flat top of musical bell 舞

miwo 集韻: ko plant 芫

miwo mp man name 佻

miwo mp 說文: river name 蕪

miwo miwug veranda, side-gallery, marquee *cf* 付 157 蕪

說：堂下周屋 surrounding roof lower than the building

衡：豈古之天若屋廡之形去人不遠故共工得敗之女媧得補之乎 I very much doubt the sky in ancient times was like a roof or marquee, not far from people, so that Kung-kung could damage it and Nü-kua could repair it.

釋：大屋曰廡廡也輻覆也冀人謂之房 A big roof is called *miwo*; *miwo* is *χmuo* "shelter"; *χmuo* is

p'iŋg "cover." Chi people call it *ngǎ*.

管：以室廡籍謂之毀成 If you levy an excise on buildings and shelters, call it "ruining construction." 史：地名雖小然而田舍廡廡之數曾無所芻牧 Though the land is reputed small, nonetheless its field dormitories, huts and outbuildings are so numerous there is not even room for pasturage.

miwo 1.10 black skin bamboo (*Phyllostachis nigra?*) 廣韻 *ar muo* 107 簾

miwo 1.10 three-color jade 璠

miwo 1.10 sko sparrow 鷓

miwo kosp stone 琚

miwo miwǎŋ 2.9 be fond of, gaze at fondly 6 撫

miwo 2.9 caress; cherish (*dial*) 撫

miwo miwǎŋ 2.9 window lattice 107 舞

miwo 2.9 level plain 陲

miwo χmuo taken aback, stunned 143 撫

miwo miwo miwug-miwug ^{nb} so Chou plain *cf* 穆穆 7 撫撫

miwokung mp duke of 宋 武公

miwokung mp earl of 鄭 武公

miwokǎŋ mp man name 武庚

miwokiang mp wife of 鄭武公 武姜

miwogǎwang mp overthrew Shang, founded Chou 武王

風：夏禹殷湯周武王是三王也 Yü of the Hsia, T'ang of the Yin and Martial King of Chou, these were the three kings.

淮：堯之佐九人舜之佐七人武王之佐五人 Yao had nine helpers, Shun had seven and The Martial King five.

左：武王之母弟八人 The Martial King had eight full brothers.

衡：非魚聞武王之德而入其舟烏知周家當起集於王屋也 It is not because the fish, hearing of The Martial King's draw, jumped into his boat, nor because the crow, recognizing that the house of Wen Wang was on the rise, roosted on his rooftop.

淮：武王伐紂渡于孟津陽侯之波逆流而擊疾風晦冥人馬不相見於是武王左操黃鉞右秉白旄瞋目而攝之曰余[任→]在天下誰敢害吾意者於是風[濟→]霽而波罷 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, crossing at Mèng-chin, Lord Yang's waves flowed upstream and struck. The wind strengthened and it got pitch dark; men and horses couldn't see each other. At that the Martial King wielded the Gold(?) Axe with his left hand, grasped the White Pennon with his right hand, glared wide-eyed and brandished them. He said, "I rule the world! Who dares obstruct my will?" At that the wind died and the wave subsided.

搜：武王伐紂至河上雨甚疾雷晦冥揚波於河眾甚懼武王曰余在天下誰敢干余者風波立[濟→]霽 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, crossing at Mèng-chin, as he reached the edge of the river it began to rain heavily. There was violent thunder and it got pitch dark. The storm raised waves on the river. His men were all afraid. The Martial King said, "I rule the world! Who dares oppose me?" The wind and the waves subsided at once.

藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號

以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need

to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be on his course to kingship.

衡：武王伐紂下車追王大王王季文王 When the Martial King attacked Chòu, crossing at Mèng-chin, the very first thing he did afterward was to apply the title king retroactively to T'ai Wang, Wang Chi and Wèn Wang.

左：武王克商遷九鼎于雒邑義士猶或非之而況將昭遠亂之賂器於大廟 When the Martial King conquered Shang, he moved the cauldrons to Luo city; even so, some upright officers condemned that. How, then, of your intention to make a display of this bribe of waywardness and disorder in the grand temple?

史：武王...封召公奭於燕 The Martial King... enfeoffed Shuang, Duke of Shao in Yen.

左：武王親釋其縛 The Martial King himself in person untied the bonds.

史：[武王]二年初置丞相裨里疾甘茂為左右丞相 In the second year [of the Martial King] they established the office of premier, and Ch'ü-li Chi and Kan Mao were left and right premier.

史：自太伯作吳五世而武王克殷封其後為二其一虞在中國其一吳在夷蠻十二世而晉滅中國之虞 Five generations after the time T'ai Po founded Wu, The Martial King conquered Yin. He enfeoffed the descendants in two places: Yü among the central states and Wu among the barbarians. Twelve generations later Chin extinguished the Yü of the central states. 絕：昔者吳之先君太伯周之世武王封太伯於吳到夫差計二十六世且千歲 Referring to the early ruler of Wu in ancient times, T'ai-po, the Martial King of Chou, inheriting the throne, enfeoffed T'ai-po in Wu. Getting to Fu-chai was twenty-six generations, nearly a thousand years.

韜：武王問太公曰敵人圍我前後絕我糧道為之奈何 The Martial King asked the Grand Duke, "When the enemy has surrounded us and cut off our front and rear and severed our supply route, what do we do?"

衡：周武王有疾不豫 The Martial King of Chou got sick and did not get well.

miwog'eg mp man name 無駭

miwog'ap mp pln 巫峽

miwoho nc ko bird 鷓鴣

miwotieg mp Han emperor 140-86 BC 武帝

漢：詔曰蓋有非常之功必待非常之人故馬或奔蹏而致千里士或有負俗之累而立功名夫泛駕之馬跡地之士亦在御之而已其令州郡察吏民有茂材異等可為將相及使絕國者 A rescript said, "Concluded: Whereas when there is accomplishment beyond the ordinary it must depend on extraordinary people, it follows that some horses that bolt or kick may yet go a thousand *li* and some officers who have been censured for departing from common usages may yet establish a reputation for success. In the case of a horse that casts off traces or an officer who flouts convention, it depends on keeping them under control and that is all. Be it therefore decreed: each province and commandery is to look carefully to see if there are any among officials or populace who have well-developed talents that are of extraordinary degree that would allow their becoming generals or ministers and being sent as envoys beyond our borders." 漢：元光元年...五月詔賢良曰朕聞昔在唐

虞畫象而民不犯日月所燭莫不率俾周之成康刑措不用德及鳥獸教通四海海外肅脊北發渠搜氏羌服星辰不季日月不蝕山陵不崩川谷不塞麟鳳在郊鄭河洛出圖書鳴虜何施而臻此與今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟猗與偉與何行而可以章先帝之洪業休德上參堯舜下配三王朕之不敏不能遠德此子大夫之所睹聞也賢良明於古今王事之體受策察問咸以書對著之於篇朕親覽焉於是董仲舒公孫弘等出焉 In 134 BC...in the fifth month there was an imperial rescript to the most capable: "Of old in the days of Yao and Shun they painted likenesses and none of the folk transgressed; wherever the sun and moon shone, all were submissively obedient. Under the Completion and Tranquility kings of Chou, punishments were put in abeyance and not used and good will extended to wild creatures and doctrine pervaded the four quarters. Nations from beyond the wilderness, Hsiao-shén, Pei-fa, Chü-sou and Ti-chiang came to submit. The stars did not deviate from their courses, the sun and moon were not eclipsed, mountain slopes never slid, valley streams were never blocked. Unicorns and phoenixes inhabited thickets near the capital; The Ho and the Luo sent forth diagrams and writings. Alas, what shall we do to reach this state? Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing. Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming? What is to be done so as to make obvious the grand aims and beneficent charisma of the former emperors and to connect to Yao and Shun in high antiquity and parallel the three kings in recent? That We have lacked perspicacity and have not been able to extend Our moral influence to distant places—this is something all you gentlemen and officers have heard and seen. The most capable are clear-sighted about the entirety of royal affairs ancient and modern. They will receive commissions to make close inquiry, and will all reply in writing, writing on rolls of bamboo strips which We will examine in person." It was then that Tung Chung-shu, Kung-sun Hung and their associates came to prominence from among them.

漢：武帝始臨天下尊賢用士闢地廣境數千里自見功大威行遂從奢欲用度不足乃行壹切之變使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏 When the Martial Emperor first ruled the world, he honored competence and employed men of good background. He opened land and enlarged the borders by several thousand *li*. When he observed that his accomplishments were great and his name honored, he proceeded to indulge himself in whatever pleased him. When funds became insufficient he instituted a total alteration, allowing criminals to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain. Thus the world became dissolute, the bureaucracy disordered and the people impoverished. Bandits arose everywhere and those who lost their lives were many. 晉：漢武雅好神仙...遂使文成五利逞詭詐而取寵榮 Martial of the Han admired and loved immortals...so he allowed Wên-ch'êng [General Li Shao] and Wu-li [General Lüan Ta] to gain honor and renown by uncontrolled deceptions. 藝：漢孝武皇帝元封三年作柏梁臺詔群臣

二千石有能為七言者乃得上坐皇帝曰日月星辰和四時梁王曰驂駕馴馬從梁來大司馬曰郡國士馬羽林才丞相曰總領天下誠難治大將軍曰和撫四夷不易哉御史大夫曰刀筆之吏臣執之太常曰撞鐘擊鼓聲中詩宗正曰宗室廣大日益滋衛尉曰周衛交載禁不時光祿勳曰總領從官柏梁臺廷尉曰平理請讞決嫌疑太僕曰循飾輿馬待駕來大鴻臚曰郡國吏功差次之少府曰乘輿御物主治之大司農曰陳粟萬碩[揚→]揚以箕執金吾曰微道宮下隨討治左馮翊曰三輔盜賊天下尤右扶風曰盜阻南山為民災京兆尹曰外家公主不可治詹事曰椒房率更領其財典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期大匠曰柱枅薄樞相枝持太官令曰枇杷橋栗桃李梅上林令曰走狗逐兔張置郭舍人曰鬻[妃女→]衛姓脣甘如飴東方朔曰迫窘詰屈幾窮哉 In the first year of Yüan Fêng (107 BC) the Filial Martial Emperor of Han had the Cypress Weir Tower built. He issued a rescript to those of his ministers who drew 2000 *diák*. If any of them can compose a seven-syllable line, he gets the seat of honor. [V. discussion under *大 of word count in translating 海大魚*.] HIM said, "Sun, moon and stars harmonize the four seasons." The Prince of Liang said, "I came from Liang with a team of four harnessed side by side." The Grand Marshal said, "Soldiers and horses in the provinces are of the stuff of guardsmen." The premier said, "Ruling the world in coordinated fashion, it is genuinely difficult to keep in order." The Supreme General said, "Keeping the border tribes pacified is not easy at all!" The head of civil service said, "The officers of pen-and-knife: I control them." The Grand Regulator said, "Sounding the gongs and striking the drums, the sounds fit the ode exactly." The guards commandant said, "The perimeter guards cross their spears to prevent what should not be done." The major-domo said, "I coordinate the junior officers at the Cypress Weir Tower." The chief magistrate said, "I sort out the logic and ask that cases be argued, and I decide what is disputed." The head charioteer said, "Gorgeously ornate carriages and horses await harnessing at your service." The chief herald said, "The accomplishments of officers in the provinces—I grade and rank them." The Privy Bursar said, "Chariots, carriages, things of the emperor: I am in charge of maintaining them." The Minister of Agriculture said, "Ten thousand *diák* of stored grain, hoisted in baskets." The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man checkpoints on the roads; we patrol them and demand good order." The Left Gorgler said, "If there are bandits in the three districts nearest the capital, the world condemns me." The Right Grelber said, "If bandits block access to South Mountain, the folk are devastated." The mayor of the capital said, "The imperial brothers-in-law and sons-in-law are beyond control." The major-domo of the emperor's wives and children said, "At the thyme-scented chambers I direct the work and manage the household funds." The senechal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements." The master builder said, "Pillars, lintels and brattices support each other." The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums." The Shanglin

superintendent said, "I make the dogs run fast to chase rabbits; I set up nets to trap game." Kuo Shê-jên said, "Nibble the lips of the one surnamed Wèi; they are sweet as honey-cake." Tung-fang Shuo said, "Pressed, squeezed, crumpled, nearly used up." [Interesting set of rimes; can exact provenance be shown?]

漢：孝武皇帝六男衛皇后生戾太子趙婕妤生孝昭帝王夫人生齊懷王閔李姬生燕刺王旦廣陵厲王胥李夫人生昌邑哀王髡 The Martial Emperor had six sons. Empress Wèi bore the Dissident Heir-apparent; Favored Concubine Chao bore the Renowned Emperor; Consort Wang bore the Remembered King Hung of Ch'i; Concubine Li bore the Evil Prince Tan of Yen and the Cruel Prince Hsü of Kuang-ling; Consort Li bore the Lamented Prince Po of Ch'ang-yi.

mjwotieng 商 king 1324-1265 BC 武丁 史：帝武丁得傅說為相殷復興焉稱高宗 Emperor Wu Ting got Fu Shuo to be his chief minister; Yin rose again and he was proclaimed Kao Tsung. *mjwoosán* 山 mountain name 巫山 *mjwosjénkjuwan* 秦武信君 "Lord Military Reliability" title given 張儀 by 秦 武信君 史：張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

mjwotsjeng 1.10 Brassica spp 蕪菁 *mjwodiatk mjwagdjak* 無暉 *mjwonag* 無乃 國：今王外利矣其無乃階禍乎 Now YM is letting the benefit go to the outgroup; is that not simply bringing ill fortune upstairs?

mjwopjwo 石 like jade 砮 武夫 戰：白骨疑象武夫類玉此皆似之而非者也 White bone can be mistaken for ivory and soapstone is like jade. These are all examples of false resemblance. *mjwopjwo* 武夫 左：武夫力而拘諸原婦人暫而免諸國 Warriors captured them in the field by their strength; a wife has released them in the capital by her wile. *mjwob'jak* 無服 formal mourning not required

mjwomjer 142 媮媚 媮媚 *mjwo'ánkjuwan* Lord Military Security, title granted to 蘇秦 by 趙 ca 347 BC 武安君 史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙肅侯封為武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

戰：人有惡蘇秦於燕王者曰武安君天下不 信人也 Someone vilified Su Ch'in to the king of Yen, saying, "Lord Military Security is the most dishonest man in the world."

mjwo'ánkjuwan Lord Military Security, title granted to 白起 by 秦 in 278 BC 武安君 史：二十九年...白起為武安君 In 278 BC...Pai Ch'i became Lord Military Security. 史：四十七年...秦使武安君白起擊大破趙

於長平四十餘萬盡殺之 In 260 BC...Ch'in dispatched Pai Chi, Lord Military Security. He attacked Chao and defeated them utterly at Ch'ang-p'ing, killing all of more than 400,000.

mjwō'ānkjwōn Lord Military Security, title granted to 李牧 by 趙 in 233 BC 武安君史: 三年秦攻赤麗宜安李牧率師與戰肥下卻之封牧為武安君 In the third year, Ch'in attacked Chih-li and Yi-an. Li Mu led a force to do battle with them at Fei-hsia and repulsed them. He became Lord Military Security.

mjwō'ju old woman shamaness 巫媼史: 煩大巫媼為入報河伯 I will trouble the great shamaness to go into the river because of that and report to the River Boss.

mjwō'iwā' mjwag'iwad weeds, overgrowth 107 蕪穢

mjwāt 4.10 ^{nc} stockings 603 鞵 鞵 襪 袜 紵

mjwāt 4.10 give orders by lifting eyes 142 旻

mjwān 3.25 ^{nl} ten thousand; all 237 萬 万多: 萬物 the myriad things; everything 金: 其萬年子孫永寶用享 May it be kept and used at feasts for millennia without end.

孟: 萬乘之國 a state of ten thousand chariots

戰: 兩萬乘之國 a pair of ten-thousand chariot states

漢: 故萬乘之國必有萬金之賈千乘之國必有千金之賈者利有所并也 Thus a state of ten thousand chariots will have merchants with ten thousand ducats and a state of a thousand chariots will have merchants with a thousand ducats. That is because they give such profit an environment in which to grow. [both 萬 fac]

漢: 千室之邑必有千鍾之臧臧緡百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *liung* holding a million strings of cash. 史: 景帝曰石君及四子皆二千石人臣 [尊寵 →] 寵尊乃集其門號奮為萬石君 The Glorious Emperor said, "Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household." He called Fēn "Wan-shih Lord."

衡: 萬言眾多故尚書言萬國 "Ten thousand" speaks of very many; thus the *Documents* speaks of ten thousand states. 非: 且文公不知一時之權又不知萬世之利 Also, the Cynosure Marquess failed to perceive where the advantage lay in a particular situation and moreover failed to perceive the eternal benefit of posterity. 淮: 古之用兵者非利土壤之廣而貪金玉之略將以存亡繼絕乎天下之亂而除萬民之害也 When the ancients resorted to arms, it was not that they sought the benefit of broadening their holdings of good land, nor that they were greedy for the loot of bronzes and jades; it was that they intended by it to restore lost houses and resume broken lineages, put down the rebellious anywhere in the world and do away with the sufferings of all people.

衡: 萬萬千千 eleveny-seven bazillion **mjwān** 3.25 ^{nl} ko ritual dance 142 萬 **mjwān** be delicate 306 曼

淮: 曼頰皓齒 smooth cheeks, white teeth—a pretty face

列: 簡鄭衛之處子娥媼靡曼者施芳澤正娥眉設笄珥衣阿錫曳齊紈粉白黛黑珮玉環 He had the most elegant and slender of the maidens of Ch'eng and Wēi selected and had them perfumed, their eyebrows plucked, provided with hairpins and earrings, clothed with gauze of Ah and cloaked with silk of Ch'i, faces whitened with powder and brows darkened with eyebrow pencil, and given jade rings to wear at their sashes.

mjwān 2.20 pull 375 輓 輓 挽 史: 劉敬脫輓輅 Liu Ching left off hauling a barrow.

mjwān 2.20 skin pulled away from flesh 375 媼 草: 雖處眾座不遑談戲展指畫地以草刺壁 [臂 →] 壁穿皮刮指爪摧折見 [媼 →] 媼出血猶不休輟 In places of public resort they don't relax or chat or joke. They extend a finger and draw on the ground, or scratch a wall with a weed stalk. When the wall is deeply gouged or their skin abraded, the nail split and broken, and they see that the torn skin is bleeding, even then they do not cease.

mjwān 3.25 barge-rope 327 統 **mjwān** 2.20 ^{vs} late 101 晚 呂: 何諫寡人之晚也 Why did you remonstrate with Us so late? 戰: 早救之孰與晚救之便 Which is more advantageous for us, helping them soon or helping them later? 贖: 蚤救孰與晚救 How does helping them early compare with helping them later? 淮: 晚世之時帝有桀紂為璇室瑤臺象廊玉床 In later times there were emperors Chieh and Ch'ou; they made rooms of blue jasper, towers of green jade, galleries of ivory, beds of white jade.

釋: 皆為早娶晚死壽考者言也 [Terms like "umpty-greatgrandfather"] were all coined to speak of those who marry early and die late and live to very old age. 選: 飛狐白日晚瀚海愁陰生 At Flying Fox pass, the midday sun was low; in the Gobi desert foreboding darkness loomed. [晚 *put*]

家: 男子十六精通女子十四而化是則可以生 [民 →] 子矣而禮男子三十而有室女子二十而有夫也豈不晚哉 The male passes semen at sixteen and the female has puberty at fourteen. After that they can reproduce. But according to custom, the male is thirty before acquiring a family and the female twenty before having a husband. Isn't that very late?

mjwān creeping, spreading 101 蔓 詩: 葛生蒙楚葳蔓于野予美亡此誰與獨處 Kudzu covers thornbush when it grows/ Creepers grow unchecked in brushy land/ My lovely man is gone away/ With whom will I dwell all alone?

左: 蔓難圖也蔓草猶不可除況君之寵弟乎 What has grown rank is hard to plan for. If even rank-spreading weeds cannot be pulled out, how much the less YL's indulged younger brother?

語: 樹蒙龍蔓延而無間 The trees are overgrown so rankly that the creepers leave no space. 逸: 綿綿不絕蔓蔓若何蒙末不撥將成斧柯 If you do not sever it while it is still delicate, how will you deal with it after it has become rank? If you do not pluck it while it still the size of a hair-tip, it will grow to the size of an ax-handle.

mjwān 3.25 ^{nc} scorpion? 萬 **mjwān** 1.22 廣韻: pine heartwood? 楠 **mjwān** 2.20 lustrous 腕 **mjwān** 1.22 to pull 101 攬

mjwān long hair *ar mōwān* 101 鬚 **mjwān** goods (*dial vo mj'ad?*) 購 **mjwān** 2.20 ko tree 槐 **mjwān** 2.20 ^{mp} man name in 莊子 薊 **mjwān** 2.20 [some article of?] clothing 襖 **mjwān** 3.25 ko crop-eating bug 蝻 **mjwān mjān** 2.20 complaisant, mild 媼 奴 **mjwān-mjwān** th soo *cf* 絲絲 蔓蔓 **mjwān'wət** ?? 薊 苜 萬? 薊 窟 **mjwāndīan** ceaselessly 101 蔓 蕎 **mjwāndīan** ^{nc} ko critter 猥 犴 蝮 蜒 **mjwānnjəm** taxes paid in kind to central govt 輓 賃 **mjwān** 1.57 玉篇: jade 瓊 瓊 **mjwān** 2.55 horse head ornament *cf* 鏤 **tsung** 107 鉞 鏐 鏐 **mjwān** 2.55 說文: cranium 王仁向切韻 *r ar miam* 107 菱 菱 **mjwān** 2.55 move secretly, keep quiet 107 黠 **mjwək** 4.22 small movement 七 *sef* 亡 142 夏 **mtəg mweg** 1.14 bury (里 *sef* 墓?) 107 埋 霾 穢

左: 殺而埋之馬矢之中 killed him and buried him in a pile of horse dung 衡: 治木以贏尸穿土以埋棺 We work wood in order to receive the corpse, and we dig out dirt in order to bury the coffin.

mtəg mweg 1.14 dustdevil, dust storm 107 霾 釋: 風而雨土曰霾 When wind blows and dirt falls from the sky it is called *mtəg*. 選: 霾噎潛銷莫振莫竦 The black clouds have gone away; nothing shakes, nothing rises. **mtəg mtəg mweg mwəg** 1.14 intelligence *cf* 明, 靈 321 翬 **mjōg** 2.31 ^{mp} constell name part of *Taurus* (dist 昂) 昂 隋: 昂七星天之耳目也主西方主獄事 The seven stars of *mao* are the ears and eyes of the sky. It governs the west. It governs court proceedings.

mjōg 2.31 ^{nl} branch 4 (dist 卯) 卯 羿 衡: 沐書日子日沐令人愛之卯日沐令人白頭 The Shampoo Book says if you wash your hair on the first day of a ten-cycle it makes people love you, and if you wash your hair on the fourth day it makes your head turn white. 隋: 春秋分之日正出在卯在酉而晝漏五十刻即天蓋轉夜當倍晝今夜亦五十刻何也 At the spring and fall equinoxes, the sun emerges exactly at *mao* and enters at *you*, and the day measures fifty notches on the clepsydra. Now if sky turns like a parasol, the night ought to be double the day, but in fact it is also fifty notches. Why is that?

mjōg 2.31 ^{mp} riv name 沕 **mjōg mjōg** 2.31 ^{nc} brasenia 茆 **mjūng** ^{nc} variegated 107 龍 **mtuŋ mjūg** barter 229 賈 **mtug** ^{mp} 漢縣 name in 會稽 鄖 **mtjəm ljen** 3.21 stingy 707 吝 悒 葬 **mjōk** concord, harmony 104 睦 **mtjōg mjūg** poor sight 107 賈 **mjōg** 3.51 error 107 繆 繆 **mjōg** 1.48 廣韻: lark 鸚 **mjōgkung** ^{mp} earl of 秦 繆公 史: 聞秦繆公之賢而願望見行而無資自粥

於秦客被褐食牛 He heard what a good ruler the Splendid Earl of Ch'in was and wanted to go and have audience with him, but, departing with no money, he sold himself to a traveler of Ch'in; he wore kudzu-cloth and fed oxen.

史:公叔既死公孫鞅聞秦孝公下令國中求賢者將修繆公之業東復侵地 When Kung-shu had died, Kung-sun Yang heard that the Filial Earl of Ch'in had issued a state-wide order seeking competent men for the purpose of restoring the project of the Splendid Earl by annexing more land to the east.

mlwan 1.27 ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} south barbarian (ex their own word for "people?") 106 蠻

漢:充國遽起奏湯使酒不可典蠻夷 Ch'ung-kuo immediately arose and submitted, "Tang is a drunk. He is not fit to be put in charge of barbarians. 藝:典屬國曰蠻夷朝賀常會期 The seneschal of vassal states said, "Barbarians of jungle and steppe come to court to pay respects; they always keep their agreements."

mlwan 2.25 to look at **mlwân** cf 萬物 109 蠻

mlwan-mlwan ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} so eyes 蠻蠻

mlwantsâ mlwantsâg ko fruit like quince

辭海: *Cydonia sinensis* 蠻檳

mlwanb'zük one of nine fees, "southern auxiliary"? 蠻服

官:又其外方五百里曰蠻服 Further beyond that, five hundred square li is called "southern barbarian fee".

mlwanmlwan mwanmwan myth hemi-bird 111 蠻鸞

mwâ mwâr 1.36 rub, rub out; grind, polish 375 摩 磨 磨 擗

詩:白圭之玷尚可磨也 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away.

戰:摩笄以自刺 sharpened a hairpin to stab herself

史:地氣上騰天氣下降陰陽相摩天地相蕩 Earth vapor rises, sky vapor descends, Yin and Yang scrape each other, sky and earth shake each other.

史:臨菑之塗車轂擊人肩摩 In the streets of Lin-tzû carts knock wheel-hubs and people rub shoulders.

mwâ mwâr 2.34 small 306 麼 𦉳

mwâ 3.39 dust 375 塵

楚:俟時風之清激兮愈氛霧其如塵 I await the fresh gusts of the seasonal wind, ah!/ The mist gets thicker, like dust clouds.

mwâ ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} 方言: cup 靡 [smooth?] 375 靡

mwâ mwâr 1.36 slice, shave (← "grind

mwâ 1.36 hemiplegia 𦉳

mwâ mwâr 3.39 grindstone, millstone 375 磨

隋:天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

mwâ mǎb 1.36 mother 90 嫫

mwâ mǎb 1.36 to feed a baby 90 饜 饜 饜

mwâ mǎb 1.36 to eat 90 饜 饜

mwâ mǎb 1.36 onomat for baby suckling 90 饜

mwâ 1.36 ko pastry 饜

mwâ 3.9 集韻: opposing the small with the large 饜

mwâ 3.39 where you hit bell 375 攆

mwâ 1.36 heart sickness 懣

mwâ 1.36 sko bogle 魔

mwâk'iar ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} mtn name 摩笄

史:其姊聞之因摩笄以自刺故至今有摩笄之山 When his sister heard of it she sharpened a hairpin to stab herself. Thus even today there is a mountain called "Sharpened Hairpin".

mwâxâ 3.39 ko plant 摩訶

mwâng flurried 忙 忙

mwâng mǎng 2.37 ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} weeds, jungle; rough 107 莽 莽

mwâng exert oneself 蔓

mwâng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} 爾雅: ko snake 蟒 蟒

mwâng = 茫 (Kg "confused")? 107 盲

mwâng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} man name 甍

mwâng pln ar **mwâng** 𦉳

mwâng to dye silk 幌 幌 幌

考:幌氏涑絲以澆水 Dyers soak silk floss in water that has been filtered through wood ash.

mwâng xmwâng confused 107 芒

mwâng-mwâng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} extensive 芒 芒

mwâng-mwâng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} level & broad 反切符

baloney 涇 涇 涇 涇

mwâng-mwâng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} blurred 107 莽 莽 茫 茫

抱:茫茫乎其亦難詳也 How inchoate, the ineluctable difficulty of describing them exactly.

b. appearance of distance

苑:齊桓公問管仲王者何所貴對曰貴天桓公仰觀天管仲曰所謂之天者非謂蒼蒼莽莽之天也君人者以百姓為天 The Foursquare marquess of Ch'i asked Kuan Chung, "What does a kingly ruler venerate?" He replied, "He venerates Sky." The Foursquare marquess looked up at the sky. Kuan Chung said, "When I said sky I didn't mean the blue and distant sky. The ruler of men takes common people to be sky."

mwâng mwâng mǎng-mǎng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} weedy 107

莽 莽

mwâng-tǎng 廣韻: lose the way (Way?) 107

萌 俛

mwâng-tǎng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} so flowing water 107 湲 湲

mwâng-ts'âng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} stdw color and distance?

(cf 莽蕩, 莽莽) 莽 蒼

衡:况天去人高遠其氣莽蒼無端末乎 How much the less so the sky, high and distant from men,

its air so scribly and endless?

mwâng-d'âng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} distant (cf 莽蒼) 莽 蕩

mwângd'âng ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} mtn name 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳

𦉳 𦉳 𦉳

mwângdz'ang water rushing 湲 湲

mwângmlwan ^{ㄇㄨㄢˋ} southern tribe stb named

for its chief 107 茫 蠻

mwângmwân confused 184 芒 艾

mwât 4.13 end; tip 142 末

多:察秋毫之末 To make out the tip of an autumn hair [trad test of acute vision]

莊:鷓鴣夜撮蚤察毫末晝出瞋目而不見丘

山 At night the owl can catch a flea or make out the tip of a hair, but if it goes out in daylight it stares and cannot see a hill.

淮:神託於秋豪之末而大宇宙之總 Their spirit could be set on the tip of an autumn hair, yet it is larger than the whole universe.

b. fig.

後:莽末天下連歲災蝗寇鋒起 At the end of the Wang Mang interregnum, the world had plagues of locusts for consecutive years and hordes of bandits arose.

衡:夏末蜻蛚鳴寒蟬啼 At the end of summer, the crickets sing and the X cry.

人:無恒依似皆風人末流 The inconstants and simulants are a lot of nobodies, the least of the human types [皆 put caus fac]

顏:是漢末人獨知反語 This proves that people only learned about split-words at the end of the Han.

c. 末世 the final era of a dynasty

淮:末世之政田漁重稅關市急征澤梁畢禁網罟無所布末耜無所設民力竭於徭役財用殫於會賦居者無食行者無糧老者不養死者不葬贅妻鬻子以給上求猶弗能濟 In the government of a degenerate age, excises on hunting and fishing are made heavy, market-toll collectors are implacably demanding, swamps and weirs are totally off limits. With no place to spread fishing or hunting nets and no place to apply plows, the people's strength is exhausted in corvee labor and military service and their funds are used up in making payment of the annual tax. In homes there is no food; travelers lack sustenance. Old are not cared for; dead are not buried. To supply what their superiors demand, men drive out their wives and sell their children, and still cannot satisfy them.

漢:及末世口說流行故有公羊穀梁鄒夾之傳四家之中公羊穀梁立於學官鄒氏無師夾氏未有書 Near the end of Chou oral traditions circulated; thus there were the *Kung-yang*, the *Ku-liang*, the *Tsou* and the *Chia* commentaries. Of the four, the *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang* became established parts of the training of bureaucrats, but there were no professors of Mr. Tsou and Mr. Chia never wrote a book.

衡:孔子生於周之末世 Confucius lived in the final era of the Chou.

本末⇒本

mwât 4.13 feed [grain to horses] 371 秣

後:軻吾車於箕陽兮秣吾馬於潁潁 Halt my cart south of Mount Chi, ah/ Feed my horses on the bank of the Ying.

mwât 4.13 grain dealing 371 末

史:上農除末黔首是富 He exalted agriculture and did away with grain traders, so the rural populace were the ones who got rich.

漢:罷郡國鹽鐵酒權均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.

漢:古之所予祿者不食於力不動於末 In ancient times, those who were given stipends did not work for a living nor were they active in trade.

後:今察洛陽資末業者什於農夫 Now if we

examine Loyang, those who put their funds into grain dealing are ten times as many as farmers.

b. CC being the *pun-friendly* language it is, we find the inevitable play on 末 “end, tip”:

史: 以末致財用本守之 The got their capital by grain-trading, and used basics to preserve it. [ie by buying land?]

漢: 詔曰農天下之大本也民所恃以生也而民或不務本而事末故生不遂朕憂其然故今茲親率群臣農以勸之其賜天下民今年田租之半 A rescript said, “Whereas Farming is the root of the world; it is what people rely on to live. Yet some people do not make the root their concern, but pursue commerce (*pun on* “branch-tips”). Thus life is not furthered. We are troubled that it is so; therefore, this year We lead our ministers in farming so as to encourage them. Donative: half of crop taxes for this year remitted. 後: 夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業鋼商賈不得宦為吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

mwāt 4.13 to sell 371 鬻 鬻

mwāt 4.13 froth; saliva 375 沫

選: 更相觸搏飛沫起濤 They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly and raising billows.

mwāt wipe clean 375 澣

mwāt 4.13 𣶒 river name 沫

mwāt not 末

論: 不曰如之何如之何者吾末如之何也已矣 Someone who isn't always saying, “How can I deal with it?” — I have no way to deal with him.

mwāt 4.13 ?left-over food? 妹

mwāt 說文: slaunch-eyed 睞 閉 首 首

mwāt 4.13 sash; headband 603 袂 袂

mwāt 4.13 rubble, debris, powder 375 末 末 民: 炒雞子法打破著銅鑪中攪令黃白相雜細摩蔥白下鹽[米→]末渾或麻油炒之甚香美 To stir-fry eggs: break them and put them into a copper bowl. Scramble them until the yellow and white are mingled. Chop white of onion fine, add ground salt, mix with bean paste and sesame oil and stir-fry them. Very tasty!

mwāt 4.13 rub, polish cf 抹 375 抹 抹 抹 末

抱: 蛇若中人以少許雄黃末內瘡中 If a snake bites someone, rub a little realgar into the wound.

mwāt 𣶒 man name 沫

mwāt fish's tail 142 鮒

mwāt 4.13 star? asterism? 沫

mwāt 4.13 ko tree 林

mwāt 4.13 rice gruel 334 糲 糲 糲

mwāt'xāt nose flat 廣韻 ar *mwāt'āt* 525

頰頰

mwāt'xjəg 𣶒 wife of 桀 妹 媵

mwāt'āt healthy 頰頰 「鞞鞞

mwāt'āt ko gem stone (perh rubies?) (ex next)

mwāt'āt 𣶒 folk name, NE tribes 鞞鞞

mwātnglāk headband 603 抹 頰

mwāt'tog 𣶒 爾雅: ko fish cf 鱧 刀 鱧 刀

mwāt'ljəd ko plant 茉莉

mwāsā fondle, grope 375, 311 摩娑 摩抄

摩莎

釋: 摩娑猶未殺也手上下之言也 *mwāsā* is like

mwātsāt; the hand going up and down is what it means.

mwātsāt clear away, remove 691 未殺

mwāts-wā mwārt's āg 1.36 grind, polish (sc ivory) 691 磨磋

mwād 說文 wash face 375 瀉

mwād rub ar *mwād* cf 抹 375 抹

mwād step (on) ar *mwād* cf 武 跬

mwād 3.14 blind ar *mwād* 112 昧

mwān disturbed 184 漣 漣

mwān 2.24 ^{vt} full 237 滿

淮: 腹滿而河水不為之竭也 The belly is filled, but the water of the Ho is not used up by that.

呂: 窳滿矣 the gaps [in the armor] have been filled 衡: 兵革滿道 Weapons and armor filled the roads.

管: [水]量之不可使概至滿而止 When you measure [water] in a vessel, it can't be scraped even with the rim; it reaches fullness and stops

史: 見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一[孟→]盃

祝曰甌窶滿篝汙邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家

I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He

waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of

wine and said, “May the narrow mountain field fill

baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May

the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household

be filled with richness.” [nr]

列: 雜芷若以滿之 He had it filled with a mixture

of angelica and ginger lily.

藝: 取桃滿懷 He picked enough peaches to fill his

shirt front.

非: 是其貫將滿也 This one's cash-string is going to

fill up [ie he will put the last straw on the camel's back].

釋: 密密也如蜜所塗無不滿也 *miēt* “dense” is

miēt “honey”; like something smeared with honey, it

goes all over everywhere.

後: 所至之縣獄犴填滿 In every county he visited

the courts and prisons were jammed full.

b. *fig.*

衡: 夫形不可以不滿丈之故謂之非形 With regard to the human shape, it will not do to call it misshapen on account of its not being a full *chang* tall.

衡: 何以知不滿百為天者百歲之命也 How can

we tell that not reaching a hundred is to be considered

dying young and that one hundred is the destined span?

禮: 敖不可長欲不可從志不可滿樂不可極

Pride is not to be developed, nor desires to be indulged,

nor ambition to be entirely filled, nor joy made extreme.

後: 自大將軍至六百石皆遣子受業歲滿課

試以高第五人補郎中次五人[補]太子舍人

From the highest generals down to those of six hundred

per year, all were to send their sons to receive

instruction. At the end of a year examinations were to

be given; the five who ranked highest were to augment

the household troops, and the next five to augment

the household of the heir-apparent.

漢: 胡地沙鹵多乏水草以往事揆之軍出未

滿百日牛必物故且盡餘糧尚多人不能負此

三難也 The sand and salt lands of the barbarians

are mostly deficient in water and grass. Measuring by

what has already happened, before the army is a

hundred days out the oxen will be physically used up

to the point of exhaustion, but there will still be a lot

of food supplies which cannot be ported by men. This

is the third difficulty.

mwān 1.26 be deluded 184 瞞 瞞

mwān 3.29 plain silk→plain 378 縵

mwān 2.24 pure metal 鑄

mwān 3.29 deceive, betray 184 謾

mwān 3.29 free-flowing 101 漫 漫 漫 漫

莊: 有堅而縵有緩而針 Some achieve flexibility

by being firm; some make haste by going slowly.

mwān 3.29 ^{nc} curtain, tent 112 幔

mwān even 鮓

mwān 3.29 trowel, plaster 101 鏝 塹 塹

mwān 𣶒 FL: pln 𣶒

mwān 3.29 excessive, reckless 101 謾 縵

mwān decorative neckerchief, lei, boa 327 髮

mwān 類篇: smear with blood 375 𣶒

mwān tie together 327 綯

mwān 2.24 to smear the face ar t1 442 𣶒

mwān 1.26 fresh-water eel 鰻

mwān 1.26 long way to go 曼

mwān 3.29 plant name 漫

mwān 1.26 ko C.Asian garment 襪

mwān *mwān* confused 184 𣶒

mwāng'o soo 漫 沔 漫 胡

mwānd'u ko dumpling 饅頭

mwānlā 2.34 very embarrassed 慚 慚

mwāt'kat pebbles 375 礫 礫

mwād 3.17 proceed, go 邁

mwād 3.17 exert strength cf 勸 勸

mwād dislike, dispense 邁

mwād 3.17 boast ++p 講

mwān 2.25 廣韻: plant of dye, seeds food 蓄

mwāg ^{vt} each time 每每

呂: 每動為亡敗 Whenever they take some action, they are defeated and lost.

史: 每五日洗沐歸謁親 Every five days he would

bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his

parents.

釋: 其見每於日在西而見於東 [the rainbow's]

appearances are always when the sun is in the west

and it appears in the east

後: [歎]好直言無隱諱帝每不能容 [Hsin]

loved frank talk, never concealing or avoiding any-

thing, and the emperor could never get used to that.

隋: 每箭各有其數皆所以分時代守更其作

役 Each arrow has a number associated with it, all

used to divide the hours for changing guards and

replacing shift workers.

後: 母平生畏雷自亡後每有雷震順輒圍家泣曰

順在此崇聞之每雷輒為差車馬到墓所 When

she was alive the mother had been afraid of thunder;

after she died, whenever it thundered Shun would im-

mediately circle the grave mound crying, saying, “I'm

here.” When Ch'ung heard of it, whenever it thundered

he would immediately send a horse and carriage to

the gravesite for him.

晉: 每旱堅常使之祝龍請雨 Whenever there was

drought, Chien always had him invoke a dragon and

ask for rain.

淮: 道猶金石一調不更事猶琴瑟每絃改調

The Way is like bells and chimes, tuned once for all

and never altered; individual affairs are like a stringed

instrument; each time it is strung it gets retuned.

mwāg 1.15 gobetween (cf 媒) 媒

楚: 媒絕路阻兮言不可結而論 With no gobe-

tween available and the road blocked, ah! My words cannot be sent through.

史：太史敫曰女不取媒因自嫁非吾種也汗吾世 Tai-shih Chiao said, "A daughter who goes ahead and marries herself off without using a gobetween is no kin of mine. She has dishonored my generation."

mwag 1.15 plum 107 梅 棊 罌

藝：太官令曰枇杷橘栗桃李梅 The superintendent of provisioning said, "Loquats, oranges, chestnuts, peaches, plums."

mwag 1.15 soot 107 煤

mwag 1.15 dog's collar-jingler 鈎

mwag flourishing, abundant 每

mwag covetous 每

~~mwag~~ **mæg** dark, confused 107 黓 每

mwag 1.15 meat on sides of spine 膓

mwag 1.15 fertility rite (cf 媒) 祿

漢：上年二十九乃得太子甚喜爲立祿使東方朔枚舉作祿祝 HIM was enormously pleased at age 29 to have got an heir-apparent. For that he instituted a fertility rite and had Tung-fang Shuo and Mei Kao compose an invocation for it.

mwag ^{nc} 說文：馬母也 莓

mwag 1.15 sko plant w/edible berries 莓

~~mwag~~ **mwær** 1.15 廣韻：dust (← *mlæg*?) cf

埋 *et al* (or ← *mwær*?) 375 塵 晦

mwag 1.15 fermenting mash for liquor 醪 晦

mwag 1.15 net for pheasants 107 罟

mwag ko jade 璣

mwag 1.15 beginning of pregnancy 朞

mwag 1.15 meat on sides of spine (Kg: r

gmwæg? me: pco 脈?) 朕

mwag *gmwæg* 3 suffer 痲

mwag-mwæg th so flourishing fields 107 莓 莓

mwag-mwæg 1.15 th beautiful 膜 膜

mwaggiwo 1.15 rainy season 梅雨 霉雨

mwagd'æg moss 莓苔

mwæng 3.48 stupid *ar* **mæng**? 184 懵 懵

新：行充其宜謂之義反義爲懵 If one's acts do everything they ought to, it is called acting right; to invert acting right is be muddled.

mwæng 1.45 eyesight unclear 107 瞢

mwængtæg groggy, as just awakened 蒙 蒙

mwæt 4.11 ^w sink; finish, die 605 沒 沒 沒

殞 歿 歿 歿 歿 歿 歿

竹：四十二年九鼎淪泗沒于淵 In 326 BC the cauldrons fell into the Szü and sank in a deep hole.

史：始皇還過彭城齋戒禱祠欲出周鼎泗水使千人沒水求之弗得 Returning, the first emperor passed P'êng-ch'êng, where he fasted and prayed, hoping to recover the Chou cauldrons from the Szü River. He send a thousand divers down, but did not get them.

史：令女居其上浮之河中始浮行數十里乃沒 They had her get aboard and floated it out onto the Yellow River. At first it floated, but when it had gone a few dozen miles it sank.

史：民人俗語曰即不爲河伯娶婦水來漂沒溺其人民云 There was a popular saying that if ever they failed to provide a bride for the River Boss, the water would come and wash over them and drown the people—so it was said.

衡：矢沒其衡 the arrow buried its vanes

史：廣出獵見草中石以爲虎而射之中石沒鏃視之石也因復更射之終不能復入石矣

Kuang went out hunting and, seeing a stone in the weeds, thought it was a tiger and shot it. His shot buried the arrowhead in the stone. When he saw it was a stone, he then tried shooting it again, but was never again able to penetrate the stone.

隋：天旁轉如推磨而左行日月右行天左轉故日月實東行而天牽之以西沒譬之於蟻行磨石之上磨左旋而蟻右去磨疾而蟻遲故不得不隨磨以左迴焉 Sky turns round to the side, like pushing a millstone; it goes left. The sun and moon go right while sky goes left, so sun and moon are actually moving east but sky entrains them to go west and sink. Compare it to an ant moving on a millstone: the millstone revolves left while the ant goes right. The millstone is fast, the ant slow, so it cannot but follow the millstone and rotate left on it.

b. *of the sun* to set

隋：日未出前二刻半而明既沒後二刻半乃昏 Two and a half notches before the sun rises, it gets light. Two and a half notches after the sun sets, it gets dark.

c. *fig. disappear, pass away*

國：是以沒平公之身無內亂也 That is why there was no more civil disturbance for the rest of the Level Marquess's life.

衡：非子婦代代使父姑終沒也 It is not because generation after generation of sons and wives have caused their fathers and mothers-in-law to live out their lives and die.

選：昔成康沒而頌聲寢 Of old, when kings Ch'êng and Kang died, the sound of *sung* poetry ceased.

mwæt ko jade 玦

mwæt ^{nc} ko plant 蔞

mwæthjæn ^{nc} diver 沒人

呂：白公曰若以石投水奚若孔子曰沒人能取之 Pai Kung said, "What happens if we throw a stone into a river?" Confucius said, "A diver can retrieve it."

mwætnap confiscate for official use 沒入

mwæd 3.18 ^{nc} yosis 妹

mwæd 3.18 dark; blind, lost 605 昧 昧

左：兼弱攻昧武之善經也子姑整軍而經武乎猶有弱而昧者 To annex the weak and conquer the inattentive is a good principle of war. You might devote some time to putting your army in order and making war by principle; there are yet others who are weak or inattentive.

戰：紹繡昧醉 Shao Hsü got blind drunk.

詩：女曰雞鳴士曰昧旦子興視夜明星有爛 She said, "Roosters are crowing." He said, "It's still dark. Get up and look at the sky. The stars are still bright."

mwæd ^w pln 沫

mwæd ^w star name 沫

mwæd madder-dyed 鞞

mwæd stdw soaking or wetting? 605 沫

mwæd sink, hide (*ar* **mjæt**) 605 沕

mwæd mwæd ^w East barb music 昧 鞞

mwæd-mwæd th so flowing water 潤 潤

mwæd-mwæd 2.14 th well-cooked 爛 爛

mwædkuk ^w pln 昧谷

mwædšjang dawn? 昧爽

mwæn 1.23 ^{nc} gate 111 門

孟：欲其入而閉之門也 wanting someone to

enter but blocking the gate to him

史：公子虔杜門不出已八年矣 It is now in the eighth year since the Earl's son Ch'ien blocked his gateway and never comes out.

釋：並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

衡：魏一國皆闔門 The whole state of Wei did not bar their gates.

淮：孔子勁杓國門之關 Confucius was strong enough to emplace the great bar of the city gate.

衡：入市門曲折亦有巷街 When one enters the gate of the market, there too, is a tangle of streets and alleys.

左：戰于南門之內 They battled inside the south gate.

衡：魯城門久朽欲頓 The city gate of Lu had been rotten for a long time and was about to fall down.

非：博有聞謁者言客張季之子在門 When they had played for a while, a page announced that a visitor, the son of Chang Chi, was at the gate.

絕：陸門八其二有樓水門八 There were eight land gates, two with towers, and eight water gates.

b. *meton household*

衡：閨門宜甚境外宜微 It ought to be strong in the ruler's quarters and weak outside the territory.

史：竊鉤者誅竊國者侯侯之門仁義存 Steal a hook, be punished; steal a country, be ennobled. In the noble's house/ Kindness & goodness pervade. [*nr*]

史：石君及四子皆二千石人臣[尊寵一]寵尊乃集其門 Lord Shih and your four sons each have 2,000 *shih*. The servant has been favored and honored/ And it has accumulated in his household. [*nr*]

mwæn ^v attack a gate 111 門

mwæn 3.26 stupid *cf* 笨 184 悶

mwæn 1.23 move slowly *ar* **mwæn miwæn** 趨 趨

mwæn 1 ^{nc} red millet 璩 糜

mwæn 1 ^{nc} river gorge 111 壘 [of *r'lâng*] 構

mwæn 1.23 ^{nc} ko elm? *ar* **mwæn** (*but rej trad*

mwæn confused 184 冥

mwæn dirty (← *mwæn*?) 184 汶

mwæn 3.26 darkness 184 瞶

mwæn 類篇：mourning clothes *cf* 統 378 幌

mwæn 2.21 fretful 184 漼

mwæn 3.26 troubled 殯

mwæn 1.23 ^w [part of?] place name 構

mwæn 1.23 ^w mtn name 構

mwæn 1.23 ^{nc} ACC: to ooze sap (?) 構

mwæn rub 375 捫

詩：白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可爲也 無易[由一]油言無曰苟矣莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 A flaw in a white jade tablet/ Can yet be polished away/ A flaw in such speech/ Cannot be dealt with/ Do not let your words flow freely/ Do not say, "It was unintended./ Polish up what I said."/ What is said can no longer be withdrawn. [*The tongue is compared to the [roughly] tongue-shaped jade tablet. A ruler having uttered some casual insult tells his nunciatus to rephrase it as one might polish a flaw out of jade.*]

草：夫務內者必關外志小者必忽大俯而捫 蝨不暇見天 Those who focus on internals ignore externals; those intent on the small neglect the great.

Bent over scratching lice, one has no time to look at the sky.

mwan? ㄇㄨㄢˋ 爾雅: ko plant 薺

mwan-mwan 3.26 stupid 184 恨恨

mwanŋ á ㄇㄨㄢˋ ㄅㄨˋ personnel 門下

史: 聞其秀才召置門下 He heard of his genius and summoned him to join his retinue.

史: 嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch'u. Later the premier missed a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, "He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M'lord Premier's jade circlet."

藝: 高陵龐勃為郡小吏東平衡農為書生窮乏容[鍛→]假於勃家勃知其賢禮待酬直過常農曰為馮翊乃相報別七八年[累→]果為馮翊勃為門下書佐忘之矣農召問乃悟遂舉勃 Pang Po of Kao-ling was a minor official of the commandery. Hêng Nung of Tung-ping was then a student, very poor, and got temporary accommodation in the household of Po. Po saw how promising he was; he treated him with courtesy and provided him board that exceeded the usual. Nung said, "When I get to be skeezix I will repay you." After being away for seven or eight years, Nung did indeed become skeezix. Po was a clerical assistant on the staff and had forgotten all about it. Nung summoned him and asked him about it, and only then did he remember. Nung then promoted Po. **mwanŋ'wan** 方言: fat & round 237 們渾 **mwanhiên** retinue 門人

戰: 靖郭君善齊貌辨齊貌辨之為人 也多疵門人弗說 Lord Ching-kuo favored Chi Mao Pien, a man of many faults. His followers disliked the man.

mwanswan fondle, rub 捫搦

mwan mwanŋ 1.15 stick, board, baton 216 枚
選: 長殺短兵直髮馳騁僂佻並銜枚無聲 With long spears and short swords, the hair standing up on their heads, they rush forward/ Nimble they keep their ranks, wooden gags in mouths, making no sound.

b. *meas for vko things countable as units*

藝: 擲桃樹上二百二枚 He threw two hundred

and two peaches up from the tree.

mwar ㄇㄨㄚˊ of a 寸 inch 306 枚

mwar 1.15 ko pearl 玫

mwar 1.15 ruin 605 謀 殲

mwar wry mouth? cf 吻 481 咬

mwar-mwar ㄇㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄨㄚˊ so flowing water (sua 潤潤?) 101 浼浼

mwar-mwar ㄇㄨㄚˊ ㄇㄨㄚˊ so buildings 枚枚

mwar'kog ㄇㄨㄚˊ ㄎㄨㄥ man name 枚皋

漢: 上年二十九乃得太子甚喜為立祿使東方朔枚皋作祿祝 HIM was enormously pleased at age 29 to have got an heir-apparent. For that he instituted a fertility rite and had Tung-fang Shuo and Mei Kao compose an invocation for it.

mwek 4.21 wheat, barley (*mlek* cf 菜?) 麥 麦

史: 五穀所生非菽而麥 Of the five grains, only beans and barley grow there.

左: 使甸人獻麥饋人為之 He made his head gardener present some barley and the steward had it cooked.

左: 鄭祭足帥師取濫之麥秋又取成周之禾 Chai

Tsu of Chêng led a force to take the barley of Wên. In autumn they moreover took the ripe grain of Chêng-chou.

mwekmwng 爾雅: 覲鬚

mweg 1.41 ㄇㄨㄟ rafters, roof timbers (?) 229 薨

每

mwedngen stare fixedly 525 睂眼

mwen 3.31 ㄇㄨㄣˊ surname 蒍

mwo 1.11 lay out grave site cf 墓 7 塋

mwo uf xliteration 无

mwat'wat vigorous 69 倍僭

mwid-ŋwid ㄇㄨㄟˊ ㄋㄨㄟˊ 集韻: 頑惡 "stupid-ugly"?

525 豨豨

mwar 2.12 buy 371 買

莊: 請買其方百金 asked to buy the medicine's recipe for a hundred pieces

非: 公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國盡爭買魚而獻之 Kung-yi Hsiu was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the whole country vied with each other to buy fish to present to him.

戰: 此所謂市怨而買禍者也 This is what is called selling resentment and buying disaster.

史: 文君乃與相如歸成都買田宅為富人

Wên-chün thereupon returned to Chêngtu with Hsiang-ju where they bought a house and land and lived the life of rich folk.

漢: 每買餅所從買家輒大讎 Whenever he bought cakes, the family from whom he bought them would immediately sell many of them.

mwar 3.15 sell cf 擺 371 賣

非: 有與悍者鄰欲賣宅而避之 Someone who lived next door to a bully wanted to sell his house and get away from him. (*This may be the word diòk qv*)
史: 盡賣其車騎買一酒舍酤酒 He sold all his carriages and riding-horses and bought a drinking-house where he sold wine.

mwar 2.12 ㄇㄨㄚˊ river name 渭

mwar 2.12 ㄇㄨㄚˊ ko plant aka 苦苣 賣

mwar 2.12 ㄇㄨㄚˊ *Cuculus poliocephalus* 鷓

mwek 4.21 nerve; vein 229 脈 脈 脈 脈 管: 水者地之血氣如筋脈之通流者也 Water is the blood of the earth, like what flows in the veins and sinews.

史: 越人之為方也不待切脈望色聽聲寫形言病之所在 When [I] Yüeh-jên prescribe I do not wait to examine veins or observe expressions or listen to the voice or copy images to tell the location of the malady. 衡: 舉鼎不任絕脈而死 tried to lift a cauldron that was too heavy for him, broke a blood vessel and died 說: 人手卻一寸動脈謂之寸口 The pulsing vessels one inch away from the hand are called the "inch-aperture."

mwek 4.21 ㄇㄨㄟ underground river cf 阨, 埋 229

mwek 4.21 drizzle 107 霖 霖 脈 覲

mwek 4.21 look on, examine 104 覲 脉 脈

戰: 前脉形塞之險阻 reconnoitre ahead of time and chart the defiles and obstacles of the terrain

mwektek ?attentive? 104 脈 摘

釋: 脈摘猶摘也如醫別人脈知疾之意見事者之稱也 *mwektek* is like *kiwatték*; like a doctor distinguishing someone's *mwek* "veins"; it means noticing what is wrong. An epithet of inspectors.

mweg 1.13 look closely cf 脉 104 覲

· (glottalized onset)

𠄎 *ar* 1.35 lean (toward) (cf 俄) 58 阿
國：事君者從其義不阿其惑 One who serves a ruler adheres to what he does right and does not deviate in favor of his errors.
呂：萬民之主不阿一人 The ruler of myriad people does not lean toward any individual.
衡：阿意苟取容幸 They tilt toward [the boss's] desires, select what just happens to be available, and accommodate themselves to favoritism.
史：此豈有意阿世俗苟合而已哉 How could these have had no aim but to trim their sails to the wind and find favor any way they could?
𠄎 *ar* 1.35 *nc* a slope, a hillside 58 阿
穆：癸未雨雪天子獵于口山之西阿 On [the day] *kuei-wai* it snowed. The emperor hunted on the west slope of Mt. Btsplk.
列：已飲而行遂宿於崑崙之阿赤水之陽 When they had done with drinking, they went on. They stayed overnight on the slopes of Kunlun, on the north bank of the Red River.
b. glacis of a fort
淮：紫宮太微軒輶咸池四守天阿 The constellations Purple Palace, Grand Mystery, High Pavilion and Moat surround and guard the glacis of the sky.
𠄎 1.35 [$\frac{1}{2}$ *binome*?] 阿
𠄎 *ko* illness 痾
𠄎 3.39 cry of pain 俛
𠄎 2.33 玉篇：weak 57 衰
𠄎 *ar* 𠄎 *ar* flutter (as banner) 142 旂
𠄎 *ak* 4.19 evil 382 惡 惡
論：年四十而見惡焉其終也已 If at age forty you see bad in him, that's an end to it, no more.
戰：惡聞人之惡 He hated to hear bad things of people.
戰：江乙欲惡昭奚恤於楚 Chiang Yi wanted to give Chao Hsi Hsü a bad name in Ch'u.
衡：毀人不益其惡則聽者不慍於心 If in dispraising someone you do not exaggerate his evil, your listener is not content in mind.
莊：景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.
戰：劫天子惡名也 Bullying the emperor will get us a nasty reputation.
史：為善者天報之以福為惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.
史：掘冢竊事也而田叔以起博戲惡業也而桓發用富 Grave-robbing is a sacrilegious business, but T'ien Shu got his start that way; gambling is an evil calling, but Huan Fa got rich by it.
左：周任有言曰為國家者見惡如農夫之務去草焉 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls a state or a domain, if he sees evil must be to it as a farmer resolved to eradicate weeds."
新：思惡勿道謂之戒反戒為傲 If one desires an evil thing but refuses to follow that desire it is called self-discipline; to invert self-discipline is to be wilful.
衡：孔子作春秋采毫毛之善貶纖介之惡 In composing the *Chun-ch'iu*, Confucius picked out

Knacklaut initial: ·

hair-fine virtues and blamed straw-thin faults.
戰：不蔽人之善不言人之惡 They don't conceal other people's virtues nor speak of their vices.
國：任大惡三行將安入 Bearing the burden of three great evils, if you go, where will you get in?
非：恐君之欲疑己外市也不則恐惡於趙 He feared the ruler would tend to suspect him of ulterior motives, but otherwise he feared to incur the displeasure of Chao.
國：國之良也滅其前惡 For men who have value to the state, one wipes out past faults.
衡：至錢唐臨浙江濤惡 When he got to Ch'ien-t'ang he observed the viciousness of the wave [ie the notorious tidal bore] on the Che river.
左：惡而無勇何以為子 Being ugly and cowardly, on what grounds did you become *ts'ag*? [Legge: 子 "chief of the Chao"]?
呂：子胥見說於闔廬而惡乎夫差比干生而惡於商死而見說乎周 Tz'ü Hsü was liked by Ho-lü but hated by Fu-ch'ai; Pi-kan while alive was hated by Shang but dead was loved by Chou.
多：交惡 bad feeling, mutual dislike
國：聳善而抑惡 Give prominence to what is good and play down what is bad.
非：湯以伐桀而恐天下言己為貪也因乃讓天下於務光而恐務光之受之也乃使人說務光曰湯殺君而欲傳惡聲于子故讓天下於子務光因自投於河 Having attacked Chieh, T'ang feared that the world would say he was avaricious, so he abdicated the world to Wu Kuang. But he feared Wu Kuang would accept the abdication, so he had someone else explain things to Wu Kuang, "T'ang killed his ruler and wants to pass on the evil repute to you; that is why he is abdicating the world to you." So Wu Kuang threw himself into the Yellow River.
語：凡人莫不知善之為善惡之為惡莫不知學問之有益於己息戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.
淮：病熱而強之餐救渴而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.
官：各屬其州之民而讀灋以攷其德行道藝而勸之以糾其過惡而戒之 Each assembles the populace of his district and reads the law, so as to inquire into their laudable acts and praiseworthy skills and encourage them, and so as to aggregate their errors and evils and warn of them.
𠄎 *ak* 4.19 to plaster 349 堊
列：穆王乃為之改築土木之功積堊之色無遺巧焉五府為虛而臺始成其高千仞臨終南之上號曰中天之臺 The Splendid King thereupon rebuilt just for him. No detail of finesse was omitted in its foundation, timbers or red-ochre plastering. The five treasuries were bankrupted before the tower was finished. Its height was a thousand *jên*, it looked down on Farsouth Mountain and it was called, "Tower that pierced the sky".
𠄎 *ak* 4.19 *nc* 爾雅：ko bug 虱

𠄎 *ak* 4.19 white jade 290 璽
𠄎 *ak* 4.19 pinched, squeezed 48 惡 惡
𠄎 *akngiak* sedition 惡逆
後：曹節王甫復爭以為梁后家犯惡逆別葬懿陵武帝黜廢衛后而以李夫人配食 Ts'ao Chieh and Wang Fu persisted in their opposition. They adduced in it that the empress of the Liang family was buried separately at Yi-ling, her family having been guilty of sedition, and that the Martial Emperor demoted and set aside the empress of the Wèi family and had the tablet of the consort of the Li family put next his in the ancestral temple.
𠄎 *ag* 1.11 how? (rel to 何?) 606 惡 惡
孟：彼惡敢當我哉 How dare he resist me?!

呂：適焉性惡得不傷 If they give themselves up to it [ie pleasure], how could their lives not be harmed?
𠄎 *ag* 3.11 *m* hate 382 惡
逸：凡民生而有好好有惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like we are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.
漢：高帝嘗病惡見人臥禁中詔戶者無得入群臣 The High Ancestor was once ill and disinclined to meet anyone. He lay down in his private apartments and instructed the doorman that he had no permission to admit any official.
呂：非好儉而惡費也 It was not because they loved frugality and hated expense.
呂：非惡為君也惡為君之患 It was not that he hated to become ruler; he hated the pains of rulership.
管：死與不食者天下之所共惡也然而為之者何也從主之所欲也 Dying and not eating are things the whole world hates, so why would they do them nonetheless? Because they are following their ruler's desire.
墨：然則天欲其生而惡其死 If so, then Sky wants them to live and hates their dying.
左：好我者勸惡我者懼 Those who love us will be encouraged, those who hate us made timid.
戰：王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子為見王則必掩子鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 "The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.
呂：所謂迫生者六欲莫得其宜也皆獲其所甚惡者 In what I call an oppressed life, none of the six desires gets what suits it; each gets what it loathes.
衡：左右曰久矣孔子曰惡其久也 His servants said, "It's been that way a long time." Confucius said, "That's what I don't like about it."
衡：夫至誠猶以心意之好惡也 Now perfect dedication still comes from the likes and dislikes of the heart.
衡：情有好惡喜怒哀樂 Feelings include liking and disliking, pleasure and anger, sorrow and joy.
國：使百姓莫不有藏惡其心中 causing all of the people to have concealed hatred in their hearts
左：黯也進不見惡退無謗言 An, when he came forward, aroused no dislike, and when he withdrew,

was not the subject of critical remarks.

戰: 惡聞人之惡 He hated to hear bad things of others.

呂: 非惡其聲也人主雖不肖其說忠臣之聲與賢主同 It is not that they dislike the reputation; even incapable rulers in liking the reputation of having loyal retainers are the same as capable rulers.

àng obstacle, low wall 448 壘 堙

àng'è' àgg'àng where? [cf 惡] (rel to 何暇?) 606 惡乎

莊: 予惡乎知夫死者不悔其始之祈生乎 From what do I know that those who have died do not regret that they at first prayed for life?

史: 妾一僮而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於答惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

ànglǎg 𠵹 man name 惡來

àng'àng 𠵹 man name 阿衡

àng 3.42 𠵹 ko water jar (cf 甕) 盎

衡: 取水實於大盎中 to fetch water and fill up a big 'àng

àng ko liquor 盎

àng full, ample 盎

àng swollen 瓶

àng 2.37 1st person fem p (cf 印) 113 映

àng 2.37 dirt, dust 372 塊

àng 3.42 stagnant 40 汪

àng 1.39 ko turtle 龜

àng? 3.43 reflection (cf 影) 映 映

人: 猶火日外照不能內見金水內映不能外光 [The two human temperaments] are like fire or the sun which can illuminate outside themselves but cannot show things inside themselves, and metal or water which can reflect things inside themselves but cannot shine outside themselves.

àngjǎwər *Fenula assafoetida*, plant w/med use 阿魏 阿馨

àngjǎwər stb a SE Asian tree yielding a resin similar to asafetida 阿魏 阿馨

àngdǎ'jər ko liquor 盎齊

周: 辨五齊之名一曰泛齊二曰醴齊三曰盎齊四曰緹齊五曰沈齊 He distinguishes the five grades of liquor. First grade is headed. Second grade is fully fermented. Third grade is ready for bottling. Fourth grade is clarified. Fifth grade is fully mature.

àngmǎwàng broad expanse 泱泱

àng'üt 軼軼 方言: unlimited? (亡蔑?) 塊 乚 軼軼

ät 4.12 stop, repress 193 遏 闕

衡: 非或掩其口闕其聲也 It wasn't because someone covered his mouth and blocked the noise.

衡: 氣結闕積聚為癰潰為疔創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.

ät 4 說文: bridge of nose 442 鬪 頰 曷

釋: 頰鞍也偃折如鞍也 *än* "bridge of nose" is *än* "saddle"; because it is bent down like a saddle.

呂: 縮頰而食之 He wrinkled his nose while eating it.

ät rotten, stinking 369 敗

ät 說文: gap between walls 273 塌 闕

ät 4.12 stammer 𠵹

ät 4.12 lower voice, whisper 𠵹

ätg'ät stick out tongue & roll eyes 184 暢 暢

ätzjo 𠵹 city name 闕與

ätpāk 天文 tba 闕伯

ätpāk 𠵹 man name 闕伯

äd 3.14 flourishing (sc plants) 50 藹

äd 3.14 dust piling up? (cf 埃) 372 壘 壘

衡: 壘大一人之手不能推也 If a dust heap is large, one man's hand can't push it away.

äd dim, dismal 693 濶

äd 3.14 說文: cover (*dist* 蕩 *rad* 85) 693 蕩

äd 3.14 集韻: clear, fine, subtle 227 蕩

äd 3.14 shade, darkness 693 謁 謁

äd 3.14 dark (sc) clouds 693 謁 謁

äd 3.14 fill in blank of official form 273 謁

äd 3.14 fragrant 集韻 *ar'äd* 91 馥

äd 3.14 玉篇: right 謁

äd 3.14 warm breath (-b) 50 暖

äd-äd 𠵹 ample, numerous 50 謁謁

än 1.25 𠵹 secure, at ease 193 安

左: 君子有四時朝以聽政晝以訪問夕以脩令夜以安身 A courtier has four times. The morning is for attending to government. Midday is for making inquiries. Evening is for polishing decrees. Night is for resting the body.

呂: 舟車之始見也三世然後安之 When boats and carts first appeared, people did not feel safe in them until the third generation.

釋: 三百斛曰綱綱[詔一]短也[詔一]短短也江南所名短而廣安不傾危者也 Of three hundred *hu* call them *tiab*. "Boat" is "short"; "short" means "short." South of the Yangtze this is what they call a boat that is short and broad and secure, not inclined to tip over.

國: 臣懼其不安人也 I worry that you are endangered by other people.

荀: 馬駭與則君子不安與庶人駭政則君子不安位 If a horse shies at its cart, a courtier would not consider the cart safe. If the common people shy at their government, a courtier would not consider his position safe.

史: 然而劉敬脫輓輅一說建萬世之安智豈可專邪 Nonetheless, how can he have had all intelligence in himself, when Liu Ching, with a single proposal made while he was taking a break from hauling a heavy wagon, laid a secure foundation for myriad ages?

隋: 鬼質欲其忽忽不明則安明則兵起大臣誅 We want the substance of Demon to be dim. If they are dim, not bright, then we are secure. If they are bright, armies will be raised and great officials will be punished.

史: 割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁一]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'u and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'u and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

史: 請言外患齊秦為兩敵而民不得安倚秦攻齊而民不得安倚齊攻秦而民不得安 Let me speak of foreign threats. Whether both Ch'i and Ch'in are your enemies, or you rely on Ch'in in attacking Ch'i or vice versa, the population will not be secure.

史: 且夫諸侯之為從者將以安社稷尊主彊兵顯名也 Add to that that the barons' motive for

making a vertical alliance is to secure their states, make their rulers respected, strengthen their arms and magnify their reputations.

衡: 惠王曰何以利吾國何以知[吾一]否欲安吉之利而孟子徑難以貨財之利也 When the Benevolent King said, "How would you help my state?" how do we know it wasn't that he wanted the benefit of security and prosperity but Mencius incontinently objected in terms of the benefit of material goods? 莊: 知不可奈何而安之若命 recognize its ineluctability and feel as untroubled by it as if it had been natural

戰: 有所不安乎 Is something troubling you?

戰: 土廣不足以為安 Broad territory does not guarantee security.

衡: 安行不走 He walked calmly without running.

釋: 伏覆也偃安也 *b'üak* "lie down, hide" is *p'üak* "fall down"; to crouch down and be safe.

呂: 安之 Don't worry about it.

史: 因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

禮: 君子莊敬日強安肆日偷 A courtier grows stronger each day by being serious and respectful; he grows more feckless each day by being relaxed and casual.

選: 太子玉體不安 The crown prince's jade limbs are uncomfortable.

史: 安民之本在於擇交擇交而得則民安擇交而不得則民終身不安 The basis of population security lies in discrimination in foreign relations. If that is done right, the population is secure. If done wrong, the population will never be secure.

荀: 今人之化師法積文學道禮義者為君子縱性情安恣睢而違禮義者為小人 In fact, those who are educated by teacher and model, who accumulate learning and take propriety and right conduct as their way become courtiers. Those who give free rein to their instincts, have no compunction in doing just as they please and who ignore propriety and right conduct become petty men.

b. *opp* 危

史: 先事秦則安不事秦則危 If you are the first to submit to Ch'in, you will be safe; if not, in danger.

戰: 下比周則上危下分爭則上安 When lower ranks stick together, superiors are in danger; when lower ranks compete amongst themselves, superiors are safe.

非: 安術有七危道有六 Of techniques for security, there are seven; of ways to danger, there are six.

呂: 論其安危一曙失之終身不復得 To illustrate its precariousness, if you lose it for one morning, you will never get it back.

衡: 視今天下安乎危乎 Look at the world around you. Is it secure or in peril?

天安⇒天

än where? 安

非: 方此時也堯安在 Where was Yao while all this was happening?

淮: 安所問之哉 Of whom/what do they inquire about it?

國: 行將安入 If you go, where will you get in?

非: 刑罰之極安至 How far do punishments go at their limit?

衡：安耐移月 How can it shift the moon?

史：彼王不能用君之言任臣又安能用君之言殺臣乎卒不去 “If that king can't employ me on your word, how can he kill me on your word?” He wound up not leaving.

戰：安有說人主不能出其金玉錦繡取卿相之尊者乎 How could it be that I declaim these to rulers and not get gold, jewels, brocade and embroidered cloth and achieve the honor of premier?

史：子毋讀書游說安得此辱乎 If you had not read books and gone about lecturing, how could you have sustained this humiliation?

莊：道德不廢安取仁義 Where would we get [prescriptive] kindness and right behavior if the subtle influence of natural rightness had not been set aside?

安所⇒所

·ân 3.28 push, poke at 193 案按

史：於是韓王勃然作色攘臂瞋目按劍仰天太息曰寡人雖不肖必不能事秦 At that the king of Hàn got an angry expression, thrust out his arms, glared, put his hand on his sword, looked up at the sky and sighed loudly. He said, “I may not be very smart, but I simply cannot serve Ch'in.”

史：明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投人於道路人無不按劍相眇者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

史：臣竊爲大王計莫如與秦王遇於澠池面相見而口相結請案兵無攻 If I may take the liberty to plan for YGM, the best would be to meet the king of Ch'in at Min-ch'ih, have audience face to face and communicate in your own voices, asking him to down weapons and not attack.

·ân 3.28 thereupon cf 因按

·ân 3.28 **nc** table 193 案按

衡：鳩走巡於公子案下 The dove ran around under the lordling's table.

·ân 3.28 K_g: initial particle me: lean on, rely on, point out 193 案按

史：臣竊以天下之地圖案之諸侯之地五倍於秦料度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 Permit YS to point it out on a map of the world: the territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in. 史：據九鼎案圖籍挾天子以令於天下 lay our hands on the cauldrons, run our fingers down the tax roll maps, seize the emperor and order the whole world about

史：已而案其刻果齊桓公器 Afterward they examined the inscription, and it was indeed a vessel of the Foursquare Marquess of Ch'i.

非：人臣循令而從事案法而治官 A minister follows orders in carrying out assignments and accords with the law in administering his office.

衡：案方和藥 compound the medicine according to the prescription

搜：文按次掘之 Wên dug them up in that order.

衡：案世間能建蹇蹇之節成三諫之議令將檢身自敕不敢邪曲者率多儒生 I point out those of our time who are able to establish strict limits and establish the obligation of three remonstrances

and make generals examine and correct themselves, not daring to act in divergent or crooked ways; they are by and large Confucians.

藝：世祖異之問群臣莫知唯攸對曰名誕鼠詔問何以知之攸曰見爾雅詔案視書如攸言 The emperor thought it odd and asked the assembled officials, but none of them recognized it. Only Yu replied, “It is called *d'ieng*-mouse.” He asked how Yu knew that and Yu said, “From the *Er Ya*.” He ordered that the book be consulted for verification, and it was as Yu had said.

漢：二世喜盡問諸生諸生或言反或言盜於是二世令御史按諸生言反者下吏非所宜言諸生言盜者皆罷之 The Second Emperor was pleased. He asked all the scholars, some of whom said they were rebels and some bandits. He had the censor turn over to the sergeant at arms those who had called them rebels, that being not what they should have said, and excused those who had called them bandits. 史：會竇太后治黃老言不好儒術使人微得趙綰等姦利事召案綰縮縮臧自殺諸所興爲者皆廢 At that time the Tou empress was into Huang-lao and had no love for Confucian ways. She had people secretly learn of financial speculation by Chao Wan and others and summoned Wan and Tsang for interrogation. Wan and Tsang committed suicide and all that they had initiated was abandoned.

·ân saddle (cf 安 “secure”) 193 鞍

漢：令曰皆下馬解鞍 He ordered, “All dismount and unsaddle.”

釋：頰鞍也偃折如鞍也 *·ân* “bridge of nose” is *·ân* “saddle”; because it is bent down like a saddle.

藝：下馬以策拄地而觀之自謂俄頃視其馬鞭漼然已爛顧瞻其馬鞍乾枯朽 He dismounted, laid his whip on the ground and watched them. After what he himself said was the briefest of intervals, he looked at his horse and it had already rotted to pieces. He looked around at his horse, of which the saddle and bones were both dried up and decayed. 圖：橐駝奇畜肉鞍是被 The camel is a curious beast/A flesh saddle is what it wears.

·ân **mp** FL placename 鞏

·ân 方言說文：glance flirtatiously 71 曖

·ân 3.28 說文：ko plant 莛

·ân **mp** mountain name 岷

·ân keep quiet, stop talking 590 啞

·ân 3.28 warm water 199 汝

·ân 3.28 late 590 晏

·ân 3.28 **nc** ko fish 鮒

·ân-ân **nb** so severed heads 安安

·ânâ flourishing (trees) 檳榔

·ânâ 2.33 elegant clothing 450 裋裘

·ânâr weak? 嬰娜 婀娜

·ânkiagsèng **mp** name of an immortal 安期生

史：求蓬萊安期生莫能得 He sought An Chisheng of P'êng-lai but no one could find him.

·ânxiânkung **mp** “Duke Secure-Han” title granted to Wang Mang 安漢公

漢：太后…以故蕭相國甲第爲安漢公第定著於令傳之無窮 The empress dowager...made the official mansion of the late premier Hsiao the mansion of Duke Secure-Han, and decided that it should be enrolled in the statute books that the grant was in

perpetuity.

·ânliák 1.25 untroubled, carefree 193 安樂國：將死於齊而已矣曰民生安樂誰知其他 He wanted to live his whole life in Ch'i and that was all; he said, “I am free of the worries of office, and who cares for anything else?”

呂：[以]賞罰易而民安樂 It was changed by reward and punishment, and the folk ceased to be troubled by it.

史：夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed.

·ânslag **mp** “quietly pensive” p'hep of Yen empress 安思

後：李咸乃詣闕上疏曰臣伏惟章德寶后唐害恭懷安思閭家犯惡逆而和帝無異葬之議順朝無貶降之文 Li Hsien then went to the emperor and submitted a clarification. It said, “YS has humbly considered whether the Tou empress was maliciously harmful. The families of the Liang empress and the Yen empress committed crimes, but there was no discussion of separate burial under the Harmony Emperor, nor do the court documents of the Complaisant Emperor contain anything about criticism or demotion.”

·ânliàng **mp** pln *ac* 鄢陵 安陵

·ânliàng **mp** pln in 楚 安陵

·ânliàng **mp** burial place of 漢惠帝 安陵

·ânliàngkijwân **mp** title granted to a favored servant by 楚 X 王 安陵君

·ânliàngkijwân **mp** title granted his yobro by 魏襄王 (place *ac* 鄢陵) 安陵君

·ânâ'ân **nc** 方言：bowl 盞

·ânbi'jèngkijwân **mp** title granted to 田單 by 齊 安平君

史：齊封田單爲安平君 Ch'i enfeoffed T'ien Tan as Lord Anping.

·ân'jap **mp** 魏 capital until move to 梁 安邑 史：以鞏爲大良造將兵圍魏安邑降之 He made Yang a senior colonel, who led an armed force to besiege Secure City in Wei and got its surrender.

史：魏遂去安邑徙都大梁 Wei thereupon left An-yi and shifted their capital to Ta-liang.

史：秦用商君東地至河而齊趙數破我安邑近秦於是徙治大梁 [In 340 BC] Ch'in employed Lord Shang to move their territory east to the Ho, while Ch'i and Chao defeated us several times. An-yi being near to Ch'in, we moved our administration to Ta-liang.

史：秦欲攻安邑恐齊救之則以宋委於齊曰宋王無道爲木人以寫寡人射其面寡人地絕兵遠不能攻也王苟能破宋有之寡人如自得之已得安邑塞女戟因以破宋爲齊罪 Ch'in wanted to attack An-yi. Fearing that Ch'i would go to its aid, they relegated Sung to Ch'i. They said, “The king of Sung is evil. He made a wooden man to look like Us and shot it in the face. Our land is apart from theirs and our army distant; we cannot attack them. If YM can smash Sung and take possession of it, it will be as if We ourselves got it.” After they had taken An-yi and barricaded Nü-chi, they blamed Ch'i for smashing Sung.

·âdtâd fat 50 臞臄

·ârlâr door hangs crooked 闕矐

***âp** 4.28 vessel cover *ar* ***əm** 231 盒 盒
 ***âp** 4.28 ko fish 集韻 *ar* **kâp** 鱸
 ***âp** 4.28 cave in mountainside 434 窟
 ***âp** 4.28 cover, hide 集韻 *ar* **kâp** 231 窟
 ***âp** 4.28 short of breath 338 喘
 ***âb'wâng** 廣韻: palace bldg name 阿房
 ***âm** 2.49 ?nudge with hand? 74 揜
 ***âmudâng** cook pots *ar* ***âmâg** 666 鈎鑊 鈎鑊
 鑊
 ***a** onomat 啊
 ***at** 4.15 pull up 198 摑
 ***at** 4.15 onomat *ar* **k'ât** 轄
 ***ad** 3.17 choke 386 噎
 ***ad** 3.17 uneven sound (?) 265 噎 噎 呢
 ***ad** 3.17 belch 386 餒 欬
 ***ad-sad** *sb* sound dispersed 193 噎 噎
 ***adlât** talking fast 噎 噎
 ***an** 3.30 bright [of sky] 晏
 ***an** 3.30 ^{nc} a small bird, perh the quail-like
Turnix sp. 513 鶉 鶉
 國: 平公射鶉不死 The Level Marquess shot a
 quail which did not die.
 呂: 其妖孽有[生→?]星如帶有鬼投其[陣→]
 碑有菟生雉雉亦生鶉 Among the ill omens are
 stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones
 about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants
 produce quails.
 ***an** 3.30 tranquilize 193 晏
 ***an** 3.30 ^{nc} 爾雅: horse 駮
 ***an** (prn) 姦
 ***an** 3.30 soft, mild 晏
 ***an** 3.30 broad, distant 379 晏
 ***anka** die (sc ruler) 晏 駕
 戰: 秦王老矣一日晏駕 The King of Ch'in has
 grown old; any day he might die.
 後: 先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世
 When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon
 came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an
 empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.
 ***anko** 噎 pln 晏 嘔
 ***ar** 3.15 cry of pain 癢
 ***ar** 1.37 fork (of branch etc) 319 丫
 釋: 柳加也加杖於柄頭以槌穗而出其穀也
 或曰羅[柳三→]加之杖而用之也或曰丫丫杖
 轉於頭故以名之也 *ka* "flail" is *ka* "add"; we add
 a stick to a handle so as to beat the ears and expel the
 grains; some call it *lâ*, because we add a stick to it and
 use it; some call it *'a* "fork", because the forked sticks
 turn at the head, so that gives it its name.
 ***ap** 4.32 press 317 厭 壓
 史: 以重力相壓猶鳥獲之與嬰兒 If they
 pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like
 Wu Huo compared to a baby.
 隋: 日無小大而所存者有伸厭厭而形小伸
 而體大蓋其理也 The sun does not get smaller or
 bigger; its surroundings are expanded or compressed.
 Compressed, its form get smaller; expanded, its body
 gets larger. That turns out to be the logic of it.
 ***ap** 4.32 seal, stamp cf set 47 317 押
 ***ap** 4.32 說文: open | close door *ar* **kâp** 46 開
 ***ap** 4.32 tumbledown roof 317 庀
 ***ap** 4.32 ^{nc} ko duck 鴨
 ***ap** 4 trough in undulant waterflow 317 汜
 ***ap** 4.32 切韻: poke hole in human spiritous

vein 317 韞
 ***ap-tsâp** *sb* low & damp; dripping 317 泔 泔
 ***ap-d'âp** *sb* low, tumbledown 317 鶴 榻
 釋: 長狹而卑曰榻言其鶴榻然近地也 If [a
 bed] is long, narrow and low it is called *'âp*, referring
 to its being brokendownly near the ground.
 ***am** 2.54 說文: solid black ++p 540 黓
 ***am** 2.54 說文: stdw forgetting 74 黓
 ***ak** 4.25 choke, choking noise 386 餒
 ***ak** 4.25 onomat for swallowing 386 餒
 ***ag** dust 372 埃
 ***ag** sigh, moan 386 歎
 ***ar** 1.16 yes 唉
 ***ar** 2.15 to be 方言: 南楚; 切韻: "yes,
 that's right" 63 歎
 ***ag** slave (2t) 婬
 ***ad** 3.19 be devoted to; treat as end, not means;
 favor; begrudge 50 愛 愛
 a. have particular regard for
 左: 周公殺管叔而蔡蔡叔夫豈不愛王室故也
 The Duke of Chou killed the Kuan sibling and degraded
 the Ts'ai sibling. How could he not have wanted to
 spare them? The royal house was his main concern.
 多: 愛子 indulged son, favored son
 衡: 知典冠愛己也以越職之故加之以罪 He
 knew that the cap-keeper had done it from solicitude
 for himself, yet he punished him on the ground of
 having exceeded his responsibility.
 非: 不辟親貴法行所愛 Do not avoid those near
 to you or high-ranking; the laws apply even to those
 for whom you have special concern. [nr]
 釋: 孝好也愛好父妣如所悅好也 *χôg* "filiality"
 is *χôg* "love": one caringly loves ones parents as much
 as those one delightfully loves
 顏: 生而聰慧帝及后並篤愛之 From birth he
 was very bright, and the emperor and empress both
 persisted in indulging him.
 禮: 賢者狎而敬之畏而愛之愛而知其惡憎
 而知其善 Capable men are respectful of others even
 when being familiar, care for others even when in awe
 of them; they recognize the bad things about those for
 whom they care and the good things about those
 whom they detest.
 史: 王謀爲反具畏太子妃知而內泄事乃與
 太子謀令詐弗愛三月不同席 When the king's
 plans for a coup d'état were complete, he feared that
 the prince's wife might learn of it and spill the beans,
 so he made an arrangement with the prince, ordering
 him to pretend not to favor her; for three months he
 did not sleep with her.
 (1) also of *inan*
 呂: 夏不衣裘非愛裘也暖有餘也冬不用簔
 非愛簔也清有餘也 That we don't wear fur cloaks
 in summer is not for the cloaks' sake; it's because
 they're too hot. That we don't use fans in winter is not
 for the fans' sake; it's because they're too cool.
 b. take care of, nourish
 新: 子愛利親謂之孝反孝爲孽 If a son acts with
 concern to benefit his parents it is called filiality; to
 invert filiality is to be parasitical.
 非: 夫禮天子愛天下諸侯愛境內大夫愛官
 職士愛其家過所愛曰侵 Protocol is that the
 emperor takes care of the world. Rulers of states take
 care of what is in their territory. Officers take care of

the responsibilities of their offices. Gentlemen take care
 of their families. To exceed what one is to take care of
 is called encroachment.

戰: 楚王說之夫人鄭袖知王之說新人也甚
 愛新人 The king's wife Chêng Hsiu knew that the
 king was delighted with the new woman, so she took
 extraordinary care of the newcomer.

呂: 是師者之愛子也不免乎枕之以糠 That's
 the same as how blind people care for their children;
 they don't avoid giving them chaff for a pillow.

淮: 譬白公之齎也何以異於臬之愛其子也 If
 you compare Pai Kung's avarice, how was it different
 from a triff caring for its young?

c. begrudge, stint
 國: 子爲魯上卿相二君矣妾不衣帛馬不食
 粟人其以子爲愛 Sir, you have been chief minister
 of Lu serving two rulers now, and still your maids do
 not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain; people
 might think you are stingy.

衡: 孔子曰賜也爾愛其羊我愛其禮子貢惡
 費羊孔子重廢禮也 Confucius said, "Tzù,
 begrudge the sheep, I begrudge the rite." Tzù Kung
 hated the expense of the sheep; Confucius attached
 more importance to the abandonment of the rite.

孟: 吾何愛一牛 Why would I begrudge one cow?
 非: 使人樂生於爲是愛身於爲非 make people
 enjoy life when doing right and fear mutilation when
 doing wrong

淮: 社何愛速死 Why don't you hurry up and die,
 mother?

管: 冬日之不濫非愛冰也 It is not because we
 begrudge ice that we do not put it into drinks in winter.

淮: 鴈順風以愛氣力 Wild geese fly downwind so
 as to conserve energy.

晏: 不聽又愛其死 If I ignore him, I still don't
 want him to die.

呂: 非愛其費也非惡其勞也 It was not that they
 begrudged the expense, nor that they hated the labor.

國: 余不愛衣食於民不愛性玉於神 I don't
 begrudge clothing and food to the people, nor do I
 begrudge sacrificial animals and jades to the spirits.

淮: 遺人車而稅其轡所愛者少而所亡者多 If
 you give someone a chariot but keep the rein-rings,
 what you have relinquished is the greater part, what
 you have held on to is the lesser.
 史: 義救亡國威卻彊秦之兵不務爲此而務
 愛粟爲國計者過矣 We would put ourselves in the
 right by saving a doomed state, and would show
 ourselves strong enough to drive off the armed force of
 powerful Chin—but you don't focus on that; you
 focus on hoarding grain. That is indeed a blunder of
 strategic planning.

淮: 師望之謂之曰吾非愛道於子也恐子不
 可予也 His teacher stared at him and said, "It's not
 that I withheld the technique from you. It's that I
 feared you could not be given it."

***ag** 3.19 pant, lose breath 386 優

***ad** to screen, to conceal 590 菱

***ad** 3 clean, clear 227 優

***ad** 3 fine jade 227 瓊

***ad** 3.19 indistinct 693 優 優

藝: 芳華[芬→]紛墜落英繽紛 The fragrant
 flowers were a formless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered
 the ground.

ʼəd-əd ㄊ dim, dark, obscure 693 曖曖
 ʼəddʼəd ㄎ magnifying glass (foreign loan?) 227
 爨爨 爨爨
 ʼəddʼəd cloudy (ar ʼiəddʼiəd?) 694 曖速 爨
 爨
 ʼəddʼwəd concealing (re-syl?) 爨對
 選: 木則樅栢檉梓檉楓槿嘉卉灌叢蔚若
 鄧林鬱鬱爨對樅爽樅樅吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰
 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa,
 hawthorn, p'ien-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery
 in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like
 the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily
 aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves
 to send down shade.
 ʼəppʼiəd so clouds spreading 爨爨
 ʼəm 1.24 kindness, favor 199 恩
 淮: 刑者遂襲恩者恩者逃之於城下之廬 The
 one who had been punished conspired with the one
 who had pitied him, and the pitier fled from [the
 authorities] to his hut outside the city wall.
 淮: 君子不入獄為其傷恩也不入市為其倖廉也
 積不可不慎者也 Gentlemen don't enter law courts
 because it diminishes compassion, nor markets
 because it impugns integrity. Habitual practices are
 things of which one must be very cautious.
 衡: 陽恩人君賞其行 Yang favors the rulers of
 men and rewards their deeds.
 淮: 乳狗之噬虎也伏雞之搏狸也恩之所加
 不量其力 That a dog nursing pups will bite a tiger,
 or a brooding hen will strike at a raccoon-dog, is
 because they don't measure the odds concerning what
 they love.
 後: 均自扶輿詣闕謝恩 Chün dragged himself to
 the palace and expressed his gratitude.
 ʼəm 3.27 方言: eat, replete (dial) 饜
 ʼəm 1.24 to warm meat in oven 199 煨 裒 裒
 ʼər 1.16 裒 pity; be sad 199 裒
 逸: 凡民生而有好好有惡小得其所好則喜大
 得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡
 則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and
 dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If
 we get a lot of what we like were are delighted. If we
 get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get
 a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.
 楚: 哀郢 "Lament for Ying" [poem title]
 吳: 僵屍而哀之 to fall upon a corpse in lamenta-
 tion for it
 禮: 喪禮與其哀不足而禮有餘也不若禮不足而
 哀有餘也 Rather than a funeral at which there is too
 much ceremony and not enough grief, better one with
 not enough ceremony and too much grief.
 史: 聞其夜啼哀而收之 They heard its cries in the
 night and took pity on it and adopted it.
 列: 西王母為王謠王和之其辭哀焉 Hsi Wang
 Mu composed a song for the king, and the king sang a
 response to it. The words were very sad.
 選: 悲彼東山詩悠悠使我哀 How mournful the
 ode "East Mountain" is/ It makes me lament their
 isolation.
 淮: 其衣致煖而無文其兵戈銖而無刃其歌樂
 而無轉其哭哀而無聲 Clothing provided warmth
 but had no decoration. Weapons killed but lacked
 sharp edges. Songs were happy but lacked variation.
 Crying was sad but soundless.

選: 王風哀以思周道蕩無章卜洛易隆替興
 亂罔不亡 The feng odes of the royal domain are sad
 and plaintive/ The way of Chou is thrown down and no-
 where manifest/ Bone-crack divination was abandoned
 and the Yi Ching rose to take its place/ Those who
 initiate disorder invariably perish of it.
 選: 絲竹厲清聲慷慨有餘哀 Strings and
 woodwinds make sharp clear sounds/ To dejection
 and dismay they add further grief.
 ʼərkuŋ ㄎ ruler of 魯 哀公
 ʼərʼəktʼə ㄎ man name 哀駘它
 ʼəp 4.27 attractive 385 拵
 ʼəp 4.27 cover with hand ar ʼəp 231 拵
 ʼəp 4.27 cover 231 栗
 ʼəp 4.27 reins 鞞
 ʼəp 4.27 說文: end-whipping of horse lead rope
 廣韻: leather covering on horn 鞞
 ʼəp 4.27 limp, lame 癩
 ʼəpnəp collect things (ie put together a
 trousseau?) 47 拵
 ʼəptʼiə? ʼəptʼiəb not extravagant 匍匐
 ʼəm 3.53 dark; blind 231 暗 闇 陪
 隋: 星明王道昌闇則賢良不處天下空天子
 疾 If these stars are bright the kingly way is glorious.
 If dim, good officers are not in place, the world is
 exhausted and the emperor is sick.
 史: 明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投入於道路人
 無不按劍相眇者何則無因而至前也 If full-
 moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown
 from concealment at men on the road, every one of
 them would finger their swords and glance nervously
 about. Why? Because they appeared before them from
 nowhere.
 b. fig.
 史: 愚者闇於成事知者見於未萌 Stupid ones
 are blind to accomplished fact while intelligent ones
 see into what has not yet begun to emerge.
 藝: 耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非闇
 也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were
 not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to
 bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence
 was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these
 things to advantage.
 ʼəm 2.48 dark ar ʼiam 231 暗
 ʼəm brusquely, suddenly 暗
 ʼəm 2.48 mumble? 74 暗
 ʼəm 1.50 hut, grass shelter 74 庵
 ʼəm muddy 231 淪
 ʼəm pit burial 46 埕
 ʼəm 1.50 complete, comprehensive 320 諳
 ʼəm 3.53 recite from memory 231 諳
 ʼəm stdw secrecy 74 隘
 ʼəm 2.48 offer food with the hand 598 噉 罍
 ʼəm 2.48 cover with the hand 231 拵
 ʼəm 2.48 big flood 濶
 ʼəm to boil meat or fish 625 臄
 ʼəm 1.50 weed 著
 ʼəm 3.58 low voice ++p 74 籟
 ʼəm 1.50 remember in detail 320 諳
 ʼəm-əm 1.50 ㄊ so drunken muddleheadedness
 231 庵庵
 外: 庵庵乎其猶醉也 How befuddled they are in
 their semblance of drunkenness!
 ʼəm-əm 1.50 ㄊ fragrant 醜醜

ʼəm-gləm 1.50 ㄊ so 菴 菴
 ʼəmgl̥ko ㄎ ko plant 菴 菴
 ʼəmnam boiled to mush 224 臄 臄
 ʼəm:ə speak indecisively ("hem & haw") 訕
 阿
 ʼəb 2.32 ㄎ old woman: mother 89 媪 媪
 漢: 呂媪怒呂公曰公始常欲奇此女與貴人
 The Lü family dowager got angry at Mr. Lü and said,
 "You have always meant to keep this daughter aside
 for presentation to some high-ranking man."
 漢: 常從王媪武負酒時飲醉臥武負王媪
 見其上常有怪 He often got wine on credit from
 Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Wu. On occasion after drinking
 he passed out, and Mrs. Wu and Mrs. Wang saw
 uncanny manifestations over him.
 ʼəb 2.32 spirit of earth 89 媪 媪
 ʼəb 2.32 waist bone 47 髑
 ʼəb 2.32 ko monster st live underground & eat
 human brains 媪
 ʼeg 2.13 beat 切韻 ar ʼəg 318 挨
 ʼeg 3.16 belch 386 噫
 ʼeg pent-up breath 386 噫
 ʼeg 3.16 uneven sound (?) 呢
 ʼeg press cf 挨 stb swa 劫 劫
 ʼeg 1.14 push away, reject 揞
 ʼəp ㄎ 4 down, low 317 扞
 ʼem 3.59 廣韻: so echo 411 黻
 廣: 叫呼仿佛默然自得 Shout and the similitude
 is self-obtained without comment. [misquotes 淮南子
 with 黻 vice 默]
 ʼem 2.53 utter black 231 黻
 ʼem 方言: destroy 596 揞
 ʼem 1.54 dog bark 狺
 ʼia 1.5 ㄎ catalpa stbturn citherns 櫛 櫛
 淮: 馬齒非牛蹠檀根非椅枝故見其一本而
 萬物知 Having teeth like a horse implies having feet
 other than those like a cow; having roots like sandalwood
 implies having branches other than those like catalpa.
 Thus everything becomes known by seeing one root.
 ʼia final particle 猗
 ʼia ㄎ sides of carriage box (廣韻 ar t3) 47 鞞
 ʼia 1.5 ㄎ pln (廣韻 ar t3) 隋
 ʼia grain flourishing (sua 宜)? 465 猗
 ʼia 2.4 倚 A 倚 B "either A or B; on one
 hand A, on the other B" (cf 抑...抑) 299 倚
 ʼia 1.5 so wave patterns 漪
 ʼia ʼieb 1.5 sigh 338 歛
 ʼia 1.5 castrate 犗
 ʼia ʼiär 2.4 lean [on] 64 倚 猗 倚 猗
 史: 刺繡文不如倚市門 Better lean on a market
 gate than sew embroidery (i.e. trade enriches more
 than industry). [nr]
 楚: 西施斥於北宮兮佳倚倚於[彌→]邇 邇
 Hsi Shih is banished to a remote apartment while
 deformed hags lol against nearby pillars.
 衡: 天之居若倚蓋矣 The way the sky sits is just
 like a parasol that has been laid down [on its edge].
 b. fig.
 史: 請言外患齊秦為兩敵而民不得安倚秦
 攻齊而民不得安倚齊攻秦而民不得安 Let
 me speak of foreign threats. Whether both Ch'i and
 Ch'in are your enemies, or you rely on Ch'in in attack-
 ing Ch'i or vice versa, the population will not be secure.
 釋: 並來至女氏門姊夫在前妹夫在後亦相亞而

相倚共成其禮 When they arrive at the daughters' family's gate at the same time, the elder's husband goes first and the younger's husband after, and in precedence with each other they mutually help complete the ritual.

'ia 3.5 lean [on] 倚

'ia 2.4 (½ 猗猗?) 旖旎 猗猗

漢: 猗與偉與 Is that not daunting? Is that not overwhelming?

'ia-ia 卍 luxuriant 猗猗

'ian 3.32 feast 193 燕宴

國: 未將事王叔簡公飲之酒交酬好貨皆厚飲酒宴語相說也 Before they took up business, the king's younger brother Chien gave a general drinking party. The repeated toasts and the party favors were all lavish. They drank and feasted and conversed, enjoying each other's company.

非: 侏儒俳優人主之所與燕也 Dwarves and jesters are indisputably among those present at a ruler's feasting.

'ian converse 41 讌

'ian to swallow 265 嚥

'ian 卍 swallow (bird) 675 燕 鷺 鷺

'ian 卍 燕

史: 武王...封召公奭於燕 The Martial King...enfeoffed Shuang, Duke of Shao, in Yen.

史: 夫安樂無事不見覆軍殺將無過燕者 For being at peace and ease, untroubled, never having had armies routed and generals slain, Yen is unsurpassed. 史: 秦趙相斃而王以全燕制其後此燕之所以不犯寇也 Ch'in and Chao would wear each other out and YM would be left in control of their rear with an intact Yen—that is why Yen has not experienced attacks.

戰: 燕封宋人榮蚡為高陽君使將而攻趙 Yen enfeoffed a Sung man, Jung Fen, as Lord Kao-yang and sent him as general to attack Chao.

戰: 人有惡蘇秦於燕王者曰武安君天下不信人也 Someone vilified Su Ch'in to the king of Yen, saying, "Lord Military Security is the most dishonest man in the world."

戰: 燕趙可法而宋中山可無為 Yen and Chao are suitable models, while Sung and Chung-shan are not to be imitated.

戰: 韓齊為與國張儀以秦魏伐韓齊王曰韓吾與國也秦伐之吾將救之田臣思曰王之謀過矣不如聽之子噲與子之國百姓不戴諸侯弗與秦伐韓楚趙必救之是天下以燕賜我也王曰善乃許韓使者而遣之韓自以得交於齊遂與秦戰楚趙果遽起兵而救韓齊因起兵攻燕三十日而舉燕國 Han and Ch'i were allies.

Chang Yi attacked Han with troops of Ch'in and Wei. The king of Ch'i said, "Han is our ally. Ch'in having attacked them, we must go to their aid." T'ien Chên Szü said, "YM has miscalculated the situation. Better to take advice on it. Tzu-kuai has turned the state over to Tzu-chih. The people won't support him and the barons won't join him. If Ch'in attacks Han, Ch'u and Chao will surely go to its rescue. This is fate giving Yen to us as a gift." The king said, "Good," and approved the Han envoys' request and sent them home. Han assumed they had an agreement with Ch'i, and so went ahead and gave battle to Ch'in. Ch'u and Chao did after all hurriedly mobilize their troops and come to Han's rescue. Ch'i

thereupon mobilized its troops and attacked Yen, and thirty days later had taken Yen's capital.

孟: 齊人伐燕勝之宣王問曰或謂寡人勿取或謂寡人取之以萬乘之國伐萬乘之國五旬而舉之人力不至於此不取必有天殃取之何如 The Ch'i attacked Yen and defeated them. The Per-spicious King asked, "Some advised Us not to annex it. Some advised Us to annex it. For a state of 10,000 chariots to attack another such state and take it in fifty days—this is not within human power. Not annexing it would draw punishment from Sky. What would happen if we annex it?"

孟: 或問曰勸齊伐燕有諸曰未也 Someone asked, "Urging Ch'i to attack Yen—did that happen?" "Never."

史: 秦滅燕屬遼東外徼 Ch'in abolished Yen and made it part of the border territory east of the Liao.

b. *cultural assoc w/* 趙

史: 燕...地踔遠人民希數被寇大與趙代俗相類而民雕悍少慮 Yen...land is very remote and sparsely populated. They often suffer banditry. Their customs are largely similar to those of Chao and Tai, the folk being tough and not given to reflection.

'ian cloudless sunshine 暎

'ian 卍 爾雅: horse 驪

'ian in privacy, familiarity 193 燕

非: 燕處 private place, family quarters

呂: 成王與唐叔虞燕居 Ch'eng Wang and T'ang Shu Yü were sitting by themselves.

新: 於是為置三少皆上大夫也曰少保少傅少師是與太子燕者也 Then on that account they appointed three juniors, all high officials, called the junior guardian, the junior preceptor and the junior tutor. These were the ones who kept company with the heir-apparent.

漢: 昌嘗燕入奏事高帝乃擁威姬巫還走 Once, to report some matter, [Chou] Ch'ang walked into the imperial quarters as if he were one of the family, only to find the Founding Emperor in the embrace of Lady Shu. Ch'ang turned and ran.

'ian 卍 river name 汝

'ian 2.27 bend at waist, bow down 57 軀

'ian 3.32 ko strong-smelling plant 蒿 菸

'ian 2.27 切韻: safe, secure 193 宴

'ian 3.33 glare angrily 軀

'ian-ian 卍 relaxed 193 燕燕 嬾嬾 宴宴

'ian-ian 卍 contented 193 晏晏

'ianjor beautiful 綺祀

'ianjor 2.4 fragrant 醜醜

'ia-njor 卍 luxuriant 猗旒 旖旒

'ianjōng main wife of Hsiungnu chief 闕氏

'ianjōng 卍 man name fl. 6-5th C BC 晏嬰

孟: 管仲以其君霸晏子以其君顯 Kuan Chung led his ruler to overlordship and Yen-tzu led his ruler to fame.

左: 盟國人於大宮曰所不與崔慶者晏子仰天歎曰嬰所不唯忠於君利社稷者是與有上帝乃歆 They swore their countrymen to an oath in the great hall, wording it, "...that we will adhere to Tsüi and Ch'ing." Yen-tzu looked up at the sky and sighed and said, "I swear by the High Ancestor that I will adhere only to those who are loyal to the ruler and beneficial to the state." Only then did he smear his mouth with blood.

晏: 景公藉重而獄多拘者滿囹怨者滿朝晏子諫公不聽 The Glorious Marquess's exactions were heavy, and there were many lawsuits. The prisons were filled with prisoners and the court was full of resentment. Yen-tzu remonstrated but the marquess did not listen.

晏: 公謂晏子曰夫獄國之重官也願託之夫子晏子對曰君將使嬰飭其功乎則嬰有壹安能書足以治之矣君將使嬰飭其意乎夫民無欲殘其家室之生以奉暴上之僻者則君使吏比而焚之而已矣 The marquess said to Yen-tzu, "Court cases are an important function of the state. I would like to make you responsible for their conduct." Yen-tzu said, "Do you want me to get the work done in the proper form? In that case I have a servant girl who can write, who would be all that is needed. Or do you want me to get it done in the proper spirit? Since none of our people wish to destroy the livelihood of their households to support the minions of tyrannical superiors, YL should simply have the bailiffs line them up and burn them."

晏: 景公不說曰飭其功則使壹安飭其意則比焚如是夫子無所謂能治國乎晏子曰嬰聞與君異今夫胡貉戎狄之蓄狗也多者十有寡者五六餘然不相害傷今東豕豕妄投其折骨決皮之可立得也且夫上正其治下審其則貴賤不相踰越論今君舉千鍾爵祿而妄投之于左右左右爭之甚于胡狗而公不知也 The Glorious Marquess said to Yen-tzu, "'To grind out the work, use a servant girl. To do it in the proper spirit, burn them all.' If that's all there is, have you none of what is called 'ability to govern a state'?" Yen-tzu said, "That's not how I heard it. You know all the frontier barbarians keep dogs, some as many as ten or more, at least five or six, but they don't bite and maim each other. Now if you tied up a chicken or a pig and threw it among them, you would not wait long to hear them biting and crunching each other's hide and bones. Likewise if superiors demand good government and inferiors are meticulous about what is whose, then low and high ranks will not overleap each other. Here YL takes an appointment worth a thousand *chung* and tosses it up for grabs to your retinue and they fight over it worse than the barbarians' dogs and YL doesn't even notice it.

晏: 寸之管無當天下不能足以粟今齊國丈夫耕女子織夜以接日不足以奉上而君側皆雕文刻鏤之觀此無當之管也而君終不知五尺童子操寸之[煙→]燧天下不能足以薪今君之左右皆操煙之徒而君終不知 "A one-inch tube cannot be filled up by all the grain in the world if it lacks a stopper in the bottom. Now the men of Ch'i plow and the women spin, and they continue the work of the day into the night and it is still not enough to support those above them, yet YL's retinue show off their fancy carved designs and intaglios. This is a bottomless tube, yet YL never even notices it. A four-foot boy with a one-inch fire-spill can burn more firewood than the whole world can satiate. Now YL's retinue are lighters of flames, yet YL never even notices it.

晏: 鐘鼓成肆干戚成舞雖禹不能禁民之觀且夫師民之欲而嚴其聽禁其心聖人所難也而況奪其財而飢之勞其力而疲之常致其苦

而嚴聽其獄誅其罪非嬰所知也 “When the gongs & drums give forth a concert and the shields & spears present a dance, not even Yü could prevent people from watching. And to make a display of what people want but judge them severely and suppress their hearts and minds—a sage would find that difficult, let alone a ruler who takes their goods and starves them, compels their labor and exhausts them, constantly sends them misery and judges their cases severely and exacts cruel punishments—that is not within my purview.”

晏：公孫接田開疆古冶子事景公以勇力搏虎聞晏子過而趨三子者不起 Kung-sun Chieh, T'ien K'ai-chiang and Ku Yeh-tzu were in the service of the Glorious Marquess. They were renowned for having the bravery and strength to capture tigers. When Yen-tzu passed them he would hurry his stride, but they never rose. [compare 搏虎 to 暴虎]

晏：晏子入見公曰臣聞明君之蓄勇力之士也上有君臣之義下有長率之倫內可以禁暴外可以威敵上利其功下服其勇故尊其位重其祿今君之蓄勇力之士也上無君臣之義下無長率之倫內不以禁暴外不可威敵此危國之器也不若去之 Yen-tzu had a private audience with the marquess. He said, “I have heard that a clear-sighted ruler treats a retinue of brave vigorous men in such a way that above there is the proper relation of ruler and servant, while below there is the order of leading and following. Thus internally he can prevent violence with them while externally he can frighten his enemies with them. Their superiors benefit from their vigor while their subordinates submit to their bravery. Thus he makes their rank honored and their salaries impressive. Here YL treats brave and vigorous men in such a way that above there is no proper relation of ruler and servant, while below there is no order of leading and following. Thus internally you cannot prevent violence while externally you cannot frighten enemies. These are weapons that endanger the state. Better get rid of them.”

晏：公曰三子者搏之恐不得刺之恐不中也晏子曰此皆力攻勦敵之人也無長幼之禮因請公使人[少↓]餽之二桃曰三子何不計功而食桃 The marquess said, “The thing to worry about with these three is that if I seize them they might not stay seized, while if I try to assassinate them the blow might miss.” Yen-tzu said, “These are all men whose style is a vigorous attack against a strong enemy. They observe no protocol of senior and junior. So I would like YL to have someone present them with two peaches, saying, “Why don't you three gentlemen tell why you deserve to eat these peaches?”

晏：公孫接仰天而歎曰晏子智人也夫使公之計吾功者不受桃是無勇也士眾而桃寡何不計功而食桃矣接一搏猶而再搏乳虎若接之功可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 Kung-sun Chieh looked up, sighed and said, “Yen-tzu is a discerning man. The way he got our ruler to evaluate our merits, if one doesn't get a peach he lacks courage. Peaches being fewer than men, why not tell why I deserve to eat a peach? I once captured a wild boar and twice captured a mother tiger nursing cubs. Feats like mine entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another.” He took a peach and got up.

晏：田開疆曰吾仗兵而卻三軍者再若開疆

之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣援桃而起 T'ien K'ai-chiang said, “I have made a whole national army retreat just holding a weapon at the ready. I did it twice. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another.” He took a peach and got up.

晏：古冶子曰吾嘗從君濟于河龜銜左驂以入砥柱之流當是時也冶少不能游潛行逆流百步順流九里得龜而殺之左操驂尾右擊龜頭鶴躍而出津人皆曰河伯也若冶視之則大龜之首若冶之功亦可以食桃而無與人同矣二子何不反桃抽劍而起 Ku Yeh-tzu said, “I once followed our ruler crossing the Yellow River. A giant turtle seized the ruler's left outer horse in its mouth and took it into the Tichu current. At that time I was quite young and could not swim. I sank to the bottom and walked a hundred paces against the current, then went nine li with the current, got the turtle and killed it. Holding up the horse's tail in my left hand and hefting the turtle's head in my right, I came out of the river high-stepping like a crane. People in the shallows all said, “It's the River Boss!” But I looked at it and it was just the head of a huge snapping turtle. Feats like mine also entitle me to eat a peach without sharing it with another. Why don't you two give back the peaches?” He drew his sword and got up.

晏：公孫接田開疆曰吾勇不子若功不子逮取桃不讓是貪也然而不死無勇也皆反其桃 [擊→]契領而死 Kung-sun Chieh and T'ien K'ai-chiang said, “Our bravery is not as good as yours, nor do our feats come up to yours. To take the peaches rather than yielding them to you was greedy. To be so and not to die is to lack bravery.” They both gave back the peaches and died by cutting their own throats.

晏：古冶子曰二子死之治獨生之不仁恥人以言而夸其聲不義恨乎所行不死無勇雖然二子同桃而節治專其桃而宜亦反其桃 [擊→]契領而死 Ku Yeh-tzu said, “It would show a lack of feeling for me to live through this after they both died in it. To shame people with words and boast of one's reputation is not proper. Full of remorse for what one has done, not to die is to lack courage. Even so, for the two to share a peach would have been fair and for me to have the other peach to myself would have been proper.” He also returned the peaches and died by cutting his throat.

晏：使者復曰已死矣公殮之以服葬之以士禮焉 The messenger reported that they had all died. The marquess buried them in full uniform with the honors of officers.

*iantsjok^{nc} finch 燕雀 燕爵 鶯雀 鷦雀

非：鶯雀處帷幄 Finches nest in the tents.
淮：湯沐具而蠶室相弔大廈成而燕雀相賀 When the bath and shampoo are ready, nits and lice mourn each other; when the great hall is completed, finches rejoice together.

淮：況直燕雀之類乎 How much the more so the likes of mere finches!

b. fɿŋ
漢：傭者笑而應曰若為傭耕何富貴也勝太息曰嗟乎燕雀安知鴻鵠之志哉 The workmen laughed and replied, “You're a hired plowman—what 'rich' are you talking about?” Shêng heaved a sigh and said, “Good grief! What would finches know

of the ambitions of wild geese or swans?”

*iand'ok “swallow's bath” ko game played w/basin of water 鸞濯

*iamb'jung 天文 闕逢 關蓬 焉逢

*iam'ian^{nc} 爾雅：= 駘 545 燕

*ian-ʒwän^{sb} beautiful 集韻 r'ian'wän 41 嫵婉 燕婉

詩：魚網之設鴻則離之燕婉之求得此戚施 A fish net was what they set up/ A goose blundered into it/ A handsome man was what she wanted/ She got this ugly one.

*iand'ian^{nc} ko lizard (gecko?) 蜥蜴

*iaz'iang 方言：bamboo mat 倚伴

*ias'ieŋ hunoz 倚筵

*iar 1.12 be nothing but 63 繫 繫

左：爾有田遺繫我獨無 You have a mother to whom to send it; when it comes to me, I alone have none.

釋：繫是也言是人也 [繫→]繫 “is” [punning with the first syl of 嬰婉] is “just corresponds to”; meaning it really is a person

*iar 3.12 shade, cover (rel to 陰?) 590 翳

*iar particle; Kg: cog to 伊 毆

*iar 3.12^{nc} case for bow & arrows 医

*iar brown 372 繫 鷺

*iar 1.12^{nc} ko goose 鷺

*iar 1.12 gulls *Larus spp* 鷺

*iar^{nc} phoenix 鷺

*iar 說文：小黑子 small black seed? or 子 suffix? cf 黦 590 黦

*iar 3.12 eye cataract, opaque pupil 590 瞖

*iar respectful, passive 慤

*iar ebony cf 黦 590 繫

*iar ko plant 繫

*iar 1.12 ko black sem-pr stone 590 鑿

*iar dust 372 黦

*iar 2.11 yes, that's right 63 吟 吟

*iar *iab 3.12 raise & lower the hands 317 擡

*iarngiar ko tree → name of building 杓 楮

*iarngieg infant 嬰 婉

*iab 1.6 廣韻：pln aw 黦 黦

*iam 3.56 廣韻：bitter taste 421 畚

*ieng'ieŋ big river 廣韻 ar mieng p'fui 434 灃 滓

*iengmieng 廣韻：mountain river 434 嶶 溟

*iet 4.16 choke 集韻 ar ʒet 265 噎 噎

詩：中心如噎 Inside, I feel as if I am choking.

楚：仰長歎兮氣噎結 I look up and give a long sigh, ah! Its sound is choked off.

晏：譬之猶臨難而邊鑄兵噎而邊掘井 It's comparable to hurriedly casting weapons to deal with an imminent rebellion or desperately digging a well with food stuck in your throat.

抱：噎死者不可讓神農之播穀 One choking to death on food may not blame Shên Nung for planting grain.

*iet 4.16 so water flowing 560 涸 澆

*iet 4.16 stdw fire 燄

*iet'ung^{nc} 方言：ko bug 蠅 螞

方：蠶燕趙之間謂之蠅螞其小者謂之蠅螞

In the Yen and Chao area, wasps are called *mêngwèng*; the small ones are called *yiwèng*.

*ied 3.12 sore throat 265 噎

*ied 3.12 cloudy, dark sky 694 噎 噎

釋：陰而風曰噎 When it is dark and the wind

blows, that is called *ied*.

選: 霾噫潛銷莫振莫竦 The black clouds have gone away; nothing shakes, nothing rises.

ien to swallow 265 咽

ien ^{nc} throat 265 咽 咽

ien 1.29 vapor, smoke 693 烟 煙

衡: 萬戶失火焱煙參天 Ten thousand houses burn down and a whirlwind of smoke rises to the sky.

衡: 夫魂者精氣也精氣之行與雲煙等 This thing called "mind-stuff" is phlogiston; the motion of phlogiston is of the same kind as clouds and smoke.

三: 頃之煙炎張天人馬燒溺死者甚眾軍遂敗退還保南郡 In a while smoke and flame spread across the sky. So many men and horses were burned to death or drowned that the army retreated in defeat, returning to their fortification at Nan commandery.

隋: 張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂埋堙滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

藝: 普天皆滅焰匝地盡藏煙不知何處火來就客心燃 Everywhere under the sky they've doused the flames! All around the earth, no smoke appears/ I find no source for this fire/ that comes and burns in a traveler's heart. [written on the day 寒食 q]

ien kosps 烟

iog 2.29 ^{nc} SE corner of house 突 突 窻 窻

iog 3.34 obscure, well hidden 570 突 突 窻

iog narrow waist? 48 僂

iog 孀 孀 孀 孀

iog 2.29 切韻: ?combine? 48 𠄎

iog *iver* 1.31 small 570 么 么

iog 2.29 obscure 570 窻 窻

iog 2.29 despondent 窻

iog *wa* *iab ab* ^{sb} so flowers (not yet opened?) 231 窻 窻

iog? 2.30 dark (*sua* 黝?) 570 杳

iog *d* *iog* *iver* *d* *ivar* ^{sb} so elegant person cf 姚姁 450 窻 窻 窻 窻

iogmieng obscure 窻 窻 窻 窻

語: 隘於山阪之阻隔於九岍之隄仆於鬼窟之山頓於窻冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

b. fig.

史: 因載其機祥度制推而遠之至天地未生窻冥不可考而原也 He then recorded a systematic classification of their bad and good omens, all the way to when sky and earth had not emerged and darkness made further tracing to a source impossible.

iogmieng darkness 570 杳 冥

iwat 4.16 pull up, extract, dig out cf 攢 337 抉 缺 抉

左: 以杙抉其傷而死 He gouged his wound open with a spike and so died.

淮: 毋伐樹木毋抉墳墓毋爇五穀毋焚積聚毋捕民虜毋收六畜 Don't cut down trees, don't dig up grave mounds, don't burn the crops, don't burn the stores, don't take civilian prisoners, don't confiscate their livestock.

iwat 3.11 ^{mp} burning 142 焯 焯

iwat pierce, stab ar *kiwəd* 273 缺

iwat 4.17 stdw part of face btw eyebrows (廣

韻: "facilely expressive") 142 缺

iwat *iwat* ^{sb} so fire newly lighted 142 焯 焯

iwat ^{nc} wormicle 57 𧈧

iwat 1.29 fatigue, suffering 57 瘁

iwat Kg: bad, spoiled me: cloying? 34 喂

iwat 1.29 pain in joints 57 瘁

iwat 1.29 廣韻: 弓勢 bow's shape (ie S-curve) 57 𧈧

iwat 1.29 crooked arrow 57 𧈧

iwat 1.13 ^{nc} puddle +p cf 坳 225 注

iwat 1.13 ^{mp} river name 434 注

iwat 1.29 ^{ve} deep, chasmic 671 淵

漢: 今朕獲奉宗廟夙興以求夜寐以思若涉淵水未知所濟 Now it has fallen to Us to uphold the ancestral temples. We rise early and strive; We retire late and ponder. We are as if crossing deep water still unsure of our landing.

b. fig.

草: 以茲命世永鑑後生不亦淵乎 Lay this charge on your contemporaries, become an eternal mirror for those to come—would that not be profound?

iwat 1.29 ^{nc} pond, pool, deep place 671 淵

戰: 不測之淵 fathomless abyss

漢: 臨淵羨魚不如[蛛→]殊而結網 Rather than looking down into a pool and coveting the fish, it is better to go away and make a net.

史: 適長沙觀屈原所自沈淵未嘗不垂涕想見其為人 When I have gone to Ch'angsha and seen the place from which Ch'ü Yuan drowned himself, I have never failed to shed tears and imagine I can see his demeanor while he was alive.

淮: 與高辛爭為帝遂潛于淵宗族殘滅繼嗣絕祀 He struggled with Kao Hsin to become emperor and wound up drowned in a pool, his whole clan wiped out with no posterity and his sacrifices discontinued.

莊: 嘗與汝登高山履危石臨百仞之淵若能射乎 Suppose we try this: I will climb a high mountain with you, we will stand on a precipice and we will look down into a thousand-foot chasm. Would you be able to shoot then?

管: 此其必亡也猶自萬仞之山播而入深淵其死而不振也必 The inevitability of such a one's demise is like being thrown from a ten-thousand-foot mountain into a deep abyss—that he will die with no chance of surviving is certain.

竹: 四十二年九鼎淪泗沒于淵 In 326 BC the cauldrons fell into the Szü and sank in a deep hole.

國: 宣公夏濫於淵淵里革斷其罟而棄之 The Perspicuous Marquess submerged nets in pools in the Szü River in summer. Li Ko cut the nets and set them aside.

iwat 3.32 ?shoulder seam? 襍

iwat 1.29 bent, crooked 57 欄

iwat 3.32 eat too much 𧈧

iwat 1.29 說文: bending motion 57 𧈧

考: 凡試慮事置而搖之以視其竭也矣諸牆以視其燒之均也橫而搖之以視其勁也 The job of testing spear-shafts, in all cases: lodge it in place and shake it to see if it buckles; place it against a wall to see if it bends uniformly; hold it horizontally and shake it to see if it is stiff.

iwat 1.29 flock of birds 49 𧈧

iwat fire flickering 142 焯

iwat *iwat* ^{sb} so sound of drums 𧈧 𧈧

詩: 伐鼓淵淵振旅闐闐 They beat the drums yüan-yüan.

iwat *iwat* ^{sb} stdw intaglio? 𧈧 𧈧

o ^{vt} oh! alas! 鳴 烏 於

o *äg* 1.11 where? 606 烏

o *äg* 1.11 black 107 烏

輅: 烏雲之陣陰陽皆備 In the black cloud deployment, both north and south of the mountain are defended.

o *är* 1.11 ^{nc} crow, raven cf 鴉 466 烏

莊: 弟子曰吾恐烏鴉之食夫子也 His followers said, "We fear that crows and kites will eat the body of our master."

衡: 烏銜肉往食之 Crows carried meat in their mouths to feed him.

選: 月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?

b. *the sun is said to contain a crow*

史: 有三足烏為之使 She has a three-legged crow to act as servant for her.

圖: 十日並出草木焦枯羿乃控弦仰落陽烏 Ten suns came out at once/ Plants and trees were parched and withered/ Yi then twanged his bowstring/ Looking up, he brought down the Yang crow.

o 1.9 方言: stdw island 淤

o 2.10 ^{mp} steamer 666 𧈧

o 2.10 說文: a barrier, a barricade 𧈧 𧈧

o ^{mp} river name 𧈧

o to pull 𧈧

o *äg* ^{vt} spew 386 鳴 𧈧

o ^{mp} where 衛鞅 was enfeoffed by 秦 鄔 於 竹: 二十八年...秦封衛鞅于鄔改名曰商 In 340 BC...Ch'in enfeoffed Wei Yang at Wu, and changed its name to Shang.

史: 衛鞅既破魏還秦封之於商十五邑號為商君 When Wei Yang had smashed Wei and returned, Ch'in enfeoffed him in Shang with fifteen cities. His title was made Lord Shang.

史: 臣請獻商於之地六百里 May I present six hundred *li* of land in Shang-Wu?

史: 陳軫對曰不然以臣觀之商於之地不可得而齊秦合齊秦合則患必至矣 Ch'ên Ch'ên replied, "Not so. From my viewpoint the land of Shang-Wu is unobtainable, but Ch'î and Ch'în will be reconciled, to our inevitable suffering."

o 2.10 kosps 瑪

o 1.9 ^{nc} ko bamboo 筴

o 2.10 onomat for laughter 𧈧

o 2.10 put out fire 五音篇海 ar *wat* err? 𧈧

o 1 說文: bow drawn full 𧈧

o *äg* 1 玉篇: direct, guide, lead 48 𧈧

o to sit on 𧈧

ok 4.2 sprinkle, irrigate 349 沃

左: 奉匭沃盥既而揮之 She held up a ewer and poured water for him to wash his hands. When he had done so, he shook the water off them.

衡: 泰山失火沃以一杯之水 Wildfire covers Mount Tai and you sprinkle a cup of water on it.

衡: 使火燃以水沃之可謂水賊火 Suppose fire to be burning and we sprinkle water on it; that could

be called "water murdering fire."

淮: 投卮漿而沃之 threw a dish of sauce and splattered him

•ok 4 mp pln 沃

•ok 4.2 ko fish 鱮

•ok 4.2 silver, silvered 477 鑿

•okóg nc ko tree, *Sapium sebiferum* cf 白榕 烏柏 烏白

•okt'o rich land 沃土

選: 處沃土則逸處瘠土則勞此繫乎地者也 Dwelling in rich land they have an easy life; dwelling in poor land they work hard—this is because they are tied to the earth.

•okdiá [newly] irrigated land 沃野

•okjóg creeping-fern *Odontosoria chinensis* (Sphenomeris chinensis) 烏韭

山: 其草有葶藶狀如鳥韭而生于石上亦緣木而生食之已心痛 Among its plants is creeping fig. It is shaped like creeping-fern and grows atop stones. It also grows up trees. Eaten it ends heart pain.

•oxia oh! alas! 於戲

•ox'áb 2.32 nc newborn 286 夭妖

月: 行春令則胎夭多傷國多固疾 If spring ordinances are carried out then many fetuses and newborns will be injured and there will be many hard-to-cure ailments in the land.

史: 鄉者後宮童妾所棄妖子出於路者 the newborn that had recently been rejected by the harem maid, lying exposed on the road

•og 2.32 nc fawn 286 麋

•og massacre? ← *lióg?* cf 戮, 天 55 麋

•ox'áb 廣韻: warming pan; 字彙捕: a vessel; a copper basin 365 麋 鑊

•ox'áb 1.34 cook by roasting in coals 365 麋 鑊

•og 2.32 long 廣韻 ar t3 馱

•og 3 measure 扶

•ognog long 廣韻 ar •ogá'og 馱馱

•oxo oy vay! 嗚呼

•ogliam 2.50 nc plant name (med.usc) 烏薺

•og'og famous bow; also stm 柘桑 ko tree good for bows; var fetymo 烏號

衡: 龍髯拔墮黃帝之弓百姓仰望黃帝既上天乃抱其弓與龍鬚呼號故後世因其處曰鼎湖其弓曰烏號 The dragon's whiskers were pulled out and Huang Ti's bow was dropped. The people, looking up and seeing that Huang Ti had gone up to the sky, clasped his bow and the dragon's beard and whiskers and sighed and cried aloud. Thus later ages called that place "Cauldron Lake" and called his bow 'og'og.

選: 攝烏號佩干將 Holding strong bows, wearing fine swords.

•og'wók mp strongman name 烏獲

淮: 烏獲舉千鈞 Wu Huo lifted a thousand *chiün* [weight].

呂: 使烏獲疾引牛尾尾絕力動而牛不可行逆也 Let Wu Huo pull a cow's tail as hard as he can, until his strength is gone or the cow's tail breaks off; the cow can't be made to go, because that is backward.

史: 以重力相壓猶烏獲之與嬰兒 If they pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like Wu Huo compared to a baby.

孟: 舉烏獲之任是亦為勿獲而已矣 If one lifts

the weights of Wu Huo, one simply is another Wu Huo, that's all there is to it.

衡: 董仲舒(楊)揚子雲文之烏獲也 Tung Chung-shu and Yang Hsiung were the Wu Huo of writing.

•ol'iwad nc *Aconitum napellus* 烏喙

史: 飢人所以飢而不食烏喙者為其愈充腹而與餓死同患也 The reason starving people don't eat aconite is that as they fill their bellies with more of it, the suffering becomes the same as starving to death.

•od'ruk nc 爾雅: ko bug 烏蠅 螞蟧

•ol'ag mp country name in far west 烏秣

•oswæn nc 爾雅: ko plant 烏菴

•oswæn mp west barbies allied w/Han against Hsiungnu 烏孫

史: 烏孫在大宛東北可二千里行國隨畜與匈奴同俗 Wusun is perhaps two thousand li NE of Tawan. They shift their nation to follow their animals, and have the same customs as the Hsiung-nu.

•od'is'at' *ü'ügg'ók* warming-pan 鑊銷

•od'jung ko tree cbutm arrows 檣楸

•od'o nc tiger (dial.) 於廄 烏廄

•od'at' *'ä'ä'ü'g* nc NS: Chinese aconite tuber 烏頭

•od'ük nc 爾雅: ko bird 鶉鴒

•ol'ang ko grain 烏稜

•od'äk nc ko cuttlefish 辭海: *Sepia esculenta* 鰓 烏賊

•opi'eg ko tree w/fruit like persimmon 烏榲 檣榲

•o'an? 李善: crooked; me: p'cuo 浮安 穿安

•o'u! nc rushes, reeds (?) 葛藍

•ög 3.37 nc interior; SW corner 319 奧

論: 王孫賈問曰與其媚於奧寧媚於灶何謂也子曰不然獲罪於天無所禱也 Wang-sun Chia asked, "What do you say about 'Better be on good terms with the kitchen god than with the SW house corner?'" The master replied, "That's not true. If you have offended Sky there is nothing to which you can pray." 非: 衛將軍文子見曾子曾子不起而延於坐席正身於奧文子謂其御曰曾子愚人也哉以我為君子也君子安可毋敬也以我為暴人也暴人安可侮也曾子不僂命也 General Wên-tzū of Wei went to visit Tsêng-tzū. Tsêng-tzū did not get up, but stretched himself out on the mat and then straightened up in the corner. Wên-tzū said to his driver, "Tsêng-tzū is an idiot! If he thought I was a gentleman, how can a gentleman be treated rudely? Or if he thought I was a ruffian, how can a ruffian be insulted? It must be fate that Tsêng-tzū hasn't been put to death."

•ög 2 mp city name 郿

•ox'áb 2.32 nc ko garment ("warmer?") 365 襖

•ög 3.37 rub, grind, polish 擻

•ög? spit, vomit 386 嘔

•ox-n'ox'áb-n'áb stb 襖懷

•ök sko membrane 膈

•ox'áb 1.33 ve pitted (surface) 317 坳 盪 躡

•ög 3.36 calf or leg of boot or sock 384 鞞 鞞

•ög mp riv name 洑

•ög 1 crooked (wood) 拗

•ög 3.36 segment of bamboo 48 筍

•ox'áb 3.36 廣韻: 車有機 鞞

•ögdz'äg nc 廣韻: sickle handle 枳柄

•ox'at' *'ab'ät'* stb sound of cart 鞞輶

•öngg'öng unbending (*'ungg'löng?*) 儻倥

•ög 2.31 nc ko critter 郭璞 *r'üd'g* 狃

•ar 1.37 nc raven, crow (Kg) cf 烏 466 鴉

•ük 4.4 moisten 349 渥

•ük nc tent 幄

•ük grasp, hold 48 握 握

•ük rich grease 349 腥

•ük tent frame? 樞

•ük ½ binome? 媿

•ük 4.4 adjust bow 觴

•ükts'üwan mp 說文: name of a Taoist immortal 偃佺

搜: 偃佺者槐山採藥父也好食松實形體生毛長七寸兩目更方能飛行逐走馬 Wu Ch'üan was an herb-gatherer of Mt. Hui. He liked to eat pine nuts. His body and limbs sprouted hair seven inches long, and both his eyes became square. He could fly; he could catch a racehorse.

•ük'ü'ök 4.4 ko plant ac 英莢 集韻 ar

•ük'ük'ük 莢莢

•ükts'ük worthless 齷齪

•ük'p'ü'ng name of a Taoist immortal (=偃佺?) 偃佺

•ük'zer nc suppress; submit 48,57 啞 啞 啞 楚: 將啞訾(栗) 粟斯啞啞儒兒以事婦人乎寧廉潔正直以自清乎 Should I flatter and dissemble, forced to act like a submissive dependent child to the consorts? Or would it be better for me to have a rigid integrity so as to keep myself unblemished?

•üg soak swa 漚 (cf also 厚 "lavish") 349 渥 衡: 強壽弱天謂稟溥薄也 Whether one is strong and lives long or weak and dies young I say is due to the supply of energy-vapor one is allotted being thick or thin.

衡: 寒溫濕盛雖物傷人 When cold and heat get really severe they wither crops and hurt people.

•ü'ng'ü'ng rebarbative 382 偷 偷 偷 情

•u conceal 48 匿

•u vomit 386 嘔 歐

太: 脂牛正肪不濯釜而烹則歐歐之疾至

When the fat ox is just fat enough, if you cook it without washing the pot the vomiting disease comes.

史: 嘔血而死 vomited blood and died

衡: 歐血而死 vomited blood and died

•eb 1.47 sing, chant 46 謳

史: 將以上庸之地六縣賂楚美人聘楚以宮中善歌謳者為媵 He will bribe Ch'ü with six counties of the territory of Shang-yung and a beautiful woman to wife, with the best singers in the palace to go with her.

非: 宋王與齊仇也築武宮謳奏倡行者止觀築者不倦王聞召而賜之對曰臣師射稽之謳又賢於癸王召射稽使之謳行者不止築者知倦王曰行者不止築者知倦其謳不勝如癸美何也對曰王試度其功癸四板射稽八板擿其堅癸五寸射稽二寸 The king of Sung got in an arms race with Ch'i. He had the Martial Hall built, and the singer Kuei chanted the time, so well that passers-by stopped to observe and the men pounding the pise' never got tired. The king heard of it and summoned him to be rewarded. He said, "The chanting of my teacher, She Chi, is even more efficacious than mine." So the king summoned She Chi and had him chant. No passers-by stopped, nor were the pounders unaware of their fatigue. The king said, "No one

stops, they feel their fatigue—why isn't his chanting as beautiful as yours, Kuei?" Kuei replied, "Let YM judge by the results: where I laid four boards' thickness of pisé, he got eight; and if you gouge it to test hardness, where I had it pounded down to five inches thick, he got it down to two."

***u** beat 318 毆

***u** ^{nc} bowl 363 甌

***u** 1 ^{nc} ko thorny elm (Kgr) 樞

***u** ^{nc} ***ü** 3.50 steep, soak *sua* 渥 349 漚

***u** ^{nc} seagull cf 鳥 漚

***u** 1.47 child's bib (+p) 386 褓

***u** ^{nc} ***ü** 1.47 a measure 260 區

***u** ^{nc} ***ü** sand dune 500 壩

***u** 1.47 bubble 漚

***u** 3.50 headband (ko turban?) (+p) 樞

***u** 1.47 respectful 樞

***u** 1.47 scorch? blister? roasted meat 熇

***u** ^{nc} ***eb** 3.50 warm 365 熇

***u** 1.47 so deep-set eyes 樞

***u** 1.47 to oil the body 432 樞

***u** 1.47 ko bird ++*sua* next? 樞

***u** 1.47 gulls *Larus spp* esp *canus* 鷗

***u?** 1 ^{nc} ko thorny elm 樞 藎 藎

***u** ^{nc} ***ü** 1.47 cut, scrape 273 副

***uk** 4.1 ^{nc} roof→house 328 屋

吳: 伏燒屋之下 lying under a burning roof

考: 葺屋參分瓦屋四分 For a thatched roof, 2.7"; for a tile roof, 3.6".

衡: 匿於屋室之間 They hide in the space between the roof and the house.

釋: 棟中也居屋之中也 *tung* "ridgepole" is *iông* "middle"; it sits in the middle of the roof.

顏: 屋下架屋牀上施牀 to add a roof beneath the roof and set a bed above the bed

隋: 危三星主天府天庫架屋 The three stars of Roofend govern the framing and roof of the sky treasury and the sky storehouse.

語: 天下人民野居穴處未有室屋則與禽獸同域於是黃帝乃伐木構材築作宮室上棟下宇以避風雨 Folk all over the world lived in crude huts or dwelt in caves, not yet having houses and roofs. Thus they shared their territory with wild beasts. Thereupon Huang Ti chopped trees and assembled lumber [into pounding-frames] and made halls and houses of pounded earth, putting rooftrees atop and eaves lower down so as to keep out storms.

晉: 賤有常辱貴有常榮肉食繼踵於華屋疏飯襲跡於耨耕 There is a permanent stigma to low social rank and a permanent repute to high. Meat-eaters follow tracks in fancy houses while the meatless retrace steps in farm fields. [ie the tracks and steps of their forebears, generation after generation]

***uk** 4.1 execute 廣韻 *ar* ***ük** 55 剗

***uk** 4.1 ^{nc} 南陽 place name 鄗

***uk** 4.1 a form of punishment by tattooing 黥

***uk** 4.1 ^{nc} bamboo grows densely 篔

***ukikog** fatty 脣膏

***uglak** ^{nc} barb tribes in SW China 甌駱

***uglu** narrow mountain field 434 甌窶 甌窶

史: 見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一[孟一]盃祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家 I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of

wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household be filled with richness." [nr]

***ug'o** oy vay (*sua* 嗚呼) 謳乎 謳乎

非: 謳乎其已乎苞乎其往歸田成子乎 Oh, dear. Will it end or get thicker? Should we turn our allegiance to T'ien Ch'èng-tzü? [note poss rime]

***ug'liu** stdw harvest (r?) cf 汙邪 甌窶

***ung** 3.1 ^{nc} jar (cf 甕) *ar* ***jung** 260 瓮 甕 甕

非: 挈壺甕而往酤 to pick up the jug and pot and carry them to the wine shop

史: 有大鳥卵如甕 There are big birds; their eggs are like urns.

***ung** 1.1 beard; geezer (grampa?) 89 翁

藝: 異苑曰昔有人乘馬山行逢幽裏有二老翁相對樛蒲 *The Garden of Oddities* says that anciently there was a man riding a horse through mountains. In a remote cave there were two old men facing each other playing parcheesi.

搜: 農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請噴之水果腥穢龍時背生大疔聞登言變為一翁求治曰疾痊當有報不數日果大雨見大石中裂開一井其水湛然龍蓋穿此井以報也 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'èng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it."

The water was indeed smelly and dirty. The dragon had at that time developed huge abscesses on its back. When it heard what T'èng said it changed into an old man and sought treatment from him, saying "If my illness is cured you must be paid for it." In no more than a few days there was indeed a heavy rain. They saw that a huge rock had split and opened a well. There was nothing wrong with its water. The dragon must have opened this well as payment.

***ung** swollen, rotund 260 甕 甕 瓮

***ung** 1.3 方言: lotsof (*rel* to 鴻 *et al*?) 甕

***ung** 說文: way of dust arising 塤

***ung** ^{nc} mtn name 翁

***ung** stuffed nose 231 甕

***ung** 1.1 ko flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* 鷓

***ung** 1.1 sko digging tool 鑿

***ung** 2.1 plant source of yellow dye 翁

***ung** 2.1 vapor excessive 噲

***ung-ung** ^{nc} much water 滃滃

***ung'iu** ^{nc} Han princess marr to barb king??

wotthehell etymo? 翁主

***ungts'jung** ^{nc} ko bug +p 螽蟴

***ungd'æg** plants like leek & onion? 翁臺

***ungnung** 2.1 much, a snootful 甕纒

***ung'ät** strain, exertion 劬尫

***ung'iwät** thickly growing 翁鬱

***utu** deep down 甕裔

***ud'iu** be pleased 386 甕喻

***ud'äg** ^{nc} man name 歐冶

***ub'üwo** vomit? 386 甕呬

***üwät'üg** strong, intense (sc fragrance) 349

滃鬱

***ük** 4.20 laugh sound 386 啞

***ük** 4.20 starve 48 飢

***üg** 3.40 ^{vst} next; lower 40 亞

衡: 亞聖 "junior sage" (*ref* to 顏淵)

***ar** 1.37 raven, crow *sua* 鴉 466 鴉

***äg** ^{nc} bro-in-law 40 亞

***äg** 1.37 cut throat 386 剗

***äg** 2.35 mute 386 啞 啞

***ar** 3.40 tilted, one-sided? 57 倨

***äg** 1.37 fork of tree (*dial*) cf 丫 229 桠

***äb** 3 press a gift on a person (Kg; Anc -a

irreg, exp -ä) 598 掙

***äg** to anneal iron 銜 鑿

***äg** 1.37 ko stone 倨

***äg?** 3.14 ^{nc} star name 咏

***ägg-ä** ***äg'äb** neck armor 386 銜 鍔

***ägd-ä** ***ardar** crooked; negligent 590 亞奈

***ängts'jäng** cold 溲漈

***ät** 4.14 press, crush 193 軋

漢: 故雖地廣兵彊鯁鯁常恐天下之一合而共軋已也 Thus even though their territory may be broad and their armed forces strong, they remain anxious, constantly afraid that the whole world may unite and crush them.

***ät** 說文: vast & empty 379 空 挖 窵

***ät** to swallow (← ***äk?**) 乙

***ät** grope in a hole 337 空 挖

***ät** onomat for stridulation 虻

***ät'iu** ^{nc} ko critter 窵 窵 窵 窵 窵 窵

山: 其狀如龍首食人 its shape is like a dragon's head; it eats people

漢: 昔有彊秦封豕其士窵窵其民 Of old there was powerful Ch'in; it made fat boars of its knights and gryphons of its citizens.

***än** 1.28 black 231 黧 黧 殷

***är** 2.12 short ("bent over?") 57 矮 矮

***är** 2.12 set down, lay down 54 倚

***är** 2.12 lean to one side while sitting 58 倚

***äp** 4.31 concave 317 凹

***äp** 4.31 pit 317 汜

***äp** 4.31 way of walking 踳

***äp** 4.31 malady worsens 434 痼

***äp** 4.31 pockmark 434 痼

***äp** 4.31 short of breath 瘵

***äm** cover, hide 231 厭

***äk** 4.21 ^{nc} difficulty 48 厄 軋 厄 軋 扼

衡: 不拔之扼 inextricable straits

***äk** grasp, squeeze 48 扼 搯 扼 隘

衡: 以右手搯其左臂 She squeezed her left arm with her right hand.

史: 夫與人鬥不搯其亢[拊一]折其背未能全其勝也 When you fight a man, until you crush his throat or break his back you haven't been able to make your victory complete.

語: 隘於山阪之阻隔於九峘之隄仆於鬼崖之山頓於窅冥之溪 cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen in rugged mountains, gone to ground in dim narrow glens [nr]

史: 且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕瞋目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently

take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers. b. fig.

戰：齊王隘之予我東地五百里乃歸子子不予我不得歸 The king of Ch'i put the arm on him: "If you give me five hundred *li* of eastern land, I will send you home. If you don't give it to me, you don't go home." 新：優賢不逮謂之寬反寬為阨 If one favors capable ones and does not punish them at law it is called light-handedness; to invert light-handedness is tyranny.

史：舜之道何弘也紂之道何隘也 How did the way of Shun become so widespread and that of Ch'ou get so straitened?

漢：今天下遭陽九之阨比年饑饉西北邊尤甚 Now the world feels the pinch of *yang* building up; we have had hunger and famine for consecutive years. It is especially severe at the northwest frontier.

•*ɛk* ^{nc} 爾雅: full-grown hog 474 豕

•*ɛk* chicken sound 386 呷

•*ɛk* 4.21 easily startled 201 覘

•*ɛkɛ'ɿu* broken country, badlands 48 阨隘

•*ɛg* deep pool *ar* 319 澗

•*ɛg* 3.15 grant, issue (as rations or salary?) 贍

•*ɛg* 3.15 ^{nc} a pass, a strait 48 阨 隘 隘 侷

史：君子不困人於阨不鼓不成列 A gentleman does not harass others in narrow places, nor beat the war drums against incomplete ranks.

史：魏居領阨之西都安邑與秦界河而獨擅山東之利 Wei is situated west of the pass in the range, having An-yi as its capital, sharing a border with Ch'in at the Yellow River, and monopolizes all the profit from east of the mountains.

淮：夫井魚不可與語大拘於隘也 Now, we can't tell a fish in a well about great things, since it is obstructed by the narrow aperture.

•*ɛg* 3.15 uneven sound (??) swa 呢 呷

•*ɛng-ɛng* 1.41 th onomat for tinkling 瞿瞿

•*ɛg-pɛg* ^{sb} so narrow valleys (蜀 *dial*?) 386 阨 瘁

•*ɛng* 1.41 ^{nc} jar *cf* 瓮 甕 260 甕 甕

衡：釀酒於甕烹肉於鼎 We brew wine in a tun and boil meat in a cauldron.

•*ɛng* 1.41 variegated wings of bird 432 鶯

•*ɛngmɛng* young woman 286 嫿 嫿

•*ɛng* cherry tree 櫻

•*ɛng* 3.44 ^{stcw} multicolored needlepoint? 櫻

•*ɛng-ɛng* th so bird's call 嚶嚶

•*ɛngd'og* cherries 櫻桃

史：孝惠帝曾春出游離宮叔孫生曰古者有春嘗果方今櫻桃孰可獻願陛下出因取櫻桃獻宗廟上迺許之諸果獻由此興 The Benevolent Emperor once went on an excursion to a detached palace in spring. Shu-sun Tung said, "In ancient times there was a tasting of fruit in spring. Just now the cherries are ripe and can be presented. I would like YM to go out, pick cherries and present them at the ancestral temple." The emperor gave his assent. All offerings of fruit arose from this.

•*ɛngmɿwo* ^{nc} parrot 鸚鵡

禮：鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥 A parrot can talk but that doesn't raise it above other birds.

•*ɛng'ɿɿk* wild grapes or their vine 蓂蓂

•*ɿ'ab* 2.31 說文: pull w/hand; break off 拗

•*ɿ'ab* 3.36 obstinate? 拗

•*ɿgts'ɿg* face distorted 鄙鄙

•*ɿgdɛ'ɿg* noisy 呶呶

•*ɿang* 1.38 damage, destroy 殃

史：為善者天報之以福為惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 Sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

孟：齊人伐燕勝之宣王問曰或謂寡人勿取或謂寡人取之以萬乘之國伐萬乘之國五旬而舉之人力不至於此不取必有天殃取之何如 The Ch'i attacked Yen and defeated them. The Per-spicious King asked, "Some advised Us not to annex it. Some advised Us to annex it. For a state of 10,000 chariots to attack another such state and take it in fifty days—this is not within human power. Not annexing it would draw punishment from Sky. What would happen if we annex it?"

•*ɿang* 2.36 hit, strike, beat 集韻 *ar* t1 75 挾

•*ɿang* 2.36 ^{nc} breast-strap 鞅

•*ɿang* 3.41 disconcerted, upset 快

•*ɿang* 2.36 ko tree 桲

•*ɿang* 方言: flail (*dial*) 桲

•*ɿang* 1.38 sprouts of grain 秧

•*ɿang* 2.36 know ahead of time 訣

•*ɿang* 2.36 foot of precipice or gorge 峽

•*ɿang* 2.36 firelight 映

•*ɿang* 2.36 capstrings 489 鞅

•*ɿang* 1.38 廣韻: long-lasting 53 央

•*ɿang'ang* bend the body 佞

•*ɿang'ang* 1.38 ^{nc} mandarin duck (not drake) 鶩

•*ɿang-ɿang* th flow, mighty flow 泱泱

•*ɿang-ɿang* th so resentment (*cf* 鞅掌) 鞅鞅

•*ɿang-ɿang* th so white clouds 冥冥

•*ɿang-ɿang* 1.40 tinkling of bells 廣韻 *ar*

•*ɿang* 鑿

•*ɿang'ɿang* disconcerted (*cf* 鞅鞅) 鞅掌

•*ɿang-h'ang* ^{sb} growing densely 秧穰

•*ɿang-h'ang* ^{sb} so horses 鶩 *sef* 鶩? 42 駃鶩

•*ɿangp'wən* jump around excitedly 42 駃盆

•*ɿang'ien* strangle? 映咽

•*ɿat* 4.17 flame, vapor of fire, smoke 693 焔

•*ɿat* 4.17 flare of anger 嗔

•*ɿad* bury (as sacrifice) 590 瘞

•*ɿad* 集韻: simple shroud *cf* 瘞 590 幘

•*ɿad* 3.13 tight, too tight 縵

•*ɿad'ad'at* ^{vst} Kg: bad (food) (*cf* 饑) 91 餓

•*ɿan* 1.30 ^{fus} in what? 焉

a. where?

左：殺女璧其焉往 Where would the jade go if I kill you?

b. how? why?

管：失轡則馬焉制 If you lose grasp of the reins, how will the horse be controlled?

戰：焉有子死而不哭者乎 How can there be someone who doesn't cry when her son dies?

史：割雞焉用牛刀 Why use a cow-butcher's cleaver to cut up a chicken?

•*ɿan* 1.30 ^{mp} pln & surname ex fs 鵯 鵯

•*ɿan* ^{mp} pln 鵯

•*ɿan* 1.30 appealing, ingratiating 41 媽

•*ɿan* 1.30 ^{mp} man name 媽

•*ɿan* ^{mp} name of a Taoist immoral 僞

•*ɿan* 說文: large 鐘鼎文: form of 願 爨

•*ɿan* 1.30 beautiful, tall & elegant 41 媽

•*ɿan* 2.28 fluttering streamer *ar* ɿan 夙

•*ɿan* 1.30 ^{nc} 說文: ko bird 焉

•*ɿan* 1.30 brilliant color 英

選：褰以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釵銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸黎垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark. [*nr*]

•*ɿan* 3.33 dike, levee 堰

•*ɿan'ɿeng* ^{mp} pln ex old fs 焉 *ac* 安陵 鄴陵

•*ɿap* 4.29 press, pressed-down *cf* 壓 317 厭

•*ɿap* 4.29 集韻: to submit, to accord with 壓

•*ɿap* 4.29 blood 壓

•*ɿap* 4.29 nightmare 317 魘 壓

•*ɿap* 4.29 grasp 47 壓 擻

•*ɿap* 4.29 jaw; face 厭

•*ɿap* 4.29 wasting disease 瘵

•*ɿap'ɿwo* 4.29 dimple 231 靨 輔 靨 靨

淮：靨在頰則好在頰類醜 Dimples: in the cheeks they are pretty, but (as furrows) in the brow they are ugly.

•*ɿap* 4.29 blotch on face, pimple 231 靨

•*ɿap* 4.29 prn 壓

•*ɿap'at* Turkeys near Persia & India 厭嗉

•*ɿap'ɿap* overlapping 482 掩葉

•*ɿap'ɿap* minor illness 掩瘵

•*ɿap'ɿap* 4.29 sticking together, stuck fast to each other 482 鞅鞅

•*ɿap-ɿap* ^{sb} moist 558 厭浥

•*ɿam* 2.50 to cover 231 揜 揜

呂：雷則揜耳電則揜目 When it thunders we cover our ears, when it lightens we cover our eyes.

非：左右揜口而笑 The servants covered their mouths and laughed.

淮：掩戶 to shut a door

b. fig.

淮：今以人之小過揜其大美則天下無聖王賢相矣 If we were to let a man's minor faults overshadow his great virtues then there would never be a sage king or great minister in the world.

新：夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]揜者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct.

史：是故明主外料其敵之強弱內度其士卒賢不肖不待兩軍相當而勝敗存亡之機固已形於胸中矣豈揜於眾人之言而以冥冥決事哉 Thus an intelligent ruler externally finds out how strong his enemies are and internally takes the measure of his own men's aptitude; he need not wait for the two armies to come face to face before knowing whether he will win or lose, survive or perish: the key to them is already well formed within his own mind. Would he make such decisions in blindness, having let himself be hoodwinked by the talk of all sorts of people? Never.

•*ɿam* ^{nc} eunuch 奄

•*ɿam* 2.50 black 231 壓

•*ɿam* 1.52 submerge, soak 74 淹

戰：黃鵠因是以游於江海淹乎大沼府囑鱗

鯉仰嚙陵衡奮其六翻而凌清風飄搖乎高翔
The great swan is precisely analogous. It swims on the Yangtze and the ocean, dives in the great marshy lakes, bends down to snap up eels and carp, reaches up to nibble water-chestnut and asarum, spreads its six primaries and gets above the clear wind, flying high as does the whirlwind.

iam 1.52 go slow, delay 淹

iam 3.55 satiate 331 厭 壓 饜 獸

左: 貪憚無饜 insatiably greedy

史: 語數日不厭 He conversed for several days and couldn't get enough of it.

國: 狄封豕豺狼也不可厭也 The Ti barbarians are great boars and wolves. They will never be satiated.

史: 叔孫通知上益厭之也 Shu-sun Tung saw that the emperor was getting more and more fed up with it.

史: 一歲[不→]而收收不饜糟糠 You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff.

非: 晉文公將與楚人戰召舅犯問之曰吾將與楚人戰彼眾我寡爲之奈何舅犯曰臣聞之繁禮君子不厭忠信戰陣之閒不厭詐僞君其詐之而已矣 The Cynosure Marquess of Chin was about to do battle with Ch'u. He summoned Chiu Fan and asked about it, "We are about to do battle with Ch'u. They are many and we are few. What can we do about that?" Chiu Fan said, "I have heard that in elaborate ceremony a courtier can never have too much integrity and reliability, but in maneuvering for position in battle, he can never have too much deceit and falsehood. Let YL deceive them, that's all there is to it."

b. also of *inan*

選: 山不厭高海不厭深 Mountains never get tired of being tall; the sea never gets tired of being deep.

iam 1.52 peaceful 厭 憚

iam 2.50 ^{nc} wild mulberry tree *Morus bombycis* *koidzumi* 櫻

史: 宣王之時童女謠曰櫻弧箕服實亡周國於是宣王聞之有夫婦賣是器者宣王使執而戮之 In the time of the Perspicuous King there was a little girls' song that went, "Mulberry bows and bamboo quivers/ These will bring ruin to Chou." The king then heard that there were a husband and wife selling such implements. He sent to have them seized and killed.

[These are not the bows used for hunting and warfare, which were of sinew glued to horn and bone, stronger than any wooden bow could be. Perhaps they were toys but one is free to wonder if this is a reanalysis of some ancient conjuration whose original meaning had long been lost. v. 棧]

爾: 檿桑山桑 *iam* mulberry: mountain mulberry 郭璞注: 材中作弓及車輻 "Its wood is good for making bows and cart-frame rails." Maybe so; modern accounts say it is hard and dense and good for furniture.

說: 檿山桑也从木炎聲詩曰其檿其柘 *iam* is mountain mulberry. From 木; 厭 phonetic. Odes says, "The mountain mulberry, the wild mulberry." [Extant Odes reads its 柘 not 其檿.]

iam 方言: give 598 諛

iam 方言: quarrel 諛

iam narrow hole, small opening 434 弁

iam 說文: attractive 385 屢

iam ^{mp} 弁 奄 郁

iam net for catching fish *ar* **iap** ^{ap} 74 罨

iam advance? present? 598 乳

iam I, me (NC *dial*) 俺

iam stdw being unsettled? 倍

iam 爾雅: be same 弁

iam ^{mp} pln 弁

iam ^{mp} mtn name 弁

iam 3.55 favor, be fond of 385 俺 憚

iam nightmare 74 魘

iam 2.50 push down, push out 317 揜 禡

新: 信理遂悞謂之敢反敢爲揜 If one trusts in reason and cultivates coolheadedness it is called courage; to invert courage is to be oppressed.

新: 秦國失理天下大敗眾揜寡知欺愚勇劫懼壯凌衰 When the state of Chin lapsed into madness, the whole world fell into ruin: the many oppressed the few, the intelligent cheated the stupid, the brave intimidated the fearful, and the strong bullied the weak.

禮: 君子慎以辟禍窩以不揜恭以遠恥 A courtier is cautious, to avoid trouble; steadfast, not to be chivvied; humble, to be well clear of embarrassment.

iam 廣韻: big on top, small on bottom 忝

iam 1.56 salt fish, brine-pickled fish 醃

iam 2.50 cliffs converging 47 掩

iam 1.52 ko stone 掩

iam put finger on 317 壓 揜

iam 2.50 crab's plastron 屨

iam 2.50 blotch on face, pimple 231 屨

iam iam 2.50 to cover; to trap 74 掩

衡: 非或掩其口闕其聲也 It wasn't because someone covered his mouth and blocked the noise.

淮: 黠纒塞耳所以掩聽[也] Ear-dangles blocked their ears, as a means of shutting their hearing off.

說: 鼯五技鼠也能飛不能過屋能緣不能窮木能游不能渡谷能穴不能掩身能走不能先人 A squirrel is a kind of rat that has five skills. It can fly but not all the way across a roof. It can climb but not all the way to the top of the tree. It can swim but not all the way across the valley. It can dig but can't bury itself. It can run but can't outpace a man.

淮: 疾霆不暇掩目 A sudden lightning flash leaves no time to cover the eyes.

淮: 七日化爲虎其兄掩戶而視之則虎搏而殺之 After seven days he changed into a tiger. His elder brother entered the room to sneak a peek at him, having closed the door behind him, and the tiger pounced on him and killed him.

淮: 使之銜腐鼠蒙蠶皮衣豹裘帶死蛇則布衣韋帶之人過者莫不左右睥睨而掩鼻 Suppose she had a dead rat in her mouth and a hedgehog skin on her head, a leopard pelt over her shoulders and a dead snake for a belt. Then any passerby, even a peasant in a hempen tunic with a thong for a belt, would avert his gaze and cover his nose.

戰: 王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子爲見王則必掩子鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 "The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose." When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

楚: 長太息以掩涕兮哀民生之多艱 I sigh long and loud and hide my tears, ah! I lament the many troubles in the lives of the folk.

選: 封豕 虺 神鱗掩 Huge boars roar defiance; magic dragons fade from sight.

b. *fig.*

戰: 以故掩人之邪者厚人之行也 To use contrivance to hide the misdeeds of others is the act of a generous man.

戰: 宋君奪民時以爲臺而民非之無忠臣以掩蓋之也 That his people condemned the Sung ruler when he usurped their seasonal labor to build towers was because he had no faithful retainer to shield him from it.

iam iam ^{nc} door-keeper 闔

iam iam thickening, gathering 滄

iam iam eminent 龔

iamsjak ^{mp} man name 奄息

iam-iam th so woman's manner (chattering?)

媿媿

iam-iam th modest? 385 屢屢

iam-iam th yum-yum 331 厭厭

iamk'siam? busy, bustling 掩憚

iamyo? ^{mp} river name 掩滄

iamtiöng constricted way 47 弁中

iamtsiög ^{mp} mtn name 岷嶷

iamtsiög ^{mp} god name 弁茲

iammiögsiwad ^{mp} eighth of 12 cyclic 歲 闔 茂歲

jak ^{nc} ko tree 櫪

jak 4 ^{num} hundred thousand (*but*: 史記: 巨萬) 62 億

風: 十萬謂之億十億謂之兆十兆謂之經十經謂之垓 Ten ten-thousands are called hundred thousand; ten hundred-thousands are called million; ten millions are called ten million; ten ten-millions are called hundred million.

jak 4.24 remember 114 憶

jak calculate, provide of 疑 *et al* 億

jak satisfied, tranquil 億 訕

jak decorative border 總

jak ^{nc} bosom *cf* 腋 249 意 意

衡: 心意之好惡 likes and dislikes of the heart 衡: 子長少臆中之說子雲無世俗之論 Szü-ma Ch'ien has few private opinions and Yang Hsiung entirely lacks popular theories [in their books].

選: 思風發於胸臆言泉流於脣齒 Gusts of thought arise in my breast/ fountains of words emerge from the mouth.

jak 4.24 ^{mp} 切韻: pln 抑 抑 壘

jak 爾雅: pith 意

jak! **iet!** 4.24 initial particle (*swa* "or"? *rel* to 伊?) 299 抑

jakziög *Coix lacryma-jobi* 薏苡

衡: 薏苡草也 It's a herbaceous plant

衡: 薏苡之莖不過數尺 Its stalk does not exceed a few feet.

iög 3.7 intention; to fix on, decide on; to guess, predict (*rel* to 志?) 114 意

1. meaning, sense, intent

衡: 夫天之取龍何意邪 What would be the point of sky's plucking dragons?

釋: 壤壤也肥濡意也 *niang* "good soil" is *niang* "dew-soaked"; fertile and damp is the sense.

人: 善喻者以一言明數事不善喻者百言不明一意 Those who are good at illustrating by analogy make many things clear with one utterance, while those who are not good at it may say a hundred things and not make one idea clear.

草：徵聘不問此意考績不課此字 When appointments are made, this is not a topic of inquiry; when achievements are assessed, this hand is not tested.

2. intention, desire

露：天不言使人發其意弗爲使人行其中 Sky does not speak; it sends men to proclaim its intentions. It does not govern them [ie men]; it sends men to go amongst them. [wanted to.

非：遂行其意 He went ahead and did just what he
漢：於是梁奇其意乃教以兵法 At that, Liang saw his ambition was extraordinary, and then taught him military tactics and strategy.

淮：曰余[任→]在天下誰敢害吾意者 He said, “I rule the world! Who dares obstruct my will?”

史：吾恐其樂小利而不遂故召辱之以激其意 I feared he would be happy with petty gains and would go no further, so I summoned him and humiliated him to arouse his ambition.

史：夫南風之詩者生長之音也舜樂好之樂與天地同意得萬國之驩心故天下治也 The folk songs of the south are the music of birth and growth [play on “south wind” indicating vernal rebirth]. Shun loved them, and his music expressed aims identical with those of sky and earth, gaining the gladdened hearts of all nations; thus the world was put in order.

藝：古先聖王所以受天命而不辭者誠急於答皇天之意副四海之望不得已也 The reason the wise kings of ancient times did not refuse the order of Sky was that they could not refuse, being genuinely eager to respond to the intent of Sovereign Sky and to further the hopes of all in our civilization.

非：而有知見也人且匿女而無知見也人且意女 If you see by means of distinguishing things, other men will hide things from you. If you see by means of not distinguishing things, other men will guess your intentions. (rime??)

釋：念粘也意相親愛心粘著不能忘也 *niam* “think of” is *niam* “adhere;” the thoughts turn to those with whom one is intimate and caring and the heart stickily adheres to them and cannot forget them.

非：使人不衣不食而不饑不寒又不惡死則無事上之意 If people could be made not to get hungry and cold without food and clothing, and not to shun death, then they would have no motivation to serve their superiors.

風：有席卷天下囊括八荒之意 They had the aim of rolling up the world like a mat and putting the whole universe into a bag.

史：今乃有意西面而事秦稱東藩築帝宮受冠帶祠春秋臣竊爲大王恥之 And yet here you want to face west and serve Ch’in, calling yourselves their eastern border, building a palace for an emperor, accepting their court procedures, dating your ceremonies by their calendar—I venture to feel shame for YGM.

史：吾說公以霸道其意欲用之矣 I presented the way of the overlord to the earl, and his ambition is now inclined to use it.

後：李咸始不敢先發見球辭正然大言曰臣本謂宜爾誠與臣意合 Li Hsien had not dared to be the first to speak out. When he saw that Ch’iu’s way of putting it was accurate, he loudly proclaimed, “I said at first that it was fitting. This truly accords with my intention.”

草：若夫褒杜崔[沮→]詛羅趙忻忻有自臧之意者無乃近於矜伎賤彼貴我哉 As to praising Tu and Ts’ui while deriding Lo and Chao, he smugly intends is to applaud himself; isn’t that tantamount to boasting of one’s ability, deprecating others and vaunting oneself?

列：不恤國事不樂臣妾肆意遠游 He did not trouble himself about affairs of state, nor disport himself with his retainers, men or women; he allowed his entire attention to be focused on distant journeys.
史：大王之威行於山東蔽邑恐懼備伏繕甲厲兵飾車騎習馳射力田積粟守四封之內愁居備處不敢動搖唯大王有意督過之也 The fearsome reputation of YGM is current east of the mountains. Our poor city fears and lies low in anxiety. We keep our armor in good repair and our weapons sharp. We prepare our chariots and horsemen and practice shooting at the gallop. We put much effort into farming and accumulate grain. We guard all within our four borders. We live in worry and dwell in trembling, not daring to deviate from our course. Let YGM tour and inspect this if you are so inclined.

b.得意 succeed

後：嘿嘿不得意 suffered frustration in silence
戰：君不聞大魚乎網不能止鉤不能牽蕩而失水則螻蟻得意焉 Has YL not heard of the great fish? No net can take it, no hook and line reel it in. But if it goes aground and loses the tide, even ants will have their way with it.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而爲燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch’i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch’in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch’i on behalf of Yen.

史：作琅邪臺立石刻頌秦德明得意 He built the Lang-yeh tower and erected a stele with an inscription praising the deservingness of Ch’in and expatiating on its success.

史：陳侯欲往大夫曰吳新得意楚王雖亡與陳有故不可倍懷公乃以疾謝吳 The Marquess of Ch’ên wanted to go, but his great officers said, “Wu is a parvenu. Although the king of Ch’u is a fugitive, he has long-standing connections with Ch’ên, and may not be ignored.” The Remembered Marquess thus declined Wu’s invitation, pleading illness.

3. as fac or muc guess

非：有尺寸而無意度 Use measuring instruments; don’t guess sizes.

呂：人有亡鈇者意其鄰之子 There was a man who lost an ax and suspected his neighbor’s son.

呂：我不言伐莒子何以意之 I did not mention attacking Ch’ü; how did you guess it?

呂：竊意大王之弗爲也 I venture to predict that Your Majesty will not do it.

呂：聖人上知千歲下知千歲非意之也蓋有自云也 Wise men can see the past and future for a thousand years; it’s not that they guess, we can infer that they have some source.

史：嘗從楚相飲已而楚相亡璧門下意張儀曰儀貧無行必此盜相君之璧 Once he was at a drinking party of the premier of Ch’u. Later the premier missed

a jade circlet, and his entourage suspected Chang Yi. They said, “He is a penniless nobody. It must be that this one stole M’lord Premier’s jade circlet.”

史：賈生既辭往行聞長沙卑溼自以壽不得長又以適去意不自得 Academician Chia having made his farewells and departed, he heard that Ch’ang-sha is low-lying and damp, and thought to himself that he would not make old bones. Also, having left in disgrace, he guessed he would have little peace.

黃：匠人不能釋尺寸而意短長廢繩墨而[起→]趕平[水→]木也工人不能置規而爲圓去矩而爲方 The carpenter may not lay aside the ruler and guess length, or discard the inkline and forthwith plane a board. The artisan may not put away his compass and make circles or set aside his square and make squares.
列：意迷精爽請化人求還 The king had no idea where he was and his morale plummeted; he begged the magician to let him go home.

顏：有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊边之民是何字也余應之曰意爲边即是边倦之边耳 Someone inquired of me, “In the record of Wei, in a written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊边之民. What graph is this?” I replied, “I suppose 边 is just the 边 of 边倦.”

b. abs use

戰：萬人之衆而破三軍者不意也 The thing that can let even a few regiments of men smash an entire national army is failure to anticipate.

戰：專軍并銳觸魏之不意 I concentrated my army and combined my crack units, smashing into the unsuspecting Wei. [lit “butting into their condition of unforeseeingness”]

**iag* oh, my! 噫 億

釋：噫憶也憶念之故發此聲以憶之也 **iag* “ya!” is **iak* “recall”; when reminiscing about something, one utters this sound to recall it.

**iag* **ier* 1.7 *nc* doctor 醫 醫

衡：病作而醫用禍起而巫使 When disease flares up a doctor is hired; when ill-fortune arises a diviner is summoned.

左：三折肱知爲良醫 Having broken one’s arm three times, one knows how to become a good doctor.

左：晉侯使醫衍酖衛侯甯俞和醫使薄其酖不死 The marquess of Chin got Doctor Yen to poison the marquess of Wei, but Ning Yü bribed the physician to attenuate his poison; he did not die.

釋：脈摘猶謫猶也如醫別人脈知疾之意見事者之稱也 *mwektek* is like *kiwællək*; like a doctor distinguishing someone’s veins; it means noticing what is wrong. An epithet of inspectors.

漢：出之未死答問愛自誣與醫發 She got her out and she was not dead. Questioned under whipping she denounced herself for adultery with the doctor.

後：皇后年少希更艱難或驅使醫巫外求方技此不可不備 The empress is young and has seldom dealt with trouble; she might incontinently summon a doctor or a shaman, or send out for empires. This has got to be forestalled.

b. includes veterinarians

周：獸醫掌療獸病療獸瘍 The animal doctor has responsibility for treating the maladies of animals and the lesions of animals.

c. includes heterodox practitioners

管：上特龜[筮→]筮好用巫筮則鬼神驟崇 If

the superiors rely on the tortoise and milfoil and favor employing shamans and witch doctors then the spirits will dump a load of weird stuff on them. [but 靈 might be 靈 here]

史：賈誼曰吾聞古之聖人不居朝廷必在卜醫之中 Chia Yi said, "I have heard of the sages of old that if they did not frequent the court they were always to be found among divination-healers.

ʔəŋŋiəŋ ʔiəŋziəŋ ^{nc} swallow 675 鷓鴣 意而

ʔiəŋ 2.6 drink made of prune juice 釀

ʔiəŋ (prn) 憶

ʔiəŋ 2.6 dislike 382 諷

ʔiəŋ 2.6 agree 諷

ʔiəŋŋiə or is it that...? (cf 倚) 299 意者

ʔiəŋŋəŋ donkey's bray *sua* 歐歐 歐歐

ʔiəŋŋ 1.44 ought, proper 249 應

ʔiəŋŋ 1.44 to resist 249 膺 應

淮：二心不可以事君疑志不可以應敵 One cannot serve a ruler by means of a divided heart, nor withstand the enemy with a shaky resolution.

ʔiəŋŋ ^{nc} some raptors: eagle, falcon etc 鷹 鷹

ʔiəŋŋ 1.44 ^{nc} breast 249 膺 [膺]

ʔiəŋŋ 3.47 reply; conform, agree 249 應 膺 膺

淮：王無以應 The king had no reply.

孟：彼如日孰可以伐之則將應之曰為天吏

則可以伐之 If he says, "In what status could one attack them?" I would reply, "One could attack them if one had the status of Sky's deputy."

淮：今夫舉大木者前呼邪許後亦應之此舉

重勸力之歌也 Well, now, when people lift a big beam, the front shout, "Yo ho!" and the rear answer

them: this is chanting to exert strength in heavy

lifting.

非：或曰雍季之對不當文公之問凡對問者

有因問小大緩急而對也所問高大而對以卑

狹則明主弗受也今文公問以少遇眾而對曰

後必無復此非所以應也 In rebuttal, I say that

Yung Chi's reply was not appropriate to the Cynosure

Marquess's question. Always in replying to a question,

one goes by its degree of importance and of urgency in

replying. If what is asked is high and great and the reply

is low and cramped, an intelligent ruler will not accept

it. Here the Cynosure Marquess asked about opposing

a large force with small one, and the reply was in terms

of not being able to do it again. That is not the kind of

answer that was called for.

顏：有人訪吾曰魏志蔣濟上書云弊邊之民

是何字也余應之曰意為邊即是邊倦之邊耳

Someone inquired of me, "In the record of Wei, in a

written submission of Chiang Chi it says 弊邊之民.

What graph is this?" I replied, "I suppose 邊 is just

the 邊 of 邊倦."

b. fig.

史：應事 respond as events require; deal with exigencies

淮：故一人之身而三變者所以應時[矣→]也

Thus three changes within the life of one man were

his way of responding to the needs of the times.

漢：今誠以吾眾為天下倡宜多應者 If we now

whole-heartedly make our body of men the leaders of

the world, surely there will be many who respond.

漢：今異至不應災將隨之 Now an anomaly has

occurred, and if we do not respond, disaster will follow.

(1) reaction of nature to some condition

呂：鼓宮而宮應鼓角而角動 Strike the *kung*-

note and *kung* responds; strike the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

淮：叩宮宮應彈角角動 Strike the *kung*-note and

kung responds; pluck the *chiao*-note and *chiao* is stirred.

史：天之與人自有相通如景之象形響之應

聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are

ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow

to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound.

淮：日月不應非其氣君子不容非其類也 The sun

and moon do not respond to what is alien to their energy;

a courtier does not accommodate what is alien to his kind.

藝：昔周武中流有白魚之應不待濟而大號

以建 Long ago the Martial King of Chou got the omen

of the white fish while in midstream. There was no need

to wait for his great shout while crossing the stream to be

on his course to kingship.

史：稱引天地剖判以來五德轉移治各有宜

而符應若茲 He adduced that ever since sky and

earth split apart, the five influences have rotated in

alteration. Each has what is suitable to governing,

and natural signs respond in accordance with these.

ʔiəŋŋ 1.44 to receive 249 膺 應

ʔiəŋŋ ^{nc} ko bug 蠅

ʔiəŋŋ 1.45 說文：horse's reins 集韻 *r'əŋŋ* 195

鞞

ʔiəŋŋ'u ^{mp} title given X by ?秦 應侯

ʔiəŋŋsiəŋ ^{mp} alt name for Jupiter? 應星

ʔiəŋŋ? selfish, greedy ("monopolizing?") 廣韻

ar'iet or *iet* 1 虱

ʔiəŋŋxiəŋ pant. lose breath (cf 優侏) 338 鬚

ʔiəŋŋxiəŋ hard to see (cf 鬚鬚) 338 優侏

ʔiəŋŋ-p'iwəŋ ^{sub} so flowery ornamentation

(pron?) 虬費

ʔiəŋ 1.17 ^{mp} dyn. name [ac 商] 殷

淮：昔者神農無制令而民從唐虞有制令而無

刑罰夏后氏不負言殷人誓周人盟 In ancient

times, Shên Nung gave no orders; Yao and Shun gave

orders but no punishments; Yü never went back on his

word; the Yin swore oaths; the Chou made treaties.

史：帝武丁得傳說為相殷復興焉稱高宗 Emperor

Wu Ting got Fu Shuo to be his chief minister; Yin

rose again and he was proclaimed Kao Tsung.

呂：武王勝殷 The Martial King overcame Yin,

史：故湯武不循古而王夏殷不易禮而亡 Thus

T'ang and Wu became kings even though they did not

follow the ancients, while Hsia and Yin perished even

though they did not change the rites.

史：桀有亂德鼎遷於殷載祀六百殷紂暴虐

鼎遷於周 Chieh reaped the reward of his unruliness

and the cauldrons were transferred to Yin. After six

hundred years, Chòu of Yin became violently oppres-

sive and the cauldrons were transferred to Chou.

史：武王諤謂以昌殷紂墨墨以亡 It was objec-

tions by which The Martial King achieved glory; it was

silence by which Chòu of Yin brought about his own

ruin.

墨：夏后氏失之殷人受之殷人失之周人受

之 The Hsia dynasty lost them [the cauldrons] and

the Yin people received them; the Yin people lost them

and the Chou people received them.

戰：昔周之伐殷得九鼎凡一鼎而九萬人輓

之九九八十一萬人士卒師徒器械被具所以

備者稱此 Long ago when Chou chastised Yin and

obtained the nine cauldrons, each cauldron took ninety thousand men to draw its wagon. Nine times that makes eight hundred ten thousand men, with officers and sergeants, army troops, weapons and implements and shelter gear, all also needed in proportion to that number.

史：自太伯作吳五世而武王克殷封其後為二其一虞在中國其一吳在夷蠻十二世而晉滅中國之虞 Five generations after the time T'ai Po founded Wu, The Martial King conquered Yin. He enfeoffed the descendants in two places: Yü among the central states and Wu among the barbarians. Twelve generations later Chin extinguished the Yü of the central states.

論：夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也殷禮吾能言之宋不足徵也文獻不足故也足則吾能徵之矣 The rituals of Hsia I can talk about, but Ch'i lacks evidence to verify it. The rituals of Yin I can talk about, but Sung lacks evidence to verify it. The reason is that their documents are insufficient. If they were sufficient I would be able to adduce them as evidence.

衡：殷周以前頗載六經 written down before the Yin and Chou, distinct from the six classics 釋：歲...殷曰祀 harvest...Yin called it *dziəŋ* (ie this is the Shang dynasty word)

ʔiəŋ 1.17 ^{vst} large, enlarge 14 殷

左：祭以特羊殷以少牢 For seasonal sacrifices use a single sheep; use a sheep plus a pig for the enlarged sacrifices. [the offering.

儀：月半不殷奠 At the half-moon, do not increase

淮：家充盈殷富金錢無量財貨無貴 Their

household was bulging with goods, immensely rich;

they had coin beyond counting and wealth beyond

measure.

史：大臣父兄殷眾富樂 Your great officers and

senior male relatives are great and numerous, rich

and happy.

史：臨菑之塗車鞞擊人肩摩連枉成帷舉袂

成幕揮汗成雨家殷人足志高氣揚 The streets

of Lin-tzu are so crowded with vehicles and people

that if they conjoined their lapels they would form a

tent wall and if they raised their sleeves they would

form a tent roof. If they all flicked away sweat at once

it would be like rain. The households are large and

the population ample. Hopes are high and spirits good.

ʔiəŋ 2.19 ^{ve} conceal 491 隱 𠄎

論：子曰二三子以我為隱乎吾無隱乎爾吾

無行而不與二三子者 Do you gentlemen think I

conceal? I conceal nothing from you. I have never

done a thing I did not share with you.

非：鑿穴於王之所常隱語者 He drilled a hole into

the place where the king often held secret discussions.

衡：所於辟隱 where they go & hide

後：[歎]好直言無隱諱帝每不能容 [Hsin]

loved frank talk, never concealing or avoiding any-

thing, and the emperor could never get used to that.

史：是故不敢匿意隱情先以聞於左右 Thus

we dare not conceal our intentions nor hide the truth,

but give prior notice to all about us.

選：崇崇圜丘隆陽天兮登降列旒畢塔垣兮 A

towering round mound, its forbidding height hides

the sky, ah! He goes up and down by an oblique path,

long and curving around, ah! [nr]

b. also of involuntary concealment

語：賢聖或隱於田里 Some of talent or even

genius remain in obscurity in farm villages.
 史：齊僻陋隱居東海之上 Ch'i is remote and rustic, obscurely located at the shore of the east sea.
 衡：玉隱石間珠匿魚腹 Jade is concealed among rock; pearls hide in the bellies of fish.
 藝：鳴蛇之洞深谷隱於蒼天飛猿之嶺喬樹參於雲日 At the cave of the singing snake/ deep valleys lie hidden from the blue sky. At the mountain ridge of the flying ape/ Towering trees rise as high as the clouds and sun.
 𧄲 speak obliquely or cryptically 491 譏 隱
 𧄲 grief (pheap) 隱
 新：惻隱憐人謂之慈反慈為忍 If one pities the grieving and feels others' pain it is called
 𧄲 3.24 ^{nc} rooftree of roof w/ceiling 491 樑
 𧄲 2.19 bevel 樑 梁
 𧄲 3.24 lean on 廣韻 ar 𧄲 64 僂 僂 隱
 釋：跪危也兩跪隱地體危也 g'wia "kneel" is ngwia "teetery"; when both knees rest on the ground, the body is teetery.
 𧄲 deep black ar 𧄲 (sua 煙?) 570 黧
 𧄲 ^{mp} river name 隱 澗
 𧄲 self-contained 隱
 𧄲 1.17 drum sound 齧
 𧄲 2.19 ko edible plant 隱
 𧄲 2.19 cautious, meticulous 意
 𧄲 1 conserve, protect 意
 𧄲 2.19 onomat 隱 殷 礮
 史：人民之眾車馬之多日夜行不絕鞦韆股殷若有三軍之眾 The people are so numerous and the horses and carts so many that they cease moving neither day nor night; the rumble of traffic and the buzz of voices is like that of an entire nation's army.
 𧄲 1.21 clothing (齊 dial pron) 衣
 𧄲 廣韻：隈隱之貌 隱
 𧄲 1.21 plant color green 葢
 𧄲 1.21 ko edible plant 葢
 𧄲 2.19 grief (pheap) 491 隱
 𧄲-𧄲 ^{nb} grieved 愍 愍
 𧄲-𧄲 ^{nb} ?distressed? 殷 殷
 𧄲nkung ^{mp} marquess of 魯 隱公 「愍
 𧄲ng'ian 1.21 attentive to guests 14 殷勤 殷
 搜：云河伯欲暫見君...河伯乃大設酒食詞旨殷勤 She said, "The River Boss wants to see you for a minute"... the River Boss then set out a munificent feast and spoke to him very attentively.
 𧄲n'iong soo 殷 衆
 𧄲n'ien ^{nc} ko plant 隱 葱
 𧄲n'ien impressive mountains 嶼 嶼
 𧄲 1.8 lean on, be based on 64 依 衣 肩
 釋：基據也在下物所依據也 kiag "base" is kiwag "grasp"; it is below, what things lean on and grasp.
 漢：依山島為國 They occupy a mountainous island as their country.
 國：夫國必依山山川崩川竭亡之徵也 A nation necessarily depends on its hills and rivers. If the hills collapse and the rivers dry up that is evidence of doom.
 史：民賴其慶百姓懷之多徙而[保→]依歸焉周道之興自此始故詩人歌樂思其德 The folk relied on his good fortune. People remembered him and many emigrated to give him their allegiance. The rise of the way of Chou began from this. Thus the poets recalled in song and music what they owed him.

選：月明星稀烏鵲南飛繞樹三匝何枝可依 The moon is bright and the stars few. Crows and magpies fly southward; they make three circuits around the trees—on what branch can they rely?
 b. fig. depend on, accord with
 左：神聰明正直而壹者也依人而行 Spirits are clear-sighted, straightforward, upright and unvarying. They act according to what people do.
 人：雖體變無窮猶依乎五質 Though the manifestations may vary infinitely, they still depend on the five substances.
 莊：夫子何方之依 What method is it that the Master relies upon?
 左：諺所謂輔車相依唇亡齒寒者其馮說之謂也 What the saying refers to as "Lower and upper jaws depend on each other/ If the lips are gone the teeth get cold"—surely it's Yü and Kuo that that refers to.
 史：凡居此者欲[令→]念周務以德致人不欲依阻險令後世驕奢以虐民也 Whoever occupies this place should bear Chou in mind, making it policy to attract people with good will. They shouldn't rely on the difficulty of the terrain; that would tempt their later generations to become arrogant and extravagant and to oppress the people.
 搜：妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny tum" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall, change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.
 梁：師子國天竺旁國也其地和適無冬夏之異五穀隨人所種不須時節其國舊無人民止有鬼神及龍居之諸國商估來共市易鬼神不見其形但出珍寶顯其所堪價商人依價取之諸國人聞其土樂因此競至或有停住者遂成大國 Lionland is a neighboring state of India. Its land is very suitable. There is no difference between winter and summer. Grain grows whenever people plant it, regardless of seasons. Formerly the country was uninhabited, only goblins and dragons living there. Merchants and traders from all lands came there together to sell and trade. The goblins never let their forms be seen; they only put out valuable things and let the price they would accept be known. The merchants chose according to price. People in other countries heard that the land was happy, and so vied to get there. Some remained and so became a good-sized state.
 𧄲 1.8 ^{nc} clothing 581 衣
 淮：胡曹為衣 Hu Ts'ao made clothing.
 衡：不死之衣冠 his clothes and cap, which did not die
 史：叔孫通儒服漢王憎之迺變其服短衣楚製漢王喜 Shu-sun T'ung habitually wore Confucian garb, and the Han king disliked that. So he switched to wearing a short upper garment, cut after the fashion of Ch'u, and the Han king was pleased.
 管：衣黃衣冠黃冠戴黃蓋乘小馬 He wears

yellow clothes and a yellow hat and drives a carriage with a yellow canopy drawn by small horses.
 國：余不愛衣食於民 I don't begrudge clothing and food to the people.
 西：既而文君抱頸而泣曰我平生富足今乃以衣裳貫酒 After that, Wên-chün clasped the back of her head and wept. She said, "All my life has been of wealth and sufficiency. Now I've got to pawn my cloak and jacket for wine."
 b. paired w/裳
 詩：黻衣繡裳佩玉將將壽考不亡 He has blazoned upper garment and embroidered lower garment/ His belt-pendant jades tinkle/ he will live to very old age and not die. [m]
 隋：七星七星一名天都主衣裳文繡又主急兵守盜賊 The seven stars of *chihsing* also called *fientu* govern clothing and embroidery. They also govern suddenly springing to arms and defending against bandits.
 布衣⇒布
 𧄲 ^{mp} dial pron of 殷 dyn name 衣 韞
 𧄲 3.8 ^{ma} wear; give to wear 581 衣
 語：民人食肉飲血衣皮毛 Common people ate meat and drank blood, wore untanned skins and furs.
 漢：貨謂布帛可衣及金刀龜貝所以分財布利通有無者也 "Goods" refers to wearable linen and silk cloth and to coins, tortoise shell and cowries, means of dividing wealth, dispensing benefit and connecting the haves and have-nots.
 左：殺囚衣之王服而流諸漢乃取而葬之 He killed a prisoner, dressed him in the king's clothing, let him float on the Han, then retrieved him and buried him. [衣之王服 fac ind obj dir obj]
 呂：夏不衣裘非愛裘也暖有餘也 That we don't wear fur cloaks in summer is not for the cloaks' sake; it's because they're too hot.
 非：人無毛羽不衣則不犯寒 Men have no fur or feathers; unless they wear something they can't face cold weather.
 衡：故世有衣狗裘為狗盜者人望見之似禽獸之皮毛故人不要疑也 Thus there are people in the world who put on dog skin cloaks to allow them to steal like dogs. People look at them and see what seems to be animal fur and so do not suspect them.
 左：民三其力二入於君而衣食其一 the people divide their work into three parts; two go to the ruler while they feed and clothe themselves by the other one
 史：太公聞之夜衣而行 Tai Kung overheard it, dressed in the night and went on.
 禮：雞初鳴而衣服 When the cock first crew he donned his clothing.
 國：妾不衣帛馬不食粟 Your maids do not wear silk and your horses do not eat grain.
 史：從弟子十人所皆衣繒單衣立大巫後 Her acolytes were ten or more women all wearing single-layer fine silk clothing, standing behind the grand shamaness.
 禮：君子雖貧不粥祭器雖寒不衣祭服 Even if impoverished, a courtier does not sell his ritual vessels. Even if cold, he does not don his ritual robes.
 史：子獨不見郊祭之犧牛乎養食之數戴衣以文繡以入大廟 Have you never noticed the sacrificial ox at the temple in the suburb? They feed and care for it for years and dress it in patterned

brocade to be led into the great temple.

布衣⇒布

'iər 2.7 screen ornamented w/axes 590 宸
淮：負宸而朝諸侯 By nothing more strenuous than leaning on the imperial chamber-screen, he brought the barons to his court in submission.

'iər 2.7 ^{vs1} sob in lamentation 依 依

選：胡馬依北風越鳥巢南枝 The steppe pony whinnies to the north wind/ The bird from Yüeh nests on the south-facing branches.

b. *vs1* *onomatopes can be reduplicated*

選：胡馬失其群思心常依依 When a steppe pony has strayed from its herd/ With questing heart it constantly calls to them.

'iər roll around 49 宸

'iər 2.7 conceal cf 隱 切韻 *ar'ar* 590 宸 宸

'iər detailed, careful 懇

'iər? *stdw* yeast in fermentation 衣

'iər? 說文：return; 身 reversed 身

'iər-iər ^{nb} so young willows 57 依依

詩：昔我往矣楊柳依依今我來思雨雪霏霏 When I went away the willows were greening. Now when I return the snow is falling thickly.

'iər'k'o ^{mp} mtn name 依 帖

'iər'iər indistinct (cf 幾希) 439 依 倚

'iər'd'iətək ^{mp} 關 name 依 地 德

'iərb'iük 1.8 ^{nc} clothing 581,316 衣服

左：衣服附在吾身我知而慎之 Clothing adjoins my person; I am aware of it and careful of it.
漢：衣服常鮮於我 Her clothes are always newer than mine.

戰：衣服玩好擇其所喜而為之宮室臥具擇其所善而為之 She had her favorite kinds of clothing and trinkets made for her, and had the kind of bedroom and bedding she preferred made for her.

史：明尊卑爵秩等級各以差次名田宅臣妾衣服以家次 He made clear the grades and steps of rank and degree; he assigned differential terminology to farmland and dwellings; he had male and female servants wear distinct clothing according to household.

'iər'ia 1.8 be close to 64 依 倚

'iər 4.26 ^{nc} town (△ sig 邑 phon) 47 邑

釋：周制九夫為井...四井為邑...四邑為丘...四丘為甸 The Chou decreed that nine blokes would constitute a *ching*...four *ching* a town...four towns a *ch'iu*...four *ch'iu* a *ch'eng*.

衡：獻其邑三十六口三萬 Ceded thirty-six of his towns, population 30,000.

戰：有城市之邑 town with wall and marketplace

漢：千室之邑必有千鍾之臧臧繼百萬 A city of a thousand households must have a treasury of a thousand *tiung* holding a million strings of cash.

藝：邑室連接雞犬相聞 Houses in a town stood wall to wall; chickens and dogs could hear each other.

史：與其徒屬發邑兵北出擊鄭 With his adherents he issued the city's armaments, went north and attacked Ch'eng.

史：張儀歸報秦惠王封儀五邑號曰武信君 When Chang Yi returned and reported to Ch'in, the Benevolent King enfeoffed him with five cities and the title Lord Military Reliability.

漢：春令民畢出在野冬則畢入於邑 In spring, order the folk all to go out into the fields; in winter, they should all go into the towns.

管：大水漂州流邑大風漂屋折樹[火→]大暴焚地燹草 Great floods will inundate islands and wash away towns; great winds will blow roofs and break trees; great drought will burn land and scorch plants.

史：集小[都]鄉邑聚為縣置令丞凡三十一縣 He aggregated small cities and towns and merged them into counties, appointing administrators and sub-administrators, to a total of thirty-one counties.

釋：縣邑之名亦如之 District and town names are also like that.

草：鄉邑不以此較能朝廷不以此科吏 No one uses this either to compare ability in town or to rank officials at court.

奉邑⇒奉

弊邑⇒弊

'iəp 4.26 to bow (to) *gr conf w/* 揖 317 挹

'iəp 4.26 working the soil [?!] 78 悒

'iəp 4.26 troubled, grieving 317 悒 邑

'iəp 4.26 garment lining (*swa* 襲) 裛

'iəp 4.26 to wrap, bind 47 裛

選：裛以藻繡絡以綸連隨侯明月錯落其間金釘銜璧是為列錢翡翠火齊流耀含英懸聚垂棘夜光在焉 They are wrapped in elegant embroidery, connected by being tied with thread. Famous large gems are interspersed with them. Golden medallions contain jade circlelets, hung together like coins on a string. Blue-green jade and red muscovite shed lustre from their internal brilliance. Like the fabled jades Hsüan-li and Ch'ui-chi, they seem to glow in the dark.

'iəp 4.26 ladle out 47 挹

'iəp 4.26 suppress 317 挹

'iəp 4.26 moist, moisten 廣韻 *ar'ia* 558 浥

'iəp 4.26 short of breath 廣韻 *ar'ap* 338 悒

'iəp-iəp ^{nb} *stdw* patiently waiting 317 邑 邑

史：賢君者各及其身顯名天下安能邑邑待數十百年以成帝王乎 Typically competent rulers make their names famous throughout the world within their own lifetimes. How could they bear to wait patiently through decades or centuries to establish an imperial kingship?

'iəp'iəp dəiəp'ziəŋ ^m bow ceremoniously 639 揖讓

'iəp'iəp plant name 挹 蒔

'iəp'iəp growing abundantly 47 挹 蒔

'iəp'iəp 集韻：中制 fits pattern 挹 挹

'iəp'io 'iəp'ia rotten? 芭 菸

'iəm 2.47 beverage 331 飲 衆

國：諺有之曰觥飲不及壹盞 As the proverb says, "A horn of drink isn't worth a mouthful of cooked rice."

論：一簞食一瓢飲 one serving-basket of food and one gourd of drink

衡：飲食損減則氣力衰衰則聲音嘶 If food and drink are decreased then energy declines; if it declines then the voice is weakened.

'iəm 2.47 ^m drink 331 飲 衆 飲

衡：人飲食無日鬼神何故有日 There are no set days on which people eat and drink; why should ghosts and spirits have such set days?

非：昔者堯有天下飯於土簋飲於土鋤 Of old, Yao controlled the whole world. He ate his meals from a daub stew bowl and drank from a daub beaker.

漢：病不呼醫飲藥 When he got sick he did not summon a doctor nor did he take medicine.

戰：飲酒而稱樂 were having a drinking party and called for music

呂：魏文侯與虞人期獵是日飲酒樂天雨 The cynosure marquess of Wei made a date to go hunting with the foresters. When the day came he was at a party and it was raining.

梁：約性不飲酒少嗜欲雖時遇隆重而居處儉素 Yüeh was by nature a non-drinker and abstemious. Although at times he found himself in high and important positions, his private life was frugal and simple.

衡：以田飲食以宅居處 From land they eat and drink, in dwellings they find house and home.

非：掘井而飲之 We dig wells to get water to drink.

淮：破其首以為飲器 broke up his skull to make a drinking vessel

淮：知伯與襄子飲 Chih-po was drinking with the Prospering Patriarch.

非：溺者一飲而止則無逆者以其不休也 If when a man had swallowed once drowning were finished then no one would ever revive; it works by being unceasing.

非：君渴將何以飲 If YL were thirsty, what would you drink from?

衡：使生人不飲食而徒以口歆奢食之氣不過三日則餓死矣 Suppose a living person were to leave off eating and drinking and only use his mouth to savor the steam of the sacrificial meals, he would have starved to death in no more than three days.

淮：螾無筋骨之強爪牙之利上食晞壤下飲黃泉 Earthworms lack the power of muscle and bone or the sharpness of tooth and claw; they eat dry dust aboveground and drink the muddy seepage below.

禮：長者辭少者反席而飲長者舉未酬少者不敢飲 If the elder declines, the younger returns to his seat and drinks. If the elder accepts, the younger does not dare to drink until the elder has drained his cup.

史：與代王飲陰告虜人曰即酒酣樂進熱噉反斗以擊之 He had drinks with the king of Tai. He had secretly instructed the kitchen man, "When we have had enough to drink to make us happy, you serve us a snack. Reverse the ladle and hit him with it."

'iəm 3.52 ^m give to drink 331 飲 衆

左：飲桓公酒樂公曰以火繼之辭曰臣卜其晝未卜其夜不敢 They gave a drinking party for the Foursquare ruler and it was a good one. The marquess said, "Let's carry on by firelight." He would not, saying "YS has divined about the daytime, but not about the night. I dare not."

漢：太后伺其獨居使人持鴆飲之 The Empress Dowager waited until he was alone and then had someone give him poison to drink.

史：飲以芫華一撮 I gave her a potion made of a pinch of daphne flower.

衡：使御者飲馬 He had the driver water the horses.
淮：病熱而強之餐救渴而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

列：獻白鵠之血以飲王具牛馬之漣以洗王之足 They gave the king the blood of a white swan to drink and provided milk of cows and horses to wash the king's feet.

ʼiəm 1.49 sound 411 音

山：其音如判木 Its cry sounds like splitting wood.
衡：飲食損減則氣力衰則聲音嘶 If food and drink are decreased then energy declines; if it declines then the voice is weakened.

方：擗披散也東齊聲散曰擗器破曰披秦晉聲變曰擗器破而不殊其音亦謂之擗器破而未離謂之豐 *sieg* is *p'iasân* "disperse." In eastern Ch'í when the sound is dispersed they call it *sieg*; when the instrument is broken they call it *p'ia*. In Ch'in and Chin when the sound [ie timbre?] changes they call it *sieg*; when the instrument is broken but has not gone out of tune they also call it *sieg*; when the instrument has broken but has not come apart they call it *miwên*.

管：叩之其音清 If you strike it, its tone is clear.

藝：亢音高歌 They raise the notes and sing high.

詩：德音孔[膠→]嶸 His good reputation is very eminent.

淮：豈無鄭衛激楚之音哉 Surely there is no lack of sophisticated tunes from Chêng and Wèi.

呂：有[螟→]蟻集其國其音匈匈 There are swarms of biting gnats in the capital, making a noise *hung-hung*.

衡：以一斗水灌冶鑄之火氣激裂若雷之音矣 Throw a dipperful of water into the fire of a smelter and the eruption of vapor will make a *p'iat-liat* sound like thunder.

淮：譬猶師曠之施瑟柱也所推移上下者無寸尺之度而靡不中音 It's comparable to Shih Kuang's setting the bridges of a cithern; the amount he moves them up or down isn't measurable even in inches, but he never fails to get the exact note.

呂：師曠曰後世有知音者將知鐘之不調也臣竊為君恥之至於師涓而果知鐘之不調也是師曠欲善調鐘以為後世之知音者也 Shih Kuang said, "In the future there will be someone who can discriminate pitch who will recognize that these bells are out of tune. I venture to feel shame on YL's behalf." When it came to the time of Shih Ch'üan he did in fact recognize that the bells were out of tune. This was a case of Shih Kuang wanting to tune the bells properly on behalf of someone in the future who could discriminate pitch.

b. the sound of music

後：譚以父任為郎因好音律善鼓琴 Tan was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father; he turned out to love tunes and tunings and to be good at the cithern.

史：凡音由於人心天之與人而有以相通如景之象形響之應聲故為善者天報之以福為惡者天與之以殃其自然者也 All music comes from the human heart. Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound. Thus sky rewards doers of good with good fortune and sends ill fortune to doers of evil; these are examples of its spontaneous behavior.

史：故舜彈五弦之琴歌南風之詩而天下治紂為朝歌北鄙之音身死國亡舜之道何弘也紂之道何隘也 Thus Shun plucked a five-string cithern and sang the folk songs of the south, and the world was put in order. Ch'òu played music of the villages north of Chao-ke; he and his state both perished.

How did the way of Shun become so widespread and that of Ch'òu get so straitened?

史：夫南風之詩者生長之音也舜樂好之樂與天地同意得萬國之驩心故天下治也夫朝歌者不時也北者敗也鄙者陋也紂樂好之與萬國殊心諸侯不附百姓不親天下畔之故身死國亡 The folk songs of the south are the music of birth and growth [play on "south wind" indicating vernal rebirth]. Shun loved them, and his music expressed aims identical with those of sky and earth, gaining the gladdened hearts of all nations; thus the world was put in order. Now, "singing at morning" [pun on *pln*] is ill-timed, "retreating" [pun on "north"] is defeat and "rustic" [pun on "village"] is vulgar. Ch'òu loved them, differing in this from all nations; the barons did not adhere to him, nor did the folk feel akin to him. The world rebelled against him and thus he perished with his state.

c. reading of a graph

多：音如字 Read this graph in its usual pronunciation.

漢：繫囚以掠笞若瘼死者所坐名縣爵里 the sentence, name, county, rank and village of any prisoner who dies of tattooing, whipping or inanition *Commentary* 蘇林曰瘼病也囚徒病律名為瘼如淳曰律囚以飢寒而死曰瘼師古曰瘼病是也此言囚或以掠笞及飢寒及疾病而死如說非矣瘼音庚字或作瘼其音亦同 *Su Lin says, "dùu is illness. When a prisoner on corvee sickens the legal term is dùu."* *Ju Ch'un says, "In law, when a prisoner dies of hunger or cold it is called dùu."* *Shih-ku says, "To say dùu is illness is correct. This says 'whenever a prisoner dies of tattooing or whipping or else cold and hunger or else of illness.' Ju's explanation is wrong. 瘼 is read dùu; also written 瘼 which has the same reading.*

山：有獸焉其狀如貳鼠而文題其名曰癩食之已瘦 There is an animal there. Its shape is like a blorch-mouse but with a patterned forehead. Its name is *noq*. Eaten it cures goiter. *郭璞 commentary: 貳鼠所未詳音題字亦或作瘼 I haven't been able to find out what a blorch-mouse is. It is pronounced the same as 癩, and some write it with the graph 癩.*

南：范岫撰字書音訓又訪查焉 When Fan Hsiu compiled phonetic glosses for a dictionary he also asked Yu about them.

ʼiəm be dumb [sort out] 74 暗

ʼiəm 1.49 dark; hidden 231 陰 隗 廕 露 霽 阴

淮：故聖人不貴尺之璧而重寸之陰 The sage does not value a jade circle a foot in diameter; he considers an inch-wide shadow [of a gnomon, used to determine the advance of seasons with precision] important.

選：飛狐白日晚瀚海愁陰生 At Flying Fox pass, the midday sun was low; in the Gobi desert foreboding darkness loomed.

藝：欲知蠶善惡常以三月三日天陰而無日不見雨蠶大善 If you wish to know whether the silkworms will turn out well or badly, always use the third day of the third month. If the sky is overcast but there is no rain, the silkworms will turn out very well.

藝：舜受禪大麓桑陰未移而已陟帝位 When Shun accepted the abdication [of Yao] at Ta-lu, before the shadow of the mulberry could shift he was already on the imperial throne.

選：木則樅栝椶栳梓械楓楓嘉卉灌叢蔚若鄧林鬱翁蔓對櫛爽樛樛穆吐葩颯榮布葉垂陰 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa, hawthorn, *p'ien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves to send down shade.

2. shady place

a. hidden, in secret (*cf* 微)

史：子為我陰奉之 Support him secretly for me.

淮：讒夫陰謀百姓暴骸 A troublemaker schemed in secret; every family left bones in the open.

史：陰合而陽絕於齊 Ostensibly break with Ch'í while secretly adhering to them.

史：諸嘗與弘有卻者雖詳與善陰報其禍 Of all who had ever had some difference with him, though he pretended to be on good terms with them, Hung secretly plotted their downfall.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 *Su Ch'in*, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'í and divide that territory.

史：秦王怒伐取魏之曲沃平周復陰厚[*]張儀益甚 The king of Ch'in was angered. He attacked and captured Ch'ü-wu and P'ing-chou from Wèi. He continued to support Chang Yi in secret even more lavishly. [*Some word meaning "support" or "serve" has dropped out here.]

後：昔武帝欲立衛子夫陰求陳皇后之過而陳后終廢子夫竟立 In time past, the Martial Emperor wanted to make the Wèi consort empress; he secretly sought evidence of misdeeds of the Ch'ên empress; it eventuated that the Ch'ên empress was deposed and the Wèi consort ended up as empress.

b. north side of mountain

山：俞隨之水出于其陰而北流 If you go farther along a river comes out on its north and flows north.
韜：烏雲之陣陰陽皆備 In the black cloud deployment, both north and south of the mountain are defended.

藝：禽鳥擗陽以晨鳴熊虎窟陰而夕嘯 Wild birds make nests on its south side and call in the morning/ Bears and tigers make dens on its north side and roar at night.

c. south bank of river

左：楚子自武城使公子成以汝陰之田求成于鄭 The chief of Ch'ü send Goonsir Ch'êng from Wu-ch'êng to seek accommodation with Chêng by means of farmland on the south of the Ju river (as bribe).

3. pudenda (male or female)

史：循其兩股以至於陰當尚溫也 Feel both his thighs as far as the genitalia; they ought to be still warm.
漢：昭信出之椽杵其陰中 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved and hammered a spike into its groin.

釋：陰蔭也言所在蔭翳也 *ʼiəm* "pudenda" is *iəm* "cover", referring to covering up the location

4. paired w/陽 "bright"

釋：虹攻也純陽攻陰氣也 *g'ung* "rainbow" is *kung* "conquer"; pure Yang conquers Yin energy

易：一陰一陽之謂道 One Yin and one Yang is what is called The Way.

禮：陰陽和而萬物得 When Yin and Yang harmonized, the myriad things were obtained.

易：陰陽合德而剛柔有體 When Yin and Yang joined forces, soft and hard acquired embodiment.

白：陽數奇陰數偶 Yang numbers are odd, Yin numbers are even.

禮：鼎俎奇而籩豆偶陰陽之義也 The *ting* and *tsu* vessels are odd-numbered, the *pien* and *tou* vessels even-numbered; that is proper in Yin-yang terms.

左：六氣曰陰陽風雨晦明 The six energy vapors are called Yin, Yang, wind, rain, darkness and light.

禮：陰陽長短 The bright and the dark are long or short.

禮：體天地法四時則陰陽順人情故謂之禮 It manifests sky and earth, takes the four seasons as its model, gets its principle from yin and yang and accords with human feeling; thus we call it *li*.

人：凡有血氣者莫不含元一以爲質稟陰陽以立性體五行而著形 Of all things that have blood, there is none that does not contain the original undifferentiated energy-vapor to constitute its substance, inherit the yin and yang to establish its growth potential, and unite the five elements to give it form.

ʔəm 3.52 to shade 231 蔭 陰

晏：臨淄三百間張袂成陰揮汗成雨比肩繼踵而在 In Lin-tzu there are three hundred city wards. People are shoulder to shoulder and heel to heel in them, [ie each steps in the footprint just left by another] so that if they spread their sleeves it would block the sun, or if they flicked away sweat it would be like rain.

藝：菱芡覆綠水芙蓉發丹榮柳垂垂蔭綠向我池邊生乘渚望長洲群鳥譁譁鳴萍藻泛濫浮澹澹隨風傾 Water chestnuts and water lilies cover the green water/ Lotus sends forth its vermilion glory. Willows send down their multiply-shading green/ They grow facing the bank of my pond. I climb on the little island and gaze in the distance toward Ch'ang-chou/ Flocks of birds clamor in song. Duckweed and algae overflow the surface/ Shifting restlessly where the wind blows them.

ʔəm ^m hide, conceal, bury (uf陰?) 231 飲

呂：矢乃飲羽 the arrow buried its vanes

ʔəm ^m 玉篇：pln 磨

ʔəm ^{nc} ko bird 鷓

ʔəm 1.49 underground house 231 窖

ʔəm 1.49 sounds in harmony 411 馨

ʔəm 3.52 heart ailment 癡

ʔəm-əm be dumb [sort out] 74 瘖

ʔəm-ʔəm ^{nb} mild, peaceful 317 愔愔

ʔəmter 1.49 ko caterpillar aka 蝓 陰諧

ʔəmnglök music 音樂

呂：音樂…生於度量 Music...originates from measuring.

ʔəmšiem large roof (“shady-deep”) 231 蔭蔭

ʔəmšiet needed to make lacquerware? 蔭室

ʔəmdjwən ^{nc} ko quail? galliformes as a class?

鶉 鶉鷄

ʔəmtak ^{mp} “concealed deservingness”: 3 stars in line from 太一 陰德

ʔəmtu ^{nc} 方言：horse's drinkbag (飲筩 “give-to-drink feedbag?”) 掩筩

ʔəm-āk ^{sb} so being angry 啞嚙

ʔeng 3.46 ko precious stone 432 瑩

ʔeng ^{nc} 方言：ko vessel 260 罍

ʔengmieng shy, retiring; stunted, lagging in growth 373 嬰媿 瑩媿

ʔeng meas of volume 罍

ʔeng 3.46 sko ornament 瑩 瑩

ʔeng 3.46 small river 滢

ʔed 3 kill (韋昭：with one shot) 殪

詩：殪此大兕 killed this big rhino with first shot 國：唐叔射兕于徒林殪以爲大甲 T'ang-shu shot at a rhino in the Tu forest, killed it with the first shot and made 'big armor'.

ʔed 方言：審 exact (齊楚 *dial*) (ar-ʔad)(rel to 繫?) 63 蹙

ʔet 4.5 ^{nt} stem 2 乙

釋：季癸也甲乙之次癸最在下季亦然也

“Last” is “K”; in the order of A and B, K is farthest to the end of the list; that is also true of “last”.

衡：病者見鬼云甲來 Sick people see ghosts and 史：[石]奮長子建次子甲次子乙次子慶皆以馴行孝謹官皆至二千石 The sons of [Shih] Fên, eldest Chien, second and third (whatever their names cmay have been), fourth Ch'ing, all on account of having behaved with obedient filiality and being diligent in their conduct of office, all advanced to the rank of 2,000 *shih*.

甲乙⇒甲

ʔet ^{nc} fish guts 乙

ʔet ^{nc} 爾雅：ko bird cf 乙 鷃

ʔen ^{nc} a mound 堙

ʔen obstruct (a pass), fill in (a valley) 480 堙 堙 湮 涸 堙

史：三十五年除道道九原抵雲陽塹山堙谷直通之 In the 35th year they cleared the road from Chiu-yüan to Yün-yang. They scraped tops off hills and filled in valleys and made it go straight through.

ʔen ^{nc} part of city wall 闐

ʔen continue sacrifice 裡

ʔen ^{mp} river name 涸

ʔenmjat sunk w/o trace 湮滅 堙滅

隋：張衡...所鑄之圖遇亂堙滅星官名數今亦不存 The portrayal that [Chang Hêng] cast vanished in consequence of rebellion, nor does his list of star and constellation names and numbers survive.

ʔer 1.6 particle 伊

ʔer ^{mp} river name 伊

書：汭洛灋澗既入于河 The A, B, C and D all flow through to the Yellow River.

ʔerl'iwüt ^{mp} pln 伊闕

戰：秦攻魏將犀武軍於伊闕 Ch'in attacked the army of the Wei general Hsi Wu at Yi-ch'ueh. [scholium 伊闕在洛陽西南六十里禹所辟也 Yi-ch'üeh is sixty li SW of Loyang. It is where Yü is buried.]

ʔergjwən ^{mp} man name 伊尹

ʔerg'jer ^{mp} folk name 伊祁 伊耆 伊帆

ʔer'äg donkey's bray *sua* 歐歐 歐歐

ʔer'iwər ^{nc} sowbug 伊威 蚘蟻 蚘蟻

詩：伊威在室 Sowbugs have got into our houses.

ʔep 4.33 說文：book bag 528 囊

ʔem 2.50 說文：bitter wine 421 醞

ʔo 1.9 ^{ve} be at (dist 于 *qu*) 54 於

左：敵於韓 Defeat will be at Han.

左：諺所謂室於怒市於色者楚之謂矣 The proverb, “At home is where he gets angry, in the marketplace is

where he lets it show,” —it is Ch'u that that refers to.

呂：善影者不於影於形爲天下者不於天下於身 One who makes entertaining shadows does it not at the shadow but at the shape. One who manipulates the world does so not at the world but at himself.

草：夫草書之興也其於近古乎 As to when grass writing arose, it must have been in the recent past.

史：吾終以子受命於天矣 It has turned out that I receive a mandate from Sky through you, sir.

戰：王曰不於大夫無所聞之 The king said, “We have no one to hear it from if not from you.”

左：蘇子叛王即狄又不能於狄 Su-tzu defected from the king and adhered to the Ti barbarians, but then was unable to stay with the Ti.

戰：爭名者於朝爭利者於市 Those who compete for reputation do it in the court; those who compete for profit do it in the market.

國：伐虢之役師出於虞 In the campaign to attack Kuo, the strike force went out by way of Yü.

戰：君之於先王也世之所明知也 Your relationship to our former king is one we all recognize.

孟：寡人之於國也盡心焉耳矣 In our relationship to the state We devote Our whole mind to it, that's all.

左：三戰必死於此三矣 If you fight three battles you're sure to die; with this one it will be three.

國：願有聞於王 would like to hear something from the king

國：於今三世矣 as of now it has become the third generation

國：昔君問臣事君於我 The ruler once asked me about servants serving rulers

墨：人之所[得於→]於得病者多方有得之寒暑有得之勞苦 The source from which people get sick comprises many methods; some get it from heat or cold, some from overwork.

b. *obj* of 於 is *agent*, *nuc* may be translated w/passive voice but is not passive in Chinese by

禮：吾舅死於虎吾父又死焉 My uncle was killed by a tiger; my father was also killed by one.

史：夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day?

禮：聞喪於夫子乎 Have you been taught about mourning by Confucius?

漢：粟米布帛生於地長於時聚於力非可一日成也 Millet and rice, linen and silk are brought forth by earth, made to grow by the seasons and gathered by work; they are not things to be made in one day.

史：六國爲一并力西鄉而攻秦秦必破矣今西面而事之見臣於秦夫破人之與破於人也臣人之與臣於人也豈可同日而論哉 If the six states, having been made unanimous, turn their combined force to the west and attack Ch'in, Ch'in will surely be smashed. On the other hand, if you face west and serve them, you will be made a servant by Ch'in.

As to the relation between smashing others and being smashed by others or making servants of others and being made a servant by others, how could they be discussed on the same day? [Here is a contrasting pair: the explicitly passive phrase 見臣 followed by the non-passive use of the noun 臣 as nucleus.]

(1). *dist* 於 “*wɿ*” *w/ve* as *nuc*

藝：耒耜未用於牛而弧矢不加筋鐵智非閭也不識事宜 When [in ancient times] plows were not used with oxen, nor tendon and iron applied to bows and arrows, it was not because their intelligence was dim. They did not recognize how to turn these things to advantage.

2. *w/ɿ* as *nuc* compared to

戰：楚國之食貴於玉薪貴於桂 In the state of Ch'ü, food is more expensive than jade and firewood more expensive than cassia.

戰：國權輕於鴻毛 The prerogatives of the state become lighter than goose feathers.

史：其處吉凶別然否多中於人 In sorting out good and ill omens and distinguishing what is so from what is not they are more often accurate than humans are.

衡：或曰死人之精神於生人之精 Some say dead people's essence is more oogabooga than living people's essence.

史：諸侯之地五倍於秦料度諸侯之卒十倍於秦 The territory of the other barons is five times that of Ch'in; the measured troop strength of the other barons is ten times that of Ch'in.

史：吳子慶封朱方之縣以爲奉邑以女妻之富於在齊 Wu gave Ch'ing-fêng the county of Chufang as fief and a daughter as wife. He was richer than he had been in Ch'i.

3. *w/ɿ* as *nuc* from among

非：今取於輕刑者其惡亂不甚也 Those who, for example, choose light punishments do so because their hatred of disorder is not deep.

衡：曾子載於仁而儒生載於學 Tsêng-tzü bore a burden of benevolence while a Confucian scholar bears a burden of study.

戰：今爭於力 Now we compete in terms of power.

商：無所於食則必農 If they have no source of food then they must farm.

4. Query: how to say *可於 which we would expect to see but do not. Is it simply 可 as fusion?

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* satiate 331 於

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 *nuc* Kg: tray 廣韻: footless jar 於

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 blood congestion 331 瘀

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 1.9 withered 34 菸

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 *mp* 縣 name 𠄎

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 drink *ad libitum*, not as prescribed by ceremony 331 醴

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 to hit 於

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 3.9 *nuc* 切韻: stink; 廣韻 stinking plant 菸

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 2.8 band to tie hemp bundles 48 緝

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 4.18 *w* bind, bound; contract 48 約 葯

衡：帶約其要 A belt cinches his waist.

b. *fig.*

史：久之秦召燕王燕王欲往蘇代約燕王 After some time, Ch'in summoned the king of Yen. The king wanted to go but Su Tai restrained him.

漢：漢武帝選將練兵約齋輕糧深入遠戍 The Martial Emperor of Han sent hand-picked generals and crack troops, lightly equipped and with slender rations, invading deeply, far beyond the border regions.

露：春秋之辭多所況是文約而法明也 The phrasing of the *Ch'un-Chiu* has many instances of analogy. That means its wording can be terse while its

principles are clear.

戰：不信王勿與爲約 If he is dishonest, let YM make no agreements with him.

戰：五國約而攻秦楚王爲從長 The five states formed a coalition to attack Ch'in, with the king of Ch'ü acting as boss of the horizontal pact.

史：約四國爲一以攻趙趙服必四分其地 If the four nations cooperate as one in attacking Chao, when Chao surrenders they will surely divide up its territory four ways.

戰：約絕之後雖勿與地可 After the alliance has been broken we don't even have to give him the land.

史：從約書 written treaty of vertical alliance

史：今從者一天下約爲昆弟 [刑→] 割白馬以盟涇水之上以相堅也 Now the verticalizers have united the world, binding themselves to be as brothers, making their treaty with the sacrifice of a white horse on the bank of the Huan river, so as to strengthen each other.

史：蘇秦爲從約長并相六國 Su Ch'in became administrator of the treaty of vertical alliance, and simultaneously acted as premier to all six states.

史：凡天下而以信約從親相堅者蘇秦封武安君相燕即陰與燕王謀伐破齊而分其地 Su Ch'in, who united the world and made them mutually strong by relying on a firm treaty of vertical alliance, was enfeoffed as Lord Military Security. When he became premier to Yen then he secretly plotted with the king of Yen to attack and smash Ch'i and divide that territory.

史：要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之韓絕其糧道趙涉河漳燕守常山之北 Agree on a treaty saying that if Ch'in attacks Ch'ü, then Ch'i and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid, Hân will cut the supply routes, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and Yen will guard the area north of Ch'ang Mountain.

新：從散約解爭割地而賂秦 The vertical alliance dissipated and the treaties dissolved. They vied with each other to cede pieces of their territory as bribes to Ch'in.

史：蘇秦已說趙王而得相約從親然恐秦之攻諸侯敗約後負 Su Ch'in having accomplished a vertical alliance as he had explained to the king of Chao, he feared Ch'in would attack, drawing some states away from the pact and later repudiating them.

漢：高祖之約非劉氏不王 By the restriction of the founding emperor, none but members of the Liu clan may become a prince.

戰：齊魏約而伐楚魏以董慶爲質於齊楚攻齊大敗之而魏弗救田嬰怒將殺董慶旰夷爲董慶謂田嬰曰楚攻齊大敗之而不敢深入者以魏爲將內之於齊而擊其後今殺董慶是示楚無魏也魏怒合於楚齊必危矣不如貴董慶以善魏而疑之於楚也 Ch'i and Wei made a treaty binding both to attack Ch'ü. Wei sent Tung Ch'ing as hostage to Ch'i. Ch'ü attacked Ch'i and dealt them a severe defeat, and Wei did not come to the rescue. T'ien Ying was angry enough to want to kill Tung Ch'ing, when Kan Yi spoke to T'ien Ying on his behalf, thus: "When Ch'ü attacked Ch'i and inflicted a severe defeat, they did not dare to invade in pursuit, because they feared that Wei was going to wait until they were well inside and then attack their rear. If you now kill Tung

Ch'ing that will show Ch'ü that we have lost Wei. Wei in its anger will adhere to Ch'ü, and Ch'i will be in a bad way. Better to honor Tung Ch'ing, both to stay on Wei's good side and to keep Ch'ü suspicious of them."

A wilderness of mirrors.

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 爾雅: ko flute 葯

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* iris leaves 葯

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* written record of contract 約書

史：蘇秦既約六國從親歸趙肅侯封爲武安君乃投從約書於秦秦兵不敢闕函谷關十五年 When Su Ch'in had cemented the six states into a firm vertical alliance, he returned to Chao. The Solemn Marquess of Chao enfeoffed him as Lord Military Security, and sent the treaty of vertical alliance to Ch'in. Ch'in did not dare poke its nose through the Han-ku barrier for fifteen years.

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 1.32 demand; require 403 邀要 約

史：秦要楚欲得黔中地欲以武關外易之 Ch'in made demands of Ch'ü that they want to get Ch'ien-chung, exchanging for it what lay beyond the Wu-kuan pass.

史：帝欲自將擊匈奴群臣諫皆不聽皇太后固要帝帝乃止 HIM wanted to take personal command in attacking the Hsiung Nu. The whole government objected, but he paid no attention. The empress dowager demanded it of HIM, and only then did he desist.

後：士以才智要君女以媚道求主 Officers use their talent and intelligence to gain a grip on their ruler; women use their arts of ingratiating to grasp at their master.

史：方將約車趨行適聞使者之明詔 I was just about to summon my chariot to hurry there when I heard the clear message of the emissary.

b. *also of ɿnan*

史：當世之要務 what the current era requires

𠄎 *ɿ* *ɿ* *ɿ* 1.32 omen 83 祲 妖 妖 妖

左：天反時爲災地反物爲妖 When sky inverts seasons, it causes disaster; when earth inverts patterns, it causes omens.

左：亦晉之妖夢是踐 Surely the dream in Chin was a prophecy which this fulfilled.

晉：逮丘明首唱敘妖夢以垂文子長繼作援龜策以立傳自茲厥後史不絕書 In his day [Tso] Ch'ü-ming led the way in beginning with a prophetic dream to which to append a story, and [Szu-ma] Tz'ü-ch'ang continued his work in using divination to motivate an account. From that time forward, scribes have never ceased to write [of thaumaturgy].

晉：詭託近於妖妄迂誕難可根源 Fraudulent imposition does not differ much from uncanny omens; contorted misrepresentation can only with difficulty be traced to its source.

左：初內蛇與外蛇鬪于鄭南門中內蛇死六年而厲公入公聞之問于申繻曰猶有妖乎對曰人之所忌其氣燄以取之妖由人興也人無焉焉妖不自作人棄常則妖興故有妖 When this began an inside snake fought an outside snake at the south gate of Ch'êng, and died. Six years later the Cruel Earl entered. The marquess heard of it and asked Shên Hsü, "Does it seem there was an omen?" He replied, "What people deny themselves, their vital force flares forth to seize. Omens arise from people without their having willed them. Omens do not arise spontaneously: when people abandon established norms omens arise, and that is why there are omens.

左:妖星 a nova, believed to foretell death

呂:其妖孽有[生→?]星如帶有鬼投其[陣→]碑有菟生雉雉亦生鷓 Among the ill omens are stars like sashes, ghosts throwing their gravestones about, rabbits giving birth to pheasants while pheasants produce quails.

漢:安廢法度行邪辟有詐僞心以亂天下營惑百姓背畔宗廟妄作妖言 An did wrongful things in disregard of the laws. He had a false heart, upsetting the world, confusing the people, rebelling against his ancestral clan and making up prophecies.

逸:日本有十迭次而出運照無窮堯時爲妖十日並出故爲羿所射死 Originally there were ten suns, which rose one after another and shone in rotation without end. In the time of Yao there was a freakish thing, the ten suns all rising at once. Thus they were shot and killed by Yi.

呂:武王勝殷得二虜而問焉曰若國有妖乎一虜對曰吾國有妖書見星而天雨血此吾國之妖也一虜對曰此則妖也雖然非其大者也吾國之妖甚大者子不聽父弟不聽兄君令不行此妖之大者也 When the Martial King overcame Yin, he got two captives and asked them, "Were there omens in your state?" One prisoner said, "There were omens in our state. Stars appeared in daytime and there was a rain of blood. Those were the omens in our state." The other prisoner said, "Those were omens sure enough. Even so, they were not the worst ones. Of the omens in our state, the very bad ones were sons not obeying fathers, young brothers not obeying elder ones and ruler's orders not being carried out. These were the worst omens."

†*ioŋ* *ʔwar* die/kill young 57 夭 妖 妖 莊:莫壽於殤子而彭祖爲天 None lives longer than a stillborn fetus, but Pēng Tsu is to be considered to have died young.

衡:疆壽弱天謂稟渥薄也 Whether one is strong and lives long or weak and dies young I say is due to the supply of energy-vapor one is allotted being thick or thin. 衡:何以知不滿百爲天者百歲之命也 How can we tell that not reaching a hundred is to be considered dying young and that one hundred is the destined span? 衡:天地開辟人皇以來隨壽而死若中年夭亡以億萬數 From the beginning of sky and earth, since the time of the titanthropes, the number of people who lived out their lives and died or perished before their proper time, has to be millions and millions.

†*ioŋ* *ʔeb* 1.32 ^{nc} waist, constriction 48 要 腰 管:楚王好小要而美人省食 The king of Ch'u loved small waists so the beauties all went on diets.

衡:帶約其要 A belt cinches his waist. 搜:呼曰細腰細腰應諾...汝復爲誰曰我杵也 He shouted, "Narrow-waist!" Narrow-waist replied, "Yes?"... "And for that matter, who are you?" "I am a pestle."

史:不告姦者腰斬告姦者與斬敵首同賞匿姦者與降敵同罰 Those not reporting violations were to be cut in half at the waist. Reporting violations brought the same reward as cutting off enemy heads, while concealing violations brought the same punishment as surrendering to the enemy.

b. constricted terrain

左:吳人要而擊之 The Wu attacked them in a constricted place.

漢:如遇險阻銜尾相隨虜要遮前後危殆不測 If we encounter a defile, going through single file, nose to tail, they will strike our front and rear in the constriction, putting us in no end of danger.

漢:以地圖察其山川要塞相去不過寸數而間獨數百里阻險林叢弗能盡著視之若易行之甚難 Examining its landscape on a map, the passes and barriers are hardly more than an inch apart, and it is off by itself, hundreds of *li* distant; its obstacles and narrows, forests and jungles, cannot all be depicted. To look at it, it seems easy; to carry it out, it is very difficult.

†*ioŋ* *ʔeb* 1.32 ^m enfilade, ambush 48 徽 邀 要 後:帝聞乃自將幸宜陽盛兵以邀其走路 When HIM heard of it, he assumed personal command, leading the army to Yi-yang where he concentrated it in ambush on the line of retreat.

三:邀賊前後擊之 They enfiladed the raiding party and attacked them front and rear.

藝:執金吾曰徽道宮下隨討治 The capital police chief said, "Outside the palace, we man check points on the roads; we follow them and demand good order."

†*ioŋ* 3.35 meet, tally, agree with 48 要 約 史:要約曰秦攻楚齊魏各出銳師以佐之韓絕其糧道趙涉河漳燕守常山之北 Agree on a treaty saying that if Ch'in attacks Ch'u, then Ch'i and Wei will both send crack troops to their aid. H'an will cut the supply routes, Chao will cross the Yellow River and the Chang and Yen will guard the area north of Ch'ang Mountain.

†*ioŋ* 3.35 essential 要 藝:得此桃者當告以道要 The one who gets these peaches will become eligible for me to tell him the core of the Way.

†*ioŋ* 1.32 ^{nc} ko plant (sko polygala) 萋

†*ioŋ* *ʔwar* ^{vs1} young & tender 57 杻

†*ioŋ* so locusts 嚙

†*ioŋ* 要在爾雅 櫻 櫻

†*ioŋ* *ʔeb* extinguish cf 天 47 燹

衡:燹火 extinguish fire

†*ioŋ* *ʔwar* 2.30 bend, break 57 天

†*ioŋ* 3 contradict 訥

†*ioŋ* 2.30 partition, separation 231 闕

†*ioŋ*? ^{mp} man name 要

†*ioŋ* *ʔwar* long, of plants 450 莠

†*ioŋ*? long, of plants (rel to 脩?) ^{?-b} 糕 蒸

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwar*-*ʔwar* ^{nb} so trees & Confucius 57 天天

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* ^{nb} onomat 吟 吟

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwar* twisted (cf 伏 僑) 57 天 蟻

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkwād* uncanny turn 83 妖 怪

搜:妖怪者蓋精氣之依物者也氣亂於中物變於外形神氣質表裡之用也本於五行通於五事雖消息升降化動萬端其於休咎之徵皆可得域而論矣 This thing called "an uncanny turn" turns out to be a byproduct of essential vapor. The vapor is disturbed inside and things go strange outside. It is the internal and external working of the form, the spirit, the energy-vapor and the substance. It is based in the five elements and passes through the five functions. Though it may wane or wax, rise or fall,

change and move through ten thousand end-forms, all its relations to indicating good or ill fortune can be classified in general terms.

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* ^{nc} ko bird 鴉 鴉

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkwād* die young? 286 天 昏

國:是以民生有財用而死有所葬然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 Thus alive the folk have what they need and dead they have a place to be buried; therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.

左:寡君之二三臣札瘥天昏 A few of my ruler's servants have died young of pestilence.

左:所以天昏孤疾者爲暴君使也 The reason they die young and suffer the bereavement of orphanage is that they function as servants to a violent ruler.

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwar* 廣韻: cramped; warped (cf 天 蟻) 57 伏 僑

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* supernatural tales, ominous rumors 83 妖 言 詛 言 史:諸辨士爲方略者妄作妖言諂諛王王喜多賜金錢而謀反滋甚 All the rhetors and planners made up baseless prophecies to flatter the prince [of Huainan]. He was pleased and gave them even more money, and the plotting for revolt got even thicker.

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* break in two; die young 57 夭 折

民:有點葉夭折之患不任作布也 They suffer from loss of leaves and wilting and do not make good cloth.

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* ^{sb} so elegant person cf 窈 窕, 懷 受 rel to 伏 僑, 天 蟻? 450 天 紹

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* ^{nc} 爾雅: ko plant (stb *Polygala japonica*) 萋 繞

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* arraign for crime 邀 討

三:帝欲邀討之朝議多以爲不可 HIM wanted to bring him up on charges, but upon discussion the majority of the court could not agree to that.

陳:集義兵於南海馳[徽→]邀以討景仲 He rallied troops to his cause at Nanhai and rushed to bring Ching-chung to justice. [cf *perh intrusive*]

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* die cf 殺 天 札

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* ^{mp} famous horse name ar *ʔioŋ* *ʔioŋ* 要 裏 騶 裏

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* one of five fees, feudal duty owed emperor by south barbies 要 服 闕 天 遏

†*ioŋ*-*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* obstruct, squelch ^{?-b} 484 天

†*io*-*io* ^{sb} so relaxed manner 闕 與

†*io* *ʔioŋ*? troubled, grieving? r *ʔioŋ* *ʔioŋ*? 於 邑

†*ioŋ* 4 ^{nc} bay, cove 319 奧

†*ioŋ* 4 warm, genial (?) 奧 燠

†*ioŋ* 4 ^{nc} wild grapes; their vine 奠

†*ioŋ* 4 ^{nc} winnowing-basket 奠

†*ioŋ* 4 sad 61 噢

†*ioŋ* *ʔwarkʔwād* 4 suppress, repress 48 拗

†*ioŋ* 4 kosps 磳

†*ioŋ* 4 a warmer 五音集韻 ar *ʔioŋ* ³ 鏗

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* 4 ^{nc} bay, cove 澳

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* 4 to conceal, to hide 231 隲

†*ioŋ* *ʔioŋ* ^{nc} bird's crop, gibles 231 隲

†*ioŋ* 1.46 distress 61 憂 憂

逸:凡民生而有好好有惡小得其所好則喜大得其所好則樂小遭其所惡則憂大遭其所惡則哀 It is universal human nature to have likes and

dislikes. If we get a bit of what we like we are happy. If we get a lot of what we like we are delighted. If we get a bit of what we dislike we are troubled. If we get a lot of what we dislike we are grieved.

山：舐養之可以已憂 *p'iwad*: keeping them as pets can be a means to end sorrow.

淮：澤失火則林憂 When the swamp catches fire the forest worries.

戰：臣竊為大王私憂之 I take the liberty to be concerned on Your Great Majesty's behalf.

戰：臣鄰家有遠為吏者其妻私人其夫且歸其私之者憂之 One of my neighbors was sent on a mission to a distant place and his wife had an affair with another man. When the husband was about to return, her paramour got worried about it.

史：患至而後憂之則無及[已→]矣 If you don't worry about trouble until it is actually here, you will no longer have the time to act. [無及=無所於及]
衡：聖人恂恂憂世 The sages get themselves in a tizzy about the world.

呂：沈於樂者反於憂 Those who sink into pleasure come back to sorrow.

國：其亡之不恤而羣臣是憂不亦惠乎 It is not his exile that troubles him; it is his ministers for whom he feels distress; is he not indeed kind?

史：夫不憂百里之患而重千里之外計無過於此者 Now, to be untroubled by danger within a hundred *li* but to take seriously what is beyond a thousand *li*--no calculation is more misguided than this.

國：然則無天昏札瘥之憂而無飢寒乏匱之患 therefore they have neither the worry of an early death by plague, nor the suffering of hunger, cold and want.
非：文公隕涕而憂 The Cynosure Marquess dropped tears in his lamentation.

呂：為身大憂 brings great trouble upon oneself

淮：贏天下之憂而海內之事者 those who take on the burden of the whole world's sorrows or all civilization's business

漢：五帝其臣莫能及則自親之三王臣主俱賢則共憂之五伯不及其臣則任使之 None of the five sovereigns' servants could come up to their standard, so they did things themselves. The servants of the three kings were as competent as they, so they all shared the cares of government. The five overlords did not come up to the standards of their servants, so they employed them to bear the burden of government.

淮：聖人憂民如此其明也而稱以無為豈不悖哉 The sages' concern for the troubles of the people is so obvious as this and yet people praise them for "non-contriving"—they certainly do get it backward!

淮：孫叔敖三得令尹無喜志三去令尹無憂色 Sun-shu Ao got the position of premier of Ch'u three times and never gave any sign of being pleased; he lost that position three times and never had a troubled expression.

漢：大用力功不可必立臣伏憂之 To expend much of the people's strength when success cannot be assured—I humbly object to that.

漢：如不留聽於庶事不論材而授位殫天下之財以奉淫侈億萬姓之力以從耳目近諂諛之人而遠公方信讒賊之臣以誅忠良賢俊失在巖穴大臣怨於不以雖無變異社稷之憂也 If you do not pay attention to all that there is to do, and confer ranks without considering talents, if you

use up the wealth of the world to support profligacy, deplete the strength of the populace to indulge your senses, promote flatterers and keep honest men at a distance, punish the loyal and good on the word of slanderous ministers, the great and the talented having gone away to mountain caverns and high ministers resenting their unemployment, then even though there may be no ominous uncanny events, still the nation is in danger.

ʔōg 1.46 **nc** actor, comedian 優

國：公之優曰施通於驪姬 The marquess's master of revels was named Shih; he got at it with Lady Li.

b. *meton*
漢：好文辭方技博奕倡優 He loved flowery language, alchemy, gambling and theatrics.

ʔōg 1.46 liberal, indulgent 優 憒

新：優賢不逮謂之寬反寬為阨 If one favors capable ones and does not punish them at law it is called light-handedness; to invert light-handedness is tyranny.

漢：為相六歲鴻嘉元年以老病乞骸骨上加優再三乃聽許 Having been premier for six years, at the beginning of the Hung Chia era (ca 20 BC) he asked to be allowed to retire on grounds of exhaustion and illness. The emperor paid him more and more elaborate courtesy before allowing it.

衡：儒生以節優以職劣 Confucian scholars are superb at regulating conduct but worthless for the tasks of office.

釋：懿優也言奧優也 *ʔōd* "excellent" is *ʔōg* "superior;" it means mysterious elegance.

後：然光武以來中國無警百姓優逸忘戰日久 But since the time of Kuang-wu [AD 25-58] the heartland has not had a call to arms, citizens are content at their ease and their memory of combat fades daily.
衡：然而漢朝無事淮陽[無]刑錯者參德優而黯威重也 That the Han empire nonetheless had no trouble nor had Huai Yang anyone punished was because Shen's influence was so superior and Yen's moral force so preponderant.

ʔōg ʔab 1.46 moisture; soak 558 溼

ʔōg 1.46 part of hairpin 纒

ʔōg ʔab 1.46 to cover seed 231 櫻 櫻

ʔōg 1.46 **nc** doe 鹿

禮：唯禽獸無禮故父子聚麀 It is just because animals lack *li* that sire and get share dams.

ʔōg **nc** 爾雅: ko bird 鳩

ʔōg 1.46 **mp** FL: pln 鄴

ʔōg 1.46 sko particle? 優

ʔōg **mp** mtn name 嶶

ʔōg-ʔōg **sb** so propaganda 優優

ʔōgkʔōg face ugly 勗醜

ʔōg-ʔōg ʔwar-ʔwar **sb** cf 窈窕, 天紹 *rel* to 佻僂, 天嬌? 優受

ʔōg-ʔōg ʔab-ʔab **sb** so wind 颯颯

ʔābkʔāb idiotic (stdw 姪娥?) 46 俄恒

ʔūk 4.1 elegant (有 *sef*育?) 郁

ʔūk 4.1 **nc** ko tree (有 *sef*育?) 楠 栢

ʔūk 4.1 face blood (is 辰 ← 脈 signi?) 202 赧

ʔūk 4.1 sad 61 悵

ʔūk 4.1 onomat 嗶

ʔūk-ʔūk **sb** so culture, of anc god's appearance

(有 *sef*育?) 60 郁郁 彘彘 穢穢 穢穢

ʔūkdjər **mp** E. barb region (有 *sef*育?) 郁夷

ʔūkdjər numerous (有 *sef*育?) 郁毓

ʔū 2.9 **ve** bent 319 偃

淮：病偃偃脊管高于頂 His back became bent and hunched up, so that his spinal column was higher than his cranium.

ʔū warm with body (cf 軀) 48 偃 媪

ʔū ʔāb 3.10 **nc** grandmother (cf 社) 89 媪

搜：門有老媪可八十餘頭白求寄避雨 At the gate there was an old women, perhaps eighty or more, white-haired, seeking to stand there to avoid the rain.

ʔū k'ʔū sated 餽

ʔung 3.3 obstruct, dam up 231 雍 壅

非：人主者固壅其言談希[於]聽論議易移以辯說 Rulers typically keep their mouths firmly shut, rarely hear disputation and are easily shifted by eloquent proposals.

釋：鞞鞞之缺前壅者也胡中所名也 *sākdāk* are shoes lacking closure in front. It is what they are called throughout Central Asia.

釋：鑄溝也既割去壟上草又辟其上以壅苗根使壟下為溝受水澆也 *kūg* is *kūg*, namely to cut off the weeds on top of the paddy-dikes and also to build up their tops so as to wall in the roots of the sprouts and to make the foot of the dike into a ditch to take runoff water.

ʔung **mp** tune name 雍

ʔung 2.2 embrace 301 擁

漢：昌嘗燕入奏事高帝方擁威姬昌還走 Once, to report some matter, [Chou] Ch'ang walked into the imperial quarters as if he were one of the family, only to find the Founding Emperor in the embrace of Lady Shu. Ch'ang turned and ran.

b. use, esp. on off. business

漢：將軍擁精兵不窮追 The general had fine troops under his command, but did not pursue the foe to the end.

漢：孝文皇帝又嘗壹擁天下之精兵聚之廣武常黯然終無尺寸之功而天下黔首無不憂者 Moreover, the Filial Cynosure Emperor once took sole command of the finest soldiers in the world and assembled them at Ch'ang valley in Kuang-wu and had not a foot of gained territory to show for it, and every last one of the peasants of China suffered as a result.
選：擁旄為漢將汗馬出長城 Commissioned as general of Han, he pushed his army hard out beyond the Great Wall.

ʔung 1.3 pustule 231 癰 臃 癰

史：決潰癰 to open and drain pustules

衡：氣結闕積聚為癰潰為疽創 When the vapor congeals and is obstructed, it accumulates to form pustules, then leaks out to form ulcers and carbuncles.

ʔung 1.3 to cover [Kg: tone 23] 231 甞

ʔung 1.3 cooked food 饗

ʔung 1.3 **nc** moat (ex "block"? or *rel* to 域?) 甞 甞

ʔung 1.3 **mp** 爾雅: river name 灑

ʔung 3.3 **mp** region name 雍

ʔung **mp** city name, capital of 秦 in 春秋 雍
左：秦於是乎輸粟于晉自雍及絳相繼命之曰汎舟之役 Ch'in thereupon shipped grain to Chin, in a convoy from Yung to Chiang. They called it the affair of the widespread boats.

史：居三年[作為]築冀闕宮庭於咸陽秦自雍徙都之 Three years later they built the Chi-ch'ieh

and palace halls in Hsien-yang and moved from Yung to make it their new capital.

史：先王廟或在西雍或在咸陽 Some of the tombs of the former kings are in Yung, in the west, and some are in Hsienyang.

'iung can't smell ("stopped up?") 231 擁

'iung 1.3 ㄇ² riv name 雍

'iung 1.3 集韻：萃 crowded? or *Tussilago farfara?* 雍

'iung 1.3 ㄋ² ko plant *Ipomoea aquatica* (stb antidote for gelsemium poison) 雍

'iungsak blocked, closed to flow 壅塞

呂：禹立勤勞天下日夜不懈通大川決壅塞

When Yü became emperor, he labored and toiled unceasingly all over the world, getting the great rivers to flow through and cutting through the blockages.

呂：身盡府種筋骨沈滯血脈壅塞 The body becomes bloated, the sinews & bones clogged, the blood vessels blocked.

'iung-iung ㄆ² so bird & bell sounds 雍雍 嗶嗶 雍雍

'iung'iung 2.2 sko skin eruptions 癩腫

'iung'iung 1.3 much, a snootful 雍癩

'iung 2.38 shadow 影 景

莊：景不為曲物直響不為惡聲美 Shadows are not made straight by crooked things, nor echoes made beautiful by ugly sounds.

說：日景也 It's the sun's shadow.

後：諸侯景從 The barons followed him like a shadow.

隋：冬至之日其影極長測量晷度知冬至移舊四日 On the day of the winter solstice its shadow is longest. He measured the angle of the gnomon's shadow in degrees and found that the day of the winter solstice had shifted four days from the former one.

史：天之與人以有相通如景之象形響之應聲 Sky's relation to humans is such that there are ways they can connect, like the resemblance of shadow to shape, or the correspondence of echo to sound. 隋：縱人目可奪水與影不可奪也 Given that human eyes can be fooled, the water-level and gnomon-shadow cannot be fooled.

b. reflection (cf 映)

列：光影所照王目眩不能得視 Wherever the lights and reflections illuminated, the king's eyes were dazzled and he could not make out a thing.

淮：天道曰圓地道曰方方者主幽圓者主明明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景吐氣者施含氣者化是故陽施陰化 The way of sky is called round and the way of earth is called square. What is square governs what is dark; what is round governs what is light. What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector. What exhales energy ejaculates; what inhales energy is impregnated. Thus Yang ejaculates and Yin is impregnated. [I.e. 景 means shadow when the likeness is projected by fire or the sun, reflection when it is absorbed by water or a mirror.]

'iung 1.40 ㄇ² tunes name 諠 英

呂：六英 compendium of court music

'iung 1.40 ornament; brilliant 432 僊 嫵 英 膜

'iung 2.38 sated 331 饜

魏：生而英靄 He had a naturally brilliant mind.

'iung 2.38 luster of jade 璟 境 [英] 枅 栱

'iung 1.40 說文：P²naus sp. (爾雅 calls it 枅)

'iung 1.40 說文：fruit of 榿 (dial) 枅

'iung 2.38 large 吳

'iung 1.40 切韻：rain & snow mixed 258 霏

'iung 1.40 ㄇ² river name 434 漢

'iung 1.40 ko jade 432 瑛

'iung 1.40 ㄇ² leaf 英

藝：芳華 [芬→] 紛 曖 落 英 繽紛 The fragrant flowers were a formless cloud and fallen leaves cluttered the ground.

'iung 2.38 hit 撓

'iung 1.40 ko wasp 蟻

'iung 1.40 pm 煨

'iung-iung ㄆ² so sound 英英

'iung-iung ㄆ² brilliant 央央

'iung-iung ㄆ² tinkling of bells 廣韻 ar **'iung** 央央 鈇鈇

'iung'ioq ㄇ² tunes name 英韶

'iung'ioq 1.40 ko plant ac 薊 莢 莢 莢

'iat 4.10 ㄨ² report ar **'iat** 59 謁

左：事至而戰又何謁焉 When occasion arises you do battle; what is there to report about that?

月：先立春三日太史謁之天子曰某日立春 Three days before Li-ch'un the Grand Scribe reports it to the emperor: "Such-and-such a day: Li-ch'un."

呂：其父竊羊而謁之上 His father stole a sheep and he reported him to the authorities.

史：每五日洗沐歸謁親 Every five days he would bathe and wash his hair and go home to report to his parents.

漢：中山王即皇帝位謁高廟大赦天下 The prince of Chungshan acceded to the imperial throne. They announced it in the high temple. A grand universal amnesty was given.

衡：屏左右顧有謁 Get rid of your servants; I have something to tell you.

列：居亡幾何謁王同游 Not long afterward he told the king that they should share a journey.

史：二大夫再拜謁 The two officials bowed twice and introduced themselves.

'iat 4.10 suffer from heat 447 暍

衡：盛夏暴行署暍而死熱極為毒也 If you walk unprotected in the sun at the height of summer you will die of heatstroke, because when heat is extreme it becomes poison.

淮：病熱而強之餐救暍而飲之寒救經而引其索拯溺而授之石欲救之反為惡 If you force a fever victim to eat, or give a heatstroke victim cold water, or rescue a strangling man by pulling on the rope, or rescue a drowning man by handing him a stone, though you may wish to save them you will contrarily do harm.

'iat 4.10 low, cramped (sc roof) 193 廡

韓：山陵崩 [塌→] 廡川谷不流 If mountains collapse, if stream valleys do not flow

'iat 4.10 ㄨ² enter name on official form 59 謁

'iat 4.10 ㄇ² surname 謁

'iat pong, rotten smell 91 �

'iat 4.10 ㄨ² gauze spoiled 34 �

'iat'ia usher, announcer-of-visitors 謁者

非：博有閒謁者言客張季之子在門 When they had played the game for a while, a page said that a visitor, the son of Chang Chi, was at the gate.

戰：謁者難得見如鬼 Your ushers are as hard to get to see as ghosts.

史：[儀→] 義先平明謁者治禮引以次入殿門 廷中陳車騎步卒衛宮設兵張旗志 First the guidons were sorted out clearly; then the heralds,

keeping the ceremony in order, led them in rank order to enter the compound gate. In the court, charioteers and cavalry and footsoldiers were in formation,

guarding the palace. They readied their weapons and unfurled their flags and banners.

史：觴九行謁者言罷酒 When the cups had gone nine times the heralds said, "The toasts are finished."

'iat'ia ㄇ² star name 謁者

'iat'ia ㄇ² mtn name 謁戾

'ian 2.20 bend down; lie, lay down 193 偃 偃

史：偃干戈 to down arms

多：偃兵 put an end to war

漢：鞭扑不可弛於家刑罰不可廢於國國伐不可偃於天下 Whip and stick may not be laid aside in a household, criminal penalties may not be discarded in a state, punitive attacks may not be abolished in the world.

多：偃月 quarter moon, crescent-shape

衡：偃月之鉤 crescent sickle

衡：毋偃寢為其象屍也 Don't lie down flat, because of the resemblance to a corpse.

釋：偃安也 **'ian** "to lie down" is **'an** "to be safe"

釋：偃蹇也偃息而卧不執事也 **'ian** is **kiän**; one crouches to rest and lies down, not tending to business.

釋：頰鞍也偃折如鞍也 **'an** "bridge of nose" is **'an** "saddle"; because it is bent down like a saddle.

漢：海內安寧興文偃武 All the civilized world is at peace/ We have raised up the civil and cast down the military

'ian gutter, drain 702 隈 偃 偃

釋：中央下曰宛丘有丘宛宛如偃器也溼上有一泉水亦是也 If the center is depressed it is called "bowl hill"; there is a hill curving up and down like a cesspit. A hill that has a single stream flowing through it from a spring also qualifies.

'ian 3.25 ㄇ² pln 蔞 蔞

'ian 2.20 ㄋ² ko catfish eg *Euchiloglanis davidi*

502 鯪

'ian 2.20 collar 581 襖

'ian 2.20 fluttering streamer 廣韻 ar **'ian** 702 旂

'ian 2.20 ㄋ² 爾雅：ko bird 鷗

'ian ㄇ² river name 702 馮

'ian 3.25 ㄇ² river name 702 馮

'ian 2.20 ㄋ² 玉篇：sko river animal; tapir? 馮

'ian ㄋ² mole 辭海：Mogera wogura wogura 馮

'ian 1 part of plowshare 鏡

'ian 1.22 (plants) stale, withered; (food) spoiled ar **'ian** 34 馮

'ian 1.22 廣韻：not speaking 590 馮

'ian 3.25 to channel a stream (by dredging or banking?) 堰

'ian 1.22 fus in what? 馮

'ian 2.20 block flow, dam up 堰

'ian 3.25 ㄇ² 縣 name 鄆

'ian-kiän ㄆ² slack, remiss; vacillating 57 偃

蹇 偃蹇

釋：偃蹇也偃息而卧不執事也蹇跛蹇也病不能作事今託病似此而不宜執事役也 **'ian** is **kiän**;

one crouches to rest and lies down, not tending to business. *kiàn* is *puâkiàn* “limping”—being sick and unable to work; in this case he exaggerates his sickness to resemble this and he is not suited to carry out work assignments.

ʔiãndʔiãng **mp** man name 偃長 偃長

ʔiãndʔiãg 說文: ko creepy-crawly (“ditch-jumper”? → *Rana* spp?) 553 偃鼃

ʔiãnlɿãng **mp** pln in 莒 鄆陵

ʔiãr 1.5 beautiful (cf 懿) 50 禕

ʔiãr grain flourishing (*sua* 宜)? 465 稗

ʔiãp 4.33 brine-pickled meat or fish 421 腌

ʔiãp 4.33 方言: ko dumpling? 47 餛

ʔiãp 4.33 釋名方言: wrap band around head (dial) 47 幘

ʔiãpdʔiãp not moving 殯殯

ʔiãm 3.60 satisfied cf 厭 331 俺

ʔiãm 3.60 servant 俺

ʔiãm 3.60 large 231 俺 俺

ʔiãm 3.60 jacket, outer coat 47 俺

ʔiãm 3.60 feathers on a? catafalque 俺

ʔiãm 2.52 cover with dirt 231 俺

ʔiãmkʷ **mp** pln 𦉳口

ʔiãk 4.22 increase 60 益 益

左: 老師費財亦無益也 There is certainly no profit in tiring our armies and wasting our resources. 國: 枝葉益長 The branches and leaves grow increasingly long.

衡: 天下有三不祥西益宅不與焉 There are three ill-omened things in the world, and extending one's house to the west is not one of them.

史: 夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

方: 南楚凡相益而又少謂之不𦉳 In south Ch'ü when they make a profit and then it decreases again, they say, “It didn't serve.”

國: 庶有益乎 Perhaps there may be some improvement? 史: 叔孫通知上益厭之也 Shu-sun Tung saw that the emperor was getting more and more fed up with it.

隋: 減夜五刻以益晝漏謂之昏旦 When we take five notches from the night and add them to the day we call that morning and evening twilight.

史: 割楚而益梁虧楚而適秦[嫁→]假禍安國此善事也 To diminish Ch'ü and enlarge Liang, to damage Ch'ü and become the equal of Ch'in, to ride on the calamities of others to the securing of one's own state—this is no mean accomplishment.

史: 蜀既屬秦秦以益強富厚輕諸侯 After Shu had been annexed to Ch'in, Ch'in thereby became stronger and its wealth increased, and they began to take the other barons lightly.

語: 凡人莫不知善之為善惡之為惡莫不知學問之有益於己愈戲之無益於事也 Everyone knows that good brings about good and bad brings about bad. Everyone knows that study benefits oneself and idleness and frivolity do not profit business.

衡: 煩勞人體無益於人身莫過跪拜 For troubling and wearying men's limbs with no benefit to their bodies, nothing is worse than kneeling and bowing. 論: 吾嘗終日不食終夜不寢以思無益不如學也 I have sometimes gone all day without eating

and all night without lying down in order to contemplate, in vain. Better to study.

左: 君子曰苟信不繼盟無益也 A gentleman would say, “If integrity is not maintained treaties add nothing.”

晏: 上帝神則不可欺上帝不神祝亦無益 If the supreme ancestor is supernatural then he cannot be deceived; if the supreme ancestor is not supernatural, praying helps nothing.

國: 夫賢者寵至而益戒不足者為寵驕 Capable ones, when they have come into good favor, become increasingly circumspect; those not up to it are made arrogant by good favor.

史: 鞅復見孝公益愈然而未中旨 Yang had another audience with the Filial Earl. This one went somewhat better but still did not meet the point.

衡: 毀人不益其惡則聽者不愜於心 If in dispraising someone you do not exaggerate his evil, your listener is not content in mind.

戰: 今茲效之明年又益求割地 If you turn it over to them this year then next year they will want you to alienate more land.

戰: 是強秦而弱趙也以益愈強之秦而割愈弱之趙 This is to treat Ch'in as too strong and Chao as too weak, so as to further augment an even stronger Ch'in and diminish an even weaker Chao.

史: 城中益空無人又困貧 The city became ever more empty and depopulated, and poorer as well.

漢: 初去年十四五事師受易師數諫正去去益大逐之 At first, when Ch'ü was fourteen or fifteen, he studied the Yi Ching under the discipline of a teacher, who frequently corrected him. When he grew older, Ch'ü chased the teacher away.

戰: 前年國虛民飢君不量百姓之力求益軍糧以滅趙 Last year the state was bankrupt and the folk starving but you did not take our people's condition into account when you asked for more troops and supplies to defeat Chao.

ʔiãk 4.22 sound of laughter 𦉳

ʔiãk 4.22 **nc** throat 釋名: adam's apple (dial)

386 𦉳 𦉳

莊: 兒子終日嗶而嗑不嘔 A child cries all day but its throat does not get sore.

ʔiãk 爾雅: to chew (so deer) cf 𦉳 𦉳

ʔiãk **mp** man name 益

ʔiãk 4.22 chew cud (so deer) 386 𦉳

ʔiãk 4.22 fat, fat meat 48 𦉳

ʔiãkʔiãg **mp** region name 益州

ʔiãkʔiãg ko fruit, longan 益智

ʔiãkmæg **nc** plant name 益母 益母

ʔiãg 3.5 **ve** strangle *ar* ʔiãg 376 縊

左: 縊而死 hanged himself

左: 縊而縣絕 tried to hang himself but the noose broke

ʔiãg **mp** goddess name ++p 媯

ʔiãgʔiãg ko caterpillar 376 縊女 縊女

ʔiãng 1.42 hassle 249 嬰 嬰

呂: 能養天之所生而勿嬰之謂天子 It is having the power to nourish what Sky has given life to without damaging it that we mean by “Sky-ist.”

衡: 人或嬰之必殺人 If anyone disturbs them it will kill him.

晉: 尹敏桓譚由忤時而嬰罪戾 Yin Min and Huan Tan incurred criminal punishment for having

enlightened their contemporaries.

ʔiãng **nc** goiter [?] 249 嬰

山: 食之已瘦 eaten, it cures goiter

ʔiãng tassle, cap-string 489 纓

非: 以其冠纓絞王而殺之 He killed the king by strangling him with his capstrings.

史: 淳于髡仰天大笑冠纓索絕 Shun-yü Kun looked up at the sky and laughed so hard the cord of his capstrings broke.

ʔiãng 1.42 **nc** sternum 249 嬰

釋: 膺前曰嬰 The front of the chest is called the breast.

釋: 抱之嬰前乳養之 holds [an infant] in front of the breast to nurse it

ʔiãng **nc** 釋名: adam's apple 嬰

ʔiãng 2.40 firmly settled, safely installed 嬰

ʔiãng 2 so smoke emerging 炆

ʔiãng 1.42 necklace *ar* ʔ 249 嬰 嬰

ʔiãng 1.42 ko jug 260 嬰

ʔiãng 1.42 說文: deep pool 玉篇: marshy

ground 671 𦉳

ʔiãng 1.42 ko tortoise 嬰

ʔiãngkən kosps 瓔珞

ʔiãngglák necklace 249 瓔珞

ʔiãngʔiãg **nc** baby, neonate 249 嬰兒

釋: 人始生曰嬰兒 Newborn people are called “infants.”

史: 以重力相壓猶烏獲之與嬰兒 If they pressed each other with heavy force, it would be like Wu Huo compared to a baby.

ʔiãngʔiãg **mp** Han hsien name 嬰陶

ʔiãngmieng so vast waters 434 嬰溟 嬰溟

選: 經途溟溟萬萬有餘 The routes across the deep dark [sea] are myriad myriad and more.

ʔiãt 4.5 **num** one (異 + -t?) 1 一 壹 壹

A. the cardinal number one

1. (all numbers are stative verbs) be | make one a. *in abs use*

戰: 此以一易二之計也 This is a plan that exchanges one for two.

(1). *as adj*

左: 一矢 one arrow

孟: 吾何愛一牛 Why would I begrudge one cow?

(2). *as nuc*

左: 矢一而已 There was only one arrow.

(3). *as fac*

釋: 四方各一時 Each of the four directions has a season.

山: 其狀如牛蒼黑一角 its shape is like an ox, blue-black with one horn

呂: 日夜一周 Day and night make one cycle.

國: 王耕一墾 The king plows one furrow.

史: 治世不一道 There is no single way to put the world in order.

b. *only one*

非: 千里之馬時一 A superb horse is seen once in an era.

非: 夔非一足也一而足也 It wasn't that K'uei had only one leg; it was that one of him was enough.

衡: 一足之人 a one-legged man

管: 螭者一頭而兩身其形若蛇 Kuei: has a single head but a pair of bodies, shaped like snakes.

史: 千金之裘非一狐之腋也 A cloak worth a thousand ducats is not the armpit fur of only one fox.

非: 欲治其外官置一人 If you want to govern the

outside, to each office appoint just one man.

衡：一人之身含五行之氣 Within one human body are contained the vapors of the five elements.

淮：一人相隨 go in turn one by one

淮：一朝而兩城下 Both cities fell in one morning.

馬：一國而服六危者滅 One state with all six totterings will perish.

晉：法術紛以多端變態諒非一緒 The techniques [of thaumaturgy] are a maze leading every which way; the manifestations obviously refuse to follow a unique line. [一緒 *fac-obj*; this *nuc* is *obj* to *非 put caus fac* || 寧 *etc*]

選：黃鵠一遠別千里顧徘徊 The great swan goes far away in a single flight/ For a thousand *li* it looks back and hesitates. [I see a double meaning here: "a non-stop flight" and also "flying alone".]

史：妾一僵而覆酒上存主父下存主母然而不免於答惡在乎忠信之無罪也 By the one act of falling and upending the wine, the maid saved her master as well as her mistress yet did not escape whipping. Where in this is the guiltlessness of integrity and reliability?

c. a given one, a particular one

呂：萬民之主不阿一人 The ruler of myriad people does not lean toward any individual

非：不知一時之權 did not perceive where the advantage lay in a particular situation

衡：越簡子夢上天見一男子在帝之側 The Pespicious Patriarch of Chao dreamed of going up to the sky and seeing a certain man at the side of the Ancestor.

淮：昔者蒼頡作書成造曆胡曹爲衣后稷耕稼儀狄作酒奚仲爲車此六人者皆有神明之道聖智之跡故人作一事而遺後世非能一人而獨兼有之。In ancient times Ts'ang Chieh invented writing, Jung Ch'êng invented calendrical calculation, Hu Ts'ao made clothing, Hou Chi plowed for planting, Yi Ti invented wine and Hsi Chung invented carts. These six wise men all left the traces of their passage on the way of the intellect. Thus when someone invents one way of doing things and hands it on, it is not possible for one man alone to monopolize it in later generations.

d. one more, another

論：至於他邦...至一邦 got to another state...went to yet another state

左：或遇之...又遇一人 someone encountered him...he later encountered someone else

左：宣子有環其一在鄭商 The Pespicious Patriarch had a ring; its mate was in possession of a Ch'êng merchant.

淮：有虛船從一方來 There is an empty boat that comes from another direction.

淮：至於河上而航在一汜 When they got to the Ho the ferry was in the opposite channel [ie on the far side of a midstream island].

多：天一方 the other end of the world

多：一曰 someone else says

多：一說 another explanation

史：夫以宋加之淮北強萬乘之國也而齊并之是益一齊也 Now adding Sung to Huai-pei would make a state of ten thousand chariots. If Ch'i annexes it this would be to add another Ch'i.

史：國一日見攻雖欲事秦不可得也 If some

day your state is attacked, though you may wish to submit to Ch'in, that will not be possible.

衡：道路之上一步一鬼也 On the roads there would be a new ghost every step.

e. one portion of several

詩：人知其一莫知其他 people recognize the one [application] but none recognizes the others

論：回也聞一以知十 Hui hears one and thereby knows of all ten.

左：民三其力二入於君而衣食其一 The people divide their work into three parts; two go to the ruler while they feed and clothe themselves by the other one.

左：五之一 one part of five

史：中宮天極星其一明者太一常居也旁三星三公或曰子屬 In the center of the palaces: the pole constellation. The bright one is Great Unvarying and it stays always in the same place. The three beside it: the three ducal ministers, also called the sons.

f. even one

呂：三者國有一焉 As to the three, if a state has even one of them

史：此一物不具君固不出 If even one of these things is lacking, you refuse to go out.

淮：人主之一舉也不可不慎也 Even a single appointment made by a ruler is not a thing to be treated lightly.

史：義不離其親一宿於外 He thought it proper not to spend even a single night apart from his parents. [義 *put caus fac*]

叢：自古聖王之爲城臺未有不戮一人而能致功若此者也 Since the time when the ancient sage-kings built walls and towers never has anyone brought about an accomplishment like this without executing even one man.

g. the entire one

後：一如舊制 entirely in accordance with long-standing criteria

左：一國謀之何以不亡 If an entire state plots against him, how would he not perish?

史：拔一國而天下不以爲暴 We take an entire nation and no one considers it aggression.

孟：一民莫非其臣也 every last citizen would be his servant

衡：一宮盡驚 The entire hall was thrilled.

衡：流輻一身 [The poison] spreads through the entire body.

衡：夷荆軻之一里 They wiped out Ching Ko's entire village.

宋：劉裕足爲一世之雄 Liu Yü is adequate to be the dominant man of his generation.

史：一歲[不→]而收收不饜糟糠 You collect taxes of the entire harvest, and are not satisfied till you have taken even dregs and chaff.

淮：公儀休相魯而嗜魚一國獻魚 Kung Yi Hsiu was prime minister of Lu and he loved fish, so the whole country sent fish as presents.

草：十日一筆月數丸墨 They use up a writing brush every ten days, and several tablets of inkstuff per month.

史：行之一國未嘗不得所欲 When they were put into effect throughout the nation, in no case did they not achieve their desired effect.

漢：天下方擾諸侯並起[令→]今置將不善一敗塗地 The world is all in turmoil at once and the

nobles are united in arms. If we now appoint an unskilful leader, all will be defeated everywhere.

後：城中好高髻四方高一尺 If high top-knots are favored in the city, in the provinces they go up a full foot.

選：我心何怫鬱思欲一東歸 Where has my resolution gone? I want to retreat all the way back east.

史：夫以一詐僞之蘇秦而欲經營天下混一諸侯其不可成亦明矣 It has now surely become clear that controlling the world and amalgamating the barons by employing the totally false and deceptive Su Ch'in could not have been done. [first →]

史：於是有裨海環之人民禽獸莫能相通者如一區中者乃爲一州 There is there a peripheral ocean surrounding it such that neither people nor animals can pass. It is like the interior of an entire district. That, then, is a *chou*.

h. each one

史：秦西有巴蜀大船積粟起於汶山浮江已下至楚三千餘里舫船載卒一舫載五十人與三月之食 Ch'in has, in the west, Pa and Shu. If a large boat is loaded with grain and launched from Min Mountain onto the Yangtze, it can float down to Ch'u, over three thousand *li* away. If they raft it with another boat to carry troops, each raft would carry fifty men with food for three months.

j. 一何 how so entirely_?

宋：使君謝羅敷寧可共載不羅敷前置詞使君一何愚 His Excellency addressed himself to Lo-fu/ "Wouldn't you rather ride with me?" / Lo-fu had her refusal prepared/ "How could His Excellency be so utterly silly?" [一 *fac* 何愚 *adj-head as obj*]

藝：帝放弓矢歎曰此語一何痛哉 The emperor laid aside his bow and arrow and sighed, "How utterly painful these words are!"

選：請爲遊子吟冷冷一何悲 Let me compose a threnody for you who will travel/ Plink plink—how utterly mournful!

2. *as adj* lone, solitary

孟：一薛居州獨如宋王何 What could a lone Hsüeh Chü Chou do by himself to the king of Sung?

呂：一兔走百人逐之 A lone rabbit runs with a hundred men chasing it.

呂：己之一蒼璧小環 his own single green jade circle or small odd pearl

衡：萬人俱歎未能動天一鄒衍之口安能降霜 Ten thousand men sighing in chorus could not move Sky; how could the voice of a lone Tsou Yen bring down frost?

淮：景不一設 Shadows do not lay themselves out all alone.

3. *be or make uniform*

史：嗟乎爲法之敝一至此哉 Woe, that law should be applied so utterly uniformly!

左：夫舉無他唯善所在親疏一也 There is no other way to choose men for a job except that they must be good at it. Whether they are related or not makes no difference.

戰：天下爲一 Everywhere it seemed the same.

國：壹事之 serve them identically

呂：貴賤愚智賢不肖欲之若一 high and low, dull and bright, capable and bungling [people] desire it as if they were all the same

左：是不一姓 These are not of one surname [i.e.

not the same clan]

戰：一心同功死不旋踵 Being all of one mind they shared all the credit, nor did they flee from death.

左：疆場之事慎守其一而備其不虞 Serving on the frontier, keep vigilant while things are as usual and prepare for the unexpected.

左：神聰明正直而壹者也依人而行 Spirits are clear-sighted, straightforward, upright and unvarying. They act according to what people do.

呂：共射其一招 all shoot at the same target

國：聲一無聽物一無文 If sound is monotonous, there is nothing to listen to; if a thing is uniform, there is no decoration to it.

衡：此與始生而死未產而傷一命也 This is the same fate as to die when just born or to be miscarried before parturition.

莊：勞神明爲一而不知其同也謂之朝三 To exhaust one's intellect in maintaining that all is one while not recognizing the sameness—we call that “three-at-morning”.

露：風行令而一其威 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated.

漢：公卿大夫所使總方略壹統類廣教化美風俗也 The high officers of state are the ones whom We commission to organize the coordination of plans, keep chains of command and assignments uniform, broaden Our civilizing influence and raise the general standard of behavior.

4. *w/meas*, as in 1-3 above one measured amount

左：車一乘 one chariot w/team

國：一介嫡女 one daughter of the principal wife

論：一簞食一瓢飲 one serving-basket of food and one gourd of drink

衡：一把炬 one bundle of torch-reeds

[a. *occurs w/o* —

淮：投卮漿 threw a dish of sauce]

5. *unique*

孟：一時也 it was a distinct occasion

衡：一功特然不可常行 This unique accomplishment was *sui generis* and could not be done as a rule.

b. 一人 the ruler of a state

詩：一人有慶兆民賴之 the one man has favor/the folk depend on him

戰：夫賢人在而天下服一人用而天下從 With a competent man governing, the whole world submits; one man bears the burden and the whole world follows.

呂：天下非一人之天下也天下之天下也 The world is not the one man's world; it is the world's world.

淮：肆一人之邪而長海內之禍此大倫之所不取也 To give free rein to the perversity of the one man and bring burgeoning evil to all of civilization is a thing the highest logic does not allow.

列：予一人不盈於德而諧於樂後世其追數吾過乎 As ruler of all, I have not been getting filled with deservingness; instead I have been laughing in delight. Perhaps later generations will recount my faults in retrospect.

6. *unify; unification, unity*

呂：知神之謂得一 it is recognizing spirit that is called “attaining unity”

楚：羨韓眾之得一 I praise Hán Chung's attainment of unity.

呂：能以一治天下者 one who is able to govern the world by means of unity

史：此皆誠壹之所致 These have in common their being brought about by concentrated unity. [皆 *fac*]

竹：曲沃尚一軍異于晉 Chü-wo still kept its army intact, separate from that of Chin.

多：一天下 to unite the world [politically, ie under a single ruler]

史：夫天下之不可一亦明矣 It has now become clear that the world cannot be united his way.

論：吾道一以貫之 my way connects things by unifying them

非：始鄭梁一國也已而別今願復得鄭而合之梁 Originally Chêng and Liang were one state; at a later time they separated. Now I wish to get Chêng reunited with Liang.

後：崔廣等以爲舉事宜立主以一眾心 Ts'ui, Kuang and others believed that, in setting upon some affair, they ought to appoint a leader to keep all focused on the task.

7. *once, one time*

國：是楚一言而有三施 Thus Ch'ü does favors for three by speaking once.

b. *only once*

國：王一舉而棄七德 By choosing once YM discards seven kinds of good will.

呂：一聞人之過終身不忘 if he once hears of a man's fault, he never forgets

衡：何嫌一叱生人取金於地 How is he to be suspected of even once roughly ordering a living man to pick up a coin from the ground?

左：一之謂甚 Once is what I call too often.

新：夫一出而不可反者言也一見而不可[得]

揜者行也 Now, the thing that, once having gone out, cannot be retrieved is speech; the thing that, once having been seen, cannot be covered up is conduct.

藝：既還至家無復親屬一慟而絕 When he got home there were none of his family to whom to return. He mourned for a while and then departed.

c. *when once, as soon as*

孟：一怒而諸侯懼 As soon as [the two men] are angered the barons become apprehensive.

呂：壹引其紀萬目皆起壹引其綱萬目皆張 As soon as one pulls the control-string the loops all open. As soon as one pulls the drawstring the loops all tighten.

漢：壹不奉詔舉兵誅之臣恐後兵革無時得息也 If once they refuse an imperial order we raise troops and chastise them, YS fears that later resorts to arms will never cease.

8. *in || constr*, this contrasts with that

呂：一上一下 now up, now down

左：一與一奪 now bestowing, now confiscating

衡：一存一亡 now you see it, now you don't

衡：一壽之間一衰一盛 Within the space of a lifetime, one is now straitened, now flourishing.

論：一則以喜一則以懼 on the one hand, of course, pleased by it, but on the other, of course, apprehensive at it

釋：其形一旁曲一旁直若張弓施弦也 Its shape is bent on one side and straight on the other, like bending a bow to fit the string.

孟：彼一時也此一時也 That was a distinct occasion; this is a distinct occasion.

釋：一人取姊一人取妹相亞次也 One man married the elder sister and one the younger sister; they rank in order to each other.

淮：一謂張之一謂歛之 Ordering the steersman now to bear off shore, now to close it.

9. *in apposition w/another number* one or 多：一二 a few cf 二三

左：一二父兄 several uncles

左：一二兄弟 several brothers

衡：徒見一兩人 only see one or two people

10. 一一 one by one

非：韓昭侯曰吹竽者衆吾無以知其善者田

嚴對曰一一而聽之 The Manifest Marquess of Hán said, “When there are many pipers I have no way to tell which ones are good.” T'ien Yen replied, “Listen to them one by one.”

衡：取楊葉一一更置地 pluck poplar leaves and set them on the ground one after another

B. the ordinal number, first

左：一也...二也 that's the first thing...that's the second thing

漢：此一難也 This is the first difficulty.

呂：一曰載民二曰玄鳥三曰遂草木 the first is Supporting the Folk, the second is Swallows, the third is Making Plants Prosper

人：不三日不足以盡之一以論道德二以論法制三以論策術 No fewer than three days would suffice to cover it all. The first would be for discussing morals and ethics, the second would be for discussing laws and regulation and the third would be for discussing methods and techniques.

太一⇒太

天一⇒天

ʒet? ʒak? 4.24 press, rub (切韻's *ʒak* ← *ʒet?* cf *phon dev of 印*) 48 抑 卬

史：諸侍坐殿上皆伏抑首以尊卑次起上壽 All those in attendance sat on the platform; they all arose in order of precedence, bowed, lowered their heads and offered “long life”.

b. *fig.*

國：聳善而抑惡 Give prominence to what is good and play down what is bad.

漢：罷郡國鹽鐵酒權均輸務本抑末毋與天下爭利 To do away with the commandery and principality monopolies on salt and iron, the liquor monopoly and the equal-marketing system, focus on basic government and abandon commerce, and refrain from competing with the world for profit.

後：夫理國之道舉本業而抑末利是以先帝禁人二業錮商賈不得宦爲吏此所以抑并兼長廉恥也 As to how we keep a state in good order, we elevate the basic work and depress the profit from trade. Thus former emperors forbade having two lines of work and barred merchants and traders from being appointed to office. That was in order to suppress combination and promote frugality and modesty.

晉：詳觀眾術抑惟小道棄之如或可惜存之又恐不經 Examining these many [occult] arts in detail, we relegate them to the periphery of science; if we discarded them entirely and that turned out to be mistaken it would be a pity, but if we preserve them it is still doubtful that they will work as intended.

ʒet? ʒak? 4.24 or, or else (*phon is 印, swa* —?) 299 抑

國：曩而言戲乎抑有所聞之乎 What you said a while ago, was that a joke or did you get it somewhere? 漢：敢問天道也抑人故也 I venture to ask

whether that is from some natural cause or from man's contriving?

ʔet-ʔet **nb** so undrunk guests (*conf by* 詩經 *rimes*) 114 抑抑

詩：其未醉止威儀抑抑曰既醉止威儀怱怱是曰既醉不知其秩 Before they are sozzled/ Their deportment is ʔet-ʔet/ But after they are sozzled/ Their deportment is b'ʔet-b'ʔet/ Thus after they are sozzled/ They ignore their ranks d'ʔet.

詩：威儀抑抑德音秩秩無怨無惡率由群匹 The deportment is ʔet-ʔet/ And the good reputation wide-spreading d'ʔet-d'ʔet/ There is no ill-feeling or dislike/ Leading forth all the fellows p'ʔet.

ʔettokwəd (a technical term of political organization) 一都會

ʔetts'iet all, entire (*resyllab* 一悉 *w/gem -t?*) 一切壹切

史：皆高祖一切功臣 They were all, in every way, high-achieving servants of the Founding Emperor.

史：范雎蔡澤世所謂一切辯士然游說諸侯至白首無所遇者非計策之拙所為說力少也 Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tsé were what are called "consummate rhetors"; that they went from baron to baron till their hair turned white, delivering their proposals and never finding acceptance was not because their proposals were inept but because the barons to whom they delivered them lacked the power to put them in effect.

史：秦宗室大臣皆言秦王曰諸侯人來事秦者大抵為其主游聞於秦耳請一切逐客 The high ministers of the ruling household of Ch'in said to the king of Ch'in, "Those citizens of other states who come to serve Ch'in have mostly merely traveled on behalf of their own rulers to spy on Ch'in. Please expel all foreigners."

漢：用度不足乃行壹切之變使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏 When funds became insufficient he instituted a total alteration, allowing criminals to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain.

ʔet-ʔwət **sb** so woman's appearance 嬋嬋

ʔed 3.6 excellent (*cf* 醫) 336 懿懿

釋：懿優也言與優也 ʔed "excellent" is ʔög "superior," it means mysterious elegance.

ʔed **nc** 爾雅：ko bird 鷓

ʔed **Kg**: rotten, spoiled (*cf* 餲) (*sort out* 懿, 敝) 336 饘 [one 317 擗]

ʔed **ʔab** 3.6 to bow w/hands raised in front of **ʔed'tād** 方言：謔 verify (*ar* ʔed'tād) (吳越 *dial*) 謔帶

ʔen 1.17 **m** rely on (*dist next*) 64 因 因

左：二人因之以作亂 The two men relied on him in fomenting a rebellion.

史：卿因嬖人奏之 Ch'ing got an imperial favorite to submit it.

國：古之善用兵者因天地之常 The ones who were good generals in ancient times relied upon the regularities of sky and earth.

釋：膝頭曰膊膊團也因形團團而名之也 The tip of the knee is called "kneecap"; it was named according to its "round" shape.

後：如此稱號各有所因 Giving appellations in this manner is always based on something.

史：禮者因時世人情為之節文者也 Rites are things that make a prescriptive pattern for human feelings according to the spirit of the age.

晏：臣恐後人之有因君之過以資其邪廢少而立長以成其利者 I fear there will be those at a later time who take advantage of YL's error to support their own misconduct and set aside the younger and [re]-establish the elder so as to accomplish their own benefit.

藝：鄴城西北立臺皆因城為基趾中央名銅雀臺北則冰井臺 Northeast of the walled city of Yeh towers were built. Both used the city wall as foundation. The center one was called Copper Sparrow Tower, and the north one the Ice Well Tower.

呂：精氣之來也因輕而揚之因走而行之 When the essential vapor arrives it uses lightness to raise, uses running to drive.

史：因禍為福轉敗為功 to make good luck starting from bad luck and turn failure into success 戰：夫因諛為信舊患有成勇者義之 Now, getting others to believe one without saying anything and bringing to closure old grievances—brave ones take that as a standard.

左：五族聚群不逞之人因公子之徒以作亂 The five clans assembled a crowd of dissatisfied men and used the followers of the [slain] rulersons to raise a rebellion.

藝：因水以汎觴 They used the water to float wine cups.

語：因江河之道而達於京師之下 On the roads of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers they arrive at the riverbanks at the capital.

非：因可勢求易道 He relies on possible situations; he seeks an easy way.

史：然貧無因以進 But he is poor, and lacks support for his advancement.

淮：因其資以讐之 They made it tabu on account of its high value.

後：漢法常因八月算人 In Han law, assessment of people was always done in the eighth month.

史：易王初立齊宣王因燕喪伐燕取十城 When the Alterative King was first installed, the Perspicuous King of Ch'i took advantage of their mourning to attack Yen, seizing ten cities.

史：因民而教不勞而成功緣法而治者吏習而民安之 Giving the sort of instructions people expect brings success with little effort. Governing by standard rules means the officials will follow routine and the people will feel unthreatened by them.

史：古之善制事者轉禍為福因敗為功 Ancient ones who were skilled at keeping things under control turned disaster into good fortune and made success out of failure.

史：且所因由嬖臣及得用刑公子虔欺魏將印不師趙良之言亦足發明商君之少恩矣 Also, his introduction came by way of a court favorite.

When he came to be employed, he punished Kung-tz'i Ch'ien, tricked the Wei general Yang, and did not instruction from what Chao Liang said. This is surely sufficient to reveal his deficiency of kindness.

後：後大司空宋弘薦譚拜議郎給事中因上疏陳時政所宜 Later the minister of works Sung Hung presented T'an; he was appointed gentleman-consultant serving in the palace. From that position he submitted a clarification setting out what would be proper for the government of that time.

選：且夫道有夷隆學有蠱密因時而建德者不以遠近易則 Furthermore, there are levels and

hills on the Way; there are coarse and fine kinds of scholarship. In adjusting to one's time to build one's influence, one does not exchange basic principles according to whether they are recent or remote.

藝：因磯為高埔[枕一]抗流上則迴眺山川下則激浪崎嶇 They built a high wall footed on a river bar of stones and it blocked the flow. At the top one could gaze about at scenery, but below the water spurted up vertically.

史：明月之珠夜光之璧以闇投人於道路人無不按劍相眄者何則無因而至前也 If full-moon pearls and self-lucent jade circlets were thrown from concealment at men on the road, every one of them would finger their swords and glance nervously about. Why? Because they appeared before them from nowhere.

ʔen 1.17 **ve** succeed to, replace (*dist prec*) 702 因 This verb 因 is a near-synonym of 遂 "further"; the preceding word 因 is a near-synonym of 用 "use." If the comparands I have chosen turn out to be valid, these two words are unrelated homonyms *wr* with the same graph.

呂：故曰作者憂因者平 Thus it is said, "For pioneering, the way is troubled; for following, the way is smooth."

呂：凡為君非為君而因榮也 In no case of becoming a ruler is it true that one is made glorious simply by becoming a ruler.

新：蒙故業因遺策 *acceeded* to the existing strategy and continued the inherited tactics 戰：因以為己善 Go ahead and treat it as if it were your own good deed.

史：張儀去楚因遂之韓 When Chang Yi left Ch'u he proceeded to H'an.

論：子曰殷因於夏禮所損益可知也周因於殷禮所損益可知也其或繼周者雖百世可知也 The master said, "Yin continued the rites of Hsia; what they subtracted and added can be known. Chou continued the rites of Yin; what they subtracted and added can be known. Whatever succeeds Chou can be known even after a hundred generations."

後：夏殷周之禮所因損益可知者謂不相復也 "What the rituals of Hsia, Yin and Chou successively subtracted and added can be known" means that they did not follow each other's pattern.

史：殺蘇秦者果自出齊王因而誅之 The killer of Su Ch'in revealed himself, and the king of Ch'i proceeded to punish him.

史：因東說齊宣王 He proceeded to go east and make his proposal to the Perspicuous King of Ch'i. 後：譚以父任為郎因好音律善鼓琴 T'an was appointed to the imperial household on account of his father; he turned out to love tunes and tunings and to be good at the cithern.

西：漢高帝七年蕭相國營未央宮因龍首山製前殿建北闕 In 200 BC Premier Hsiao enclosed the Neverending Palace. He fashioned the forehall to conform to Dragon Head mountain, and built the north gate towers.

衡：人之有胞猶木實之有扶也包裹兒身因與俱出 Humans' having a placenta is like trees and fruit's having bark and rind. It wraps the baby's body and thus is expelled with it.

戰：王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子為見王則

必掩鼻新人見王因掩其鼻 “The king has fallen in love with your beauty. But he dislikes your nose. So when you are with the king, be sure to cover your nose.” When the newcomer was with the king, she accordingly covered her nose.

搜：引戈擊[蜺→]麋中之因墮其藥 He grabbed a spear and killed the fawn, whereupon he dropped the medicine

史：相國因爲民請曰長安地狹上林中多空地棄願令民得入田 The premier therefore made this plea on behalf of the folk, “The territory of Ch'ang-an is narrow; within Shanglin much empty land lies abandoned. I would like you to order that people should be allowed to enter and cultivate.”

淮：發大府之貨以予衆出高庫之兵以賦民因而攻之 He distributed the goods from the treasury to the multitude and armed the populace with the weapons from the armory, and on that basis he attacked him.

史：驩忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封爲成侯而受相印 Tsou Chi got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern; thus he advanced in government, was ennobled as Completion Marquess and received the seal of office of minister.

史：太史敫曰女不取媒因自嫁非吾種也汙吾世 T'ai-shih Chiao said, “A daughter who goes ahead and marries herself off without using a gobetween is no kin of mine. She has dishonored my generation.” 釋：推手前曰批引手卻曰把象其鼓時因以爲名也 To thrust the hand forward is called *pi* and to draw it back is called *pa* and that's how it looks when played so they called it that.

北：有大鮮卑山因以爲號 There is a great mountain, Mt. Hsien-pei, so he took that as his designation. 風：武帝事晉獻公封於韓原因以爲姓 For his services to the Exemplary Marquess of Chin the Martial Patriarch was enfeoffed at the plain of Hán, taking his surname from that.

三：又豫備走舸各繫大船後因引次俱前 They also prepared getaway boats, tying one to the rear of each of the ships, and then broke camp and all advanced. 後：先帝晏駕因遇大獄遷居空宮不幸早世 When the former emperor passed away, she thereupon came up on serious charges, was shunted away to an empty dwelling-hall and, alas, died early.

漢：呂公者好相人見高祖狀貌因重敬之引入坐上坐 Mr. Lü always liked to physiognomize people. When he saw the founding emperor's appearance he immediately showed extreme deference to him and led him to sit in the place of honor.

選：故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由佗日殆可謂曲盡其妙 Therefore I composed the fu on literature so as to make known the supreme elegance of bygone gentlemen, and have accordingly sorted out the sources of felicity and infelicity in literary composition. Some day I will approach the point at which I can be said to have exhausted its mysteries in detail.

西：武帝作昆明池欲伐昆吾夷教習水戰因而於上遊戲養魚給諸陵廟祭祀餘付長安市賣之池周迴四十里 The Martial Emperor built the Kunming pond. Meaning to attack the barbarians of Kun-wu, he had river combat taught and practiced. Later he rambled and amused himself on its banks and raised fish. The fish supplied sacrifices at all the tombs

and temples. Surplus fish was sent to market in Ch'ang-an to be sold. The pond was forty *li* in circumference.

因是⇒是

ʒjɛn 3.21 ^{nc} a seal, a stamp 印

史：驩忌以鼓琴干威王因及國政封爲成侯而受相印 Tsou Chi got to meet the Frightener King by playing the cithern; thus he advanced in government, was ennobled as Completion Marquess and received the seal of office of minister.

說：鈕印鼻也 “Knob” is the nose of a stamp.

後：貴人金印紫綬奉不過粟數十斛 Consorts of first rank have a gold seal on purple seal-cord and receive income not to exceed several tens of *hu* [of grain].

後：是歲賣關內侯假金印紫綬傳世入錢五百萬 This year the rank of marquess without fief, with gold stamp and purple stamp-cord, to be hereditary, went on sale for 5,000,000 cash.

三：將軍侯印各五十紐郎將印百紐校尉都尉印各二百紐 fifty each of stamps for the ranks of general and marquess, a hundred stamps for the rank of household general and two hundred each for the ranks of *hsiao-wei* and *tu-wei*

史：夏漢改曆以正月爲歲首而色上黃官名更印章以五字 In the summer the dynasty changed the calendar, making the first month the beginning of the year, exalting yellow among the colors and changing the inscriptions of names of offices on seals to be five characters.

ʒjɛn 3.21 ^{nc} remoras e.g. *Echineis naucrates* (sucker thought to resemble seal-stamp) 鮒

ʒjɛn 1.17 marry; rel by marriage 71 姻 因 媾 國：君定王室而殘其姻族 YL would stabilize the king's household but exterminate his relatives by marriage.

ʒjɛn ^{nc} a mat 茵 鞞 箇 襖

ʒjɛn 1.17 ^{nc} horse mixed gray/white 駟

ʒjɛn 1.17 爾雅: respect 誼

ʒjɛn underclothes 71 襖

ʒjɛn cold 凜 凜

ʒjɛn 1 集韻: leaves or flowers of grain 稂

ʒjɛn ^{nc} ko tree 栲

ʒjɛn 3.21 press down 印

ʒjɛn 3.21 ^{nc} ko plant 莛

ʒjɛn ^{mp} man name, good horse appraiser *ar*

ʒjɛn ʒjɛr 歎

ʒjɛn ʒjɛn ko vegetable 茵 蔭 莖 蘆

ʒjɛn ʒjɛn 1.17 generative influence of sky & earth 烟 焜 網 緼 氤 氳

ʒjɛn ʒjɛn ^{sb} quavering 經 寃

ʒjɛr 1.5 說文: flow 洑

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr 1.48 ^{vst} dark, dim, obscure 70 幽

淮：明者吐氣者也是故火曰外景幽者含氣者也是故水曰內景 What is bright exhales energy. Thus fire is called an outward reflector. What is dark retains energy. Thus water is called an inward reflector.

選：幽谷巉岑夏含霜雪 Dark valleys, narrow and steep, hold frost and snow even in summer.

b. fig.

草：探驥[鉤→]鈞深幽贊神明 Pry into mysteries, fish in deep waters; drill into the dark places of the mind. [lit “darkly dig into intelligence”]

後：球曰陳寶既皇太后無故幽閉臣常痛

心天下憤歎 Ch'iu said, “Ch'ên and Tou having been given cause for resentment, when the empress dowager was banished for no reason, I have often been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed aloud for it.

晉：曰神與智藏往知來幽贊冥符弼成人事 They said that the spirits participate in human affairs, retaining the past and foreseeing the future, helping us by means of cryptic sayings and obscure signs.

ʒjɛr 3.51 ^{vst} young (rel to 少?) 286 幼

釋：幼少也言生日少也 ʒjɛr “young” is *siog* “junior”, referring to how few days one has been alive.

淮：武王崩成王幼少周公繼文王之業 When the Cynosure King died and the Completion King was still too young, the Duke of Chou took up the heritage of the Cynosure King.

史：先王棄群臣寡人年幼奉祀之日新心固竊疑焉以爲一從不事秦非國之長利也 The previous king dismissed his ministers. We were still young and had only recently assumed the reign. Our mind was privately suspicious, taking it that vertical unity not submitting to Ch'in was not in the long-term interest of Our state.

長幼⇒長

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr 2.46 black (cf 黦) 540 黦

ʒjɛr 1.48 cry of deer 234 呦

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr crooked 57 呦

ʒjɛr ^{mp} mtn name 呦

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr 1.48 swamp at foot of Kunlun mtn

王 1,2, 廣韻 *ar* t2 540 呦

ʒjɛr slick-glazed (sc pots) 呦

ʒjɛr 1.48 sad? 切韻 *ar* t2 呦

ʒjɛr 2.46 mysterious 570 呦

ʒjɛr-ʒjɛr 1.46 small *ar* ʒjɛr 茲

ʒjɛr-ʒjɛr ^{sb} placid 呦 呦

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{sb} so dragon's motion

呦 虬 呦 虬

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{mp} man name 幽王

國：十一年幽王乃滅周乃東遷 In 770 BC the Dark King was destroyed and Chou moved to the east.

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{sb} so dragon's motion

呦 虬 呦 虬

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{mp} region name 幽州

ʒjɛr ^{mp} pln 幽都

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{vst} “dim sky” parts of Andromeda, Pisces & Aries 幽天

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{nc} 方言: ko bug 幽蛻

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{mp} pln 幽陵

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{nc} ko tare plant, an edible wild grain

幽莠

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr dark 幽冥

淮：幽冥者所以喻道而非道也 “Darkness” is used as an analogy to the Way but it is not the Way.

絕：山林幽冥不知利害所在 Mountain forests are dim and gloomy; we cannot tell where danger or benefit may be in them.

b. redup

絕：幽幽冥冥豫知未形 In the dimmest dark and darkest dim/ He foretells what has not yet taken shape.

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr power of perception 幽明

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr ^{vst} dark, gloomy 幽 叵

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr 1.36 disease that bends hands & feet—

arthritis? (swa 踳?) 57 踳

ʒjɛr ʒjɛr 3.9 drink 331 飮

ʃwag ʃab 3.9 satiate 331 枵 飮
ʃwag 2.36 bent, crooked 319 枉 枉
 呂: 欲聞枉而惡直言是障其源而欲其水也
 Wanting to be informed of crookedness while hating
 frank speech is just like blocking the spring while
 wanting the water.
 大: 主人請曰某有枉矢哨壺請樂賓賓曰子
 有旨酒嘉穀又重以樂敢辭 The host says, "[I]
 So-and-so have crooked darts and a pot with deformed
 mouth. Allow me to amuse you with them." The guest
 says, "You have delicious wine and fine food and to
 that you add amusement; dare I not accept?"
ʃwang-g'wäng *sb* so lotsa water (cf 潢瀆
ʃwang-ziäng) 潢滉
ʃwangsiär *nc* ko meteor 枉矢
ʃwang-ziäng *sb* so lotsa water (cf 潢滉
ʃwang-g'wäng) 潢瀆
ʃwat 4.17 belch 265 噦
ʃwan 2.28 *nc* 爾雅: aquatic insect-larvae eg
 mosquito 廣韻 *ar ʃwen*¹ 430 蛭
ʃwan *nc* 爾雅: ko tree 椴
ʃwan *nc* 爾雅: ko tree 椴
ʃwan 說文: to select; some say a cave (集韻
ar kiwat 削
ʃwan (prn) 娟
ʃwan 1.28 說文: attractive 廣韻 *ar ʃwen* cf
 贊 50 嫵
ʃwan 3.25 *nc* shoemaker's last 椴
ʃwan *nc* to turn in a lathe 49 椴
ʃwan-ʃwan *sb* dissatisfied 悵悵
ʃwan-ʃwan *sb* soft, bendy, crawling 57 蛭蛭
ʃwan-ʃwan *sb* soft and bendy 廣韻 *ar*
ʃwan 57 嫵嫵
ʃwä 1.13 beauty cf 媵 50 娃
ʃwäg press, squeeze 48 劫
ʃwäg 1.13 onomat 386 哇
ʃwat 4.8 blockage [?] 484 鬱 鬱 鬱
 選: 鬱沕迭而隆頽 Impeded, [surf waves] rush
 forward, peak and break.
ʃwat 4.8 suppress? 484 馭
ʃwat 4.8 throaty cry 265 噎
ʃwat 4.8 集韻: nourish ("fan"? "feed?") fire
 142 煨
ʃwat 4.8 smoke 693 鬱 鬱
ʃwat 4.8 singe 214 熨
ʃwat 4.5 ko plant 590 蔚
ʃwat 4.5 pln 590 蔚
ʃwatg'war towering (sc seas) 鬱 鬱
 選: 澎滂鬱礧礧磊山壘 Sharp peaks, towering
 slopes, steep mounds and mountainous levees.
ʃwatliwar ko bogle brother of 茶 鬱 鬱
ʃwatbliwat ko bogle? 鬱 律
ʃwatia thickly growing, luxuriant 鬱 猗
ʃwatung vast (sc expanse of water) 鬱 滄
ʃwatung thickly growing 鬱 蓊
 選: 木則樅栝椶柝梓械楓槿嘉卉灌叢蔚若
 鄧林鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若
 As for trees: firs, junipers, fan palms, nanmu, catalpa,
 hawthorn, *pien*-trees and sweetgum, pleasant shrubbery
 in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like
 the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily
 aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves
 to send down shade.
ʃwad 3.8 *nc* Kg: comptroller 93 尉 尉

史: 分天下以爲三十六郡郡置守尉監 He
 divided the world into thirty-six commanderies. To
 each commandery he appointed a guardian, a
 comptroller and an inspector.
ʃwad comfort, be quiet 50 慰
 草: 故爲說草書本末以慰羅趙息梁姜焉 Thus
 I am explaining grass writing in its entirety for them,
 so as to show sympathy for Lo and Chao and put Liang
 and Chiang out of business.
ʃwad *nc* net 蔚
ʃwad *nc* 爾雅: cow w/black ears 犛
ʃwad *nc* 爾雅: flying ant 124 蟹 蟹
ʃwad 3.8 so rain beginning 693 蔚
ʃwad ʃwar to screen 590 蔚
 選: 木則樅栝椶柝梓械楓槿嘉卉灌叢蔚若
 鄧林鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若鬱蓊鬱若
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 in dense thickets forming an impenetrable screen like
 the Têng-forest, some in bosky clumps, others loftily
 aloof, putting forth buds, flowering, spreading leaves
 to send down shade.
ʃwad 3.8 repress 484 慰
ʃwan 3.23 be angry, resent ("stew") 65 愠 愠
 呂: 愠曰諍胥渠也期吾君驟請即刑焉 He said
 resentfully, "Ach! Hsü-chü wants my ruler's donkeys. I
 recommend punishing him."
ʃwan 2.18 gather, collect 49 蕪 蕪
 左: 芟夷蕪崇之 He cuts, kills, gathers and piles them.
 左: 蕪利生孽姑使無蕪乎 Acquisitiveness gener-
 ates bad influences. Could we try to avoid it for the
 nonce?
ʃwan 2.18 contain, envelop 49 韞
ʃwan oppressive, sultry 199 韞
ʃwan 2.18 loss 繼
ʃwan 3.23 confused 切韻 *ar* t1 184 繼
ʃwan 2.18 deliberate, discuss 200 惛
ʃwan 1.17 very nice cf 嫵 贊
ʃwan 2.18 thick & heavy 惛
ʃwan 1.23 bow case 49 韞
ʃwan 3.23 ferment 65 醞
ʃwan 3.23 woman nickname 媼
ʃwan 1.20 smoke; smoky fire 693 熿 熿 熿
ʃwan 2.18 push (into ground?) 64 搯
ʃwan 2.18 garment 褱
ʃwan-ʃwan *sb* so dragon's motion 廣韻 *ar*
ʃwen 57 蝻 蝻
ʃwanʃ ʃwan 2.18 fat 腴 腴
ʃwanʃwan crassly rich ("thick & deep?") 暉
 賄
ʃwanliwan cf 蝻 蝻 蝻
ʃwan-ʃwan *sb* deep 滄 滄
ʃwar 1.8 awesomeness (pheap) 93 威 畏 豈
 新: 誠動可畏謂之威反威爲囹 If one acts
 resolutely so as to inspire respect it is called being
 formidable; to invert formidable is contemptible.
 戰: 威蓋海內 His awesome reputation covers the
 known world.
 國: 圖在明訓明訓在威 Plans depend on setting a
 clear example, and setting a clear example depends
 on having the aura of power.
 史: 燕固弱國不足畏也 Yen is certainly a weak
 state and is worth scant consideration.
 衡: 然而漢朝無事淮陽[無]刑錯者參德優而

黯威重也 That the Han empire nonetheless had no
 trouble nor had Huai Yang anyone punished was
 because Shen's influence was so superior and Yen's
 moral force so preponderant.
 後: 性嗜樂簡易不修威儀而意非毀俗儒
 由是多見排抵 By nature he loved directing music.
 He was relaxed and easy in manner and did not put
 up a front, but he enjoyed sharp criticism of those he
 considered inferior scholars, so he met frequent rebuffs.
 晉: 既興利而除害亦威眾以立權所謂神道
 設教率由於此 Given that they cause benefit and
 do away with harm, they also overawe the multitude,
 letting power be firmly held. The saying, "The way of
 the spirits establishes doctrine" likely comes from this.
 戰: 兵勝於外義強於內威立於上民服於下 If
 arms are victorious without then exemplary conduct
 will be strong within; if dominance is established above
 then the folk will submit below.
 史: 故堅革利兵不足以爲勝高城深池不足
 以爲固嚴令繁刑不足以爲威 Thus hardened
 hide and sharpened weapons are not enough to cause
 victory. High walls and deep moats are not enough to
 cause security. Stern orders and many penalties are
 not enough to cause respect.
 漢: 武帝始臨天下尊賢用士闢地廣境數千里
 自見功大威行遂從奢欲用度不足乃行壹切之
 變使犯法者贖罪入穀者補吏 When the Martial
 Emperor first ruled the world, he honored competence
 and employed men of good background. He opened
 land and enlarged the borders by several thousand *li*.
 When he observed that his accomplishments were great
 and his name honored, he proceeded to indulge himself
 in whatever pleased him. When funds became insuf-
 ficient he instituted a total alteration, allowing criminals
 to buy themselves off and selling offices for grain.
 史: 攻周實不足以利聲畏威天下 Attacking
 Chou is not in fact worth it, and the report of it will
 frighten the whole world.
 漢: 昭信出之椽杙其陰中割其鼻脣斷其舌
 謂去曰前殺昭平反來畏我今欲靡爛望卿使
 不能神 Chao-hsin had the body retrieved, hammered
 a spike into its groin, cut off its nose and lip and severed
 its tongue. She told Chü, "Before when I killed
 Shao-ping she came back to haunt me. This time I
 want to pulp Wang-ching to deny her power to do that."
 史: 義救亡國威卻彊秦之兵不務爲此而務
 愛粟爲國計者過矣 We would put ourselves in the
 right by saving a doomed state, and would show
 ourselves strong enough to drive off the armed force of
 powerful Chin—but you don't focus on that; you
 focus on hoarding grain. That is indeed a blunder of
 strategic planning.
 漢: 春秋所貶損大人當世君臣有威權勢力
 其事實皆形於傳是以隱其書而不宣所以免
 時難也 The important men derogated in the *Chün-
 chü*, rulers and ministers of that time whose realities
 were all plainly described in the commentary, had
 awesome might and powerful positions, and that is
 why he concealed his book and left it unpublished: so
 as to avoid unpleasantness with his contemporaries.
 史: 臣聞越王句踐戰敵卒三千人禽夫差於
 干遂武王卒三千人革車三百乘制紂於牧野
 豈其士卒眾哉誠能奮其威也 I have heard that
 King Kou-chien of Yüeh sent three thousand exhausted

soldiers to do battle and captured Fu-ch'ai at Kan-sui. The Martial King's soldiers numbered three thousand and his armored chariots three hundred, and he brought Ch'ou under control at Mu-yeh. How could that have been due to their armies' multitude? It was because their dedication was able to arouse their will to dominate.

b. *also of inan*

露：風行令而一其威雨布施而均其德 When the wind blows and knocks things down, its dire power is undifferentiated; when the rain falls and gets on things, its benefit is uniform.

c. *phēp* fearsome

淮：唐子短陳駢子於齊威王 Tang-tzu recounted the shortcomings of Ch'ên P'ing-tzu to the Frightener King of Ch'i.

iwār 3.8 ^m be in awe (of) 93 畏 畏 畏 東

左：畏其眾也 frightened by how many there were 論：子畏於匡 The master was in fear in Kuang.

衡：獼猴者畏鼠也 The *miar* monkey will fear a rat.

非：汝狗猛邪...人畏焉 Is your dog vicious? [...] People are afraid of it.

衡：王欲羣臣之畏也不若毋辨善不善而時罪之 If YM wants your retinue to fear you, better ignore their individual virtues and vices, and simply punish one of them when an occasion arises.

衡：得病寢衽畏懼 When they get sick they take to their beds in fear.

史：韓魏之所以重畏秦者為與秦接境壤界也 The reason Hán and Wei so deeply fear Ch'ín is because they share borders and abut boundaries.

史：秦之所害於天下者莫如趙然而秦不敢舉兵伐趙者何也畏韓魏之[議→]儀其後也 Ch'ín regards none in the world as more harmful than Chao, but Ch'ín does not dare raise a force and attack Chao. Why? They fear that Hán and Wei would take aim at their rear.

戰：長平之事秦軍大剋趙軍大破秦人歡喜趙人畏懼 At Ch'ang-p'ing the Ch'ín army won a big victory and the Chao army took a big defeat. The Ch'ín were delighted and the Chao alarmed.

多：可畏 worthy of respect

多：不足畏 not worth bothering about

漢：後朝上益莊丞相益畏 At later sessions of court the emperor was more dignified and the premier was more deferential.

iwār attractive cf 娃 50 媵

iwār 2.7 ^m mtn name 硯

iwār 1.8 cry of fear 93 喂

iwār 1.8 ko shout or war-chant 康熙 *q* 輟耕錄 瘡

iwār 1.8 ko fish 鯪

iwār war ^{nc} sinuous mountains 峩 峩

iwār-ngwān *iwār-ngiwār* ^{sb} so stones on mountain; teetery 硯 硯

iwār-djēg ^m spook name 魄 氏

iwār-iwār 1.8 flourishing 葳 蕤 葳 蕤

選：紛葳蕤以駭選唯毫素之所擬 Confusion springs up and races about/ to be sorted out only by brush and white silk.

iwār-iwār 1.8 plant name 葳 蕤

iwār-djār 1.6 narrow, difficult 陒 陒

iwār-d'ug ^{nc} privy "filth drain" 372,100 穢 穢

iwār-iwār 1.15 ^m mountain name 706 峩 壘

iwār-dē'wār ^{sb} sinuous contorted mountains 峩 崔 崔

語：隘於山阪之阻隔於九峩之隄仆於峩崔之山頓於窅冥之溪 Cramped into narrow passes in mountain slopes, walled off behind the barrier of the Nine Peaks, fallen to ground in rugged mountains,

iwār 1.10 bent, crooked 57 紆 汗

iwār ^m beckon (w/crooked finger?) *ar*

iwār 142 扞

iwār-djār ^m pln 扞 采

iwāt sweets *ar* *iwāt* 餽

iwāt 4 noise of vomiting 265 噦 [ar] *iwāt* 黠

iwāt 說文：marked w/black *ar* *iwāt* 廣韻

iwāt *swa* 餽? 噦

iwād ^m ethno group in Manchuria & Korea 穢 穢 穢

iwād 3.20 weeds, filth, silt 372 穢 穢

釋：海晦也主承穢濁其水黑如晦也 *χmāg*

"sea" is *χmwag* "new moon"; it receives suspended silt and dirt, and its water is dark as the new moon.

藝：農夫禱於龍洞得雨將祭謝之孫登見曰此病龍雨安能蘇禾稼乎如弗信請嗅之水果腥穢 A farmer prayed at a dragon cave and got rain. As he was about to sacrifice in acknowledgement of it, Sun T'eng saw it and said, "How could this sick dragon's rain be able to revive the grain? If you don't believe me, smell it." The water was indeed smelly and dirty.

藝：下邳陳公達議以貴人雖是先所幸尸體穢汗不宜配至尊乃以竇太后配食 Mr. Ch'ên of Hsia-p'i submitted a dissent to the effect that although as consort of the highest rank she had indubitably been first favored by the imperial attention, since her corpse had been polluted she was not suitable to be paired with the most honored one. So the empress dowager Tou was enshrined.

b. *fig.* ominous, baleful

衡：天之有彗以除穢也 Sky's having a broom is to use it to sweep away filth.

左：無穢虐士 The ghost of an officer is no ill omen. 衡：不擇吉日不避[歲→]穢月 They do not choose an auspicious day nor do they avoid an inauspicious month.

選：若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈 Suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen, or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had prayed for inordinate blessing.

iwād 說文：food hot enough to burn 199 饑

iwān 3.25 ill-will (cf 冤) 65 怨

國：兄弟之怨不徵於他 The grievances of brothers are not referred to outsiders.

論：以直報怨 Requite ill will with frankness.

新：施行得理謂之德反德為怨 If there is logic in how one's largesse is carried out it is called deserving of gratitude; to invert deserving gratitude is to cause resentment.

漢：上貪民怨 higher-ups were greedy and the folk resentful.

史：商君相秦十年宗室貴戚多怨者 Lord Shang acted as premier in Ch'in for ten years. Many of the principal families and the nobles looked on him with resentment.

左：周任有言曰為政者不賞私勞不罰私怨 Chou Jen has a saying, "He who controls the govern-

ment must not use it to reward private services nor to punish private grievances."

國：是以小怨置大德也 This is to set aside a great debt of gratitude for a petty grievance.

史：臣聞功大者易危而民敵者怨上 I have heard that those who have great success are easily imperiled, and people who are exhausted resent their superiors.

藝：昭君怨悲日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines. 國：弗予賂地而予之糶無損於怨而厚於寇不若勿予 You didn't give them the land promised as bribe yet you are letting them have grain. That will lessen none of their resentment and yet you behave generously to your attackers. Better not to let them have it.

史：刑黥太子之師傅殘傷民以驗刑是積怨畜禍也 Mutilating and tattooing the tutor and preceptor of the heir-apparent and cruelly wounding people with unusual punishments—that is building resentment and storing up disaster.

左：君子之言信而有徵故怨遠於其身小人之言僭而無徵故怨咎及之 What the superior man says sticks to the truth and can be verified; thus he avoids drawing resentment to himself. What the petty man says departs from the truth and cannot be verified; thus he draws resentment and retribution to himself.

論：以德報怨何如 What about returning good will for ill will?

國：以怨報德不仁 To return ill will for good will is inhumane.

淮：所生者弗得所殺[非→]弗怨 The ones brought to life feel no gratitude to him, nor do the ones killed bear him resentment.

非：畜積有腐棄之財則人飢餓宮中有怨女則民無妻 If some of the stores rot and are discarded, some people go hungry. If some of the harem women are frustrated, some men go unmarried.

淮：人舉其疵則怨人鑑見其醜則善鑑 When others mention their flaws they resent the others; when a mirror reveals their ugliness they praise the mirror.

後：宦者積怨竇氏 The eunuchs had amassed resentment against the Tou family.

iwān grievance (cf 怨) 65 冤 冤

楚：蹇蹇之煩冤兮陷滯而不發 My repressed burning resentment, ah! Is entrapped and does not emerge.

衡：見拘之冤 the resentment of being arrested

漢：閏月遣故廷尉王平等五人持節行郡國舉賢良問民所疾苦冤失職者 In the intercalary month, former chief magistrate Wang P'ing was sent with four others on an imperial commission to all commanderies and principalities to select promising candidates and to inquire into those who neglected their duties to the suffering, bitterness or resentment of the people.

後：球曰陳竇既冤皇太后無故幽閉臣常痛心天下憤歎 Ch'iu said, "Ch'ên and Tou having been given cause for resentment, when the empress dowager was banished for no reason, I have often been pained by that, and the whole world has sighed

aloud for it.

'iwan ^{nc} garden; wooded park 苑 苑
隋：婁三星為天獄主苑牧犧牲供給郊祀亦為興兵聚眾 The three stars of Mound act as court-room to the sky. It governs gardens, herding and sacrificial animals, and providing for the suburb sacrifices. It also controls mobilizing arms and people.
管：地者萬物之本原諸生之根苑也 Earth is the fountainhead of the myriad things and the taproot-garden of all that is living.

史：齊宣王卒潛王即位說潛王厚葬以明孝高宮室大苑囿以明得意欲破敵齊而為燕 When the Perspicuous King of Ch'i died, the Lost King succeeded him. [Su Ch'in] persuaded the Lost King to give a lavish funeral to demonstrate his filiality and to make palaces and chambers high and gardens and orchards big to demonstrate his success; he wanted to break and impoverish Ch'i on behalf of Yen.

'iwan 集韻: face soft 颯

'iwan 1.22 supple; obliging 57 宛 婉

'iwan turned around? 宛 宛

'iwan 2.20 compliant 57 婉

後：嫺都性婉順 Hsien-tu was obedient by nature.

'iwan small hole 窻

'iwan late (evening) 晚

'iwan area unit (說文: 30 acres) 49 畹

'iwan ^{nc} bird like pheasant 鴉

'iwan luxuriant *ar* 'iwaŋ 524 苑

'iwan ^{np} river name 浣

'iwan ^{nc} 山海經: ko critter 嬰

'iwan ^{soo} 媿

'iwan joy 惋

'iwan 2.20 stdw weighing-balance 錠

'iwan slink (sc tiger or leopard) 57 蜿

'iwan 1.22 splash-faced horse 駕

'iwan 2.20 bend 57 踘

'iwan'di'an ^{nc} earthworm 57,14 蜿 蟣

'iwan 'iwan ^{nc} ko chariot 輓

'iwan 'wān ^{nc} ko jade insignium 琬

'iwan-**'iwan** ^{nb} so harnessed dragons 57 婉 婉

'iwan-**'iwan** ^{nb} move like dragon 蜿 蜿

'iwan-**'iwan** ^{nb} curving up & down? 57 宛 宛

'iwan'kiet 苑結

'iwan'k'üŋ ^{np} capital of 陳 宛丘 49 宛丘

'iwan'k'üŋ ^{nc} 爾雅: hill w/dimple in center 釋: 中央下曰宛丘有丘宛宛如偃器也涇上有一泉水亦是也. If the center is depressed it is called "bowl hill"; there is a hill curving up and down like a cesspit. A hill that has a single stream flowing through it from a spring also qualifies.

釋: 中央下曰宛丘. If the center is depressed it is called "bowl hill."

'iwan'ts'iwan twist (sc dragon) 57 蜿 蟻

'iwan'tiwan 方言: the game of 博 ("twist & turn," ref to path on game board?) 宛 專

'iwan-**dian** ^{nb} so water swirling 694 浣 演

'iwan'dian slither & slink (sc snake) 蜿 蜒

'iwan'diap pln 宛葉

'iwan'de'iu ^{nc} bird like pheasant 鴉 鴉 鴉
莊：惠子相梁莊子往見之或謂惠子曰莊子來欲代子相於是惠子恐搜於國中三日三夜莊子往見之曰南方有鳥其名鴉鴉子知之乎夫鴉鴉發於南海而飛於北海非梧桐不止非練實不食非醴泉不飲於是鳴得腐鼠鴉鴉過

之仰而視之曰嚇今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪 Hui-tzu was premier in Liang. Chuang-tzu paid him a visit. Someone said to Hui-tzu, "Chuang-tzu has come to replace you in acting as premier." Then Hui-tzu was afraid, and searched the whole country for three days and nights. Chuang-tzu said when he came to visit him, "There is a bird in the south called the clarial. Do you know of it? A clarial left the southern wilderness to fly to the northern wilderness, stopping nowhere but at a wu-tung, eating nothing but perfect fruit, drinking nothing but pure sweet water. Then a small hawk got a rat carcass, and as the clarial flew by, it looked up and said, 'Back off! Do you want to warn me off on account of your state of Liang?'"

'iwan'iang ^{np} duck Aix galericulata 535 鴛 鴦

'iwan'iang ^{np} river name 鴛 鴦

'iwan'iar? compliant of 婉 癡 57 婉 癡

'iwan'ied? compliant of 婉 癡 57 婉 癡

'iwan'iwär mtn name 宛 委

藝：會稽山南有宛委山其上有石俗呼石匱壁立干雲有懸度之險升者累梯然後至焉昔禹治洪水厥功未就乃躋於此山發石匱得金簡玉字以知山河體勢於是疏導百川各盡其宜 South of Kuei-chi mountain is Wan-wei ("Twisty-bendy") mountain. There is a stone atop it that is commonly called "Stone Casket." Its escarpment goes up past cloud level. It has hanging passages in narrow defiles. Climbers must tie ladders together in order to reach them. In ancient times when the great accomplishment of Yü in controlling floods had not yet been done, he climbed this mountain and opened the stone casket and got gold writing-strips with jade graphs through which he came to understand the configuration of the rivers and mountains. Then he was able to divide all rivers and guide them to where they ought to be.

'iwan'wä sko silkworm deity? 宛 窠

'iwär 3.5 to feed (animals) 54 餵 委

'iwär 1.5 ko leg ailment of 飢 57 痿

'iwär 1.5 wither 34 萎 痿 痿

'iwär 2.4 bend 57 委

'iwär 2.4 廣韻: bone bent (rickets? arthritis?) 57 觚 骹

'iwär 3.5 collect, store 54 委 委

漢：是故眾其奴婢多其牛羊廣其田宅博其產業畜其積委務此而亡己以迫蹙民民日削月廢寢以大窮 Thus as they get more slaves and more livestock, enlarge their holdings and their enterprises and hoard their accumulated wealth, oppressing and trampling people by ceaselessly concentrating on this, the people are whittled every day and gouged every month so they fall deeper and deeper into poverty.

'iwär bend, twist 57 委

'iwär regurgitated pellets of fur, bones etc. ++p 49 飢

'iwär 2.4 drop; send 693 委

衡：夷狄之地生出此穀夷狄不粒食此穀生於草野之中成熟垂委於地 The lands of the Yi and Ti barbarians produce this grain. The Yi and Ti do not use grain in their diet, and this grain grows in waste land and when ripe it falls to the ground.

管：委施於民之所不足操事於民之所有餘 issue stores of what the folk haven't enough of and requisition what the folk have too much of

衡：伯夷委國饑死不嫌食刀鉤 Po-yi relinquished his country and starved to death; he is not suspected of coveting a penny or a shilling.
史：秦欲攻韓恐天下救之則以齊委於天下曰齊王四與寡人約四欺寡人必率天下以攻寡人[者三]有齊無秦有秦無齊必伐之必亡之 Ch'in wanted to attack Hán. Fearing the rest of the world would come to its rescue, they relegated Ch'i to the rest of the world (ie they treated Ch'i no differently from the other warring states). The king said, "The king of Ch'i has made four agreements with Us and has broken every one. They will surely lead the rest of the world to attack Us. If Ch'i continues to exist, Ch'in will not; if Ch'in continues to exist, Ch'i will not. We must attack them and destroy them.

淮：成王既壯周公屬籍致政北面委質而臣事之請而後為復而後行無擅恣之志無伐矜之色可謂能臣矣 When the Completion King grew up the Duke of Chou rolled up the records, turned over the government, faced north, handed in his tallies and served him as a minister. He never acted without permission, never departed without reporting. He had no intention of being his own master, showed no pride in his accomplishments. He can be judged able to behave as a servant should.

'iwär 2.4 entrust of 遺 54 委

史：大王誠能聽臣臣請令山東之國奉四時之獻以承大王之明詔委社稷奉宗廟練士厲兵在大王之所用之. If YGM can wholeheartedly accept my direction, I beg leave to get the states east of the mountains to send quarterly tribute missions to receive YGM's unambiguous orders and to entrust their state altars and family temples and their crack troops' sharp weapons to be put to any use YGM sees fit. 戰：願委之於子 I would like you to take care of that for me.

史：子能以燕伐齊則寡人舉國委子 If you can get Yen to attack Ch'i, sir, then We place Our entire state in your hands. [舉 put caus fac || 舉]

'iwär 3.5 onomat 1 委

'iwär 1.5 beautiful 50 覩

'iwär 1.5 water critter, perh fabulous 蝦 蛟

'iwär 1.5 sko farm tool 耒

'iwär'glän cooked to mush, mushy 184 委 爛

'iwär't'wör broken down, sick 450 委 痿

'iwär'dia twisting motion 450 透 迤 委 蛇

選：透迤帶淥水 go winding along the Lu river 史：大直若詘道固委蛇 The greatest straightness appears crooked; the Way is definitely winding.

'iwär'diär winding & long 450 倭 倭 夷

'iwär'd'ä compliant 450 委 佗 委 蛇 委 蛇

'iwär'd'iar winding & long 450 倭 遲

'iwär'd'wä move in reverent manner 450 踧 踧

'iwär'mwör compliant 57 萎 痿

'iwär'b'iar bent 骹 骹

'iwär'iwän 1.5 wither, rot, die 34 痿 慈

'iwäg 3.5 anger (rel to 威?) 93 恚

史：栗姬愈恚恨不得見以憂死 Lady Li was even more angry and resentful, but could not gain audience and died of vexation.

衡：使死人有知必患人之殺己也 If the dead had consciousness, they would surely be angry that someone had killed them.

藝：昭君怨恚日久乃便循飾善粧盛服 Chao-chün resented that it had taken so long a time. So only then did she proceed to beautify herself. She put on her makeup with the greatest skill and dressed to the nines.

'wəŋ 1.12 ko stove (portable? crude mud temp stove?) 429 灶 堠

'wəŋ **'wār** 2.4 bone bent: arthritis or rickets? cf 𦵑 57 𦵑

'wəŋ **gnō** rage, be enraged 93 恚怒

藝：王思性急執筆作書蠅集筆端驅去復來思恚怒自起逐蠅不能得還取筆擲地踏壞之 Wang Szu was impetuous by nature. He was writing when a fly perched on the end of the brush he was holding. He shooped it away but it came back. Szu flew into a rage. He got up to catch the fly but couldn't get it. He came back, picked up the brush, threw it on the floor, stamped on it and broke it.

'wəŋ 1.42 entwine 130 綰

'wəŋ 說文：grave clothes 130 綰

'wā 1.36 eddy, whirlpool 49 渦

'wā **'āb** 1.36 trough in waterflow 317 渦

'wā **mp** stb dog's name 獠

'wā 1.36 baby's cry 嘔

'wā **'āb** hermit's cave 434 窩

'wāk 4.19 **nc** silkworm caterpillar 565 蠶

'wāk 4.19 red (or green?) pigment 202 靨

'wāk 4.19 good meat 膾

'wāk 4.19 ko boat 艘

'wāk 4.19 **nc** ko water bird 鸕

'wāk 4.19 insipid 噁

'wāŋ 1.39 pool 225 汪

'wāŋ 2.37 lotsa water 260 潢 汪

'wāŋ to be bent; 說文：[kind of?] leg deformity 319 允 尪

b. fig.

呂：彼以至美不如至惡九乎愛也 That one thought utmost beauty not so good as utmost ugliness, because he was bent by his favoritism.

'wāŋ **d'ōŋ** 1.39 so water 汪 滂

'wāŋ **wād** broad & deep 225 汪 濶

'wāt 4.13 scoop out, scrape out 337 掬 刮

'wāt diseey (ie "make one-eyed"?) or "dig out" set 337? and cf 瞎) ar **'wān** 273 眵

'wāt 4.13 scoop up water 337 潑

'wāt 4.13 turn around 49 斡

'wāt 4.13 wide-eyed 220 眊

'wāt 4.13 smoke pours from chimney 455 婉

'wād 3.14 river name 濊

戰：楚因使景舍起兵救趙邯鄲拔楚取睢濊之間 The king of Ch'u accordingly had Ching She raise a force to aid Chao. Han-tan was taken and Ch'u took the area between the Shui and the Wai rivers.

'wād 3.14 flow freely 455 蒼

'wād 3.14 to screen 590 蒼

'wād 3.14 hate 廣韻 ar **'wad** 382 憎

'wād 3.14 gray color 廣韻 ar **'wad** 372 贍

'wād 3.14 so space btw eyes & brows 442 瞻

'wād 3.14 切韻：plants flourishing 590 蒼

'wād 3.14 **mp** woman name 媿

'wād 3.14 breathe 442 贍

'wād-**wād** **tb** so high eaves 58 儻 儻

'wām **nc** wrist 57 腕 掣 挽

史：且夫從人多奮辭而少可信說一諸侯而成封侯是故天下之游談士莫不日夜搯腕

目切齒以言從之便以說人主 Another thing is that the "vertical men" say many exciting things that are not always reliable. They discourse on uniting the barons with the aim of having themselves ennobled. Thus itinerant rhetors the world over all persistently take you by the wrist and glare and grit their teeth, promoting the advantages of vertical alliance to rulers.

'wān 2.24 **nc** bowl 49 碗 碗 盪

'wān dried up, disused (well) 斲

'wān 3.29 startled exclamation 惋

'wān 1.26 說文：to cut or scrape 51 剝

'wān attractive ar **'kwān** 57 媚

'wān remnants of cut cloth ar **'iwān** 惋

'wān? water wide & deep 濼

'wān **lian** so water swirling 57 湍 湍

'wār 1.36 arthritic? cf 𦵑 57 踠

非：此其為馬也踠肩而腫膝 Part of this horse's makeup are arthritic shoulders and gouty knees.

'wār 3.39 arthritic? cf 𦵑 踠 踠

'wār 1.36 Japan ("bandy-legged"?) 57 倭

漢：樂浪海中有倭人分爲百餘國依山島爲國渡海千里復有國皆倭種 In the Korea sea are the 'wār people. They utilize a mountainous island as their country. If you pass a thousand li farther on the sea there are additional countries, all of the 'wār race.

衡：倭人貢鬯草 The 'wār people send tribute of fragrant herbs for liqueurs.

'wār 2.34 **nc** servant girl 57 嫖

'wār 1.36 **mp** country name (wō 倭?) 葛

'wār 1.36 muddy 57 淒

'wār pick up 48 揀

'wār 2.34 fall down 57 倭

'wār **wāŋ** 3.39 to smear, to muddy 349 漑

'wāŋ **'iō** ko edible plant 萵 苣 (bugs 萵 菜)

'wār **sān** **mp** mountain name 淩 山

'wār **'s'ag** **nc** ko plant from 萵 stb poisonous to

'wār-**d'wār** beautiful 450 倭 媿

'wār-**ngwār** **sb** languid & elegant 57 嫖 媿

'wār-**wār** **sb** so stone 碾 碾

'wār-**wā** **sb** tottery, weak-kneed 450 倭 羸

'wat 4.14 sound of drinking 142 啜

'wat-**wet** fat (sc babies) 646 媿 媿

'wat-**n'wat** 廣韻：sound doesn't emerge 142 啜 啜

'wad 3.14 gray color 廣韻 372 贍

'wan 1.27 to bend 57 彎 彎 彎 貫

史：伍胥貫弓執矢嚮使者使者不敢進伍胥遂亡 Wu Hsü drew his bow, took an arrow and faced the messenger, who did not dare go any further. Then Wu Hsü disappeared.

史：秦帶甲百餘萬車千乘騎萬匹虎賁之士跣跣科頭貫[頭→]強奮戰者至不可勝計 The men in armor of Ch'in are more than a million, their chariots ten thousand, their cavalry forty thousand. Their shock troops who jump with eagerness and leave their helmets behind to draw their bows and raise their spears are too many to calculate.

呂：齊宣王好射說人之謂己能用彊弓也其[嘗一]常所用不過三石以示左右左右皆試引之中關而止皆曰此不下九石非王其孰能用是宣王之情所用不過三石而終身自以爲用九石豈不悲哉 The Perspicuous King of Ch'i liked archery. He was pleased when people said he could use a powerful bow. The one he always used did

not pull more than three *d'iak*, but when he showed it to his retainers they all tried to draw it and stopped with it half drawn. They all said, "This could not be less than nine *d'iak*. Who except HM could use a bow like this?" The one he used did not exceed three *d'iak* but all his life he assumed he was using a nine-*d'iak*. Isn't that sad? [中關而止 || 中門而立 "stop in midst of drawing the bow"]

'wan a bend in a river ar **'iwan** 57 灣

'wan 3.30 seize 82 緝

b. fig.

史：趙王曰先王之時奉陽君專權擅勢蔽欺先王獨擅館事寡人居屬師傅不與國謀計 The king of Chao said, "In the time of the previous king, Lord Fêng-yang monopolized power, deceiving the previous king and acting on his own in controlling affairs. Our attached staff, teachers and preceptors did not get to participate in making state policy.

'wan 3.30 pay dividend 賸

'wan **mp** man name 緝

'wan 2.25 tie up, make parcel of 82 緝 拵

'wā 1.15 call to a person 241 誦

'wāt 4.11 miscarriage, abortion 91 媿

'wāt 4.11 put head under water 523 頰 頰

'wāt **wāt** emplace under water (as eg?) ar **'wāt** **wāt** 523 搵 搵

'wāt **wāt** fat 646 膾 膾 媿

'wāt **wāt** **'s'ōŋ** **nc** northern fur seal *Callorhinus ursinus* 646 膾 膾 獸

'wāt **wāt** **'d'iar** kidney of northern fur seal (med. use) 646 膾 膾 膾

'wāt **'wāt** soft fat 646 膾 膾 膾

'wāt **'wāt** ko flowering shrub 檜 檜

'wāt **'wāt** 4 strong-smelling 膾 膾

'wāt **wāt** languid 450 媿 媿

'wān 1.23 **wst** warm; mild 199 溫 溫

隋：譬之火始入室而未甚溫弗事加薪久而逾熾 Comparing, it's like when fire is first brought into a house, it's still not very warm. But that's nothing to fuss about; just add firewood and the longer the time, the bigger the blaze.

非：舉事慎陰陽之和種樹節四時之適無早晚之失寒溫之災則入多 If you go about things with careful regard for the harmony of Yin and Yang and you plant and transplant within limits of what is suited to the four seasons, and there is no laxness about the timing nor any damaging heat or cold, then income will be more than you need.

衡：人君用刑非時則寒施賞違 節則溫 If rulers apply penalties out of season, then it gets cold; if they grant rewards beyond the limit, then it gets hot.

衡：春溫夏暑秋涼冬寒人君無事四時自然 Spring is warm, summer hot, autumn cool and winter cold: rulers do none of it; the four seasons run themselves.

衡：寒溫自有時 Cold and heat have their own seasons.

衡：寒溫濕盛雕物傷人 When cold and heat get really severe they wither crops and hurt people.

衡：吁人人不能溫 You can't warm an entire man with your breath.

衡：當時可齊國溫魯地寒乎 Do we consider it possible that at the same time, the state of Ch'i is hot and the land of Lu is cold?

'wān fix in memory 193 溫 溫

衡: 溫故知新之明 The insightfulness of recognizing the new by retaining the old.

論: 子曰溫故而知新可以為師矣 The Master said, "If you recognize the new by retaining the old, you can be a teacher."

'wən ^{nc} sleeping car when curtains are closed 199 鞦韆

'wən ^{nc} an aquatic plant 蘊 蘊 蘊

'wən ^{nc} 爾雅: pig w/ grooved skin 豮

'wən ^{np} pln 溫

'wən 1.23 red-brown 鞦

'wən chills & fever? 溫 瘧

衡: 疾溫病者亦汗出 In a case of chills and fever there is also sweating.

'wən 2.21 stable, firmly fixed 193 穩

'wən 1.23 ^{np} riv name 溫

'wən 2.21 ko tree 坐 sef 壘 壘

'wən 2.21 sit up straight 坐 sef 壘 193 壘

'wən 1.23 ko garment 褌

'wən 1.23 ^{np} onomat (in non-Ch name) 温

'wən 1.23 ^{nc} sardines eg *Amblygaster* spp & *Sardinella* spp 681 鱈

'wəŋɣiwak dirty, muddy? 502 溫 蝮

'wəŋɣiɒŋ ^{nc} imperial traveling cart 輜 涼車

'wənhiɒm put under water (as eg ?) 搵 染

'wənnwən warm (re-syl of redup?) 焮 焮

'wənnwən sko illness 焮 瘡

'wər 1.15 ^{nc} squirrelish *Sargocentron* spp 鯉

'wər 1.15 nook, corner 廣 韻 ar t3 57 隈

'wər 2.14 many, much 42 猥

'wər 2.14 說文: sound of barking dog 猥

'wər 2.14 give a mat 褰

左: 公使大史固歸國子之元真之新篋製之以玄纁加組帶焉 The ruler had the grand scribe return the head of Kuo-tzu. They put it in a new basket, laid it on a dark-colored mat and put a winding sash on it.

'wər 1.15 to fondle 444 猥

'wəŋ ^{nc} 說文: glowing coals in brazier me: fire stoked to brightness 202 猥

'wər 2.14 rude, crude ("crooked?") 57 猥

'wər ^{nc} ko plant 蓐

'wər eddy, backwater 57 隈

'wər 1.15 集韻: inside good 隈

'wər 1.15 bend aside 57 隈

'wər 1.15 dirty clothes 372 隈

'wər 1.15 fire 214 熒

'wər 1.15 wind low 王仁昉切韻 ar 及罪反 g'wər 飗

'wər: ^{nc} door pivot 輦

'wər-ɣiɒŋ ^{sb} so flute notes fighting to emerge 輦 秧

'wərt'wər 1.15 worn out, exhausted 450 瘵 瘵

'wərt'wər 1.15 風病 paralysis? 450 瘵 瘵

'wərt'wər walks w/difficulty 450 瘵 瘵

'wərt'wər 2.14 oblivious 450 瘵 瘵

'wərt'wər 2.14 so being fat 瘵 瘵

'wərt'wər 2.14 languid 450 瘵 瘵

'wərwər elegant 57 猥 猥

'wərliwər ^{np} mountain name 嶺 嶺 嶺

'wər-lwər ^{sb} 2.14 uneven 銀 鏗

'wər-lwər ^{sb} so choppy sea after storm 嶺 嶺

選: 澎濤礮礮嶺山壘 Sharp peaks, towering slopes, steep mounds and mountainous levees.

'wəŋ deep, distant (rel to 永?) 灑

'wəthwət attractive 450 媿 媿

'wər 1.14 cliffy, high 58 崑

'wər ^{np} 山海經: river name 洩

'wər turn around 57 洩

'wər out of alignment 57 歪

'wər-wār ^{sb} so dirty water 49 洩 洩

'wər'əŋ uneven (sc ground) 碨 碨

'wə to smear, plaster 349 汗 朽 朽

史: 陛下必欲廢適而立少臣願先伏[誅→]鉢

以頸血汗地 If YIM insists on disestablishing the son in direct line and establishing a younger son, before that I prefer to kill myself with a needle, smearing the ground with the blood from my throat.

'wə 'əŋ muddy 349 汗 污 污

'wə 'əŋ 1.37 ^{nc} puddle (cf set 97) 40 洿

漢: 絕民以實王府猶塞川原為潢洿也竭亡

日矣 Ignoring the people to fill the royal storehouse is like blocking the source of a stream, leaving only pools and puddles—it won't be long before it dries up.

釋: 污洿也如洿泥也 wā "vile" is 'wə "puddle";

like the mud in a puddle.

'wə 'wār 1.37 dig pit (cf set 97) 337 洿

'wəziá low-lying mud (for 邪 cf 瀉土) 汗 邪

史: 見道傍有穰田者操一豚蹄酒一[孟→]盃

祝曰甌窶滿篝汗邪滿車五穀蕃熟穰穰滿家

I saw a man by the roadside blessing his fields. He

waved about a single pig-trotter and a single cup of

wine and said, "May the narrow mountain field fill

baskets/ May the low muddy field fill tumbrils/ May

the five grains flourish and ripen/ May the household

be filled with richness." [nr]

'wā 說文: big 323 沓

'wā 'ab ^{vt} low, vile 317 汗 污

釋: 污洿也如洿泥也 wā "vile" is 'wə "puddle";

like the mud in a puddle.

荀: 君子恥不修不恥見汗恥不信不恥不見

信恥不能不恥不見用 A gentleman is ashamed of

not being polished, not of being defiled; of not being

truthful, not of not being believed; of being incapable,

not of not being employed.

史: 太史敫曰女不取媒因自嫁非吾種也汗吾

世 T'ai-shih Chiao said, "A daughter who goes ahead

and marries herself off without using a gobetween is

no kin of mine. She has dishonored my generation."

史: 公往矣無汗我 Go, sir. Do not insult me.

史: 子亟去無污我 Begone at once, sir! Do not

insult me!

後: 且馮貴人冢墓被發骸骨暴露與賊併尸

魂靈汙染且無功於國何宜上配至尊 Further-

more, the grave mound of Consort-of-first-rank Fêng

was subjected to pillage. Her bones were left out in the

open, exposed in the same manner as those of crim-

inals. The supernatural force of her remnant spirit

was polluted and will do no good for the state. How

could she be suited to be paired with the most highly

honored one?

孟: 夫仁政必自經界始經界不正井地不鈞

穀祿不平是故暴君汙吏必慢其經界經界既

正分田制祿可坐而定也 The administration of

humane government must commence from field

boundaries. If field boundaries are not exact then the

well fields are not equal and the return of grain not

equitable. For that reason, despotic rulers and corrupt

officials will surely be careless about field boundaries.

Once the boundaries have been put right, the division

of fields and allotment of returns can be settled with

no trouble.

'wā 'war dig a hole [cf set 43] 337 汗

淮: 陂塘汗庠以鍾其美 [The forming of the

world] made banks slanted and dug out low places so

as to concentrate the good things [that grow there].

'wā 'war tilt, tip 57 汗 污

禮: 夫禮之初始諸飲食其燔黍捭豚汗尊而

抔飲 Now when ritual first began, they started it in

drinking and eating. They parched millet and cooked

pork at an open fire, tilted the jug [instead of drawing

from it with a ladle] and drank from cupped hands

[instead of using a cup]. [commentators read 汗 in

this passage as the prec wd "dig"]

衡: 舟人洿溪上流人飲下流舟人不雷死 Boat-

men careen and empty bilges upstream and other

people drink downstream and the boatmen are not

struck dead by lightning.

'wā 'ab 1.37 說文: low-lying, depressed, con-

cave 317 窳 窳 窳 窳

三: 道有隆窳物有興廢 In a road there are high

places and low; among things, some flourish, some decline.

'wā 1.37 hit with hand 掞

'wā 'war 3.40 lead, pull w/tope (吳 dial) 668

掞

'wā 'war 2 climb by hand (吳 dial) 668 掞

'wā 'ab 3.40 low ground; depression 317 窳

'wā 'əŋ inferior, low-quality (pron?) 40 窳

'wāŋliŋŋ 'abŋliŋŋ high & low 317 窳 隆

後: 大小窳隆醜美之形 [facial] features that are

big or small, in low or high relief, beautiful or ugly

樂: 地勢窳隆丘墟陂陀 The terrain is hummocky

and the mounds convoluted.

選: 原隰殊品窳隆異等 There are various kinds

of level and damp land; there are different degrees of

lowness and height. [殊, 異 put caus fac]

'wāŋŋŋŋ 'wāŋŋŋŋ walking w/difficulty, as a

toddler 57 蹢 蹢

'wāŋŋŋŋ ^{np} pln 在絳 呬 留

'wāŋŋŋŋ 'ab'ām hole 434 窳 窳

'wāŋŋŋŋ 'ep'ab'ep ^{sb} lowsound ar 'ep 317 窳 圖

'wāk 4.20 to trap, a trap 集韻 ar g'wāŋ 48 獲

'wāk noise of astonishment 嘩

史: 武帝下車泣曰嘩大姊何藏之深也 The

Martial Emperor descended from the carriage, weep-

ing, and said, "Gadzooks, elder sister, why have you

hidden so profoundly?"

'wāk 4.20 decorative belt knife 229 鞞

'wāk look distant 260 媿

'wāk'ā'āk ^{np} 漢縣 name "drained marsh?"

漢 澤

'wāk-tsāk? ^{sb} so 噉 噉

'wāŋ 'war hollow, concave 434 窪

'wāŋŋ 2.38 clear sky 集韻 ar kwāŋŋ 蔚

'wāŋŋ 2.38 pure & clean 營

'wāŋŋ 3.43 so small river 𡵓

'wāŋŋ-g'wāŋŋ ^{sb} so swirling water (集韻 ar

kwāŋŋŋ) (cf 蝸 蝸 et al) 潤 澤

'wāt 4.14 scoop up with hand 337 刮

'wāt 4.14 dig out 337 指

'wāt'wāt gargle to clear the throat 265 嚙 嚙

'wəŋ 'wāŋ g'wāŋ 1.13 ^{nc} frog 468 蛙 電

藝：軻拾瓦投蛙 K'o picked up a shard and threw it at a frog.

藝：蛙步而不休跛鳖千里 If a frog walks without pausing, it can go a thousand *li* limping like a turtle.

~~wəgd'eg~~ *wədd'əd* irregular movement in

walking 450 往徒

wəng 1.41 𣶒 riv name 泓

史：冬十一月襄公與楚成王戰于泓 Winter, eleventh month. The Prospering Duke of Sung fought a battle with the Completion King of Ch'u at Wēng.

wəng 1.41 deep 泓

wəng 1.41 clear (sc water) 泓

wəngts'əng 𣶒 clamor cf 噌呿 泓噌

Undetermined Archaic Initials

- (Readings in Ancient Chinese)
- /ien-** 3 廣韻: so big water 漑
/k'iwet ^{nc} buckle 釭
/kuok /ts'jak husk of grain (**/ts'jak** ← **t'jak** or **t'jok**?) 糕
/k'at ko drum (sua 戛 “sounding-box”?) 椗
/kok bloated capitalist 73 罇
/k'ap 4.28 pln (sua 恰?) 奎
/k'iuâ 1.36 ^{mp} surname 佉
/x'ua: 2.34 ^{mp} 說文: pln (“spelling pron”?) 焯
/x'uat 說文: startle awake ← **mwat**: 寤
/x'uo soup w/o veg 臠
/x'ji- 3.6 snort, snore 員
/x'iet 說文: soo 台
/g'iei 2.11 storage vessel (rel to 器?) 匱
/ng'e? sua 詣? 送
/ng'ieig'wən stdw not knowing (ie 疑昏?) 佉
/ng'ietng'wia 集韻: unsafe cf 脆 隄 隄
/ng'ei 1.14 廣韻: so falling rain? **ng'eb** 蒙
/y'iek sorceress 覡
/y'iwən: **/y'iwən-** ^{nc} ko fierce critter 贊
/y'ä- ^{nc} ko Allium r **g'äd**: rel to 芥 et al? 薤
/y'ä- ^{nc} ko vegetable like onion? 薤
/y'wän- ^{nc} ko plant 芎
/ti: 襦
/s'jak 4.22 ^{nc} straw raincoat 襖
/s'jak 4.22 廣韻: look at slantwise 35 爽 隄
/ts'qi 1.16 ^{nc} sheep or cow w/o offspring? -b 23
/ä'm- 3.58 sell at profit 賺
/nek 4.21 lie sick (說文) 疢
/nwan- 3.30 quarrel 615 奴
/t'ai- 3.14 invert 踉
/ts'jak ^{nc} string attached to arrow 繳
/ts'jak ^{mp} pln in 齊 (**/ts'jak** ← **t'jak**? **t'jok**?) 糕
/ts'qi: 2.15 ^{nc} 廣韻: fragrant plant 葳
/t'ai 1.16 *stb* sua 惶 “stupid” (cf 貸?) 245 獸
- /t'qi:** 2.15 字彙補: southerner opprob term for northerner 245 畜
/t'uän: trampled 踵
/sä- 3.38 final particle (切韻 r **/siei**, says **/sä-** is 楚 dial) 些
/sämjiäu 1.51 ^{mp} re-syl ethno name 康熙: 楊慎外集: 三苗路史作三饒 三饒
/səp so ambulation cf 越 377 位
/siei- 3.12 final particle (切韻 says **/sä-** is 楚 dial) 些
/s'iep so running cf 位 377 越
/ts'ien- 3.32 ^{nc} pall over hearse 輓
/ts'ien- 3.32 stdw clothing 袴
/ts'ien-/tien-? fast-flowing 湍
/ts'iwän 3.33 orange silk [2t] 線
/d'iei-/d'iei ^{mp} beautiful cf 媿媿 娉娉
/d'iet /t' ^{nc} black horse 驥
/d'ien 篇海類編: luster of jade 瑣
/d'ü- 集韻: (perh echo of 墜 or 墮?) 墮
/nâu- 3.37 ^{nc} animal shoulder 腓 膺
/nwät 4.14 ^{nc} 爾雅: fabulous critter 豹 豸 5 腦
/nwät 4.14 so tiger's motion 虬
/t'iei mountain transport 藁 橐
/t'ieu select 敕
/luâ: 2 itch 蝨
/liäm wine-shop's sign-banner (sua 簾?) 帘
/zuän 2.24 ^{mp} 廣韻: district name 鄴
/d'än 1.28 門聚 family assembly cf 壘 507 壘
/sa- /äb? 3.40 surname 茸
/sek tear 懇
/ts'ieu 1.46 ^{mp} fs 鄒
ts'ieu **ts'iu** 1.46 hemp stalk: arrow 105 廢
騶 鼓 麤
/ts'ieu ^{nc} groom 騶
/ts'ieu 1.46 surname ar **/d'ieu:** 聚
/ts'ieu 2.44 ko tree 聚
/ts'ieu 1.46 bamboo turns yellow 筴
- /ts'ieu** 2.44 hold, grasp 搦
/ts'ieu ko bug 蠅
/ts'ieu 1.46 firewood 樵
/ts'ieukwän an office in the Chou Li 藉官
/ts'ieungo ^{nc} ko myth critter (r **ngio**?) 騶吾
/ts'ieungä ^{nc} sko mythical critter 騶牙
/ts'ieung'wo ^{nc} ko myth critter 騶虞
/ts'ieung'wo ^{mp} pln 騶虞
/ts'au- 3 poor quality silk (“rough”?) 600 縹
/ts'wi 3.6 pebble-grained skin ar **ts'wia/ts'wiq:** and **d'ä/ä/d'ä** 600 鞞
/d'ä: 2.45 ^{nc} ko fish 反切士 *sef*-七? 鯁
/d'ä: 2.45 ^{mp} surname 反切士 *sef*-七? 鯁
ts'ieu- d'liab to run (cf 趨, 噉) 242 騶
/piung 1.1 ^{mp} pln + p 隄
/p'ie 1.5 pot cracked not broken 229 跛
/p'wäi- 3.16 ^{mp} river name (頁 *sef*貝?) 涇
/b'ieu 1.46 ^{mp} surname 蒼
/b'ji-/x'ji- w/great exertion? 鼻 鼻
/mak/g'ji ^{mp} surname ← 鮮卑 clan name 万俟
/äng'üng fat? 腴 肛
/uäi/iang? so river's flow 湍 決
? in 管子 cf 隄 **/ng'iet** 鯁 vo 涅?
? uf 虺? if not, how pron? 罍
? man name in 列子 离 离
? sko poison water critter 鯀 鯀
衡: 爲鯀鯀盤有毒 When people are stung by phlabex, they get poisoned.
? stdw adaptability? 韓
? to clear away weeds 捷
? uf 敗? if not, how pron? 罍
? ^{mp} Shang era state name in 史記 豳
? ^{mp} river name 潏 潏
? 康熙 *preposterous*; NCB *emends* to 輓 輓
? soo 蹠 蹠
呂: 執蹠蹠而上視 grasping a phlebox and looking up

Appendix I: ABBREVIATED TEXT NAMES

三	三國志	太	太玄經	曹	曹家詩	西	西京雜記
世	世說新語	孟	孟子	梁	梁書	詩	詩經
中	中庸	孝	孝經	楚	楚辭	語	新語
叅	北齊書	孫	孫子	樂	樂府詩	說	說文解字
人	人物志	學	大學	民	齊民要術	論	論語
伽	洛陽伽藍記	宋	宋書	法	法言	越	吳越春秋
儀	儀禮	官	漢官	淮	淮南子	農	神農本草經
公	公羊傳	家	孔子家語	漢	漢書	逸	逸周書
切	切韻	尉	尉繚子	燕	燕丹子	選	文選
列	列子	尸	尸子	爾	爾雅	鄧	鄧析子
北	北史	山	山海經	申	申子	釋	釋名
南	南史	左	左傳	白	白虎通義	金	金文
取	ACG reconst 墨	廣	廣韻	禮	禮記	陳	陳書
	子大取小取	後	後漢書	穀	穀梁傳	隋	隋書
叢	孔叢子	慎	慎子	穆	穆天子傳	露	春秋繁露
史	史記	戰	戰國策	竹	竹書紀年	非	韓非子
司	司馬法	抱	抱朴子	管	管子	韜	六韜
吳	吳子	搜	搜神記	簡	居延漢簡	顏	顏氏家訓
呂	呂氏春秋	文	文子	絕	越絕書	風	風俗通義
唐	唐書	叅	南齊書	老	道德經	馬	馬王堆老子
周	周禮(周官)	新	新書	考	考工記	骨	甲骨文
商	商君書	方	方言	臚	孫臚兵法	鬼	鬼谷子
國	國語	易	易經	苑	說苑	魏	魏書
圖	山海經圖讚	春	春秋	荀	荀子	鷓	鷓冠子
墨	墨子	晉	晉書	草	非草書論	鹽	鹽鐵論
外	韓詩外傳	晏	晏子春秋	莊	莊子	黃	黃帝內經
多	more than one text	月	月令	藝	藝文類聚	鼃	鼃氏新書
大	大戴禮記	書	尚書	衡	論衡	龍	公孫龍子

Appendix II: ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DEFINITIONS

+p another reading exists	fnl final, -ly
++p more readings exist	folg following
= is equivalent to	fs feudal state
~ variant of	gem geminate, -ed
 parallel	gr graph
 in a b, “a or b, taken as equivalent in this restricted context”	GSR Grammata Serica Recensa
→ becomes, evolves to	horiz horizontal
← formerly, comes from	hort hortatory
⇒ see under	hunoz evidence is inconclusive
└ what follows continues the line below it	icw in connection with
ACG A. C. Graham	ie that is, that is to say
acw as contrasted with	init initial, -ly
adj adjunct	ipo in place of
aka also known as	Kg Bernhard Karlgren
anc ancient	ko (known) kind of
aot as opposed to	lit literally
app apposite, apposition, -al	meas measure
ar also read, -s	med medicine, medical
arch archaic, -ism	micw mention, -ed in connection with
aw also written	mng meaning
brwg borrowing	mo made of
btw between	mod modify, -er, -ing
cbr could be read	mtn mountain
cbutm can be used to make	nb bulk noun
cbw could be written	nc countable noun
CC Classical Chinese	NC North China
cf <i>confer</i> , compare	NCB Nicholas C. Bodman
cfo cursive form of	nc countable noun
cog cognate	neg negative; negate, -s, -d
comb combine, -d, -ination	nmb nonreduplicative mimetic binome
comp compare, -d, -ison	nr note rime, -s
constr construct, -ion	nt time noun
contr contract, -ion	NS Nathan Sivin
ctr counter	ntdw nothing to do with
cvo casual variant of	nuc nucleus; nuclear
dial dialect, -al	num number
dist distinguish	ogf obsolete graph for
ed edit, -or(s), -ion	om omitted
eg for example	oo or other; out of
el element, -al, -ary	oop out of period
erog erogates, -ed, -ing	OTH Official Titles of the Han (Han Dynasty History Project)
err error, -oneous	p pronoun
etymo etymology, -ical	pal palatalized; palatalization
ex example, -s	pcvo possible casual variant of
ex from	perh perhaps
exp explain, -ed, -ation	pg paronomastic gloss
extr extreme, -ly	phep posthumous epithet
fac factor	phr phrase
fetymo folk etymology, -ical	pln place name
FL Fraser & Lockhart	PK Beijing

prec precede, -d, -ing, -s
prn personal name
prob probably
pron pronounced; pronunciation
psef possible scribal error for
ptl particle
put putative
q quote, -ed, -ing, -s
qqv all of which you should look at
qv *quod vide*, which you should look at
r read, -s, -ing
rb reduplicative binome
rce ergative resultative compound
rcn neutral resultative compound
reconst reconstruct, -d, -ion
ref refers; reference
req require, -d, -s
rel relate, -d, relation
re-syl re-syllabify, -ication
riv river
rs resultative compound
rw/ rimes with
sc *scilicet*, namely
SC South China
sef scribal error for
sent sentence
SHH S. Howard Hansford
sko some (unknown) kind of
Skt Sanskrit
sma same manner as
so said of
soo something or other
sps semi-precious stone
srb semi-reduplicative binome
sso scribal simplification of
stb said to be
stbuf said to be used for
stdw something to do with
sth said to have
stl something like
stm said to mean
swa same word as

syl syllable
t tone
tba to be ascertained
tbd to be determined
tChf typical Chinese humilific flummery
trc truncated
ttb taken to be
typ typical, -ly
uf used for
ufois used for others in series
ult ultimate, -ly
umc unmarked case
usu usually
utm used to make
utw used to write
uw usually written
v *vide*, see
var various, -ly
ve ergative verb
vert vertical
vi intransitive verb
vn neutral verb
vo variant of
vst stative verb
vt transitive verb
wag expert opinion
w/ with
wo/ without
wow/ with or without
wd word
wr write, wrote, written
wrt with respect to
wtm whatever that means
X in a citation, a substitutable word or phrase in an idiom of which there are many examples
xltn translation
ya yet another
yako yet another kind of
YGM Your Great Majesty
YIM Your Imperial Majesty
YL Your Lordship
YS your servant

Appendix III: EXTENSIONS TO THE GSR SYSTEM

I have added these bits to Archaic Chinese to account for word-pairs that seem to me to be doublets.

my Archaic	GSR Ancient	frinstance	my Archaic	GSR Ancient	frinstance
-āb	/-uo	觚	-iāb	/-i <u>u</u>	娶
-ar	/-a	化	-iεb	/-i <u>ü</u>	鍬
-ab	/-au (s→s̄)	梢	-iäb	/-i <u>wo</u>	去
-əb	/-âu	蚤	-iâg	/-i <u>u</u>	撫
-εb	/-əu	口	-iür	/-i <u>əu</u>	鴉
-iab	/-ieu	屢	-iur	/-i <u>u</u>	姁
-iäb	/-i <u>ëu</u>	黝	-iut	/-i <u>ust</u>	弗
-iəb	/-i	棄	-iwar	/-i <u>ü</u>	襮
-ieb	/-iei	針	-iwer	/-i <u>ëu</u>	彪
-iεb	/-iē	騎	l-	/s̄-	使
-âg	/-â	破	m-	/χ-	徽
-āb	/-a	蝦	n-	/s-	璽
-āb	/-â	和	ŋ-	/s̄-	攝
-əb	/-äi	篩	ʝ-	/χ-	許
-i(w)ab	/-i <u>əu</u>	周			

Appendix 4: Mimetics and comparands

This appendix is narrowly focused on one aspect of the 海賦 *Fu on the Sea* by Mu Hua 木華, namely sequences of two syllables that might be considered mimetic binomes. I give enough of the text to provide about fifty binomes; that should suffice to show my procedure. I put the Chinese graphs for such sequences in bold type in the left-hand column. The corresponding English phrase in the translation in the center column is also bold-faced. A translation of a text this allusive and euphuistic normally includes an *apparatus criticus*. Readers feeling the need of one are invited to consult the dictionary portion of this volume, as well as the usual sinological sources.

In the right-hand column I give three forms of annotation. I transcribe the two syllables in modified GSR marked to indicate my judgment of the structure of the Chinese word or

phrase they compose. I transcribe two words with the function of each word indicated by a subscript letter appended to its transcription thus: *a* adjunct, *f* factor, *h* head, *n* nucleus, *o* object, *s* subject. I write a disyllabic word as hyphenated syllables, with subscript appended to the second syllable. After each word I give the number of the comparand set I used to arrive at my translation of this phrase. At the end of the line, I insert any scholium on the two words.

It seems that many two-syllable sequences glossed as if they were mimetic binomes can be understood in the light of comparands as two words chosen for assonance, alliteration or rime. See discussion of sound variation in mimetic binomes above (p. lvi) and of traditional scholia (pp. xxviii-xxx). Many of these scholia do not serve as definitions of the phrases they gloss.

Text	Translation	Notes
文選卷第十二江海賦木玄虛昔在帝媯巨唐之代	Wên Hsüan chapter 12 the Yangtze and the sea <i>A fu</i> on the sea by Mu [Hua aka] Hsüan-hsü In the ancient days of Ancestor Kuei, in the era of the great Tang	
天網淨瀾為凋為瘵	Sky's rim welled up and overflowed , causing injury, causing suffering	<i>b'wət</i> _n 142 <i>giwet</i> _n 455 沸涌貌
洪濤瀾汗萬里無際	Vast tides overwhelmed dikes ; for ten thousand <i>li</i> no boundaries remained	<i>glân</i> _f 260 <i>g'ân</i> _o 480 長貌
長波滄澗 池涎八裔 於是乎禹也乃鑿臨崖之阜陸決陂潢而相波	Long waves fell with a crash , and spread out everywhere Thereupon Yü dug away high ground abutting water and cut into man-made and natural ponds, opening them to each other	<i>d'əp</i> _n 240 <i>d'ân</i> _n 268 相重之貌 <i>d'ia</i> _n 4 <i>d'ian</i> _n 14 遞連相連也
啟龍門之峩嶺 壘陵巒而嶄鑿 群山既略百川潛漑 決滌 滄汙騰波[赴一]趕勢 擣拔五嶽竭涸九州 (<i>prec line was transposed w/next</i>) 江河既導萬穴俱流 漑滴 滲淫 蒼蔚雲霧 涓流決瀆莫不來注 於廓靈海長為委輸 其為廣也其為怪也宜其為大也	Cut through the jaggedness of the Dragongate, splitting looming hills and boring through , With all mountains trimmed, all rivers sank and ran off They were broad and vast , flowing away, running off ; rising waves rushed to take form Letting the five great peaks emerge, drying up the nine regions When Yangtze and Yellow rivers had been led into channels, all potholes began to outflow Drips and drops, soaks and slops, runoffs and leaks , clouds and fogs trickled and oozed ; none refused its contribution Ah! the vast mystic sea, long relied on for transport How broad we feel it, how strange we feel it; no wonder we feel it to be great.	<i>dz'äk</i> _a 314 <i>ngläk</i> _n 94 高貌 <i>dz'am</i> _a 341 <i>dz'äk</i> _h 105 嶄與鑿古字通 <i>'äng</i> _n 260 <i>mwäng</i> _n 197 廣大也 <i>d'am</i> _n 335 <i>d'iab</i> _n 335 澄深也 <i>liek</i> _s 18 <i>tiək</i> _s 18 水下滴漑也 <i>šiam</i> _s 224 <i>'iam</i> _s 626 小水津液也 <i>'wäd</i> _s 455 <i>'iwäd</i> _s 455 雲霧濶潤也 <i>'äng</i> _n 40 <i>ňiang</i> _n 244 滄淤也
爾其為狀也則乃激澗 激澗浮天無岸 沖瀾 沉瀾 渺瀾 淡漫 噓噓百川洗滌淮漢 (<i>prec line was transposed w/next</i>) 波如連山乍合乍散	Then considering its form, it flows freely and spreads widely , gushing up to the sky with no shore surging far-reaching mysterious deceptive It exhales and inhales all rivers, washing and rinsing the Huai and Han Its waves are like ranges of mountains; they abruptly join, abruptly part; they are towering expansive monumental gigantic	<i>diög</i> _n 189 <i>ziäk</i> _n 18 流行之貌 <i>liam</i> _n 626 <i>diam</i> _n 626 相連之貌 <i>t'iong</i> _n 266 <i>d'iong</i> _n 266 深廣之貌 <i>g'äng</i> _n 215 <i>ziäng</i> _n 21 深廣之貌 <i>miwar</i> _n 306 <i>miär</i> _n 306 曠遠之貌 <i>t'an</i> _n 413 <i>mwän</i> _n 101 曠遠之貌 <i>χiäb</i> _f 338 <i>χiəp</i> _f 338 猶吐納也
襄陵 廣島 膠瀉 浩汗		<i>siang</i> _a 26 <i>liəng</i> _n 137 尚書曰懷山 <i>kwäng</i> _a 260 <i>siäk</i> _h 18 尚書曰海濱 <i>klög</i> _a 260 <i>g'iat</i> _h 255 廣深之貌 <i>g'og</i> _a 260 <i>g'an</i> _h 369 (no gloss)

若乃大明撫轡於金樞之穴

翔陽逸駭於扶桑之津
影沙碧石蕩颺島濱

於是鼓怒溢浪揚浮
更相觸搏飛沫起濤

狀如天輪膠戾而激轉

又似地軸挺拔而爭迴
岑嶺飛騰而反覆
五嶽鼓舞而相砲
澗瀆淪而

滄溟

鬱沕迭而

隆頽

盤盪激而成窟

澗沖溟而為魁

澗泊柏而迪颺

磊匍匐而相歷

驚浪雷奔駭水迸集

開合解會濃瀼

濕濕

葩華

蹶扭

瀉瀉

滄溟

若乃靈暘潛銷

莫振莫竦

輕塵不飛纖蘿不動

猶尚呀呷餘波獨瀟

澎湃

滉漾

碾磊山壘

爾其枝岐潭瀾

渤蕩成汜

乖蠻隔夷迴互萬里

若乃偏荒速告王命急宣

飛駿鼓楫汎海凌山

於是候勁風揭百尺

維長綯挂帆席

望濤遠決

罔然鳥逝

鷁如驚鷺之失侶

俟如六龍之所掣

一越三[千→]十

不終朝而濟所屆

若其負穢臨深虛誓愆祈

則有海童邀路馬銜當蹊

天[吳→]悞乍見而

髣髴

蜺像暫曉而閃戩

群妖連遶眇略

冶夷

決帆摧檣戕風起惡

靡如靈變惚恍

幽暮

So then when the great brightness hauls the reins at the cave of
the metal door-pivot

And the flying warmth is flushed from the shallows at Fu-sang
It swirls the sand and rattles the pebbles and stirs up a strong
wind at the island shore

Which then becomes invigorated; breakers spring up
They bash each other turn by turn, making spray fly, raising
billows

Whose shape is like the wheel of the sky held down and
spinning furiously

And like the axle of earth pulled out and fighting to revolve
Long steep banks spring up and then fall back

The five peaks are moved to dance, then knock each other down
When flowing along, they **swell up** and

accumulate in mounds
When impeded, they **rush forward,**
break and collapse

They **recurve** sharply, forming tunnels

They **leap high**, showing off solitary peaks

Suddenly they **spread out**, rising at a different angle

Heaping, **jostling and squeezing**, they bump each other

Waves stampede in panic; water huddles together in fright
Opening, closing, parting, rejoining, **rushing, racing**

babbling, rippling

bursting outward

collapsing inward

endlessly

boiling

So then when black clouds **have gone away**

No more shaking, no more stirring-up

Fine dust wouldn't rise; thin gauze wouldn't stir

Yet still **oh-ho!** leftover waves spring up of their own

sharp peaks,

towering slopes,

steep mounds and mountainous levees

Consider how its estuaries and inlets **overflow and sluice,**

Bursting roisterously through to form intracoastal channels;

Through exotic aborigines and isolated tribes they twist and
twine for thousands of *li*.

If there is a swift announcement from **a farflung outpost** or a *p'ian*_a 132 *χmwāng*_h 6 偏邊也

royal order to be urgently propagated

Horses ridden swift as flight, oars plied quick as flapping wings,

span the sea, cross the mountain tops

At that point, foreseeing a good wind we hoist the 75-footer

Belaying the long furling-lines, we haul up the sail-mat.

Catching the tide, we go a long way without stopping

Madly fleeing like birds

Swift as when a frightened duck flies to regain its flock

Fast as one drawn by six dragons

Thirty [estuaries] passed without stopping.

Before the morning ends we reach our destination.

But suppose we had approached the deep ignoring an ill omen,

or had promised an offering not meaning to render it, or had

prayed for inordinate blessing

Then there would be sea-kappa in ambush on the road, horse-

chompers blocking the paths, wraiths suddenly appearing in

the sky, **seeming to be what they are not,**

Water sprites suddenly appear, seen only briefly,

All kinds of eldritch things are **half-glimpsed,**

With fantastic shapes.

They split our sail and break our spar; a killing wind bestirs its

wrath. Suddenly all is inexplicably out of kilter; **chaotic and**

bewildering.

*b'iwān*_n 687 *liwān*_n 200 相糾貌

*t'io̍k*_i 281 *liwār*_o 200 攢聚貌

*ts'iet*_n 32 *d'iet*_n 579 疾貌

*gliōng*_n 260 *d'wār*_n 268 不平貌

*b'wān*_a 139 *g'iwō*_h 57 旋遠也

*ts'io̍g*_a 72 *t'əp*_n 377 峻波也

*p'āk-pak*_n 248 小波也

*təp*_a 72 *k'əp*_h 611 重疊也

*siang-siang*_n 171 濕濕開合之貌

*ts'iap-t'iap*_n 377 濃濃 開合之貌

*p'äg*_a 248 *g'wā*_n 323 分散也

*tsiōk*_a 150 *niōk*_h 151 蹙聚也

*tieng-nieng*_n 沸貌

*tsiap-niap*_n 377 沸聲

*dz'iem*_a 267 *siok*_h 154 說文曰潛藏也

*χāb-χap*_n 波相吞吐之貌

*p'äng*_a 436 *p'iäd*_h 452 水聲

*'iwət*_a 93 *g'wər*_h 58 高峻貌

*'iwər*_a 93 *wər*_h 200 不平

*diam*_n 626 *diok*_n 28 動搖之貌

*b'wət*_n 142 *d'äng*_n 499 (no gloss)

*kiwāng*_a 373 *hiān*_h 蒼頡篇曰同光也

*p'iwāng*_a 157 *p'iwəd*_h 141

楚辭曰時彷彿以遙見

*miwār*_a 306 *diwār*_h 172 視貌

*diäg*_a 36 *diər*_h 94 妖媚之貌

*mwət*_n 184 *miwāng*_n 373 惚恍之項

*'iab*_n 570 *mäg*_n 107 不明也